

The Wichita Daily Eagle

VOLUME XXXI

WICHITA, KANSAS, FRIDAY MORNING, AUGUST 11, 1899

NUMBER 72

HOT

Time in the Old Town of Rennes Tomorrow.

MERCIER ON THE STAND

Each Side Confident of Issuing Triumphant

ON HIS SOLE TESTIMONY

Dreyfus Himself to Cross-Question—Case Stated by a Great Friend and a Great Enemy.

Rennes, France, Aug. 10.—The members of the Rennes court-martial today took the testimony of MM. Chamoin and Palogogue. The former was examined from 6:20 to 8:30 and the latter was on the stand from 9:30 to 11:45 a. m. when the court adjourned until tomorrow, when it will conclude the examination of the secret dossier. Colonel Jouanet, president of the court-martial, on leaving the court today said a public session would take place Saturday.

The police adopted the same methods of precaution as yesterday and there was only the smallest gathering of spectators. Captain Dreyfus was allowed to walk to and from the Lyceum without his usual escort of four or six gendarmes. Only a captain of the gendarmes was with him and this officer walked a few steps behind the prisoner.

Maitre Demange, the principal counsel for Captain Dreyfus, in an interview after today's session with a representative of the Associated Press, expressed himself as well contented with the way in which matters are proceeding and, judging from his manner, one may say that the defenders of the accused have not yet met anything very surprising or alarming in the secret dossier. Naturally M. Demange declined to give any particulars respecting the contents of the dossier, but he declared that he and his colleague, M. Labori, were satisfied with the conscientious desire of the members of the court to thresh the whole matter out and to have full light turned upon the accusations against their client. This will take some time and the end of the month will be reached before judgment can be given. Meanwhile the strain is telling on Dreyfus, who is showing physical distress.

Saturday's public session will be a veritable field day, probably the most important and exciting day of the whole trial. Captain Dreyfus has been cited to give testimony then. The first witness will be Lieutenant Colonel De La Roche a French military attaché in Berlin at the time of the arrest of Dreyfus. His evidence, it is expected, will be soon disposed of, and then General Mercier will be called. A dramatic scene is anticipated by the anti-Dreyfusites, who rely upon him to throw a bombshell and confound the accused once for all. His words: "I have complete proofs of the guilt of Dreyfus," are remembered, and both sides are waiting for him to prove his statement. The Dreyfusites believe that his testimony will be torn to pieces by MM. Labori and Demange, and that he will leave the court utterly discredited. Captain Dreyfus will have the right to question him, and it is expected that the latter's cross-examination of Mercier will prove the climax of the whole proceedings. Former President Casimir-Perier will follow. If possible, the same day, but it is doubtful whether his examination will be concluded before court adjourns until Monday.

There will be no session Tuesday, that being Assumption day.

MORE LIGHT ON THE BORDEREAU

London Times Springs a Henry-Esterhazy Scandal

London, Aug. 10.—The Times says: "We are in a position to state that, in addition to communications of slight value enumerated in the bordereau, one or two documents of considerable importance were furnished to the German attaché in Paris, Colonel Schwartzkorn, at various times by Esterhazy, acting as intermediary and accomplice of the late Lieutenant-Colonel Henry. One of these documents contained detailed information relative to the general plan of mobilization for the French army. The proceeds of this traffic were divided between Esterhazy and Henry. In Parisian diplomatic circles the latter was known to be the real traitor for several months before his arrest and suicide, and, besides the power most directly concerned, namely, Germany, more than one European government received information to this effect early in 1898."

In an editorial based upon the foregoing important information, the Times says: "It is hard to imagine anything in the whole or romance to equal the sequence of events whereby a traitor who had been betraying the most vital interests of his country to a foreign power, should, after contriving to fix the suspicion on an innocent man and after securing that man's conviction by the eloquence of his denunciation, be the very man to be selected as head of the secret intelligence department in order to crush the truth. The question arises: 'What gave this half-educated man such power over his superiors that they were impelled not only to lend the sanction of their high authority, but to devote their whole activity, eloquence and plighted word of honor to the task of aiding with confidence those whose word would carry greater influence than his own, Henry could have imposed on the simplicity of the whole general staff?'"

"It is quite clear that the acquittal of the unhappy victim of perhaps the foulest plot ever devised will close but one

chapter in the story of the terrible internal conflict France has had to undergo."

