

EXCITING RUMORS

Of Conspiracies and Counter-Plotting Fill the Air at Rennes.

DIVISIONS AMONG THE STAFF

Developments of the Last Few Days Put the Generals to Secretly Planning, Each to Save Himself by Saddling the Fraudulent Acts in the Dreyfus Prosecution on the Others—Evidence Yesterday Strongly in Favor of the Defendant.

A Secret Session of Vast Importance to be Held Today.

Rennes, August 30.—The air of Rennes this evening is filled with rumors of conspiracy and predictions of coups de theatre, but nothing precise can be ascertained. General Mercier's attitude during the last few days has mystified his followers in the case. He is extremely clever, and the general feeling is that he is preparing something, the existence of which will be revealed in a few days.

It is now accepted as beyond question that there is a serious division of opinion on the part of the generals. While the case was running smoothly against Dreyfus they all pulled together, but since the tide of evidence began to turn in his favor, as was notably the case during the testimony of Captain Freystaetter and Colonel Cordier, which proved much more damaging to the general staff than the latter anticipated, certain dividing lines have become manifest between the various cliques. General Roget, Major Luth, Captain Guignot, and M. Gribelin, the principal keeper of the archives of the war office, form one coterie; General Mercier and General Gouze form another, and General Elliot and General Deboisdeffre a third.

According to one report, the first two coteries intend to throw over general De Boisdreffe, whom they feel to be faltering and declare that he is responsible for all the errors and illegalities of the court-martial of 1894, thus making him the scapegoat.

According to another report, General Roget, who was not implicated in 1894, and who even fought against Dreyfus because he inherited from his predecessors responsibility for so doing and placed over-confidence in the accounts of the matter furnished him by the general staff, will cut himself loose from Generals Mercier, Gouze and De Boisdreffe. This is a plausible hypothesis, since Roget has assumed throughout the role of the defender of the army, thus making himself popular with the army and with a large section of the nation, and he probably would not lose by separating himself from the wrong-doers of 1894 and declaring that his opinion has been changed by the evidence given during the present trial.

Yet another story is that the generals are going to give up on the authorship of the bordereau in view of the strong expert evidence and will admit that Esterhazy wrote it, alleging however, that Dreyfus furnished the information, not direct to Esterhazy, but to a third party, who acted as intermediary without Dreyfus knowing Esterhazy.

In this connection it was asserted this afternoon that Madame Rastian, who was housekeeper for Colonel Schwarzkoppen, the German military attache in 1894, and who is understood to have acted as a French spy, has been seen in Rennes and will be summoned as a witness concerning Schwarzkoppen's espionage system.

All these rumors may be without foundation, but in any event they are symptomatic of the feeling in Rennes that something is going on under the surface and that the complexion of the trial may be altered by some coup at any moment.

A DREYFUS DAY.

In the matter of evidence, today was quite a Dreyfus day, only the deposition of the last witness, General Deloye, being unfavorable. The testimony of M. Picot, a member of the institute, is little likely, however, to serve the cause of the accused materially, if at all, because his introduction of Colonel Schneider's uncomplimentary attache, as a champion of Dreyfus, was rather calculated to arouse resentment and adversely to influence the judges, especially as it was followed by General Roget's tactful protest against Colonel Schneider's uncomplimentary allusion to French officers.

Tomorrow's proceedings, behind closed doors, will deal with the question whether Captain Dreyfus was in a position to divulge the information regarding the artillery which was promised in the bordereau. The session will be very important and is bound to have a tremendous influence upon the judges one way or the other, because they are all artillery officers and will be able to appreciate such evidence better than the cryptographic intricacies that have been laid before them by the handwriting experts.

The Dreyfusards express confidence that their artillery witnesses, Major Hartman and Major Ducros, will effectively satisfy the judges that Dreyfus was ignorant of the matters mentioned in the bordereau, and as an artillery officer, would not have been guilty of stating the errors which it contained.

The local papers publish the doubtful statement that Charles de Freycinet on leaving the court room yesterday after his deposition, remarked to a friend: "I am leaving an atmosphere of acquittal."

Following are the proceedings in detail:

THE BORDEREAU ESTERHAZEY'S WORK.

