

GUESS AT THE FUTURE

Speculation on the Outcome of the Dreyfus Case.

CABINET MEETS TODAY

Parliament May Be Convened in View of the Agitated Condition of the Public Mind - Paris Papers Discuss the Situation - Alleged Opinion by Esterhazy Printed in Rennes - French People Receive Verdict with Satisfaction

Paris, Sept. 11.—There will be a cabinet meeting tomorrow morning to decide as to whether or not it would be advisable to summon the chambers to meet at once. It is believed that M. Meunier, who was premier of the last ministry, has sent circulars to his followers, urging them to add their signatures to those already secured to a request for the convocation of the chambers. In case Meunier obtains the desired number of signatures the defeat of the government is certain. On the other hand, the government has a chance of victory if it summons the parliament to meet for the defence of the republic.

M. Millerand, Socialist member of the present cabinet, who holds the portfolio of minister of commerce, had an hour's interview with Premier Waldeck-Rousseau today, and promised the government the support of Socialists in the present crisis.

It is believed that the cabinet, at the meeting tomorrow, will also consider the question of what action should be taken in the event that Dreyfus should ask that the case be again submitted to the Court of Cassation.

Marlin Dreyfus was called to Paris today by Joseph Reinach, journalist, for the purpose of holding an interview with Premier Waldeck-Rousseau, who is reported as advising his family not to appeal to the Court of Cassation, as the prisoner will be pardoned January 1.

The proceedings in Dreyfus' appeal to the military court revision are: The appeal is first filed with the Rennes tribunal; then it goes to the Seine tribunal; from there it is sent to the military governor of Paris, who summons the court; the court then appoints a reporter to read over the proceedings. These formalities occupy so much time it is believed that the appeal will not be heard for a month.

French rentes advanced in price today on the Bourse.

Morning Papers Discuss the Verdict

All the morning papers print leading articles on the verdict of the Rennes court-martial.

An article in the Figaro, signed "an academician," says: "Who will ever be persuaded that two officers of the French army could have voted to acquit a traitor if the guilt of the accused had been proved? The five members of the court, who sum up their minds were perturbed and how their consciences wavered."

Joseph Reinach, in the Siecle, says it is the government's duty to act without delay and redeem the honor of France. Means are not lacking; the minister of justice can lay before the Court of Cassation the verdict which was delivered in violation of its formal ruling, or the government can take proceedings against the real guilty parties and false witnesses. Either of these courses would lead to further revision. If Dreyfus is pardoned, the step will be accepted as a transitional measure and as being a preface to his formal rehabilitation, which is the noble duty of the nation.

M. Jaurès, Socialist leader, says, in the Petit Republicain, that the decision at Rennes will have more effect than any demonstrations could in proving Dreyfus' innocence. Opposition to the verdict by two officers will awaken the slumbering consciences of the army.

The Gaulois hopes the Dreyfusards will submit to the verdict. It says: "Let them keep quiet and we will forgive."

The Petit Journal does not expect the council of revision to give a decision for another month.

M. Cuneille tells a story in the Figaro to the effect that the wife of a certain general called on all the judges at Rennes and begged them to bring in a verdict of guilty. Chiniquaud thinks the appeal for revision will probably be rejected.

M. Pressense, in an article in L'Ancre, calls attention to the fact that the judges forgot to mention the penalty during which Dreyfus should be under police supervision, and the condition he will have to observe in regard to his place of residence after he receives his sentence. M. Pressense considers this omission as sufficient to annul the verdict.

ESTERHAZY'S OPINION

An Alleged Statement That Is Inconsistent if Not Contradictory.

