

THE SUICIDE OF COLONEL HENRY.

Grave Suspicions Among People at Paris

That It Was Convinced by French Army Officers.

Belief That He Was Urged to Commit the Act in Order to Shield Others High in Authority—Paty Du Clam Placed Under Arrest—More Resignations of Officials Expected.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—It is now insinuated that the suicide of Lieutenant Colonel Henry, the chief of the intelligence department of the French Ministry for War, was committed at by the French army authorities. In any case, the suicide occurred shortly after the prisoner had received a visit from an officer of the general staff, who on leaving ordered the sentry on duty before Colonel Henry's place of confinement not to disturb the prisoner, as he had a lot of work to do. It is recalled that a similar opportunity to commit suicide was afforded to Dreyfus, who, however, declined to profit by it.

It is generally believed that the rest of the general staff of the French army will follow the example of General Boisdeffre, the chief of staff, and of General Gonz, the under chief, and tender their resignations.

It appears that Minister for War, M. Cavaignac, is convinced that Colonel Henry had accomplices in the forgery of the incriminating document, and there are persistent reports that Colonel Paty du Clam will shortly be arrested. In this connection it is reported that the Minister of Justice, M. Sarrien, has already taken steps to grant Dreyfus a retrial.

M. Emil Zola, in his famous "I accuse" letter, which led to his trial and conviction on the charge of libeling military officers, said: "I accuse Lieutenant Colonel Paty du Clam of having been the diabolical worker of a judicial error, unconsciously I am ready to believe, and of then having defended his nefarious doings for the past three years by the most audacious and culpable machinations of an accused General Mercier (who was Minister for War when Dreyfus was tried) of being the accomplice, at least, through weak intelligence, in the greatest iniquity of the century. I accuse General Billot (Minister for War during the late Dreyfus agitation) of having in his hands the certain proofs of the innocence of Dreyfus, and of having suppressed them, thus of having rendered himself guilty of treason against humanity and justice, for a political reason, and in order to save the compromised staff. I accuse General Boisdeffre, chief of the general staff, of having been the accomplice of the general staff in the same crime, the one through religious animosity, doubtless, the other, perhaps, through the esprit d' corps, which makes the War Office sacred and unassailable and I accuse General Pellieux and Major Ravary of having made a flagitious investigation, whereby I mean an injury of the most monstrous partiality. I accuse the three experts in handwriting, the men Belhomme, Ferdinand and Couard, of having drawn up false and fraudulent reports, and I accuse the examination which shall prove them to be victims of a disease of sight or judgment. I accuse the officers of the War Office of having organized a press campaign in order to lead public opinion astray. Finally, I accuse the first court-martial of having condemned a man on a document kept secret, and I accuse the second court-martial of having covered this illegality by order, and of committing in its turn the crime of knowingly acquitting a guilty person."

After a long trial in February, M. Zola was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to a fine of 3,000 francs for these alleged libels, and M. Pellieux, manager of the "Aurore," was sentenced to four months' imprisonment and to a fine of 4,000 francs. On his way to the court during the trial M. Zola was continually hooted by mobs, and at its conclusion narrowly escaped personal violence. When the French author heard the verdict he exclaimed: "They are cannibals."

General Boisdeffre, chief of the general staff of the French army, who has just resigned, is understood to be in high favor at St. Petersburg. He gained considerable popularity by his attitude in defense of the army during the Zola trial, and at one time was looked upon as possibly aiming at a military dictatorship.

Prince Henry of Orleans, who is credited with hoping for a military movement against the French republic, also tried to make capital out of the trial. He showed himself daily in the hall of the Courthouse, and one day embraced Major Esterhazy, another of the French officers implicated in the scandal, crying: "Vive l'Armee," which aroused enthusiasm among his Orleansist friends, but which did not otherwise excite the crowd present to any degree.

The medical examination made on the remains of the late Colonel Henry shows that his death was instantaneous. President Faure returned to his home at Havre this afternoon. Later in the day "Le Patrie" announced that Colonel Paty Du Clam had been arrested for complicity in the Dreyfus forgery.

The Minister for War this afternoon received in audience General Renouard, director of the military college, who has accepted the office of chief of the general staff of the French army, in which he protested that he had not committed the gravity of the act which he committed "solely for the good of the cause."

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—A special to the "Herald" from Paris says:

IOWA REPUBLICANS LOYAL TO M'KINLEY.

Every Sentiment Expressed at the State Convention at Dubuque

That of Approval of the Course of the National Administration.

