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RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA, THURSDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1899.

PRIVE CENTS.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

IT IS HIS NOW TO DESTROY OR SAVE

The Eyes of France on Germany's King.

HE CAN SAVE DREYFUS

TESTIMONY OF SCHWARTZKOPFEN ALL NEEDED.

IT IS BELIEVED THE KAISER WILL ACT

First Official Testimony to Esterhazy's Guilt. Labori Accuses Jonaust of Partiality, and Cheers Down the Generals' Murmurs.

Rennes, Sept. 6.—The salvation of Captain Dreyfus hangs on a word from Emperor William. This is the general opinion here tonight. If the Kaiser consents to allow Colonel Schwartzkopfen, the German military attaché in Paris in 1894, to testify before the court martial, or to send a deposition, or what is considered still more probable, to allow his deposition to be accompanied by the actual documents mentioned in the bordereau, then Dreyfus is saved.

If the Emperor, however, decides that it is not in the interests of Germany for Colonel Schwartzkopfen to intervene then Dreyfus' case is hopeless and his condemnation certain.

Tonight the eyes of France are looking across the frontier to Stuttgart, where the Kaiser is staying, and anxiously awaiting his decision. He is in the position of the spectators of a gladiatorial combat in the Coliseum in ancient Rome, with Dreyfus lying at the foot of his antagonist and watching whether the Emperor points his thumb up or down. At a late hour this evening he had given no sign either way, and Frenchmen are waiting with breathless interest the first indication of his will.

To all intents and purposes Emperor William stands today the arbiter of the internal peace of France, for everyone anticipates that King Humbert will follow his lead. This is probably the explanation of the delay. Emperor William has gone to Wurttemberg from Alsace-Lorraine, and King Humbert is at Tugin. Communication between the two monarchs is, therefore, somewhat complicated, and, as they will undoubtedly agree upon identical measures in reply to M. Labori's appeal, it is possible that several days will elapse before their decision is known.

The opinion generally held here is that the Emperor and King Humbert will allow Colonel Schwartzkopfen and Colonel Panizzardi to be examined by a rogatory commission and their depositions to be sent to Rennes with supplementary evidence from the originals of Esterhazy's treasonable communications.

The Anti-Dreyfusards are extremely exasperated at what they characterize as M. Labori's "trick." He had long been seeking an excuse to invoke the intervention of the German and Italian sovereigns, and seized the appearance of Cornuschi as his opportunity, declaring that the admission of the evidence of this foreigner justified his application regarding Schwartzkopfen and Panizzardi. M. Labori insisted that the appearance of Cornuschi on the witness stand was quite without precedent, but the Anti-Dreyfusards point out and with a certain amount of reason that the counsel for the defence were really the first to introduce foreign testimony, as they summoned the English journalist, Rowland Strong, on the question of Esterhazy's confession to having written the bordereau.

Anyway it can be safely asserted that the admission of Cornuschi as a witness for the prosecution came as a veritable godsend to the defence, giving them almost at the last moment a more or less legitimate basis for M. Labori's application to summon the German and Italian attaches.

The Anti-Dreyfusards assert that the members of the court martial will ignore the affirmations of Colonel Schwartzkopfen and Panizzardi, because they recognize that the testimony of these officers will be given by order, with a view to save their own spy, but in less prejudiced circles it is believed that the court cannot disregard the solemn declarations of the two attaches without giving rise to a still more grave situation in an international sense than now prevails.

Today's public proceedings were marked by three important episodes. The first was General Zurlinden's admission that the erasure and restitution of Esterhazy's name in the Petit Bleu could not have been perpetrated by Colonel Picquart and consequently must be attributed to some one inside the general staff. The second was the declaration by M. Paleologue that the secret dossier contained a document which showed that Colonel Schwartzkopfen admitted his relations with Esterhazy, and that Schwartzkopfen, in the opinion of Paleologue, sent to Esterhazy the identical Petit Bleu for which Colonel Picquart was detained 10 months on a charge of forgery. The third was General Billot's insinuation that Esterhazy and Captain Dreyfus were accomplices which led to an impassioned protestation on the part of the accused and to a thrilling scene between M. Labori and Colonel Jonaust, resulting in the advocate's excited de-

nunciation of Colonel Jonaust's treatment of him, a denunciation tantamount to an accusation of open partiality.

General Zurlinden's admission that Colonel Picquart could not have perpetrated the erasure in the Petit Bleu was a startling incident.

