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LOOKS BETTER FOR DREYFUS.

Picquart Gives Important Testimony at Court-Martial.

The Secret Dossier the Mainspring of Condemnation of the Accused.

The Former Chief of the Intelligence Department Takes Up the Documents Separately and Produces Evidence Which Will be Hard for the Prosecution to Combat.

RENNES, Aug. 18.—When the second trial by court-martial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, charged with treason, was resumed in the Lycee at 7:25 this morning, Colonel Picquart, former Chief of the Intelligence Department of the War Office, was called to the witness stand and continued his deposition, which was interrupted yesterday, by the adjournment of the court for the day. The Colonel gave his testimony in the same loud, fearless tone of voice that characterized his manner yesterday. He began by declaring that he thought it necessary to immediately reply to General Roget's veritable arraignment of him while on the stand.

At the outset of Colonel Picquart's remarks Roget interposed and said that he would reply to them. Continuing, Colonel Picquart proceeded to discuss the secret dossier as being the mainspring of the condemnation of Dreyfus. He took up the documents successively, referring to the writers and addresses of the letter as "A" and "B."

Among those present in court were Generals Zurlinden and Billot, former Ministers of War.

Maitre Mornard, who argued the case in behalf of Dreyfus' family, for the revision of the prisoner's sentence before the Court of Cassation, was present this morning to assist M. Demange of counsel for the defense.

Colonel Picquart practically occupied the whole of the day's sitting with a masterful presentation of his side of the case. He spoke for five hours, and his voice at the end of that time began to show signs of fatigue. His testimony was followed with the closest attention by the members of the court-martial and by the audience, and during the brief suspension of the court Generals Mercier, Roget, Billot and De Boisdeffre and other witnesses sauntered together in groups down the court-house grounds and gathered in groups, animately discussing Picquart's evidence, which, though it contained but few new facts, was so cleverly placed before the tribunal and was spoken so effectively that it could not fail to repeat the impression he made yesterday.

Dreyfus drank in all the witness' words, which came as a balm to the wounds inflicted upon him by Mercier and Roget, and the prisoner frequently and closely scanned the faces of his judges, as though seeking to read their thoughts.

From the standpoint of the spectators, the session was the most uneventful one since the opening of the trial. Even the confrontation at the end lacked the dramatic force of the similar incidents which have marked almost every previous sitting.

Picquart's deposition was a fine performance. Spoken without notes and in view of the mass of facts adduced, it must be ranked as a feat of memory. The members of the court-martial took copious notes during Picquart's testimony, and it was quite evident that several of the explanations he gave came as fresh light. Then, when Picquart concluded, both Roget and Mercier jumped up and asked to be heard contradictorily. Colonel Jouaust asked Roget to speak first. He thereupon faced Colonel Picquart, who replied promptly to his questions, which the General delivered in a theatrical manner and with frequent gestures.

General Mercier adopted a quieter demeanor. Neither, however, said anything which could be described as damaging to Colonel Picquart's evidence.

Following is the evidence in detail:

Before resuming his deposition, Colonel Picquart said: "I think it necessary to say a few words with reference to the veritable speech for the prosecution delivered by General Roget when referring to the Quinelli case."

The President of the court, Colonel Jouaust, here interposed, saying, "Is it a personal matter?"

"I shall be very brief, Colonel," replied Picquart. "I am, moreover, ready to reply to all questions the court may ask on the subject. For the moment, I shall confine myself to the following explanation: The Quinelli case occurred between May 30th and July 17, 1896, at which period, on account of a family bereavement, I was able to pay very little attention to my official duties. In my absence Colonel Henry acted for me. Moreover, I devoted most of the month of July to a journey of the headquarters staff, which also prevented me from attending to my ordinary duties. I was, therefore, able to give only very intermittent attention to the Quinelli case. Besides this, Quinelli was a returned convict, who had contravened a decree of expulsion, and had been caught red-handed in another criminal act. He was at first sight not a particular interesting personage."

At this point General Roget arose and said: "I wish to be allowed to reply."

"You shall," said Colonel Jouaust.

Colonel Picquart, continuing, said: "I protest absolutely against the allegation that I consented to the communication of the secret dossier to the members of the Dreyfus court-martial without the prisoner's knowledge. I never ordered such communication, and if it was done, it was without my cognizance.

"I hasten to add that in my opinion it would have been an insult to the court to believe that the members would lend themselves to such machination. I am ready, I repeat, to reply to every question. I will only point out that all General Roget has recounted in detail was published in general terms in the 'Gaulois,' January 7th.