That the War Was Worth All That It Cost in Treasure and Blood, Resulting as It Did in Uniting the People of the North and South and Wiping Out All Bitterness Between Sections.

DUBUQUE (Ia.), Sept. 1.—The Republican State Convention met with an average attendance and great enthusiasm. Senators Allison and Gear, Congressman Henderson, Dolliver, Cousins, Lacy, Hepburn, Updegraff, Governor Shaw and ex-Governor Drake were on the stage and each was given a warm reception.

Before the convention district caucuses were held and members of the various committees selected. In the Fourth District only was there any serious rupture. Here Blythe and Updegraff forces contested for committee-men, the Congressman gaining every point. The convention hall was a mass of flags and sentiment patriotic in proportion. Singing of the "Battle of Manila" created immense enthusiasm.

Major Lacy, Temporary Chairman, was given an ovation. His speech was well received and punctuated with applause. He said in part:

"Not since the era of good feeling, in the early days of the century, has party feeling run so low and national patriotism risen so high. Never in all our history have the American people been so sincerely and thoroughly united in bonds of brotherhood.

"There is too much honor in being a citizen of the republic for any one to wish to leave the Union. Never has there been a more earnest and honest pride than that which is shown to-day, when one of our people says, 'I am an American citizen.' Now is an era of good will and general reconciliation. The past is remembered only with gratitude and pride. All bitterness is buried and every man, without regard to politics, may cheer an Administration that is strong and respected alike at home and abroad.

"We love peace, but the war was worth all that it cost in treasure and blood. It has shown that we are more united than we had believed. It showed that political rancor, after all, was only skin deep, and that when the Spaniards scratched either a Woodford, or a Lee, or a Shafter, or a Wheeler he found a patriot. In fact, any seeds of the old-time bitterness remained, they have been buried in the forests of Cuba and Porto Rico, or drowned in the waters of Santiago and Manila.

"We are called upon, however, to again discuss the old issues of protection and sound money, notwithstanding the developments and evidences which have deprived these questions of much of their interest by making them too obvious for extended discussion.

"The war is over, but it has left living questions for us to meet, and we shall and will approach them with a proper appreciation of their gravity and choice.

"We will get out of Cuba when we get out of Iowa and not until then. This we will do with no bad faith in any one. By the time the people of Cuba have begun to enjoy the comfort of living under the protection of a nation strong enough to give her that which she has so longed for, freedom, food, government and peace, she will ask us to stay and the flag to remain there for all time, at her request.

"To the insurgents in the Philippines

CUBAN LEADERS AT SANTIAGO.

Gabreco, Laceret and Perez Ordered by General Gomez

To Place Themselves Under the Command of General Lawton.

Cuban Officers to be Employed in Important Civil Positions in the Province—An Insurgent Colonel Gets Himself Into Trouble by Demanding the Right to Move His Forces Into Guantanamo.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 1.—General Lawton, commanding the Department of Santiago, received word today that the Cuban leaders Gabreco, Laceret and Pedro Perez, have been ordered by General Gomez to place themselves under Lawton's command.

General Lawton is gratified to have charge of the Cubans under these officers, and believes that the arrangement will expedite the disbanding of the Cuban forces. He has decided to employ Cuban officers in important civil positions in the province of Santiago de Cuba. General Castillo will get a place in the cabinet. General Wheeler was named as the first for Attorney General. For Railroad Commissioner, full term, J. U. Sammis was nominated on the first ballot.

The platform is in part as follows: "We congratulate the country upon the wise and patriotic administration of President McKinley, and we regard the measures and policies thereof as the correct expression of Republican statesmanship, and especially do we commend his course during the war with Spain, his wisdom and forbearance in seeking a peaceable solution of the Cuban question before resorting to arms, while at the same time prudently preparing for war, and when circumstances finally made armed intervention necessary, his vigor and energy in the prosecution of the war.

"The experience of the past two years has fully approved the gold standard policy of the Republican party as declared by the National Convention of 1896. We recognize the necessity of comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation. The monetary standard of this country and the commercial world is gold. The permanence of this standard must be assured by Congressional legislation, giving to it a validity and vitality of public law. All other money must be kept at a parity with gold. Our money, like our institutions, should be maintained equal to the best in the world. On this plank we invite the support of all voters who desire honesty and stability in business affairs, and an immediate and permanent settlement of the question of the standard of value."