Then the statement by M. Paleologue that Colonel Schwartzkopfen had admitted that it was almost certain that the Petit Bleu was sent by him or caused to be sent by him to Esterhazy, caused a sensation, as being the first official testimony to the treason of Esterhazy. And it was certainly a strong point in favor of Dreyfus, the importance of which was immediately seen by the prosecution and shown subsequently in General Billot's broad insinuation of complicity between Dreyfus and Esterhazy.

From a spectacular point of view, however, the great event of the sitting was the battle royal between M. Labori and Colonel Jonaust over certain questions which the advocate wished to put to General Billot. M. Labori lost control of himself under the influence of his deep feeling of indignation and his belief that Colonel Jonaust was deliberately gagging him in the interest of the military clique. His voice, which at first resounded through the court room, became choked with emotion. The spectators held their breath as he retorted defiantly to Colonel Jonaust's refusal to put the questions, his words drowning Jonaust's voice in an irresistible torrent, whose force was heightened by his passionate gestures.

The following is a detailed report of the proceedings: The secret examination of M. Eugene Cornuschi, the Austrian refugee and witness for the prosecution, occupied the (Continued on Second Page.)

NAME LLOYD LOWNDES

REPUBLICANS OF MARYLAND NOMINATE THEIR STATE TICKET.

Platform Favors Gold Standard, Declares against Trusts and Leaves Disposition of the Philippines to Congress.

Baltimore, Md., Sept. 6.—The Maryland State Republican Convention met at the Academy of Music today and nominated the following State ticket: For Governor—Hon. Lloyd Lowndes, of Alleghany county.

For Comptroller—Phillips Lee Goldsborough, of Dorchester county.

For Attorney General—Ex-Congressman John V. L. Findlay, of Baltimore city.

The nominations were all made by acclamation.

The platform endorses the present National Administration, declares in favor of the gold standard, in favor of suppressing the Filipino insurrection, the disposition of the Philippines to be made by Congress, and in favor of laws for the suppression of trusts which create monopoly.

THEY SPAR OVER PENSIONS.

Grand Army Men Rely on McKinley to Redress Their Grievance.

Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 6.—The Grand Army encampment today elected Senior Vice Commander in Chief, W. G. Johnson, unexpired term of two days of the late Colonel Sexton, and selected Chicago for the next annual encampment. The day's proceedings included also numerous addresses and reports and a significant sparring over the report of the Committee on Pensions. This report was held in the greatest secrecy. It complains of the construction of the Act of 1890 for the relief of the Civil War veterans and their widows and orphans not conditioned upon evidence of service disability. It says the original construction of this was obligated in 1893 by unjust and arbitrary rules, but expresses the confident belief that President McKinley will take measures to bring about a different ruling in the future. It asks that the limit of income sufficient to debar widows be put at not less than \$250 a year, and that other rigid conditions be revoked. It repudiates the charges of inflation of the pension rolls by fraudulent claims and challenges such assertions. The report was discussed four hours today, many delegates favoring immediate adoption, but the committee was finally instructed to submit it again tomorrow with recommendations and resolutions.

The annual reports show 287,981 members in good standing on June 30th; losses by death aggregated 7,904, and that 1,672 deserving sick and maimed are not receiving pensions. A plea was made for Government attention to 6,682 soldiers' graves unmarked.

The National Association of War Veterans voted overwhelmingly against admitting Spanish War Veterans to membership, and two delegations from New York city and Newark, N. J., bolted and threaten an opposition association.

BISHOP MOORE PARALYZED.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 6.—Right Rev. Bishop Moore, of the Diocese of St. Augustine, Fla., was stricken with paralysis at the cottage of Dr. O'Malley at Harvey's Landing, yesterday. The Bishop has been in the Scranton Diocese for the past month, soliciting funds for the rebuilding of his cathedral in St. Augustine. The stricken prelate was removed to St. Mary's Parochial Residence this city today, and the Vicar General of the St. Augustine Diocese notified. The Bishop was tonight resting comfortably.

WOMAN IS A CERATURE OF MOODS

and after she gets married it is usually the imperative mood.

"HE KNOWS IN HIS SOUL THAT HE LIES"

B. S. Sheppard's Reply to C. M. Bernard.

INFLUENCED BY NO ONE

THE ATTACK HAD NO POLITICAL SIGNIFICANCE.

FROM THE WRATH OF AN OUTRAGED MAN

Bernard, Flying, Knew the Cause of the Attack, and the Words of Denunciation Were Heard by Many Bystanders.