CASE STATED PRO AND CON

M. Clemenceau, for Dreyfus, and M. Rochefort, bitterly hostile.

New York, Aug. 10.—The Journal has published two opposing statements of the Dreyfus case, one by M. Clemenceau, for the prisoner, and the other, by M. Rochefort, bitterly hostile. These refer to the opening day of proceedings in Dreyfus' new trial and bear that date, August 7. The statements follow. First, that of M. Clemenceau:

"Every one knows beforehand that Colonel Jouanet, the president of the Rennes court-martial, is the only qualified person to lead debates in the way he thinks most conducive to the final discovery of the truth. He knows therefore could answer with authority the questions that will be put before him. One of the most complicated and thorny sets of papers that ever came before a judge has led him to fix his mind upon certain ways of proceeding, which he intends to follow if events permit. Will events permit? It is hard to tell, as some people now make the point of publishing that a sensational piece of information will be proffered by General Mercier, which will lead to an entirely new departure. However that may be, what can we gather from what is already known, and how far can we determine public expectations? That is what I will try to write for the benefit of American readers."

"The first fact we meet at the outset is that the Dreyfus trial in Rennes is the result of an unrelenting press campaign of eighteen months for the supremacy of the law throughout the 'Republique Francaise.' For eighteen months we have not allowed one day to fall into the hands of the press without a sensational article as loud as our voice could reach: 'A new trial for Dreyfus!' That the law had been violated and cynically discarded in the trial of 1894 we proved over and over again—first at Zola's trial and then with so much pertinent evidence that a comparatively small number of those who seemed to care about law refused to surrender. It is possible that only a comparatively small number of people seem to care about the law. Citizens in your law-abiding country will wonder, I am sure, at this. Alas, the fact is, in this country and in others, too, a great many people feel an intensified love of law when the law is on their side—I mean on the side of their interests, beliefs and prejudices. It is true enough also that when the law appears to be on the other side those who pride themselves in being wise and good citizens are very apt to wish the law had gone down into the lower world."

"This is the very thing that has happened in France. Thus we had a loud war cry against the 'traitor and his supporters from the whole conservative 'red monarchist' party, who, for reasons of influence too long to explain, are master of all the high posts in the army. And, as those were very numerous to whom the eventual trial of Dreyfus seemed a blow, we had a loud war cry against the Jews and against those who held that even a Jew had the right to be innocent if he had committed no crime. Thus it happened that the pope himself left, without even a courteous answer, a letter, in which Madame Dreyfus appealed to his mercy, and begged from him a word of justice and pity, which might have saved years of torture for the prisoner. We appealed then to the people, but it was rather hard for the people to realize the truth amid such a fury of abuse and outrage against those who advocated it. We appealed to the political power. Political power would not hear, fearing the electoral influence of the church as well as the military party. The Zola and Esterhazy trials show in turn that we had previously appeared in vain to the judicial power. You remember that a law was voted by both houses to give to Dreyfus, as judge of revision, a set of men who had expressed beforehand their strong opinion against the 'traitor and the Jew.'"

"All that is past. I mention it so that the reader may have ready in his mind the comparative situation of the accused and of the culprit at Rennes. Also must it be remembered that if we had not taken upon ourselves to publish the whole inquiry of the supreme court in the Dreyfus case not a word would have been known to this day of the innumerable transactions of 1894 and of the lies that were a consequence of the original crimes. "To end this preliminary view, one last word, to remind the reader that the supreme court had the legal right of finding Dreyfus guilty, to dismiss him without a new trial. This we never accepted. We claimed that Dreyfus' innocence, having been baffled by one court-martial, had to be by another full light by another. Dreyfus must be judged openly by his peers. Such was our motto, for we wanted all the people to see there would be fair play this time, if there had not been before."

"This Dreyfus trial in Rennes is a work in every sense of the word against those who, though the law had been clearly set aside in 1894, want to stick to an illegal verdict."

"Now the question arises: What will occur in Rennes? The great novelty is that for the first time Dreyfus is bound to be examined and judged according to requirements of the law—for the first time he will know what accusations are brought against him. If the supreme court made clear Esterhazy's innocence in the absence of Dreyfus, what can the martial court do when Dreyfus is there ready to answer?"