"The policies of reciprocity and protection are re-affirmed, and such changes in the present revenue law as experience may from time to time dictate, or changed conditions demand, are commended. The platform continues:

"We favor the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, the speedy construction of the Nicaragua Canal, the securing of naval and coaling stations and the protection of the American rights in every quarter of the world with an adequate navy."

"Another clause in the platform says: "It is due to the cause of humanity and civilization, for which the war was fought, that no people who have in consequence thereof been freed from persecution shall, with the consent or through the indifference of the United States, be returned to such oppression or permitted to lapse into barbarism."

GENERAL SHAFTER.

Arrived at Montauk Point on the Transport Mexico.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The transport Mexico, with General Shafter on board, was sighted off Montauk Point at 6:40 a. m. to-day, and an hour later dropped anchor in Fort Pond Bay.

The City of Mexico has on board, besides General Shafter, the members of his staff, including Lieutenant Colonels E. I. McClelland, B. F. Pope and G. M. C. Derby; Major Robert H. Noble, John Miley and S. W. Grosbeck; Captains J. E. Gilmore and E. H. Plummer.

General Shafter and his staff were landed from the City of Mexico shortly before 9 o'clock, being taken off in the auxiliary gunboat Aileen and landed at the "Floating Dock," some distance away from the quarantine pier. General Young was at the pier at the time. The coming ashore at the float of the commander and his staff was unexpected. General Wheeler had a cavalry drawn up at the quarantine pier, and the guns waiting to salute General Shafter. He was not aware that General Shafter was on shore until General Shafter and his staff had been driven to the Detention Hospital in carriages. General Wheeler was a little put out when he learned that General Shafter had landed. General Shafter was in good health when he came ashore.

On the City of Mexico beside the General and his staff, came one company of the First Regular Infantry. No report as to their condition has been made.

General Wheeler, when informed that General Shafter was ashore, ordered the salute of fifteen guns fired. It was difficult to get near General Shafter at the detention camp, but the commander of the Santiago campaign sent word to the correspondents that he was glad to be on American soil once more.

SHAFTER'S COMMAND.

The General Praises Those Who Fought Under Him.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 1.—C. S. Hammond of this city, while in Chicago recently, noted the enthusiasm with which General Shafter's picture was received when it displayed at a fireworks celebration. He wrote to General Shafter enclosing a newspaper clipping, telling how the masses felt toward the General and has received the following reply:

"Santiago de Cuba, August 14th. "Thank you very much for the clipping and for your kind note. I hear from many sources about the favor with which my campaign has been received and I think I can hardly realize it. The glory of this campaign is due to the gallant army that I commanded, one of the best that ever bore the colors of their country at home or abroad. Very sincerely yours,

"WILLIAM R. SHAFTER."

TROOPS IN PORTO RICO.

Twelve Thousand to Be Left on the Island.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The War Department makes public the following dispatch from General Miles:

"Ponce, September 1st. "Twelve thousand troops will be left in Porto Rico, and nearly 4,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery sail for New York. These troops sail on the Ogdan, Concho, Chester, Alamo, Mississippi and Manitoba. The division is under command of Major General Wilson, with Brigadier General Hayes as senior assistant. All these officers have taken part in the different engagements and are entitled to much credit, and I speak for them any consideration that can be given on their return home. The cavalry and artillery leave most of their horses and all of their field transportation in Porto Rico. I sail on Ogdan to-day.

Pacific Cable Company.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—At a meeting of the Directors of the Pacific Cable Company, held at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co., plans were considered for establishing cable connection with the Philippines, the Asiatic coast, Japan and Australia, via Hawaii. Surveys for a duplicate cable via Sitka and the Aleutian Islands were ordered. James A. Scrymger, President of the Pacific Cable Company, will sail from Vancouver for Japan on September 12th.

Auxiliary Cruisers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The Navy Department to-morrow will deliver at Cramps in Philadelphia the four vessels chartered from the International Navigation Company, which were formerly known as the New York, Paris, St. Louis and St. Paul. The ships are to be restored by the Cramps to the exact condition in which they were taken by the Navy Department for use in the war.

Generals Merritt and Greene.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The United States transport China, according to a dispatch from Hongkong to the "Daily Mail," has arrived here with General Merritt and General Greene, the former en route for Paris to attend the proceedings of the Hispano-American Peace Commission, and the latter en route to Washington.

Battleship Iowa.

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—The battleship Iowa was gotten into the new drydock at the navy yard to-day. Her bottom was in fairly good condition. The work of scraping down the vessel will occupy about three days. The Iowa is the first ship to be docked in the drydock.

