

JUDGES SHED TEARS

Demange Makes a Powerful Plea for Dreyfus.

A MASTERLY ARGUMENT

Labor will not speak on account of the prejudice of the court against him—A verdict of condemnation is generally expected—Condemnation of Dreyfus will lead to revolution—Part of a Plot.

[The verdict of the judges in the court-martial of Dreyfus is supposed to be delivered this morning and if it is it will be printed in a later edition of The Post.]

Rennes, Sept. 8.—The court-martial has decided to render its verdict tomorrow.

There are only two hypotheses for tonight's extraordinary situation. Either a great majority of observers in Rennes will be astonished by the acquittal of the prisoner, or tomorrow will witness the first act in the wickedest revolution of modern times. It is no longer possible to put an honest construction upon a verdict of condemnation. If Dreyfus is pronounced guilty it will be the first move in a bold and carefully arranged conspiracy for the establishment of a military dictatorship.

Indications are that the government is fully aware of the terrible crisis which confronts it. Preparations to meet the crisis, so far as Rennes is concerned, are most extraordinary, and similar arrangements have undoubtedly been made elsewhere. Such is the ominous, despairing view taken by almost the whole Dreyfus party tonight.

The departure of the generals by order of the government leaves few prominent anti-Dreyfusites in Rennes. Such as are here, however, are by no means confident of the condemnation of the prisoner. On the whole, although there are signs unfavorable to the accused, he would be a rash man who would prophesy what the verdict will be. Colonel Jouanet, president of the court-martial, has informed the press that court will adjourn when Demange's plea is finished. Carrière, the government prosecutor, and Labori will not speak. The court-martial will assemble at 3 o'clock in the afternoon to deliberate and deliver its judgment as soon as reached.

Demange's Great Argument.

Rennes, Sept. 8.—If emotion can save Dreyfus—and emotion counts for much in France—he will be acquitted. The plea which Demange made for his client today first astonished and then took complete possession of his hearers. Within an hour after his opening words two of the seven judges were visibly weeping and more than half the audience were in tears. It would be altogether unfair to describe his plea as merely an appeal to pity or commiseration. It developed very early into the most masterly presentation and analysis of the facts in the case which has yet been made.

The veteran advocate had a brilliant audience as well as a great cause to inspire him. A larger proportion of women were present, dressed in bright costumes, than ever before. Lord Chief Justice Russell, of England, who came from Paris to hear the summing up of a more famous case than any that even he had ever engaged in, sat between M. Paleologue, the foreign office expert, and General Chanoine, in the rear of the judges. Cavaignac, former minister of war, and Trarieux, former minister of justice, whom this case has made bitterest enemies, sat almost side by side in seats previously occupied by witnesses. The phalanx of generals was the only familiar feature missing.

Demange began his closing address immediately after the opening of the court, speaking from his place on the right of the stage. He is by no means a finished orator, in voice, appearance or methods, but his manner is sympathetic, his earnestness heart-searching, and his words compel attention. He opened with an impassioned personal defence of himself and Labori against attacks on their loyalty and patriotism. He said that as the son of a soldier, he admitted no man his superior in love of country or respect for the army.

Then, taking up his great task, Demange defended the honesty and good faith of the 1894 court-martial, whose decision, he declared, would have been different if the members of the court had had before them samples of Esterhazy's handwriting. The situation was now entirely different. He begged the court to strip the case of the mass of political, personal and other illegitimate issues.

The speaker then dealt with Dreyfus' attitude and behavior from the day of his accusation until now. He dismissed Captain Lebrun-Renaud's story of Dreyfus' confession almost with contempt. Even the government prosecutor, Major Carrière, Demange said, thought this story not worthy mentioning in his closing address yesterday. The speaker proceeded to contrast Lebrun-Renaud's story with the spoken and written words of the prisoner during his martyrdom on Devil's Island. He read abstracts from many of Dreyfus' letters to his

wife, and from the journal kept by the prisoner during his sufferings.

"Are these the thoughts of a traitor?" asked the advocate. "Could a traitor keep his eyes on heaven in hope filled with all these agonies? Every page is filled with protestations of innocence and love for his country and its flag. Gentlemen, these words ring true; they come from the soul. The man who spoke them and wrote them cannot be guilty."

