

The News and Observer.

LEADS ALL NORTH CAROLINA DAILIES IN NEWS AND CIRCULATION.

WILL NOT SUFFER THEM TO TESTIFY

Jouaust Excludes Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi.

ATHRILL WITH SUSPENSE

WHAT THE VERDICT WILL BE NO ONE CAN GUESS.

DREYFUS' CHANCES FOR ACQUITTAL

He May Go Free Even Should Only Three Out of the Seven Judges Declare in his Favor. Verdict Expected Monday.

Rennes, Sept. 7.—Today came the beginning of the end in the Dreyfus trial. With the speech of the Government Commissary, Major Carriere, the case entered upon the final stage of pleadings, and the verdict will be delivered on Monday at the latest. There is even talk tonight of the trial ending tomorrow by holding an extra afternoon session for M. Labori's speech and the deliberation of the judges. This, however, is considered unlikely, as the Government is anxious to have the judgment withheld over Sunday, in order to avert demonstrations which would probably develop bloodshed on a day when the workmen are free.

The Government is not only fearful regarding Rennes, but is particularly concerned regarding Paris and other large towns where passions have been heated and where the verdict, whichever way it is given, is practically certain to give rise to trouble.

It is understood that the Government has intimated its desire to the President of the court martial, Colonel Jouaust, and there is no reason to believe that he will not fall in with its views.

Colonel Jouaust this morning took the most important decision yet taken and took it entirely upon his own responsibility, although he is undoubtedly only the mouthpiece of the whole body of judges. His decision to exclude the testimony of Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Major Panizzardi was most significant, as it means that the court has already reached a conclusion and that the pleadings of counsel were merely a waste of time and might be dispensed with, if they were not a necessity.

The court has made up its mind, but which way? This is the vital point and forms the sole topic of discussion tonight. Both sides are equally confident that the court will decide in accordance with their view. The Dreyfusards declare that the judges cannot condemn Captain Dreyfus after rejecting the decisive evidence which Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi would have given in his favor.

The Anti-Dreyfusards, on the other hand, explain today's rulings on the ground that the judges recognize that the evidence of the two military attaches would be worthless, because they would be morally bound to save their agent at any cost.

A sample of this reason was given by an Anti-Dreyfusard journalist who, when praising Colonel Jouaust's decision, explained:

"What weight could he attach to the testimony of Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi? The receiver of stolen goods must shield the thief as much as he can."

From the popular point of view, the scene in court when Colonel Jouaust delivers the judgment will be divested of its most sensational features owing to the absence of the central figure. Captain Dreyfus will be taken to an adjacent room when the judges retire to consider their verdict. A moment before they are to re-enter, a bell will be rung, and, as they take their places behind the long table on the stage, the infantry guard will present arms and remain at present arms, while Colonel Jouaust, standing in the center of the platform, reads the verdict.

Captain Dreyfus will not be brought back to the court room, and will not be present at the public meeting of the judges, but, when the court room has been cleared by the gendarmes, which will be done as soon as Colonel Jouaust concludes, the reading clerk of the court will proceed to the room where Dreyfus will be waiting and read to him the verdict, in the presence of a couple of gendarmes.

The public will thus be robbed of the spectacle of his emotions which are bound to be most profound, whether the decree sends him to the arms of his family or back to the penal settlement.

The verdict may be a condemnation, an unequivocal acquittal, or a form of acquittal that would be equivalent to the Scotch verdict "not proven." The last will be the case if the judges should pronounce against him by a vote of 4 to 3.

That is, he would be freed, even though the judges in his favor should be in the minority. But this, naturally, would be very unsatisfactory, as he would carry the stigma for the rest of his days. Captain Dreyfus thus has five chances against the prosecution's three. Unanimity, six to one, five to two, four to three, or three to four, will set him at liberty, while unanimity, six to one, or five to two, will convict him. If convicted, the judgment will be carried to the mil-

tary court of appeals, which will be a formal matter. The appeal court will only quash the judgment and order a retrial, if it should be established that the present court martial has erred in a matter of procedure. This is in the highest degree improbable.