"The first answer has been occupied by calling witnesses and putting all preliminary questions to Dreyfus. No information is yet to be drawn in any way from what has been said. Dreyfus has been vaguely examined upon questions relating to the bordereau, which Esterhazy acknowledges as being in his own writing. For the next three or four days there will be an investigation of secret papers. These were carefully held back from Dreyfus in 1894. During four years their number has been increasing wonderfully, as Henry and others had set their minds upon finding proofs against Dreyfus, after they had had him sentenced. The documents will not be examined in public, not that they imply any military secrets, but there is personal information relating to some high individuals, who have been guests of France, which it is deemed undesirable to give up to the public. The point is that every piece of paper will be read to Dreyfus

(Continued on Second Page.)

DIREFUL

Ruin Wrought by the Hurricane in the West Indies.

DEAD NUMBER HUNDREDS

Thousands Utterly Destitute—Property Loss Millions.

San Juan de Porto Rico, Aug. 10.—A hurricane broke over the south coast at 1 o'clock Tuesday morning and swept northwest. There was no abatement for nine hours, the greatest damage being done between 8 and 10 o'clock a. m. The wires were down and communication with the interior was for a time impossible to care about the law. Citizens in your law-abiding country will wonder, I am sure, at this. Alas, the fact is, in this country and in others, too, a great many people feel an intensified love of law when the law is on their side—I mean on the side of their interests, beliefs and prejudices. It is true enough also that when the law appears to be on the other side those who pride themselves in being wise and good citizens are very apt to wish the law had gone down into the lower world."

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tion was appalling. It was chiefly wrought at the west end, where the smaller houses are a tangled mass of wreckage. Thirty persons were killed and the inhabitants are in great distress. Washington, Aug. 10.—The secretary of war today received the following report from General Davis, commanding in Porto Rico, on the cyclone of last Tuesday, the report bearing date, San Juan, August 8: "Hurricane of extreme violence passed over Porto Rico Tuesday. The principal military loss at San Juan the temporary company barracks wholly destroyed, some quartermaster property damaged. No personal injuries yet reported, but all wires down. No injury to shipping here save two small local schooners sunk, two sailors drowned. San Juan lights temporarily disabled. Cable reports from Ponce say all shipping is ashore. Custom house badly damaged and goods stored therein."

"Messengers from two interior posts of barracks, unroofed and personal and public property damaged. The losses by the inhabitants very great and extreme suffering must result. The last hurricane as severe as this was in 1876, when, owing to loss of houses, fruit and provisions, there was famine. I would suggest public notice in the United States to the effect that contributions of food, clothing and money for the destitute would be received with the greatest gratitude and will be applied strictly to relief of destitute persons appointed to supervise destitution. There are many thousands of families who are entirely homeless and great distress must follow."

Paris, Aug. 10.—Advices from La Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadalupa, say the cyclone did enormous damage to the interior of that island, a number of coffee and cocoa estates being devastated. Le Moure, a suburb, was half destroyed. There were a number of fatalities. St. Pierre, the port and the city proper. The damage to the port is estimated at \$500,000. Two natives are known to have been drowned. The records and property of the custom house are ruined and all the vessels are ashore.

At Albion very little remains standing except the cathedral and the barracks. Four natives perished and three United States soldiers were badly injured. As the town is without provisions, government relief has been dispatched there. El Caney was leveled to the ground, 200 houses being demolished. Two United States soldiers were injured and many cavalry horses were killed. At Caney the entire plant of the Standard Oil company was ruined. The loss on the property is \$500,000. At Bayamon, a majority of the houses were destroyed and the rest were flooded. Two hundred cattle were killed and the railroad was seriously damaged. The village of Carolina was literally raised. At Caguas four persons were killed.

A courier who has just arrived from Humacao, capital of the province of that name, on the eastern coast of the island, reports awful destruction there. The loss to property is estimated at \$600,000, but this is the least item in the disaster. The courier brought an official report from Captain Eben Swift, of the Fifth United States cavalry, who says: "Humacao was totally destroyed by the hurricane. Forty-six bodies have been recovered and there are many more in the debris. Eight privates of troop C were injured, two fatally. Sergeant King, of the Eleventh infantry, was injured. North, a discharged private, is missing. At the port of Humacao eighty-one bodies have been recovered. Eight hundred are starving here. Three persons were killed at Las Piedras and five at Junco. Couriers from the other districts are anxiously expected at the palace. The steamer Slocum, Captain Thomas, en route from Mayaguez to San Juan, was caught in the storm, but her passengers and crew were saved through the heroism of Mr. Slinkle, the first officer."

The coffee crop is ruined and the loss will reach millions. Very great injury has been done also to the orange crop. No definite returns have yet been received from the southern section of the island, apart from Ponce. It is certain, however, that the food supplies in the stricken district have been destroyed and in these quarters the quantity of government stores on hand is small. Relief wagons will be sent tomorrow in different directions.