The first witness today, M. Paul Meyer, member of the institute and director of the school of ancient manuscripts, described his researches in connection with the Dreyfus case, which led to his conviction that the bordereau was not only in Esterhazy's hand-

writing but was actually written by Esterhazy. "I am convinced," said M. Meyer, by a magnifying glass, that the bordereau was written in a free hand and without hesitation; whereas, it is precisely hesitation in the formation of a stroke which reveals the use of the method of tracing. I can affirm that it is in the writing and in the very hand of Esterhazy. That is perfectly clear to me." (Comotion.)

Professor Auguste Molinier, of the school of ancient manuscripts, gave similar evidence. He said that each fresh examination of the bordereau only served to further convince him that it was the work of Esterhazy. Amid deep attention the witness demonstrated how the conclusions of the experts who attributed the bordereau to Dreyfus were mutually destructive, and dwelt on the defects of M. Bertillon's arguments, pointing out the striking resemblances of the alleged doctored handwriting with Esterhazy's writing, who, he added, in everybody's opinion, had relations with Colonel Schwarzkoppen, the former German military attache at Paris, and the dissimilarities between the writing of the bordereau and that of the prisoner.

The members of the court-martial were apparently much interested and asked Professor Molinier a number of questions to which he replied, upholding his conclusions that Esterhazy was the writer of the bordereau.

MERCIER AS PERSECUTOR.

General Mercier requested to speak and called attention to the fact that in his testimony before the court of cassation Professor Molinier said a change was apparent in Esterhazy's handwriting after 1894 and asked that the professor's former evidence be read.

M. Labori, leading counsel for the defence, inquired if General Mercier intervened with the object of verifying Professor Molinier's evidence. Counsel Molinier, he said, seemed to him General Mercier intervened less in the character of a witness than as a representative of the government commissioner.

Mercier replied that on this special point he desired to confirm the evidence in regard to the change in Esterhazy's handwriting in 1897, perhaps before, I am satisfied. (Comotion.) Professor Giry, also of the school of ancient manuscripts, traversed similar ground to that covered by Professor Molinier. He said the bordereau had only a superficial likeness to Dreyfus' handwriting and asserted that it was certainly the work of Esterhazy.

The witness also said the bordereau was not written with the aid of key-words.

M. Labori asked if the witness noticed a change in Esterhazy's calligraphy, and Professor Giry replied that he had studied the question but did not think there had been any marked change.

JOUAUST SNUBS BERTILLON.

M. Bertillon at this juncture said that he desired to speak, but the president of the court, Colonel Jouaust, hastily arose and said amid laughter: "The sitting is suspended."

Then M. Bertillon resumed his seat in high dudgeon.

On the resumption of the sitting M. Georges Picot, a member of the institute, was called for the defense. Maitre Demange, of counsel for the prisoner, explaining that Picot was summoned because, in May last, he had an interview with a foreign military attache, in the course of which mention was made of the document inserted in the dossier by General Mercier.

MUST NOT MENTION NAMES.

Colonel Jouaust recommended the witness to be very cautious in his statements, promising to exercise care. M. Picot started with saying that he had an interview with the Austro-Hungarian military attache.

Colonel Jouaust stopped the witness, saying: "You cannot continue like this."

Major Carriere, the government commissary, also exclaimed, sharply: "I protest in the name of the government and the state against the indiscretion committed by the witness."

A FOREIGN OFFICER SPEAKS FOR DREYFUS.

M. Picot then re-commenced his testimony, saying he had an interview with "a certain military attache" and that the conversation turned upon the Dreyfus case. The attache expressed surprise at the "incorrect attitude of French officers" in doubting the word of foreign officers.

"My impression," added the witness, "was that he was anxious to assert firmly and unequivocally the absolute innocence of Dreyfus." (Sensation.) "Regarding the bordereau, the attache said only three documents, enumerated, were referred to, the fact being that the others were padding, meant to swell the dossier."

Witness noted that the attache employed the expression "hydraulic brake" and never "pneumatic brake."

WHY THE BORDEREAU WAS WRITTEN.

In regard to Esterhazy, the attache, M. Picot said, declared that he considered him a swindler. The attache also asserted that Esterhazy had relations with Colonel Schwarzkoppen, who dis-

missed him because Esterhazy only brought information devoid of interest.