The Court of Cassation will also have the right to order a retrial, if it should decide that the court martial has deviated from its instructions. This is the only loop hole for Dreyfus, and his friends will undoubtedly fight this point tooth and nail.

Extraordinary measures have been taken to spirit Dreyfus away, whether acquitted or re-condemned. His departure from Rennes will be enveloped in the same mystery and secrecy as was his arrival.

Major Carriere the Government commissary, opened the proceedings with the announcement that Eugene De Cernuschi, the Austro-Hungarian refugee was sick and unable to attend court today, but held himself at the disposition of the court at his hotel.

M. Labori rose and said:

"I have received notice that for reasons of public policy, Major Panizzardi and Colonel Schwartzkoppen could not come to Rennes to testify before the court martial. But, I am also informed from the same quarter that they would answer the questions of a commission sent by the court martial. I therefore beg the court to decide as in the case of Colonel Du Paty De Clam, that Colonel Schwartzkoppen and Major Panizzardi be examined by commission. The court will certainly understand that the defense must submit to the necessities of public policy which are, I have no doubt, similarly understood by the Government of the Republic. I shall, therefore be glad if you will ask M. Paleologue, if in this case, the telegraph must not be employed. I think such a method would be exceedingly rapid and I am convinced that the President of the court martial and the court martial itself will not re-

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MARRIAGE OF A PRIEST

FATHER CHARLES BRADY WEDS HIS PROTESTANT NURSE.

Mrs Addie Gwinn Nurses Him Back to Health and for her Sake he Leaves the Priesthood.

Quincy, Ill., Sept. 7.—Father Charles Brady, a priest of the Catholic church was taken sick in Quincy three weeks ago, and was nursed back to health by Miss Addie Gwinn, a Protestant nurse. It is announced here today that Father Brady and the nurse were married in St. Louis a few days ago by a Protestant minister. The marriage means the retirement of the priest from the church. Father Brady, who is wealthy, was educated for the priesthood at Rome.

FEVER CASES AT KEY WEST.

One Case Reported From Miami Has Been Isolated.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Telegrams to the Surgeon General of the Marine Hospital Service from Surgeon Carter, now at Key West, state that up to last night the American physicians had reported sixty-four cases of yellow fever at that point. He estimated that the marine physicians were in attendance on from one third to one half as many more cases, but as no reports had been made for them it was impossible to give accurate figures. Dr. Carter expresses the opinion that Doctor McLanahan, of the Navy Department, who is ill with fever, will recover.

A message to the Surgeon General from Miami, states that the one case reported from that point has been isolated.

THIRTEEN NEW CASES.

Jacksonville, Fla., Sept. 7.—The State Board of Health today reported thirteen new cases of yellow fever at Key West, W. Hunt Harris, State Senator from Monroe county, and son-in-law of Dr. J. G. Porter, State Health Officer, being among the number. There have been no deaths. No new cases are reported at Miami.

TO SERVE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Governor Candler's Minute Men Ready to Go at an Hour's Notice.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 7.—Governor Candler's Minute Men, a company of 109 commissioned, non-commissioned officers and privates, composed of young men in Marietta, Macon and Atlanta, has made application with Secretary of War Root to be accepted as a company for service in the Philippines.

The company was organized on August 22d, officers were elected a little later, and for three weeks the men have been drilling as a company in Atlanta at a secret rendezvous, waiting to hear if their services have been accepted by Secretary Root.

With the tender of service to the Department went letters of recommendation and endorsements from Governor Candler and Senators Bacon and Clay.

The officers say the company is ready to move at an hour's notice.

KILLED HIM FOR A CENT.

Charleston, S. C., Sept. 7.—News comes from Charleston, S. C., that on Saturday Charley Chung, a Chinese laundryman, killed a young negro named James Porcher. Chung claimed that a balance of one cent was due him for laundry, a quarrel ensued and the Chinaman fired a pistol ball into the negro's abdomen. If Chung is found guilty of murder he will be the first Chinaman ever hanged in South Carolina.