General George W. Davis, the governor general, has cabled to the war department an appeal for assistance.

Ponce, Aug. 10.—A hurricane struck here at 4 o'clock and lasted until 3 p. m. The rivers overflowed, flooding the town. It is estimated that 20 persons were drowned. The town and port are total wrecks. It is believed the damage done will amount to over \$500,000. No news has been received from the interior since the storm broke.

Kingston, Jamaica, Aug. 10.—Turk's Island reports that the cyclone passed during the night, after doing terrific damage. The center of the disturbance is apparently progressing to the northward towards the American coast. Hurricane bulletins report that the eastern and northern districts of Dominica are damaged, that Guadeloupe has suffered slightly and that Montserrat and Antigua have suffered severely. Many of the inhabitants are homeless, cultivation is destroyed and the plantations are wrecked. The Virgin Islands, particularly Tortola and St. Croix, were the worst sufferers. They report many fatalities and distress among the survivors, besides property losses.

St. Thomas, D. W. I. Aug. 10.—The island of Montserrat, British West Indies, was completely devastated by a hurricane Monday. All the churches, estates and villages were destroyed and nearly 100 persons killed. In addition many were injured and rendered homeless and terrible distress exists among the sufferers.

London, Aug. 10.—The governor of the Leeward Islands, Sir Francis Flimint, confirms the dispatch from St. Thomas, D. W. I., to the Associated Press, announcing the devastation caused by the hurricane at the island of Montserrat, says 10 deaths are already known. He adds that 21 persons were killed at the island of Nevis. The hurricane was not so severe at Antigua. One death is reported there, but many persons have been rendered homeless. The other presidencies of the Leeward Islands have not reported the damage done.

St. Thomas, Aug. 10.—As later advices come in from Montserrat it is seen that the first reports conveyed only a faint idea of the sufferings of the people and their deplorable condition. The administration appeals for help. At La Pointe-a-Pitre, island of Guadalupa, immense damage was wrought and according to a report not yet confirmed 202 persons were killed. In the island of St. Croix, the largest of the Virgin Islands, the destruc-

GHOSTS

Of What Once Were Hale and Lusty Klondikers

BROUGHT IN FAMISHING

From the Edmonton Trail by a Relief Party.

Wrangel, Alaska, Aug. 4, via Seattle, Wash., Aug. 10.—The Sitka steamer, with thirty survivors of the Edmonton trail. They are: M. Randleman, Chicago; J. Cliff, Vancouver; W. T. Munn, Missouri; E. H. Lyons, Missouri; W. Coulter, Manitoba; M. Ostig, Chicago; G. Veiger, Canada; S. W. Morgan, Silverton, Ore.; H. Fink, Los Angeles; G. Gaffney, Los Angeles; H. Burton, Salt Lake; W. Hinman, Chicago; C. Jefferson, Asbury Park, N. J.; J. Moore, San Francisco; M. Veley, Ohio; J. McGilvray, London, England; W. Reed, Canada; O. Reed, Canada; J. Levin, Ottawa; J. Hackney, Ottawa; E. H. Dunbar, Canada; W. H. Dunbar, Seattle; J. Canada; A. T. Tall, Canada; M. W. Welsen, Canada; C. Stiefel, Chicago; W. H. Wells, Missouri; D. Robertson, Vancouver; I. G. Tomlinson, Tacoma. All these men came in with the pack train sent out from Telegraph Creek and Laketon by the various trading companies last spring.

The unfortunate tales of hardships endured, comrades lost and abandoned, and strongly denounce the trading and transportation companies, as well as the Canadian officials, and newspapers that so profusely advertised this route as a feasible one to the Klondike gold fields. To outward appearances these men certainly give evidence of the awful suffering undergone since leaving Edmonton, eighteen months ago. Most of them are sickly-looking, with unkempt beards and greasy clothes—pictures of physical and financial wreck. Several are gray and bear marks of scurvy.

A few have just enough money to reach Seattle or Victoria, but the majority are without funds. The citizens of Wrangel have appealed to the United States government at Washington, but up to this date no aid has been received. There are about twenty-five destitute miners here. Many had narrow escapes from starvation along the trail from Fort Simpson to Mud River and Fort Laird. A. H. Tiger Bacon for nearly two weeks. M. Ostig, C. Stiefel and M. W. Welsen, three of a party of five from Chicago, owe their lives to a bear that they killed just as they had run out of provisions about twenty miles from Laird post. William Schmidt and Fred Swift, of the same party, left the camp at Laird post last spring to trap and have never been heard from since. M. Randleman of Chicago, was lost in the woods above Fort Laird and was compelled to live on bacon for three weeks. Perry Wells, brother of W. H. Wells, who was one of the passengers on the Strathcona, died of scurvy at Telegraph Creek.