It was impossible to listen unmoved to the heartrending details which the advocate pictured of the five years' torture of the victim and of the nation's injustice, and there was scarcely a dry eye when the subject was dropped and the speaker turned to the less pathetic details of his case. The prisoner himself sat most of the time rigid and almost emotionless, but was finally obliged to wipe the tears from his eyes.

The Evidence Analyzed.

Dropping entirely the pathetic note which had aroused the sympathies of even his opponents, Demange began a clear and logical analysis of the evidence. He first dissected the documents submitted secretly to the 1894 court-martial, pointing out that they were either irrelevant or implicated Esterhazy. He evinced the irreconcilability of the theories of Mercier and ex-Minister of War Cavaignac, exposing the latter's bigoted prejudice and ridiculing his assumption of infallibility. Then he dealt briefly with Colonel Henry's role in the case, dismissing him with these words: "You remember Henry's evidence at the 1894 trial. You recall his solemn declaration that Dreyfus was a traitor. Now you know the real character of the man who, more than any other, sent Dreyfus to Devil's Island. Today he lies in a self-made grave, dishonored, convicted of forgery and bearing false witness. Thus the chief witness of 1894 fades into mist and nothing beore the judges of 1899."

Demange next discussed at some length the attitude of Schwartzkoppen and Paalzard, the military attaches of Germany and Italy, declaring that it was impossible to believe, despite the familiar phrase about the lies of diplomacy, that when those two men gave their word of honor to their ambassadors that they never had rela-

THE CAMPAIGN IN OHIO

McLean's Friends Put Up a Figurehead Chairman.

The Democratic Candidate for Governor Will Take Personal Charge of the Canvass with the Assistance of a Few Friends.

Columbus, Sept. 8.—John R. McLean, who was here today attending a meeting of the Democratic State Central Committee, visited the State fair during the morning in company with W. C. McBride, Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Enquirer, and Frank T. Gale, president of the Young Men's Democratic Club of this city. There was no demonstration in honor of the Democratic candidate for governor, though his coming had been announced.

Returning to the city, McLean was a guest at luncheon given at the home of Col. James Kibbourne, his strongest competitor for the nomination before the Zanesville Convention. Others present were Gen. Isaac R. Sherwood, of Toledo; Gen. James P. Seward, of Mansfield, and James A. Rice, of Canton, who also contested with McLean for the nomination. After luncheon McLean was in conference with his political advisers regarding the personnel of the State Executive Committee to be selected during the afternoon of the State Central Committee.

The selections made by McLean and his conferees were ratified by the committee, as follows: Herman J. Grobeck, of Cincinnati; C. N. Haskell, of Ottawa; Congressman D. D. Donovan, of Deshler; Frank H. Southard, of Zanesville; William Shine, of Sidney; O. S. Rockwell, of Kent; Frank Harper, of Mt. Vernon.

Members of the committee adopted a resolution recommending the selection of General Seward as chairman of the State Executive Committee. Mr. Seward was head of the State Committee in 1893 when McKinley and Lawrence Neal were opposing candidates for governor. Neal being defeated by more than 81,000, though at the presidential election a year before, the Republicans carried the State by a little more than a thousand.

Seward and his committee, according to reliable advices, are to be mere figure-heads. McLean will conduct his own campaign largely, with the assistance of Lewis C. Bernard, Allen O. Meyers, Louis C. Keemelin and others, who have his confidence in a very large degree and who know his plans and purposes, not only for the present, but also for the future.

ENGLAND AND THE PHILIPPINES

Rumor Revived That the Islands Were Offered for Sale Last Winter.

Birmingham, England, Sept. 8.—The Daily Post says the result of the fall elections in the United States is awaited with interest in diplomatic circles, owing to the belief that the destiny of the Philippines will be settled thereby. A rumor is revived that the United States proposed last February that Great Britain should take these islands. The American policy has altered, however, since fighting began; but it is said that at that time the United States would have been glad to get rid of the islands. Under the present circumstances Great Britain would not accept the Philippines.

THE POINT AT ISSUE

England Affirms and Kruger Denies Suzerainty.

MINISTERS OF ONE MIND

A Sharp Reply Will Be Sent to the Transvaal, Emphasizing Great Britain's Position, Virtually Amounting to an Ultimatum, Though Not So Expressed in Terms—Kruger Insists That There Is No Suzerainty.