PRESENT PENSION POLICY SCORED

Grand Army Men May Appeal to Congress.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS

ALBERT D. SHAW BECOMES COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

CHICAGO THE NEXT PLACE OF MEETING

Camp Fire of Ex-Union Prisoners of War. Illumination of North Atlantic Squadron. Crowds Throng the Delaware's Banks.

Philadelphia, Sept. 7.—The thirty-third national encampment of the G. A. R. adjourned tonight to meet in Chicago in 1900. Many of the veterans left here tonight. The features of today's sessions were the election of Colonel Albert D. Shaw, of Walestown, N. Y., by acclamation as Commander-in-Chief for the ensuing year and the adoption of resolutions scoring the present pension policy.

At the opening session Judge Leo Rassiour, of St. Louis, withdrew as a candidate for Commander-in-Chief and threw his support to Colonel Shaw, whose election was made unanimous.

Judge Rassiour's action was cheered to the echo and there were cries of "Rassiour for 1900." It is expected he will be the next Commander-in-Chief.

Other officers elected were: Irwin Robbins, of Indianapolis, Senior Vice Commander-in-Chief; M. Minton, of Louisville, Junior Vice Commander-in-Chief; Wm. H. Baker, of Lynn, Mass., Surgeon General; Jacob Grim, of Maryland, Chaplain-in-Chief; and Thomas J. Stewart, of Pennsylvania, Adjutant General.

The pensions commission presented its report, which the encampment immediately adopted unanimously. The resolutions adopted called for the abrogation of Rule 225, now in effect in adjudicating claims under Section 2, of the June 27th, 1890, Act, stamping it as unjust and asking in its place the principle defined in Rule 164, under whose operations 400,000 names were added to the pension roll. The resolutions also deplored the practice of the Pension Bureau which bars the widows who have an income of \$90 a year and asks an increase of the limit to \$250. A committee of five was appointed to seek relief from the Administration officers and failing there to ask Congress to amend the law in such a form as to make certain the true intent of the statute.

Late in the afternoon a motion was made to return to the South flags captured during the war. This was killed. The majority report on the resolution of the committee complained that widows of soldiers were asked if their lives had been virtuous after the death of husbands and condemned such questions. The minority report said that if questions of that nature were asked this method should be condemned. Commissioner of Pensions Evans was then asked over the telephone if it was a fact that this question was asked. Mr. Evans replied that where charges were made against applicants they were required to answer questions relating to them. Otherwise no such questions were put to the applicant.

The celebration tonight included the illumination of the North Atlantic Squadron and a big camp fire of the Union ex-prisoners of war. The ships were literally covered with electric lights, big searchlights being also in operation, and great crowds were attracted to the Delaware river shores.

The Departments of the various States this evening appointed their representatives in the National Council of Administration. They include:

Alabama—M. D. Wickersham. Florida—D. S. Wilmarth. Georgia—J. A. Commertford. Kentucky—A. H. Bliss. Louisiana and Mississippi—Lincoln Sims. Tennessee—George W. Patton. Virginia and North Carolina—James E. Fuller.

FROM NEW YORK TO TAMPA.

On January the First the Seaboard Will Run Solid Trains Through.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 7.—President J. S. Williams, of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad, with other officials, was here today. In an interview President Williams said: "We are working on the connection that is to make a through line possible from New York to Tampa. On January 1st we will run through solid trains from New York to Tampa via Columbia and Savannah. We are now running into Savannah and Tampa from Columbia and work is being hurried on the stretch from Columbia to the Seaboard main line."

A PRINCE IN A DUEL.

Paris, Sept. 7.—A duel with revolvers was fought today between Prince Moskowa and M. Gaston Mery, as the outcome of an article in the Libre Parole, reflecting on the Prince's father. M. Mery was slightly wounded in the neck. The duelists were afterwards reconciled.