It is admitted that there are still more than 100 men scattered along the trail between Laird post and the Pelly banks, and relief parties have been sent out by the Hudson Bay company. The last reports brought to Laird post were that many were dying of hunger. It is estimated that there are thirty or forty sufferers at Telegraph Creek waiting the next trip of the boat. The sick that had to be carried on stretchers had not yet reached Glenora when the Strathcona sailed.

Several starvation cases are reported. About twenty miles above Devil's Portage, two unknown men were found frozen to death winter. A man bearing the name of Johnson, from New York, was found dead in a tent near Mud river last fall. This poor fellow had only half a blanket and in his hand was a note bearing these words: "I died of hunger."

Along the route from Fort Simpson, on the McKenzie river to Fort Laird, men with frozen limbs were assisted, while some, too weak to help themselves, were necessarily left behind by those more fortunate and able to struggle along. Scoury raged in all the camps more or less, but there are few deaths from this disease reported. A number of Canadians who attempted to cross Outland trail from Fort Simpson to Fort Francis last fall have never been heard from and it is likely that they perished from cold. Beaupre was the name of one of these men and he hailed from Ontario.

From Laird post and Fort Francis, even the post men were put on rations during the months of April and May of this year. Flour sold at \$5 per sack, bacon at 75 cents per pound and beans 50 cents per sack. This made up the daily menu for several weeks. Many owe their lives to the relief party under Scott Simpson, sent out by the Coosa Trading company, that reached Laird post May 21. This daring party left Laketon in March and made a most perilous trip across Dease lake with dogs. As the ice broke up, one of the all the dogs and sleds were lost. The majority of the returning sled sellers took the McKenzie water route from Edmonton. Coarse gold was found in several small streams, and gold coins were often seen, though not in sufficient quantity to work.

Seattle, Wash., Aug. 10.—The steamer Queen arrived from Alaska today. In addition to 20 excursionists, she has 200 miners from Dawson and Atha aboard. The amount of gold they carried is estimated at \$200,000.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 10.—O'Brien and brother have reached here from Dawson where they left over the Edmonton trail eighteen months ago. They say they saw a number of men a/c/c the trail in various stages of scurvy. Five were badly frost bitten. A man named Wells, of Kansas City, died of scurvy at Francis Lake a few weeks ago.

Fire at Dallas, Texas

Destroyed the Grand Building, Deacon's Office and Hill Building Dallas, Tex., Aug. 11.—Fire this morning

BULLETIN OF THE WICHITA DAILY EAGLE

Weather For Wichita Today: Fair, continued warm; south winds

IMPORTANT NEWS OF TODAY.

1. Dreyfus Climax Tomorrow

West India Hurricane's Work

Edmonton Trail Victims

Money Declines Ravitiously

2. Ponce City's Plans Upset

Hall Destroyed Dakota Wheat

Prince George's Love Story

3. Wichita Livestock Markets

Gain Marked All Lower

Stock Market Stronger

4. Big Gift to Fairmount

Lawyers Circulate Petition

5. Wm. L. Gray Arrested

No Parole for Ed Price

6. Wireless Wrought in New York

Tammamy's Building Ways

ing destroyed the Guild building, one of the largest buildings in the city, occupied by the Darragh Furniture and Storage company. The fourth and fifth floors were occupied by families. Many heroic rescue were made by the firemen. The Clifton house on the west, and the Garlington Produce company's building were partly demolished by falling walls. Armour & Co.'s storage plant and the Standard Electric Light company's immense plants are threatened. At 1:40 a. m. the fire is still raging. It is supposed several people who became panic-stricken lost their lives; impossible to verify at this hour.

GOMEZ ADVISES CUBANS

To Behave Themselves and Trust in the McKinley Administration

Havana, Aug. 10.—In an open letter published today by La Lucha, General Maximo Gomez says he has remained in Cuba to fulfill a great duty. Now that exaggerated and mistaken notions are current regarding the state of Cuba, he desires to explain the true situation. "It is absolutely false," he says, "that great differences exist between the Cubans and Spaniards, or between the Cubans and Americans, or among the Cubans themselves. On the contrary, all is going well. An old institution, the Cuban army, is being dissolved. The people think only of absolute independence. A national party which opens its arms to receive all without asking questions as to what they were during the war is being formed. More could not have been done in so short a time."