It was then, continued M. Picot, that Esterhazy tried to enter the war office and almost succeeded, and it was then that he wrote to Colonel Schwarzkoppen the letter since known as the bordereau. In reply to the writer of the bordereau, added M. Picot, Colonel Schwarzkoppen wrote the telegram, known as the petit bleu, but on reflection he completed it up and threw it in the fireplace.

ROGET PROTESTS.

At this juncture General Roget asked leave to speak, and stationing himself beside the witness, he said he must strongly protest against M. Picot's evidence regarding the military attache's surprise that the French did not believe their foreign colleagues. "It is not for me to accuse or excuse," said the general. "I confine myself to pointing out to the court that the conversation repeated occurred in May—that is to say, at the time the investigation of the bordereau was already known. For my part, I only intervened because French officers have been arraigned, and when being accused, French officers have the right to reply." (Excitement.)

THE PNEUMATIC BRAKE.

General Deloye, director of artillery at the war office, was called to the witness bar. He repeated his explanations given before the court of cassation as to the various peculiarities of the artillery. The witness said he considered that, in 1894, it would have been impossible for any officer serving with his regiment to know the "120 short" gun. He added that although the gun was in use at Rennes, the officers forming the court-martial, among whom was an officer commanding the "120 short" gun, had only the vaguest idea about this gun, while in 1894 the details of the "pneumatic brake" could have been known to very few officers.

In connection with the discussion Dreyfus made a statement in the course of which he reiterated his previous statements concerning his knowledge of the short gun. He, with other officers, were given some information about the gun in a series of lectures. All of his knowledge of the gun and other pneumatic brakes had been derived from the lectures.

When the prisoner was re-seated Major Carriere announced that he had received a letter from General Chamoin informing him that by order of the minister of war, the third artillery regiment had prepared a dossier of the documents the defence requested and that those documents could be submitted to the court by General Deloye under the same conditions as observed in regard to the secret dossier.

The major, therefore, asked the court to sit in secret, or behind closed doors. M. Demange asked that Majors Hartman and Ducros be allowed to attend when General Deloye communicated the documents.

After the court had deliberated in private, Colonel Jouaust announced that it would sit in secret tomorrow morning, or rather to consider the dossier and that Majors Hartman and Ducros were authorized to attend.

WITH A FEARFUL CRASH

The Chicago Immense Steel Arches of the Coliseum Tumble—Nine Men Killed and Others Wounded.

Chicago, August 28.—Twelve steel arches, each weighing thirty-three tons, which were to have supported the superstructure of the coliseum building, in course of construction on Wabash avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, fell to the ground late this evening.

As a result of the accident nine men are dead, two missing, four fatally injured and ten badly hurt.

All of the twelve arches were standing, the twelfth and last having been completed today. The immense "traveler" or trolley which has been used in the erection of the arches, had been removed and the agents of the bridge company were accounting their work as practically completed, when, suddenly, and without the slightest warning, the arch fell upon the men, and they fell over again. That more men were killed and injured was almost a miracle. Fully fifty men were at work in the space covered by the arches as they fell. A number of the men jumped into small excavations, of which there are many in the ground beneath the steel works and were saved from the great masses of steel that crushed down over them.

The direct cause of the accident is not known, and it will probably be several days before it is determined. One theory is that a shifting of sand beneath the foundation caused the collapse of the first arch which brought all the others to the ground.

The management has decided to at once replace the arches and proceed with the immediate completion of the building and have it ready for the national conventions next summer. The loss will not exceed \$25,000.

Irritating stings, bites, scratches, wounds and cuts soothed and healed by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve, a sure and safe application for tortured flesh. Beware of counterfeits. Robt. R. Bellamy.

Schooner Lost With All on Board

Baltimore, Md., August 30.—Positive information was received today that the schooner, E. L. F. Harcastle, was wrecked in the hurricane that swept the Atlantic coast August 16th-18th, and it is feared that Captain William F. Todd and all on board were lost. The Harcastle is reported to be lying in Pamlico sound, bottom up about eight miles from Portsmouth island.

THE OHIO DEMOCRATS

Make Short Work of Their Convention.