CHART OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Schurman Proves by it That the Tagals Must Soon Succumb.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 7.—President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, called at the State Department today to say good bye, before leaving for Ithaca, N. Y. Mr. Schurman has undoubtedly made a deep impression upon the officials of the Administration by his statements relative to affairs in the Philippines when he left. His optimistic views have convinced some of the leading officials, at least that the end of the war in the Philippines is in sight. One of the arguments which he used to support this belief was a chart of the Philippine group. On this the various races populating the islands were graphically set out in colors, the significant feature is the small showing made by the Tagals. Not only does the chart show that this tribe forms but a small portion of the total population of the Philippines, but it makes it appear that the Tagals in insurrection against the United States constitute only a portion of the tribe, and that whole provinces in Luzon, notably at the northern extremity of the islands are either friendly to the United States, or at least neutral.

APPOINTED FROM THIS STATE.

To be Captain of Volunteers, Lieut. Stephen O. Smith.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The following were among the appointments in the volunteer army announced today:

Virginia: To be First Lieutenant, Edward H. Meekins, late Second Lieutenant, Company M, First District of Columbia volunteers, Forty-seventh.

To be Captain of volunteers, George H. Bentley, late Captain Sixth Virginia volunteers, Forty-seventh.

North Carolina: To be Captain, Stephen O. Smith, late First Lieutenant, Company H, Second North Carolina volunteers, Forty-seventh.

A SUIT FOR \$300,000,000

IT MAY BE INSTITUTED BY THE BAKER HEIRS ASSOCIATION.

They Claim 92,000 Acres in North and South Carolina and the Site of the Centennial in Philadelphia.

Toronto, Ont., Sept. 7.—The Baker Heirs Association have held a meeting in this city and decided to engage an American lawyer to look after their interests. The Association was formed for the purpose of gaining possession of lands in the United States valued at about \$300,000,000, including the site on which the Centennial Exposition was held in Philadelphia in 1876; 92,000 acres in North and South Carolina, coal mines in Pennsylvania and other valuable property which it is alleged belonged to Jacob Baker and which he is said to have leased for ninety-nine years. This period has now expired.

ACCIDENTS TO STEAM SHIPS.

Total Number of Such Accidents During the Year.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The annual report of General Dumont, the supervising inspector general of steamboat inspection shows that the total number of accidents to steam vessels during the year was 48, of which 7 were breaking steam pipes and mud drums, 2 explosions and 18 from snags, wrecks and sinking. The loss of life was 404, an increase over the previous year of 123. Of this number the cause of death in 86 cases was accidental drowning, 213 from wrecks, etc., 31 from fire, 31 from collisions, 24 from explosions or accidental escape of steam, and 37 from miscellaneous causes. Of the whole number 158 were passengers and 246 belonged to crews of vessels.

GOLD STANDARD FOR INDIA.

It is Decided to Make Gold the Legal Tender Immediately.

Simla, Sept. 7.—At today's session of the India Council, Mr. Clinton Dwakins, the financial member, introduced the Currency bill. He said that it had been decided to make gold the legal tender immediately, in the conviction that no other measure would save India from disastrous embarrassment and fresh taxation.

The Government, he continued, was confident of the wisdom of this policy. While giving rupees for gold, the Government would accept no obligation to exchange gold for rupees.

"The Government," Mr. Dwakins declared, "does not desire to do anything hostile to silver, in which the inhabitants of India largely invest their savings. It believes that the rupee currency will expand in response to trade demands, as the exchange of rupees for gold should impart elasticity to the currency."

KILLED IN SHAM BATTLE.

Columbus, O., Sept. 7.—During the sham battle in the Pain spectacle "The Battle of San Juan" at Sells' grounds today, Charles Krag, aged 15 years, a spectator, was killed; R. Ravetta, private of the Fourth Ohio, engaged in the sham battle, was fatally wounded and Max Guggenheim, a spectator, was seriously wounded. It was supposed loaded shells were accidentally mixed with blanks furnished the soldiers in the sham battle.