Greenville, N. C., Sept. 6.—(Special.)—After reading in yesterday's papers the statements District Attorney Bernard made relative to the attack on him Saturday night, your correspondent had another interview with Mr. B. S. Sheppard, who gave the following for publication:

"I do not intend to dignify a dirty, mean wretch like Bernard with a newspaper controversy, but I will not allow him to create the impression, as he is seeking to do, that my attack upon him was instigated or encouraged by his personal or political enemies. I solemnly assert upon the honor of an innocent and injured man that no human being had any information or intimation that I intended to attack him, and he knows in his guilty soul he lies when he says the act was instigated by his political and personal enemies. He also knows he lies when he says that I did not denounce him at the time I fired upon him as the destroyer of my home. There were numbers of persons, black and white, standing near him who heard it and will so testify. But he did not need me to tell him the cause of the attack. In his black and guilty heart he knows the cause, and when he was fleeing like a cowardly cur he knew he was fleeing from the wrath of an outraged man."

As further evidence that Mr. Sheppard was not "influenced by personal and political enemies of Bernard's" to make the assault, he showed a letter from his son, who is off at school and who has not been in Greenville in four years. This letter was dated the 4th inst, and in part reads as follows:

"Dear Father: I read this morning in the News and Observer that you had shot at Claude Bernard. It was no more than I had expected. Write me, and tell me all about it. You ought to have practiced shooting before you tried your hand. The paper said that all the people regretted was that you missed your mark. What did they do about it, and where is Claude Bernard now? I was mad when I heard about it, that you did not kill him."

"Numbers of parties at the depot at the time of the shooting say emphatically that Shepard did accuse Bernard of ruining his home. Your correspondent was present at the trial before the Justice and heard Shepard face him with the charge while Bernard was on the witness stand. There are many other false things in Bernard's statements. Your correspondent alone is the author of every telegram sent to the press from Greenville bearing upon the matter, and is in a position to substantiate every word that has been sent.

DEAD AMID ALASKA'S SNOWS.

Seven Members of a Scientific Prospecting Company of New York.

Seattle, Washington, Sept. 6.—Otto Thews, of Primrose, Iowa, who has arrived here from Copper River, Alaska, brings news confirming the reported deaths of seven members of the scientific prospecting company, of New York.

The dead are: Bernhard, Miller, Alberman, Schultz, Peter Siegel, Butner and Baumgartner. George Hooker, another member of the party, got out alive, but is badly crippled with scurvy, which carried away the majority of his companions. Baumgartner went out hunting and was never seen again. The most affecting case was that of Butner, who was driven insane by his sufferings. His weak companions had to strap him down, but even then they could not restrain him. One morning Thews, whose camp was near, found Butner sitting out in the snow with his clothes and hat off. The thermometer was 45 degrees below zero. Butner was taken inside, but he died in a few hours.

WILL BE IN DEWEY PARADE.

New York, Sept. 6.—General Roe, who has charge of the Dewey Day last parade, has received applications for places in the line from about 6,000 soldiers from other places, among them the following:

Eight companies from Texas, one from Jackson, Miss., two battalions from Georgia, one company from South Carolina, and two companies of the Mississippi Rifles.

A buttonless shirt is a new invention. It was probably invented by a wireless man.

ESTABLISH A REPUBLIC.

Then, Says Bryan, Let Them Work Out Their Own Destiny.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 6.—William J. Bryan at Woodward Pavilion, tonight stated that he did not favor the withdrawal of our troops from the Philippines before a stable government is established.

Mr. Bryan during his address said he believed that our Government after establishing the Philippine Republic should extend to its people the same protection that it is now giving to the Republics of South and Central America—protection from outside interference and unhampered freedom to work out their own destiny.

TRADING CO. CHARTERED.

Will Carry on Trade Between United States and Foreign Countries.

Norfolk, Va., Sept. 6.—The Eastern and Southern Trading Company was chartered here today with a minimum capital of \$500,000, and a maximum of \$1,000,000 to carry on a general importing and exporting trade between the United States and foreign countries. Hippolyte L. Hardy, of New York, is President; Charles S. Knight and Charles R. Hobard, both of New York, Secretary and Treasurer in the order named.

BRITISH STEAMER ASHORE.

Key West, Fla., Sept. 6.—The British steamer Hannah M. Bell, Captain Storm, from Pensacola, September 2nd, for Venice, with a cargo of cotton, is reported ashore at Marques Key, near here.

ELEVEN DIE IN WRECK

SEVEN IN DIGGESS TUNNEL ON NORFOLK AND WESTERN ROAD.

Four at Miller's Station on the Erie. Those on the Latter Road Killed at an Open Switch.

Williamson, W. Va., Sept. 6.—Seven persons were killed by a freight train wreck today in Diggess tunnel on the Norfolk and Western railway.