M'LEAN FOR GOVERNOR

He is Nominated on the First Ballot Without Calling in any of His "Second Choice" Reserves—The Convention Harmonious, With Many Dramatic By-Plays—The Delegates Enthusiastic for Bryan, Free Silver and Anti-Imperialism

Zanesville, Ohio, August 30.—The democratic state convention closed to-night after a day of dramatic plays. While there were a half dozen other candidates for governor, the McLean men have claimed everything with such confidence that they undertook to be magnanimous in minor parts, although they were at the same time careful that the star candidate was not eclipsed. They stated early in the day that the first ballot would have none of the "second choice" vote for McLean; that none of the reserves would be called out till the second ballot, and that all the candidates would have their respective votes on the first ballot. In this way McLean was nominated on the first ballot by a half vote and the figuring was so close that the dramatic scene of changes on the second ballot with "second choice" reserves flocking to McLean's standard did not take place.

After the adoption of the majority report on credentials, the McLean men felt that they could make any play on the balloting that they desired. The vote of 389 to 341 in defeating the minority report on credentials was the hardest fight the McLean men had during the day, as they were then without the fifty-six contested votes from Cuyahoga county, and on that vote they could not have made a nomination.

Judge Money made such a good impression that all wanted him for permanent chairman and the amended reports also continued as secretary. Hon. Thomas J. Cogan, the friend of McLean, and shut off the anti-McLean man who had been named in the report for sergeant-at-arms.

The convention much of the time was beyond the control of the sergeant-at-arms and his assistants. The convention was properly represented in its platform and the keynote speech of Judge Money. The name of Bryan was cheered whenever it was mentioned. The convention showed demonstrations over free silver, anti-imperialism, anti-bossism and all the indictments in the speech of Judge Money and in the platform.

The recess from 3 to 4 o'clock p. m., was taken to confer with Colonel James Kilbourne for second place on the ticket and the recess was continued in vain until 5 o'clock p. m., for that purpose.

When the convention reassembled there were attempts to nominate Kilbourne, notwithstanding his repeated declinations, and his friends withdrew his name as fast as the McLean men presented it. Finally, Judge A. W. Patrick, who today seconded the nomination of Kilbourne for governor, was chosen as the nominee for lieutenant governor.

Mr. McLean was given a rousing ovation. He thanked the convention for the honor and said he would make as hard a fight for election as possible, regardless of all to do their part as he would go his.

Memorial Hall was packed when Hon. W. S. Thomas, chairman of the democratic state committee called the convention to order.

We heartily reaffirm the entire Chicago platform of 1896, and we especially emphasize the financial plank therein, and we continue to demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold as equal in primary money at the ratio of 16 to 1 independent of all other nations in the world.

The Hon. William J. Bryan still retains our entire confidence and we demand his re-nomination in 1900.

We recognize the solemn fact that our government cannot be both republican and imperial.

We stand in line with Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, Lincoln, Grant, and all other American patriots, living and dead, in desiring the perpetuity of our republic.

We are radically and unalterably opposed to imperialism in the United States of America. When we have solved some of the race problems that confront us at home, then, by example, we can proclaim the blessings that flow from free institutions and thus prove our benevolent assimilation without crime or aggression.

We are opposed to entangling alliances with foreign kingdoms and empires. We commend the action of congress in declaring that our war with Spain was for humanity and not for conquest. We proudly recognize the valor and glorious achievements of our gallant soldiers from Bunker Hill to this very hour, as being among the most thrilling and glorious in the history of the world, but we profoundly regret that American soldiers are being unlawfully used in the name of liberty, to crush and destroy dawning republicanism in the Orient, and we denounce the secret and vicious alliance now in evidence be-

tween England and the republican administration whereby this nation may become involved in war with foreign nations.

We demand that the Cubans and Philippines, not only be permitted, but encouraged to establish independent republics, deriving all of their governmental powers from the consent of the governed.

We denounce the republican party for its thirty-eight years of abject subservience to the shipping interest of Great Britain and we denounce the Hanna-Payne shipping bill, which, if enacted into law would further shackle our interests.

We are in favor of maintaining our splendid and efficient navy.

A large standing army in our republic is a menace to liberty. We favor the initiative and referendum, the passage of the eight-hour labor law, the more rigid inspection of mines and workshops, the prohibition of sweatshops and the abolition of the contract system of prison labor.