Rennes, Sept. 11.—The Evening News gives the following as Esterhazy's opinion of the verdict of the court-martial:

"Dreyfus was condemned this time—justly, legally condemned—as the inevitable and fatal result of the evidence collected against him. Above all was the luminous demonstration of his guilt made by General Mercier. In-

deed, it can well be said, it was he who bore the light of conviction to the judges' minds. The sentence, like all passed by the court-martial, cannot be appealed against; it can only be carried before a court of revision. There are two of these courts—one in Paris for courts-martial held in French territory, and another in Algiers, for Algeria and Tunis. All these courts do is to see that the judgment has been rendered in accordance with law. The highest opinion is that the sentence inflicted was in accordance with their understanding with the government. The whole business was a farce, arranged in advance. Beyond all doubt it will be carried further when Dreyfus is set at liberty."

Hailed with Satisfaction.

London, Sept. 11.—The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says that the verdict, manifestly unjust as it was, has been hailed with unalloyed satisfaction and will be accepted as final by the vast majority of Frenchmen.

"Bitterest Day of Modern Judaism."

Manchester, Sept. 11.—The Guardian's London correspondent telegraphs as follows: "I have known the East End Ghetto many years, yet I never saw it exhibit such evident signs of woe and bereavement. The very mourning worn by both men and women seemed to indicate that they were suffering a great personal sorrow. The news arrived about a half-hour before the termination of the Jewish Sabbath. In that hour there was a great outpouring of people, all of whom expressed sympathy with the prisoner. A venerable rabbi assured me that he had never seen a community, rich and poor alike, so moved. 'This,' said the rabbi to me, 'is the bitterest day of modern Judaism.'"

Police Protect a French Consulate.

Buda Pest, Sept. 11.—There was renewed rioting in front of the French consulate last night. Hundreds of persons gathered in front of the building, cheering Dreyfus and Labori and jeering the court-martial. A strong force of police surrounded the consulate and prevented its destruction.

Judges Recommend Mercy

Rennes, Sept. 11.—The judges comprising the court-martial that condemned Dreyfus have signed a recommendation for mercy, with the object of sparing the prisoner from public degradation involved by the sentence. The recommendation will be forwarded to President Loubet through General de Gallifet, Minister of War.

Dreyfus was informed of the action of the judges by Labori's secretary, and was deeply affected by the intelligence. He again expressed a strong hope of final vindication.

EIGHT NEW CASES.

Troops from Key West Arrive in New York—Death on a Steamship.

Jacksonville, Sept. 11.—A dispatch from Key West announces eight new cases of yellow fever today, but no deaths.

New York, Sept. 11.—The Malloy Line steamship San Marcos, which arrived today from Galveston and Key West, brought from the latter port four officers and 133 soldiers of the United States artillery, ordered north because of the prevalence of yellow fever at Key West. All the soldiers are in good health. The ship will be detained at quarantine until tomorrow.

New York, Sept. 11.—One of the passengers of the Dampasas died this morning. The other three patients are improving. The victim is J. M. Burley. He was treated with yellow fever serum, but his case was too far advanced for it to produce any effect. Owing to the improved condition of the other patients, it is thought that application of the serum is not necessary.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Two more cases of yellow fever have appeared among the troops in Havana and a civilian died of the disease since Saturday.

END OF AN UPRISING.

Venezuelan Insurgents Defeated in Long and Hard Fought Battle.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Secretary Russell, of the United States Legation at Caracas, in a mailed report to the State Department under date of August 7th, says that in the previous week the insurgent faction in the State of Los Andes, under General Castro, was completely defeated by Venezuelan government troops in a bloody battle which lasted eighteen hours. The loss of the insurgents was estimated at 300.

Secretary Russell says the battle marked the end of the disturbance in that section, which was the only part of the country where there was trouble.

No additional advices concerning the present state of affairs in Venezuela have reached the Navy Department. The cruiser Detroit is on her way from Philadelphia to LaGuayara.

Looks Like More Fighting.

Caracas, Sept. 11.—President Andrade, who is desirous of determining civil strife in the Republic, will take the field in person tomorrow against the rebel General Cipriano Castro. The latter is advancing toward Valencia. There is much excitement here over the acts of revolutionists.

QUARANTINED AN HOUR A LIBEL ON JUSTICE

Mayor Took the Law in His Own Hands. All the World Denounces the Dreyfus Verdict.