"FORWARD!" WILL SOON BE THE CRY

Pushing Preparations for Re-opening Hostilities.

POSSIBLY BY OCTOBER 1ST

IF WEATHER IN THE PHILIPPINES IS FAVORABLE.

GEN. OTIS WILL THEN HAVE 31,000 MEN

A Plan is Favorably Considered by Many Officers of Landing an Army at Lingayen Bay and Taking Aguineldo in the Rear.

Washington, Sept. 7.—The activity of the War Department officials, and the close figuring that is being done regarding the available force in the Philippines indicates an early movement. It has been known that a forward movement was contemplated in November, but there are now indications that the campaign may begin at least a month earlier if there should be favorable weather conditions.

By October 1st General Otis will have an army of 31,000 effective fighting men. It is believed by some officials of the army that such a force ought to begin an active campaign without delay unless the weather conditions are such as to absolutely prevent. With the arrival at Manila of the other troops now being raised it is suggested they may be formed into another corps for the purpose of pursuing the Filipinos in some other part of the Island of Luzon.

In this connection it is known that many officers look with favor upon the suggestion that an army should be landed at Lingayen, and move down the Dagupan Railway, thus taking the army of Aguinaldo in the rear. This will necessitate the co-operation of the navy, and the officials of the Navy Department have consulted with the War Department as to what can be done to advantage in this direction.

The Navy has offered to send a squadron to Lingayen Bay, subdue the town and occupy it, thus making safe a landing for the army, should the plan of attack be decided upon.

FIGHT AGAINST A TRUST ENDS.

Southeastern Tariff Association to Abandon Its Stamping Office.

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 7.—The fight which has been waged in Mississippi during the past several weeks against the Southeastern Tariff Association on the grounds that it was amendable to the State statute against trusts and combinations was practically brought to an end today by the Association announcing its intention to abandon the stamping office established for the purpose of preventing rate cutting among local agents.

The situation had assumed a very serious aspect until the Association abandoned its position, and the State was on the verge of a big insurance muddle. Governor McLaurin had announced his intention of proceeding against the Southeastern Association by means of an injunction to prohibit the stamping office and also prevent the companies therein and their agents doing business in the State by withdrawing the former. The Supreme Court has decided the Association to be a trust within the meaning of the Mississippi statute and members of the Legislature which meets next January are expecting some lively litigation on the subject of insurance with the purpose of putting all companies operating in the State under State control. The complaint against high rates is quite general, and the agents are indulging in some lively rate cutting in order to secure business.

BENTHEIM'S STORY DENIED.

It is Stated That Florschultz did not Use the Consular Seals.

Coburg, Sept. 7.—A semi-official agency declares that the statement recently made by Charles E. Bentheim, at Atlanta, Ga., to the effect that Alvia Florschultz, when United States Vice-Consul at Sonneberg, used the seals, letter heads, etc., of the consulate, for years before the Dreyfus case came up, by the transmission to the German War Office of French military secrets is pure invention. It is also said that Bentheim was never employed in the offices of the general staff of Germany, as he has claimed.

THEY FAVOR THE CENSUS.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 7.—The census proclamation of President McKinley arrived here yesterday and has been officially published. The newspaper comment is generally favorable. A leading journal says: "The Cubans must realize the situation and co-operate in all possible ways for the thorough taking of the census which will give proof regarding the elements of the population and supply arguments to support the contention of our people, that they deserve independence and a stable form of Government."

GEORGIAN LOVERS RECORD.

St. Lake, Utah, Sept. 7.—J. M. Chapman, of Georgia, last night lowered the world's record for a paced mile on an eight lap track to 1:47 2/5.

LIBRARIANS' CLOSING SESSION.

Library of Congress Resolves on Banking and the Currency—Election of Officers.

Cleveland, O., Sept. 7.—The closing session of the American Bankers' Association Convention was held today.

"The Possibilities of Banking Co-operation Under a Uniform System of Credit Departments and Standardized Property Statements," was the title of an interesting paper read by James C. Cannon, Vice President of the Fourth National Bank of New York.