We declare that all unlawful combinations of capital are the legitimate fruits of a gold standard and other corrupt republican legislation on questions of the tariff and we demand that all articles, the prices of which are controlled by the trusts be placed on the free list. We denounce the attorney general of the United States, appointed from the state of New Jersey, the hot bed of trusts, for his refusal to enforce the statutes of the United States against them and commend the attorney general of Ohio for his earnest efforts to enforce the statutes of Ohio against such illegal combinations, and pledge the nominee of this convention for attorney general to the enforcement of the statutes of the state against them.

We recommend a constitutional amendment providing for the election of president, vice president and United States senator by a direct vote of the people.

The following names were presented for governor: James A. Rice, of Canton; James Kilbourne, of Columbus; Charles A. Haskell, of Delaware; John R. McLean, of Cincinnati; Isaac C. Sherwood, of Toledo; James E. Seward, of Mansfield.

The first ballot complete is as follows: Rice, 29½; Kilbourne, 27; Haskell, 55; McLean, 40½; Sherwood, 27; Seward, 25; Lentz, 6.

In completing the ticket the convention developed some interesting contests, but none of serious importance.

After adopting the roster as the party emblem the convention at 9:20 o'clock p. m., adjourned.

ALL QUEST AT DARIEN

Negroes Surrendering Arms—More Hired Men Arrested—Court to Convene Tomorrow

Darien, Ga., August 27.—(Sunday.)—There have been no hostilities between the blacks and military today, though the negroes remain armed and the troops are prepared for all eventualities.

The situation is better, however, is evidenced by the fact that Colonel Lawton, commanding the First regiment, has returned to Savannah eighty men and three officers, whose services are no longer needed. There remains something more than 200 soldiers on duty.

These will remain until after the sitting of the special term of the superior court, which has been called to meet on Wednesday to try John Denegal for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Townsend. The special term will also try Henry Denegal, the negro about whom all the trouble has arisen, and thirty-five negroes who are now confined in the Savannah jail. Henry Denegal surrendered yesterday. It is probable that a special train and a military escort will bring the rioters from Savannah for trial.

A citizens' committee has employed special counsel to assist the solicitor general in prosecuting the case against John Denegal for the murder of Townsend. It is probable that his trial will be concluded the first day of the court. The trial of Henry Denegal probably will also be short and result in an acquittal.

There has never been the slightest danger that Henry Denegal would be lynched. He was arrested upon complaint of the woman's father and placed in jail. Hearing that the negroes intended raiding the jail for the purpose of releasing Denegal, the sheriff concluded it would be wise to remove him to Savannah for safe keeping. The negroes affected to believe it was the purpose of the whites to take Denegal just outside of the town and lynch him, hence they armed themselves and began their riotous and incendiary conduct, to suppress which the governor called on the militia.

There are still several hundred armed negroes in the swamp. A torrential rain has fallen today, which will do much towards dampening their ardor. No radical change in the situation, however, is looked for before the convening of the special term of court.

QUIET RESTORED.

Darien, Ga., August 28.—Several of the negro ring leaders of the riot were arrested today without difficulty. There are now twelve in jail here and thirty-five in jail at Savannah. These will all be arraigned in the superior court, special session, on Wednesday. The town is perfectly quiet and presents no unusual appearance except for the blue uniformed soldiers on every street.

Colonel Lawton is satisfied that the danger is over, though the troops will remain until after the trial of John Denegal for the murder of Deputy Sheriff Townsend, as a measure of precaution. The negroes are coming to understand that the presence of the troops is not a menace but a protection to them and they are coming in and laying down their arms. The probabilities are that during Wednesday and Thursday the troops will be gradually withdrawn.

All weak places in your system effectively closed against disease by DeWitt's Little Early Risers. They cleanse the bowels, promptly cure chronic constipation, regulate the liver, and fill you with new life and vigor. Small, pleasant, sure; never gripe. R. R. Bellamy.

Everhardt Wins on a Foul

New Orleans, August 28.—Jack Everhardt, of New Orleans, and Joe Danfree, of Syracuse, N. Y., fought before the St. Bernard Athletic Club tonight. The contest was twenty rounds. Everhardt won on a foul.