BUT HAD TO SURRENDER EVEN RUSSIA PROTESTS

Appearance of a Yellow Fever Case at Port Tampa Excites Alarm—Death at New Orleans—Jackson Takes Alarm and Many People Leave for Asheville—Troops from Key West Arrive at New York—Fever Passenger Dies.

Jacksonville, Sept. 11.—Mayor Bowden's "quarantine" against Tampa continued this morning about an hour and then twenty-five stalwart policemen marched back to the station. When Mayor Bowden announced last night that he would quarantine against Tampa today the secretary of the State board of health protested, as he stated that only Dr. Porter had the power to declare quarantine. The mayor, however, after vainly wiring Dr. Porter, at Key West, sent out policemen this morning. When Southern trains came in they were run down into the railroad yards here with locked doors, none of the passengers from the southern part of the State being allowed to leave. After some parleying, however, the mayor conceded the point made by the State authorities and sent his officers off. All the passengers on trains from Tampa had to be registered, as to destination, etc., so the authorities can keep track of them for the next few days.

It is expected that many more people from the southern part of the State will move northward, especially if other cases develop at Port Tampa. Today word was received from there from Dr. Weedon, a State official, and Marine Hospital Surgeon Altree, saying that the first case was surely yellow fever, as proved from autopsy. They had completed the house-to-house canvass and reported no other suspicious cases in Port Tampa. A vigilant watch will be kept. The State agents at Tampa wires that there are no suspicious cases there. Quarantine inspectors are on between Tampa and Port Tampa. All railroads entering here have given up their excusing features. The city authorities have forbidden excursions to enter the city from any section of the State. Every effort will be made to keep infection from other parts of the State.

Another Death at New Orleans. New Orleans, Sept. 11.—Another case of yellow fever was reported here today, making the fourth. The patient died tonight. Mississippi City quarantined against New Orleans today. The quarantine does not apply to freight, but only to passengers and wearing apparel. A number of other Mississippi towns have also quarantined against New Orleans, Jackson and other infected points.

Exodus From Jackson Begins

Jackson, Miss., Sept. 11.—There have been no new cases of yellow fever here. Hundreds of people left for the north and east, most of them purchasing tickets for Chicago and Asheville, N. C. The mayor has issued a proclamation, minimizing the danger and urging people to remain. Most of the neighboring towns have quarantined against Jackson. Governor McLaurin's family left town yesterday.

FEVER IN THE FORTRESS.

Guerin's Food Supply Again Said to be Running Short.

Paris, Sept. 11.—Typhoid fever has broken out in the house in Rue de Chabrol, occupied by Guerin and his followers. Five inmates are now afflicted with the disease. The Matin says that the siege of Guerin's fortress has disorganized the entire detective force of Paris. Every plain clothes officer is now assigned to duty in the neighborhood of Rue de Chabrol, and other portions of the city are unable to obtain the services of detectives.

It is again stated that Guerin's food supply is becoming scarce and that he will soon be compelled to surrender.

THE NATIONAL LEAGUE.

Rain Prevents Six Clubs From Playing Their Engagements.

At Boston: R. H. E. Boston 5 7 1 St. Louis 2 7 1 Batteries: Willis and Bergen; Powell and Schreckengost.

At Baltimore: R. H. E. Baltimore 3 9 2 Louisville 5 11 2 Batteries: Kitson and Crisham; Philippi and Zimmer.

At Washington: R. H. E. Washington 3 8 0 Cincinnati 3 11 3

Came called in eighth inning on account of darkness.

Batteries: Dineen and Kittridge; Hahn and Pefz.

Philadelphia-Cleveland, New York-Chicago, and Brooklyn-Pittsburg games postponed on account of rain.

tion in 1900. Many intending exhibitors have withdrawn their notices of participation on the ground that the present state of things in France renders it unsafe to send exhibits. The Central Chapter of Grand Orient of the country of the same name, on the Danube, and the residence of the Catholic primate of Hungary, has cancelled its decision to send exhibits, giving as a reason its unwillingness to endanger works of art worth millions of florins.