London, Sept. 8.—A large crowd assembled in Downing street this morning to watch the cabinet officers arrive for the meeting to discuss the Transvaal situation. This was a very unusual circumstance. The police were not expecting a crowd and were unable to prevent many persons from entering the government offices until reinforcements arrived. Every minister was present at the meeting except Viscount Cross, Lord of the Privy Seal, who is at Balmoral.

The Pall-Mall Gazette states that an unofficial account of the cabinet meeting is to the effect that the minister are absolutely of one mind. The gist of the proceedings, it is believed, will be that a strongly worded reply will be sent to State Secretary Reitz's latest dispatch. This reply, it is said, will contain a telling exposition of the British case, with a point blank refusal to entertain the proposal that England should relinquish her suzerainty over the Transvaal. There is also a pertinent reminder of the offer for a joint inquiry. The franchise proposal, the dispatch will say, cannot remain open indefinitely. Though not an ultimatum in form, the dispatch will be one in effect.

Besides sending a strongly worded cable dispatch, asking Kruger to answer the British demands within a fixed time, it is understood that the cabinet decided orders for the movement of troops from India to Natal, which has already begun, and also for reinforcements for the South African garrison from England. The sanctioned reinforcements, however, are not regarded as being numerous enough to allow the British to take the offensive, and others are likely to follow.

The Daily Mail says it looks as though a climb-down had already been effected on the question of a joint franchise conference. It adds that the cabinet made a notable contribution to the cause of peace in taking adequate measures to insure respect for British claims. It is believed that the cabinet did not consider it necessary to convoke parliament for voting supplies or for calling out reserves. At the admiralty office everything is in an advanced state in regard to the requirement of the war office in the matter of transportation facilities. A large number of ship-owners and agents called at the admiralty office this morning and offered the use of ships. No decision has yet been reached as to whether or not the vessels will be taken. The general feeling at public departments and clubs is that hostilities are inevitable.

Kruger Pleads for Time.

Pretoria, Sept. 8.—In his speech to the Volksraad yesterday, Kruger swore before God that there was no suzerainty over the Transvaal, but for the sake of peace he asked about and suggested a commission to discuss the dispute with Great Britain. He hoped the Raad would await a reply to his suggestion.

A French Opinion.

Paris, Sept. 8.—The Figaro, referring to the crisis in South Africa, says that the question is no longer one of political rights or electoral reform. The sole point at issue now is the interpretation of the position of the Transvaal and Great Britain according to the conventions of 1851 and 1854.

Stock Market Disorganized.

London, Sept. 8.—The stock market was disorganized this morning owing to the crisis in the Transvaal. Mining stocks were altogether neglected, dealers refusing to trade in them. Consols fell three-eighths of a point. Home railroads declined from one-half to one point on forced realizations. American and foreign railroads were flat.

Protest Against Massing Troops.

Pretoria, Sept. 8.—The Volksraad adopted resolutions today declaring that the concentration of British troops on the frontier while negotiations are progressing is calculated to have a disturbing effect; that in case of eventualities leading to war the cause would not be with the Transvaal. It was further resolved to drop the matter until further information was supplied by the government.

DEPARTMENT NOTES.

Postoffice Department Announces a Long List of Country Postmasters.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 8.—Special Edward Gibbs, of El Paso, has been granted a pension of \$6; also Marcus O. King, of Sandy Marsh, \$6; E. Pearle Calloway, of Jefferson, \$8. North Carolina postmasters have been appointed as follows: S. E. Stewart at Daisy, Forsyth

county, vice E. N. Shaffer, removed; L. L. Ross at Erie Mills, Montgomery county, vice John Scarborough, resigned; Hector McIntyre at Godwin, Cumberland county, vice W. M. Pope, removed; Theodore Fountain at Leggett, Edgecombe county, vice L. H. Fountain, resigned; W. H. Hall at Maxton, Robeson county, vice W. J. Currie, removed; H. A. Hanks at Parks, Wilkes county, vice J. F. Gentry, resigned; H. C. McMillan at Parkton, Robeson county, vice S. E. W. Clifton, resigned; W. Y. Davenport at Rockford, Surry county, vice E. S. Reese, removed; J. B. Todd at Sago, Mecklenburg county, vice J. W. Cross, resigned; Mary H. Crowell at Crimsie, Lincoln county, vice William Hammett, resigned; D. McC. Smith at Cromartie, Robeson county, vice Ell Skipper, resigned; Milton E. Lowry at Deep Creek, Anson county, vice Lydia J. Ratliff, resigned; J. M. Whitelake at Grassy Knob, Rutherford county, vice Ralph W. Harris, resigned; A. C. Lueberger at Iron Station, vice J. M. Rendleman, removed; Joseph J. Brown at Menola, Hertford county, vice C. M. Parker, dead; Otis A. Benedict at Roseland, Moore county, vice C. J. Brown, resigned; John F. Wright at Star, Montgomery county, vice J. E. Kanoy, removed; J. W. Tuttle at Joliet, Forsyth county, vice Laun Jones, removed; A. P. Liles at Lilesville, Anson county, vice T. A. Horne, removed; Z. V. Johnson at Rose, Chatham county, vice J. T. Johnson, removed; C. T. Lewis at Hoggood, Halifax county, vice Mrs. Parker, removed.