"Having thus explained certain matters, I will continue my deposition."

Then the Colonel proceeded to discuss the phrase, occurring in the bordereau, "I am going to the maneuvers." He said there was no question of probationers going to the maneuvers in September. This, he pointed out, would have curtailed their period of probation in an entirely unusual manner.

After dealing with the testimony of the experts at the court-martial of 1894, Picquart proceeded to examine the secret dossier, a close analysis of which, he asserted, was particularly necessary, owing to the weight the document had with the members of the court-martial in 1894.

"This dossier," continued the witness, "may be divided into two parts. The first contains three documents. One document known as the d'Avignon document, the terms of which are about as follows: 'Doubt the proofs; service letters; situation dangerous for me with French officer; no information from an officer of the line; important only as coming from the Ministry; already somewhere else.'

"Two, the document containing the words, 'Cette Canaille de D———.'

"Three, a document which is nothing but the report of a journey to Switzerland made in behalf of a foreign Power.

"The second part of the dossier," continued Picquart, "considered chiefly of a supplementary review of the first. It contained the gist of seven or eight documents, one of which, 'Cette Canaille de D———,' will serve for the purposes of comparison. It also contained the correspondence of attaches 'A' and 'B.' These initials, it should be borne in mind, represent Colonel Schwartzkoppen, formerly German military attache at Paris, and Major Panizzardi, the former military attache of Italy at the French capital."

At this juncture the Colonel said it would facilitate his explanation if he were permitted to see the secret dossier, adding: "I have already had it in my hands, but I fear my memory may fail me on some points."

"What you ask," replied the President of the court-martial, "is impossible. The Ministers' orders are absolute. The secret dossier can only be examined under certain conditions."

"I regret it," answered Picquart, "but I will try to refresh my memory."

The next witness explained why Major Du Paty de Clam's translation of the d'Avignon document, which has been classed as idiotic, was open to doubt, and why the document, if it had any meaning whatever, was as applicable to Esterhazy as to Dreyfus.

Regarding the correspondence of the military attaches, the witness demonstrated the insignificance of the information asked for. While Du Paty de Clam regarded the correspondence as convincing and as clearly indicating an officer of the second bureau, Picquart maintained that the terms of the correspondence indicated that the writer intended to ask a friend and not a spy for the information desired. Many headquarters officers, he pointed out, were on cordial and absolutely intimate terms with the foreign military attaches.

Colonel Picquart then took up the "Cette Canaille de D———" document. He called attention of the court to the fact that it was addressed by Schwartzkoppen to Panizzardi, and not vice versa, as long believed.

After giving his reasons for believing Dreyfus was not the person referred to in that document, Picquart showed how De Clam came to ascribe the authorship of the document to Panizzardi with the view of establishing a connection which in reality did not exist between the various documents in the indictment against Dreyfus.

The document referring to the French agents' journey to Switzerland of which Schwartzkoppen is said to have been informed was only slightly commented upon by the witness as he did not attach importance to it. The minute detail with which the Colonel dealt with the evidence the clearness of his language and his deductions, had great effect upon the audience, and elicited general admiration. The former Chief of the Intelligence Department concluded his examination of the first portion of the secret dossier by saying:

"May I be allowed to express deep regret at the absence of Major du Paty de Clam? It seems to me indispensable that this officer, who wrote the commentaries on the secret dossier, should be summoned to give evidence here. He would give us his reminissences and I would help him." (Laughter.)

"But," added Picquart, "since I am dealing with this question of the commentaries of Major du Paty de Clam, permit me to point out to you, gentlemen, that this document was not the property of any particular Minister. It was classified as belonging to the Intelligence Department, and, as you see, informed part of a well-defined dossier—a dossier which was shut up in one of the drawers of my desk, and which was abstracted from it. This commentary, therefore, is upon a secret dossier document which was improperly removed from my department." (Sensation.)

Continuing, the witness said: "Mention was made yesterday of the disappearance of documents. That is the case in point."

Turning to the second part of the dossier, Colonel Picquart said a number of documents in it are forgeries, and said the police reports therein contained showed nothing serious against Dreyfus. He explained that they embodied the theme mostly utilized by police spies, in order to dupe the Intelligence Department, and asserted that their information was mostly worthless, embroidered, or false, or prepared in order to make interesting reading.