WAR SEEMS INEVITABLE

Between England and the Transvaal.

ACTIVE PREPARATIONS

For Hostilities Being Made on Both Sides—England Ready for the Ball to Open—She Will Make No More Representations to the Boers—The Latter Increasing Strength of Their Fortifications—Kruger's Personal Preparation for a Siege

Pretoria, August 30.—The British diplomatic agent here, Mr. Conyngham Green, has handed to the secretary of state, F. W. Reitz, the reply of the British secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, to the Transvaal's alternative proposals to the joint commission suggested by Great Britain to inquire into the effect which the proposed franchise reform measures will have upon the Outlanders.

Mr. Green afterwards had a long audience with the state officials. The nature of the dispatch is not disclosed but was subject to the consideration of the executive this afternoon. It is understood that another conference may occur at Capetown. The result is anxiously awaited.

London, August 31.—The Pretoria correspondent of The Morning Post says:

"The Boer officials, after reading the cabled reports of Mr. Chamberlain's Birmingham speech consider that war is inevitable. The speech has undoubtedly inflamed the war spirit here. The Boers are now all armed, except those in Johannesburg. Their commissariat is fairly good. All the forts are amply victualled. The Johannesburg fort has been strengthened with several quick-firing guns.

"President Kruger does not hesitate to express the view that war is almost inevitable. He has stocked the presidency with ample supplies of provisions to secure his own person from privation, and he is often heard repeating the Eighty-third Psalm.

"The Times says editorially this morning: "There is the best reason to believe that the recent note of Mr. Chamberlain will be almost the last occasion which Great Britain will ask President Kruger whether he is in earnest in his promises of concessions. The note undoubtedly called for an immediate answer and when a reasonable time for answer has elapsed Great Britain has no longer paid much attention to President Kruger's word, but will form her judgment by his actions.

"The Boers should bear in mind that, throughout the whole controversy, The Cologne Gazette has warned the Transvaal that it was placing itself in an unfavorable position and that the event of war nobody would lift a finger to prevent the destruction of the republic."

Capetown, August 30.—There was a very quiet scene in the Cape house of assembly today when Mr. Cecil Rhodes repudiated his conviction that the Transvaal secret service fund was largely used during the last Cape Colony elections for the expenses of the Afrikaner candidates. He said he hoped that, in the forthcoming Transvaal settlement the secret service payment list would be destroyed, as otherwise many Cape families would feel uncomfortable.

Several ministerials were afterwards reproved from the chair for fiercely retorting against the statement.

The government has refused to provide facilities for women and children to leave Johannesburg.

There is great activity at the Simons-town dock yard in drilling the men on shore and overhauling vessels.

Seattle, Wash., August 30.—David L. Wilson, who claims to be an agent of the British government and to have important papers for the home office, has arrived here en route to London from the Transvaal. Mr. Wilson says he has no doubt that there will be a war.

"I have been three years in the Transvaal and know the leaders of the Boer government well. President Kruger does not intend to give up the old man. As such, he has not the control of the cabinet that he had once. The cabinet is composed of young blood who want independence and who, I have said, will never give up until they have either attained it or been wiped out of existence by the English forces. This is why I say there will be war.

"When the blow is struck it will be a fatal one in the Transvaal. The British for months have been massing troops and are practically ready at this time, if necessity demands immediate action."

severe cough and catarrhal fever. Although the tried many remedies she kept getting worse until we used One Minute Cough Cure—it relieved, once and cured her in a few days.—B. L. Nance, Prin. High School, Bluffdale, Texas. R. R. Bellamy.

Jimenez's Provisional Government

Cape Haytien, August 30.—Advice received from the cities of Santiago and Puerto Plata, in San Domingo, say that both have proclaimed in favor of General Juan Isidro Jimenez, the revolutionary aspirant to the presidency. A provisional government has been established at Santiago where the presence of General Jimenez is demanded with enthusiasm by the people.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures dyspepsia because its ingredients are such that it can't hurt you. The body can rely upon it as a master remedy for all disorders arising from imperfect digestion.—James M. Thomas, M. D., in American Journal of Health, N. Y. R. R. Bellamy.