"The impatient population" does not realize that it is not the work of a day to organize society. Turbulence of high-strung minds must have time to abate in a people thirsting for independence and for liberty restrained by rational precepts. There has been intervention by a foreign nation for the sake of peace, and now the moment is propitious. All who were previously disinclined should unite for the same end, which is to form a council representing the soul of Cuba. "In the meantime the intervening power will fulfill the obligations it has incurred, and the Cuban people, heroic and sensible, will take the situation calmly, working and waiting for the independence and liberty which the future will surely bring."

"As for the suggestion that the intervening power contemplates robbing the Cubans of their own, I do not believe it. Such a rumor is calumny against an honorable people. The Cuban, left poor by the war, should dream only of work. Let us allow bygones to be bygones. Let us not be a brother in every man in Cuba."

With regard to himself, General Gomez, whose letter is addressed to his son Domingo, says the latter must not trouble himself regarding his father's future and reputation. He declares that he could never himself sufficiently defended by his own record, by a career which has been "always adjusted to the rational events." He describes himself as "without ambitions of any kind that could disturb my conscience, and happy in the lot of a people who shall one day be themselves happy."

"Cuba, which adopted and fought for the highest principle," he continues, "is now in peace. She is behaving like a cultured country, in order that her people may constitute themselves a nation without need of an external mentor. If such conduct is continued, if such an example of self-restraint is maintained, all American militarism must disappear, giving place to a true Democracy."

"The noble people of Havana," he says, "have once more earned his gratitude by a signal of good will toward his wife and family, but he is soon going away from among them, as he longs to be in his own country again."

PENSION LIST DECREASING

According to the Commission's Report—Total \$6,900,000

Washington, Aug. 10.—The report of the Commission of Pensions Evans for the fiscal year ended June 30 last shows total disbursements of \$18,222,138, leaving a balance of \$1,671,738 in the treasury out of the \$10,000,000 appropriated. The total number of pensioners on the roll June 30 was 281,234, a decrease of 178. There were 4,281 names added to the roll and 4,138 dropped. The report shows that the pension roll is decreasing. Of those dropped 3,456 were because of deaths, 831 because of re-marriage, minors attaining their majority, failure to claim pension and other causes. The war with Spain brought a total of 1,236 claims, of which number but 25 have been allowed.

Mayor Jones Sets Himself Right Toledo, O., Aug. 10.—Mayor Jones today in an interview stated that he was misquoted and that he did not say his misquoting at Cleveland had been put in the hands of the striking street car men. He claims that no such arrangement was made. He has announced that he will decide whether the people of Ohio desire him to run for governor at an independent ticket, before the Democratic convention meets at Xenosville.

Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 10.—Judge Henry Hilton of New York is reported to be critically ill.

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GOMEZ ADVISES CUBANS

To Behave Themselves and Trust in the McKinley Administration

Havana, Aug. 10.—In an open letter published today by La Lucha, General Maximo Gomez says he has remained in Cuba to fulfill a great duty. Now that exaggerated and mistaken notions are current regarding the state of Cuba, he desires to explain the true situation. "It is absolutely false," he says, "that great differences exist between the Cubans and Spaniards, or between the Cubans and Americans, or among the Cubans themselves. On the contrary, all is going well. An old institution, the Cuban army, is being dissolved. The people think only of absolute independence. A national party which opens its arms to receive all without asking questions as to what they were during the war is being formed. More could not have been done in so short a time."

"The impatient population" does not realize that it is not the work of a day to organize society. Turbulence of high-strung minds must have time to abate in a people thirsting for independence and for liberty restrained by rational precepts. There has been intervention by a foreign nation for the sake of peace, and now the moment is propitious. All who were previously disinclined should unite for the same end, which is to form a council representing the soul of Cuba. "In the meantime the intervening power will fulfill the obligations it has incurred, and the Cuban people, heroic and sensible, will take the situation calmly, working and waiting for the independence and liberty which the future will surely bring."

"As for the suggestion that the intervening power contemplates robbing the Cubans of their own, I do not believe it. Such a rumor is calumny against an honorable people. The Cuban, left poor by the war, should dream only of work. Let us allow bygones to be bygones. Let us not be a brother in every man in Cuba."