DENOUNCED AS A CRIME.

The Verdict Condemned as an Act of Moral Cowardice.

Berlin, Sept. 11.—The Dreyfus verdict causes a feeling almost of stupefaction in Berlin. It has been hoped that the statement of the Reichsanzelger, as emanating directly from Emperor William, would have rendered impossible the repetition of what is described as "one of the greatest judicial and political crimes of any age."

It is universally agreed that the second verdict is a grave political blunder, a violation of the laws of civilization, and an act of moral cowardice, which the world will find it difficult to pardon.

The German press unanimously describes the verdict as cowardly and impolitic, not to say criminal. The Cologne Gazette says:

"It is a cowardly verdict, in the barbarous spirit of the Middle Ages. By this crime the judges have imposed a line of demarcation between France and the rest of the world, which, although it will not prevent diplomatic intercourse or stay the common exchange of products, will, according to all the notions of right, justice, honor, tolerance and ethics which the civilized world bears with it in the twentieth century, form a barrier only to be removed by time and laborious effort."

The other leading journals comment upon the verdict in similar strains.

WAR PREPARATIONS CONTINUE.

Admiralty Office Actively Arranging for Efficient Transport Service.

London, Sept. 11.—Marked activity continues at the war office in anticipation of trouble in the Transvaal. At the admiralty office the director of transports was busy all day Sunday. Officers of this department are today visiting various ports on the coast for the purpose of selecting available transports. Lieutenant-General Buller, who will command the British forces in the field in South Africa, is expected to sail for Cape Colony next Saturday.

PRESSING THE INQUIRY.

Italian Ambassador Wants to Know About the Tallulah Lynching Affair.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador to the United States, who has been absent in Italy for a long time, called at the State Department today to pay his respects to the officials. Incidentally he brought up the subject of the lynching of Italians at Tallulah, La., and asked what the department was doing in the matter. He was informed that the final report of Governor Foster, of Louisiana, had not been received, but it would unquestionably come before Congress convened, and it was the intention of the department to refer the case to Congress with the view of securing indemnity for the families of the men who were lynched. Baron Fava also asked about the recent restrictions on Italian immigrants, and was referred to the Treasury Department for information.

CALLED ON NEGROES.

Mystery About a Young Woman Who Dressed Well and Had Money.

Atlanta, Sept. 11.—The police are trying to fathom the mystery surrounding a young woman who has been acting strangely here for two or three weeks. A well-dressed white woman, about twenty-five years old, three weeks ago visited several negro houses in Railroad street. The woman called at some houses of negroes and chatted as if she were paying a social visit. On some occasions the woman had plenty of money, and later she would ask loans from negroes.

When the woman heard that the police were trying to find her she slipped away and hid herself. She was again seen in Railroad street Saturday afternoon. She visited three or four negro houses and displayed a large roll of money. She said then that she expected to leave the city. She has not been seen since.

TOBACCO AND COTTON.

General Condition of the Former Improved and the Latter Deteriorated.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The September report of the statistician of the Department of Agriculture shows the condition of tobacco, September 1st, in the principal tobacco States of Kentucky, Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Massachusetts and Connecticut, improved during August, while in New York, Tennessee and Missouri it declined.

Of thirteen sweet potato States, five report improvement during August, and eight a decline.

The report also shows the average condition of cotton, September 1, to be 63.5 as compared with 84.0 last month, 70.8, September 1, 1898, 78.3 at corresponding date in 1897, and 73.4 mean of September averages for the last ten years. The condition on the first of the present month was, with the exception of the year of 1896, the lowest September condition in twenty-five years.

HUNGARY'S RESENTMENT.

Intending Exhibitors Decline to Participate in Paris Exposition.