Colonel Myron T. Herrick, President of the Society for Savings, of this city, was the next speaker, his subject being "The Effects of Banks on the People's Progress."

The next paper presented was on the subject "What Can Be Done to Perfect Our Currency?" by William C. Corywell, President of the City National Bank of Buffalo, N. Y.

"How Can the United States Become the Clearing House of the World?" was next discussed by William R. Trigg, President of the William R. Trigg Company, shipbuilders of Richmond, Va.

The addresses having been concluded, the election of officers for the ensuing year was taken up and resulted as follows:

President—Walker Hill, of St. Louis. Vice President—Alvah Trowbridge, of New York city.

Members of Executive Council—Myron T. Herrick, President of the Society for Savings, Cleveland; Stuart G. Nelson, of New York; J. D. Powers, of Kentucky; Daniel Annon, of Maryland; T. E. Stevens, of Nebraska; C. T. Lindsay, of Virginia; George F. Orde, Cashier of the Northern Trust Company, Chicago; Caldwell Hardy, President of the Norfolk National Bank, Norfolk, Va.; J. W. Whiting, President of the People's Bank, Mobile, Ala.; J. H. Ingervollen, President of the Clinton Savings Bank, Clinton, Iowa.

One Vice President from each State was also elected.

A CAPTURE BY AMERICANS

FILIPINOS SCATTERED BY CAPTAIN BUTLER AT SAN RAFAEL.

The Brush Supposed to have Been With a Part of Pio del Pilar's Troops. The Americans Push Forward.

Manila, Sept. 7.—5:35 p. m.—Captain Butler with three companies of the Third Infantry, a detachment of cavalry and one gun, while upon a reconnaissance met a body of rebels yesterday at San Rafael. The Americans scattered the enemy and captured seven prisoners, five rifles and three hundred rounds of ammunition. They also destroyed the rice stored in seven warehouses. The rebels are supposed to belong to the command of General Pio del Pilar, who with his main force retreated to the north.

The reconnaissance will be continued, following the rebels toward Maasin.

The United States transport Newport will convey to the United States the Eighteenth and last company of the signal corps volunteers, the Nevada cavalry and various discharged soldiers.

SPANIARD ALMOST LYNCHED.

Havana, Sept. 7.—An attempt was made today to lynch a Spaniard, Andrus Canacho, who was working on a lighter in the harbor. The mob dragged him from the wharf, put a rope around his neck, hauled him along the ground and beat him with sticks. Ultimately the custom house guard rescued him, and he was taken to the hospital covered with wounds. Though seriously injured he will probably recover.

The mob asserted that he was an old time friend and shot of Bartolo Ramos, the Spanish informer and spy.

Canacho said he knew Ramos, but declared that he had never injured any one and was perfectly innocent of the specific offense charged against him.

El Diario de la Marina, says:

"It is sufficient to assert that a man was a Spanish guide or spy to place his life in jeopardy."

TROOPS LEAVE KEY WEST.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Surgeon General Sternberg received the following dispatch today from the medical officer at Key West:

"Troops embark on transport San Marcos tonight. All in excellent health; no sickness of any character for past ten days."

It is quite probable, owing to stringent quarantine regulations in Florida, that those troops will first be taken to New York and thence by rail to Fort Mifflin, near Atlanta, Ga.

General Merritt at Governor's Island has been notified of the departure of the Key West troops for New York and has been directed to assign them to such post as may be for the best interests of the service.

THE SHERIDAN SIGHTED.

San Francisco, Sept. 7.—The United States transport Sheridan which left Manila August 10th with the Minnesota and South Dakota volunteers on board, was sighted five miles out at dusk this evening.

The transport anchored off Fort Mason. Three soldiers died during the voyage.

THE TRIUMPH OF JIMINEZ.

Cape Hayten, Hayti, Sept. 7.—Jiminez, the leader of the successful revolution, has been received in triumph at Santiago. Public feeling seems to be unanimously in his favor as candidate for the Presidency.