BUSINESS SKY CLEAR

Trade Undisturbed by News from South Africa.

NOTHING TO BE FEARED

Railroad and Industrial Stocks Advance—Cotton, Wheat and Corn Rise. Price of Iron and Steel Moves Upward—Marketing of Domestic Products Surprisingly Large—Shipments of Boots and Shoes Very Heavy—Jobbing Trade Notable for Its Activity.

New York, Sept. 8.—Dun's Weekly Review of Trade tomorrow will say: The sky is still cloudless, no disquieting change having come during the week. In spite of more warlike news about South Africa, the Bank of England behaves as if the worst possible had been fully provided for, and this country has no reason to fear trouble from that source unless the English market becomes so overloaded as to need help.

Marketing of domestic products, both farm and manufactured, continues surprisingly large. Comparative dullness has made the stock market more useful as a barometer. Without excitement either way stocks have advanced, for railroads 17 cents per share, and for industrials \$1.28 per share.

Cotton has risen 3-16 since the annual reports, regardless of these and owing to bad accounts from Texas. The crop of 1898, according to the Financial Chronicle, was 11,235,383 bales, against 11,180,969 in 1897; southern consumption, 1,400,026 bales; northern spinners' takings, 2,247,070 bales, and stocks on hand at the end of the crop year, 392,280 bales, with 3,000,360 bales visible and invisible, carried over in all countries. The market for goods is remarkably strong this week, with prices fully sustained.

After a sharp decline, wheat has risen a quarter cent this week, with Atlantic exports of 2,900,966 bushels, against 2,325,100 last year; Pacific exports, 364,256 bushels, against 164,192 last year. Corn rose three-fourths of a cent, with exports of 3,051,569 bushels, against 2,431,085 last year.

Neither philosophical explanations of the rise in iron and steel, nor the constant addition to the number of furnaces producing, checks the advance. Bessemer pig sold for \$23 at Pittsburg, and Grey Forge for \$19.75 at Philadelphia. Finished products advanced in some cases five dollars per ton. Sheets and plates advanced two dollars at Pittsburg.

August shipments of coke by the Connellsville Frick Company were 34,614 cars.

Shipments of boots and shoes were 98,053 cases for the week, the largest ever known for the first week in September, excepting in 1897. Hides still advance at Chicago.

Preparations for other woolen combinations are affecting the market somewhat, which nevertheless is strong, although some irregularities have developed in worsteds. The wool market is less active, with sales of 9,225,290 pounds at the three chief markets.

Failures for the week were 132 in the United States.

Bradstreet's Review.

Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Activity in the jobbing trade for fall account is specially notable at western markets. St. Louis, Kansas City, Louisville and Cleveland all report satisfactory trade. Tobacco is active, leading western markets receipts being heavy. Business at the south ranges from fair to good, relatively the best reports coming from industrial centers. Large receipts of cotton and rice are reflected in general trade.

MERRY-THOUGH DYING.

Guerin and His Companions Laugh at Their Besiegers.

Paris, Sept. 8.—Jules Guerin threw a proclamation out of the window of his house in the Rue de Chabrol, where he and his followers are besieged. The proclamation read as follows: "Though we are dying, we are merry. We laugh at our besiegers." Lissajoux and other persons arrested in connection with Sebastian Faure's manifestations, have been released. Conservative groups held a meeting and voted to issue a proclamation against the government, denouncing the arbitrary arrests that have recently been made, and alleging that they constitute a menace to the rights and liberties of citizens and to the dignity of France.