Many rifles of the old Remington pattern are still in use in the Spanish army.

TRADE RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

An Important Day With Conference at Quebec.

Interests of the United States Presented Before American Commission.

Representatives of Lumber Industry, New England Fisheries and the Pulp Paper Industry Given a Hearing—The Boston Chamber of Commerce Asks for Reciprocity With Canada.

QUEBEC, Sept. 1.—This has been the busiest and most important day so far in the history of the Quebec conference. During the forenoon the representatives of four leading interests of the United States were heard by the American Commissioners, and at 2 p. m. the joint session began at the Parliament building and lasted until late in the evening.

The three important industries which were heard this morning were the lumber industry, the New England fisheries and the pulp paper industry. The men representing these industries all talked for the same thing, viz: That all present duties affecting their respective industries be not changed. They asked the American Commissioners not to enter into an agreement with the Canadian Government whereby their own lines of trade would be disturbed.

The Boston Chamber of Commerce was also given a hearing before the American Commissioners, but the argument of the Boston men was along entirely different lines. They asked for modification of the trade relations with Canada, and that relations as near to absolute reciprocity as possible be secured.

The Gloucester fishermen were represented by Sylvester Cunningham and Sylvanus Smith. Speaking for the New England fishermen, Mr. Cunningham said they desired the law governing their industry to remain unchanged. He said they were not afforded to do away with the present tariff on Canadian fish for the privilege of free entry into the Newfoundland waters for bait.

The United States lumber interests, represented by S. S. Randall of Maine, Charles W. Goodyear of Buffalo and S. T. McKnight of Minneapolis, asked for the same treatment of their industry upon Canadian lumber should remain. To remove the duties would well mean serious injury to American interests.

Warren Miller, representing the pulp paper interests, made a strong argument. He asked that the tariff on pulp and paper remain as now fixed.

The American Commissioners listened to the arguments as presented, but gave no intimation as to what action would be taken concerning any of the subjects of the conference.

It is said that at the joint session to-day the Alaskan boundary continued to be the subject of discussion. Senator Fairbanks was asked to-night if he could indicate what the outcome of the conference promised. He replied that so far the work had been satisfactory and all that had been expected by either side. The attitude of the delegations who have appeared in opposition to any steps in the way of reciprocity cause some of the Canadians to predict that the Commissioners will be unable to accomplish all they have undertaken to do. They say that Canada wants reciprocity above all things, and that the United States does not desire this, but merely wishes to adjust a few troublesome questions, leaving the general trade questions as they are. None of the Commissioners will talk upon this point.

PUBLIC DEBT.

Statement Issued for the Month of August.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued to-day, shows that on August 31st the public debt, less cash in the Treasury, was \$1,012,870,717, which is a decrease for the month of \$34,789,711. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash on hand, due to the receipts from the war loan.

The debt is recapitulated as follows: Interest bearing debt, \$922,212,800; debt on which interest has ceased since maturity, \$1,259,030; debt bearing no interest, \$898,885,971; a total of \$1,307,357,801. This amount, however, does not include \$558,046,933 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equivalent amount of cash in the Treasury.

The cash in the Treasury is classified as follows: Gold, \$253,377,493; silver, \$713,400,894; paper, \$339,084,055; United States national bank deposits, etc., \$67,282,201, aggregate \$927,144,646. Against this aggregate there are outstanding demand liabilities amounting to \$632,657,561, which leaves a net cash balance in the Treasury of \$294,487,084.

The Lancaster and Fern.

FORT MONROE (Va.), Sept. 1.—The United States steamship Lancaster, late flagship of Commodore Remy, chief of the mosquito fleet, sailed at 9 o'clock to-day for Portsmouth, where it is said she will be fitted out as a gunners' training ship. The Fern arrived at 9:30, and cast anchor with the few vessels of the fleet remaining in Hampton Roads.



ENGLAND MENACING THE CHINESE EMPIRE.

Great Britain is menacing China because, owing to Russian instigation, British "spheres of influence" in the Celestial empire are not being respected. Rear Admiral Lord Charles Bessford is going to China to compass the downfall of Li Hung Chang because he is unfriendly to England and to effect an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan, it is said. The relations between the taung-ii-yamen and Sir Claude Macdonald, the British minister, are strained to the point of rupture. Sir Claude has intimated that any failure by China to observe Great Britain's wishes will be interpreted as a casus belli, and the British fleet under Vice Admiral Seymour is being concentrated at Wei-Hai-Wei.