The dead are: FRANK R. ARCHER, brakeman. CHARLES BOOTH, brakeman. JOHN CHIAFFIN, fireman. Four tramps, names unknown.

PLOUGHED THROUGH THE CARS

Meadville, Pa., Sept. 6.—An open switch caused a wreck on the Erie railroad at Miller's station, a short distance above this city today in which three Meadville men were killed and one injured. A tramp was also killed and another injured.

A west-bound freight train had taken the siding to allow train No. 5, vestibuled limited New York-Chicago express, to pass. The switch was left open and the passenger train ran into the rear end of the freight at the rate of 60 miles an hour, ploughing through the freight cars.

THE IOWA BOYS COMING HOME.

Less Than 300 of the Regiment on Duty at the Last.

Mannix, Sept. 6.—5:50 p. m.—The Iowa regiment, the last of the volunteer organizations on duty in the Island of Luzon, has been withdrawn from Cadulutan barracks at Calauan preparatory to departing for home. The number who will sail is 806. Less than 300 of the regiment were left on duty at the front when the order came for their relief, 406 being on the sick list. This regiment has undergone hard outpost duty for three months, during which it has been very much exposed to the rain. Seventy-five members of the regiment have been recalled. Although the Iowans participated in some of the hardest fighting between Manila and San Fernando, not one of them was killed in battle. Thirty-nine members of the regiment, however, were wounded, and nine died of disease.

The insurgents continue to make demonstrations in the vicinity of Imus. The American outposts were obliged to fire volleys the past three nights.

Mail advices from Zamboanga report that the town has been practically deserted.

The facts concerning the recently reported fighting between Dato Mundi and the insurgents are that the insurgents attacked a village in the Dato's domain on neighboring islands, killing two of the villagers. The Dato's men subsequently drove off the insurgents, of whom several were killed.

The recent issue of Filipino paper money amounts to \$3,000,000. The acceptance of this issue is made obligatory, and the bills are made redeemable in three years.

The insurgents have called upon property owners in the interior to supply gratis to the insurgent army carts, horses and cattle.

WILL BE IN DEWEY PARADE.

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A buttonless shirt is a new invention. It was probably invented by a wireless man.

IT WILL RESULT IN AN ULTIMATUM

The Meeting of the British Cabinet Council.

THE BOERS MUST YIELD

OR ENGLAND WILL AT ONCE DECLARE WAR.

PARLIAMENT SHOULD BE CONVOKED

And War Supplies Voted. This is the Times' Opinion, and it Adds That Further Delay is Dangerous. Receiving Transvaal's Reply.

London, Sept. 6.—Today's news sheds no new light on the Transvaal crisis. The signs which the English are accustomed to see just previous to a war continue, and from these any number of sensational deductions may be drawn.

General opinion tends to the belief that the Cabinet council will result in an ultimatum followed by an immediate backdown of the Boers or the immediate commencement of hostilities by Great Britain.

The Standard referring to an abstract of the reply of the Transvaal Government to Mr. Chamberlain as given out by the Transvaal agent in Brussels, says: "The dispatch is a positive insult to the British Government. Clearly we are within measurable distance of an ultimatum."

September 7.—(4 a. m.)—The Colonial Office officials were busy until after 3 o'clock this morning. Dispatches have been passing by special messengers between the Queen and Lord Salisbury for the last few days.

The Times advises the Government to convolve Parliament immediately if necessary, to vote the needed supplies, adding that "a further loss of time may be dangerous and humiliating."

The Capt Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says that three days ago J. H. Hofmeyer, the Afrikaner leader in Cape Colony, telegraphed President Kruger, warning him that unless he complied with certain specified conditions war would be inevitable. Mr. Kruger replied, postponing compliance.

Early this morning the Colonial Office began to receive the reply of the Transvaal Government direct. Mr. Chamberlain on being required to make a statement declined to do so until after the Cabinet council tomorrow (Friday).

Johnannesburg, Sept. 6.—At a meeting of the War Commission held at the fort today a complete scheme was drafted, it is said, for protecting and provisioning the town in the event of hostilities.

Commander Viljoen, of the Transvaal forces, says that martial law will be proclaimed immediately on the receipt of an ultimatum from Great Britain.

Pretoria, Sept. 6.—The latest reply of the Transvaal Republic to the British demands has been published. In this reply regret is expressed that the proposals of Great Britain are unacceptable. The Transvaal Government admits Great Britain's rights under the convention of international law to protect her subjects, but denies a claim of suzerainty. The reply agrees to a further conference regarding the franchise and representation.