BANKS CRAMPED FOR MONEY.

Stringency in New York Which the Treasury Department Will Relieve.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Information has been received by the Secretary of the Treasury from private sources of a state of financial stringency developing in New York. The Treasury Department has been watching monetary conditions in New York for some time. It was gleaned from the weekly bank statement several weeks ago that a situation would develop that would require relief from the Treasury Department. Recently it was learned that

the expected stringency had actually arrived, and that the bank statement to be issued tomorrow will show that bank reserves are only four or five millions above the minimum required by law.

Prompt assistance will be rendered. The banks may be allowed to retain deposit moneys belonging to the government instead of turning them over for deposit in the sub-treasury. It is believed that this will greatly relieve the situation.

FILIPINO CONGRESS MEETS.

Brief Dry Spell Encourages Troops to Engage in Skirmishes.

Manila, Friday Evening, Sept. 8.—Filipinos from Tarlac say that a special session of the insurgent congress was held August 24, at which Agulnaldo presided. Senator Maxini was elected chief justice of the Supreme Court, and Senator Gonzaga, attorney general.

There has been no rain for five days, and this has encouraged numerous skirmishes by the divisions north and south of Manila.

The Iowa and Tennessee volunteers are preparing to return home.

The Helena has relieved the Concord as patrol ship at Lingayen on the north coast of Luzon.

Transports for Army Mules.

Washington, Sept. 8.—Three more transports have been chartered by the Quartermaster's Department. They will be utilized in transporting 2,500 draft mules to Manila requested by the Quartermaster's Department there. Major Long, superintendent of transport service at San Francisco, has been ordered to secure two more transports for troops.

Lightning Strikes a Jail.

Troy, N. C., Sept. 8.—Special.—Last night lightning struck the jail here, doing considerable damage to the building. Two beds were burned and the jailer's furniture was damaged. No one was seriously hurt. The electric storm was severe.

SPREAD OF THE SCOURGE

Genuine Yellow Fever Cases in Mississippi City.

More Than One Hundred Cases Officially Reported at Key West, With Three More Additions to the Fatality Record.

New Orleans, Sept. 8.—Suspicious cases of fever heretofore reported in Mississippi City were today officially declared to be yellow fever. They have been isolated. There are thirteen cases in all. Summer residents are fleeing to avoid quarantine. The State Board of Health of Mississippi has declared quarantine against the place. Louisiana has declined to quarantine. One of the two yellow fever cases here was discharged today cured.

Over One Hundred Cases.

Jacksonville, Sept. 8.—A dispatch received this evening from Dr. Porter at Key West states that there are now over one hundred cases of yellow fever there and three deaths have occurred. The dispatch states that the fever is spreading and will doubtless seize all the unacclimated. Great efforts are making to get detention camps in readiness and remove the unacclimated there as speedily as possible. Many improvements and additions have been made to the Key West hospital. All the sick unable to pay for the service of physicians are attended by doctors of the board of health.

NATIONAL LEAGUE GAMES.

Boston Draws a Blank in the Contest With Brooklyn.

At Brooklyn:	R. H. E.
Brooklyn	5 11 2
Boston	0 5 0
Batteries: Hughes and Farrell; Nichols and Bergen.	
At New York:	R. H. E.
New York	9 11 6
Baltimore	6 11 3
Game called at end of eighth inning on account of darkness.	
Batteries: Carрик and Warner; Howell and Smith.	
At Washington:	R. H. E.
Washington	2 8 3
Philadelphia	4 8 1
Batteries: McFarland and Roads; Piatt and McFarland.	
At Chicago:	R. H. E.
Chicago	6 6 1
Cleveland	1 6 2
Batteries: Griffith and Chance; Hughes and McAllister.	
At Pittsburg:	R. H. E.
Pittsburg	3 9 1
Louisville	5 8 1
Batteries: Chesbro and Bowerman; Phillippi and Zimmer.	

The second game between Pittsburg and Louisville was called at the end of the second inning on account of rain.

At St. Louis:	R. H. E.
St. Louis	12 15 2
Cincinnati	3 11 1
Batteries: Young and Criger; Taylor and Peltz.	

Carr to Be Chief Marshal.

Winston, N. C., Sept. 8.—Special.—Gen. Julian S. Carr will be chief marshal at the Piedmont Horse Show, carnival and county fair to be held here next month.