Budapest, Hungary, Sept. 11.—The following semi-official statement has been issued: "A movement is on foot against sending exhibits to the Paris exposition in 1900. Many intending exhibitors have withdrawn their notices of participation on the ground that the present state of things in France renders it unsafe to send exhibits. The Central Chapter of Grand Orient of the country of the same name, on the Danube, and the residence of the Catholic primate of Hungary, has cancelled its decision to send exhibits, giving as a reason its unwillingness to endanger works of art worth millions of florins."

STIRRING NEWS SOON

Active Campaign in Philippines to Begin Early.

PLANS OF GENERAL OTIS

War Department Gives Its Approval to the Suggestion of Forming Four Military Departments in the Islands—The Plan Contemplates Placing MacArthur in Command of Northern Luzon—There Will Be Heavy Fighting.

Washington, Sept. 11.—War Department officials recently regard it as certain that there will be a very early beginning of aggressive movements against the Filipinos in the island of Luzon. Probably the War Department is thoroughly familiar with Otis' plan of campaign, but officers naturally decline to give any details of the matter, holding that it would be unwise to do so, as the insurgents would be likely to get hold of anything published. They do not deny, however, that some stirring news will probably come from Manila much earlier than expected.

Nobody can predict when the rainy season will come to an end, as that season is always very uncertain, but there is a belief that the rain will cease earlier this year. At any rate, the campaign will probably be begun before December, no matter what kind of weather.

General Otis informed the department some time ago that he wanted to divide the Philippines into military districts as soon as the rainy season was over. He submitted a plan for two military departments in Luzon, one consisting of Visayas and another of the Sulus. The plan was approved by the department. It is understood that one of the Luzon departments will consist of all the territory in the island north of Manila, and the other of all the territory south of the capital. Should the plan be put into operation before the beginning of the coming campaign, it will mean that on Luzon and MacArthur will depend the management of military matters in their respective districts.

The idea is, according to military men, to conduct the campaign as efforts to suppress Indian uprisings in this country are conducted. Whenever an Indian outbreak occurs, the War Department notifies the commanding officer of the military department where the trouble is to send troops to the scene of difficulty if necessary. To the commanding officers is usually left the selection and distribution of troops. The War Department acts only in a supervisory capacity, entering much to the judgment of the commanding officer of the military department.

It is reported to be the desire of the War Department that this plan be followed in the Philippines, but no official verification can be obtained. If the plan is carried out, General MacArthur will be the central figure of public interest in the islands. He will be in command of the department in which most of the heavy fighting will occur; and if the assumption of some army officers is correct, MacArthur will be left to make his own plans and carry them out without interference from Manila or Washington.

An Ex-Priest Makes Trouble.

Manila, Monday Evening, Sept. 11.—An ex-communicated priest named Agilpay joined the insurgents last July. Since that time he has been preaching a holy war. May 21st at Iaric he baptised Aguinaldo's son. This act has caused a significant split between the followers of the archbishop of Manila and those of the "holy cause."

Six companies of the Nineteenth regiment have started on the transport Indiana for Iloilo, where they will relieve the First Tennessee volunteers. The latter will sail for home shortly.

Lawton Repudiates an Interview.

Washington, Sept. 11.—Adjutant General Corbin today received from General Schwan at Manila the following: "Lawton ypronounces as utterly foundationless newspaper reports of an interview asserting that he commented on the military situation or criticized the conduct of operations here. He declares, beforehand, as false, all future accounts of such interviews."

General Otis cables that there were eighteen deaths among the troops during the week ending Saturday, the majority resulting from disease.

The Senator Arrives at Manila.

Washington, Sept. 11.—The following dispatch, dated Manila, September 10, was received by Adjutant General Corbin this morning: "Transport Senator arrived this morning. One casualty—William B. Goldswaine died at sea. Body embalmed and brought here."

The Senator carried ten officers and 600 recruits from San Francisco.

Death in the Pulpit.

Pierre, S. D., Sept. 11.—Rev. Spruel, presiding elder of the Methodist church for Aberdeen district, died suddenly at Northville yesterday afternoon, while preaching.