The Times prints a long Cape Town dispatch from Mr. Moneyppenny, its Johannesburg correspondent, describing the steps which led to his flight.

Commenting on the general situation Mr. Moneyppenny remarks: "Further negotiating and dalliance will only make Great Britain ridiculous and fatal. The only way to avoid war and to settle the affair is to demand disarmament and make a military demonstration to enforce it."

KILLED ON THE RAIL.

A Terrible Accident on the Norfolk and Western.

Roanoke, Sept. 6.—One of the most serious accidents in the history of the Norfolk and Western occurred this morning near Narrows, a station on the Radford division. Two coaches of an east-bound passenger train jumped the track and rolled down a thirty-foot embankment. Two persons were killed and twenty-eight more or less injured.

HALF A MILLION BALES SHORT.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 6.—Commissioner of Agriculture O. B. Stevens, who returned to Atlanta today after an inspection of the crops throughout Middle and Southwest Georgia, states that cotton will be at least half a million bales short, and that in order to realize 75 per cent. of the crop of 1899, conditions will have to remain favorable for some time to come.

NO DANGER AT NEW ORLEANS.

Washington, Sept. 6.—A dispatch has been received from the commanding officer of the garrison at New Orleans, saying the situation there is not serious, and unless the yellow fever becomes more of a menace than at present he does not believe it is advisable to move the troops. Acting upon this suggestion the order for removal has been held in abeyance.

CONGESSVILLE, Pa., Sept. 6.—Probably fifty persons were injured in a rear end collision on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad tonight at Congessville station. The presence of mind of Engineer John Hagerly saved the lives of many.

Many of the injured continued on their journey and their names could not be learned.

The first section of Train No. 5, and an emigrant special of eight Wagner sleepers ran into the rear end of the Cumberland accommodation. Both trains were westbound. Engineer Murray, of the emigrant train lost control of his engine, the air brake refusing to work, and crashed into the rear end of the accommodation, which was standing in front of the station and was crowded with passengers. Engineer Hagerly who was oiling his engine, threw the throttle open upon seeing the runaway train coming. The accommodation train lurched forward but not quick enough to escape a collision. The crash was terrific. Two coaches of the accommodation were wrecked, the rear end of the last one being crushed as though it had been an egg shell. None of the passengers on the through train were severely injured.

BACK TO THE WHITE HOUSE.

Washington, Sept. 6.—President McKinley and party arrived from the G. A. R. encampment at Philadelphia at 7:30 o'clock this morning. The trip home was without incident, and all seemed in excellent spirits.

ENDORSE GOLD STANDARD

RESOLUTIONS PASSED BY THE AMERICAN BANKERS' ASSOCIATION.

They Declare that These Resolutions Will Stay the Hands of the Members of Congress.

Cleveland, Ohio, Sept. 6.—Walker Hill, President of the American Exchange Bank of St. Louis, will be chosen as the next President of the American Bankers' Association. The nominating committee so decided at its meeting today. Mr. Hill has been President of the Association during the past year.

Alvah Trowbridge, President of the North American Trust Company of New York, will be recommended by the committee for First Vice President.

The report of the Committee on Education was presented by Chairman William C. Cornwell, of Buffalo.

General Whiting, of Alabama, introduced a resolution which was passed, recommending that the Committee on Education be continued and that it be instructed to present to the Executive Council a plan for the organization of such an institute as that in London, described by Mr. Cornwell.

Robert McCurdy, Chairman of the Committee on Credits, presented his report.

At the close of the reading of the reports, E. O. Leach, of New York, Vice President and Cashier of the National Union Bank, got the recognition of the Chair, and in a brief speech, presented a set of resolutions which endorse the gold standard. Mr. Leach said that the resolutions would stay the hands of the members of Congress.

Mr. Leach moved the adoption of the resolutions.

Colonel Myron T. Herriek, of Cleveland, in an enthusiastic speech seconded the motion.

The resolution was voted upon by the assembly and unanimously adopted.

A REVOLUTION IN PROGRESS.

Washington, Sept. 6.—A revolutionary movement is now in progress in Venezuela. The information has come to the State Department from an unofficial source but one believed to be trustworthy.

The Navy Department today sent orders to the Detroit which has just arrived at Philadelphia from New York to proceed at once to Laguayra, Venezuela. She will coal and start on the voyage in the course of two or three days. The Detroit should make the run to Laguayra inside of ten days.

The presence of an American warship may have a good effect in maintaining the confidence of the resident Americans and other foreigners in their safety.

The extent of the disaffection is not known here, though it is said that ever since the last election there have been mutterings on the part of a defeated candidate and his friends.

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