"In the inquiry made by M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire" (former President of the civil section of the Court of Cassation), continued Colonel Picquart, "you have an excellent example of the sort of people who can present in the most specious guise what amounts to absolutely nothing. You cannot imagine, gentlemen, what people, in order to get money, if only a moderate twenty-franc piece, have brought to the Intelligence Department in the shape of so-called 'information,' which, upon examination, have proved to be worthless."

Dreyfus displayed the keenest interest in Picquart's protracted analysis of the dossier, to which the whole audience listened with profound attention. The former Ministers of War were equally interested. General Billot and Zurlinden were in full uniform.

(Continued on Sixth Page.)

CONDITIONS OF COUNTRY'S TRADE.

Situation Gathers Strength as the Summer Wanes.

Cheery Outlook for Fall Business Come in From Almost All Sections.

Production in Manufacturing Lines Appears to be at Maximum, and the Price Situation Retains Most of Its Old Strength.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18. — "Bradstreet's" will say to-morrow:

The trade situation gathers strength as summer wanes. Reports of expanding fall demand arrive, accompanied by very cheerful advices as to the outlook in most parts of the country. In manufacturing lines production appears to be at a maximum, and the price situation retains most of its old strength. Notable in the matter of added strength are most of the cereals and iron and steel in many forms.

The impetus given to wheat prices by the Government last week has been further reinforced by less favorable crop advices from other countries, notably India, and export business is reported somewhat improved. Advices as to the corn crop are still as favorable as ever, some States, notably Kansas, reporting phenomenally large yields. Judging from numerous reports, the scarcity of supplies of iron and steel is becoming increasingly serious, supplies of structural and ship-building material being reported inadequate at a number of points.

There is an appearance of quiet at Eastern markets, but shared in, however, by Western centers, where sales are reported large and price advances numerous. The question of outlook as to prices seems to be largely transferred to next year, and liberal bookings are reported for the first quarter of 1899, with some Southern engagements reported running as far ahead as autumn a year from now. A notable exception to the general strength of prices is found in raw cotton, which has disregarded almost unanimous reports of crop deterioration and lost all of last week's advance, owing to the issuance of a bearish crop estimate, which, from the present outlook at least, seems very heavy and at the least prematurely issued.

The strength of the cotton goods market is maintained, though advances are as yet small.

In woolen goods orders for lightweight men's wear goods continue heavy, and raw wool, though less active, is no less firm, and high grades are particularly well held.

The advance in boots and shoes seems to have been felt but little, and the slight gain in leather prices imparts a very firm tone to hides.

Most staples, asides from those mentioned, are firm and unchanged on the week.

Lumber still reflects actively in building, and advances at Western markets are again reported.

Current railroad earnings show little reflection from the falling off in the grain movement, and make excellent comparisons with preceding years, and the like is true of net earnings, mentioned elsewhere.

Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 4,040,409 bushels, against 3,616,154 bushels last week, 3,988,348 bushels in the corresponding week of 1898, 5,316,803 bushels in 1897, 2,991,693 bushels in 1896 and 2,389,140 bushels in 1895. Since July 1st this season the exports of wheat aggregate 26,165,065 bushels, against 22,343,076 bushels last year and 21,433,344 bushels in 1897-98.

Business failures for the week number 172, as compared with 156 last week, 195 in this week a year ago, 221 in 1897, 264 in 1896 and 192 1895. Business failures in the Dominion of Canada number 20, as compared with 27 last week, 27 in this week a year ago, 41 in 1897, 30 in 1896 and 37 in 1895.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—R. G. Dunn & Co.'s "Weekly Review of Trade" will say to-morrow:

The Cramps have discharged many hundred hands, and ask Russia to extend time for completion of two warships because they cannot get the steel. The completion of twenty-one out of thirty-seven vessels building in the Delaware is also effected. It is a curious experience for this country, but shows the gigantic expansion of home demand.

No one can question the fact that payments throughout the principal clearing-houses have been in August 55.9 per cent. larger than in 1897 for the month thus far, and outside of New York 23 per cent. No better test of the volume of business is known, but there is a growing handicap in the advance of prices. How long and how far this advance can go without reaction is the problem which level-headed business men are studying. Evidences of checked consumption are rare, but it would be childish to hope that at some point higher prices would not hinder buying.

In iron the question is of steel billets, which the great consuming companies have bought in advance. Other demands not covered by contracts are mainly for various shapes and sizes only prescribed in contracts. While prices have risen 25c for Southern pig-iron, 50c for Chicago local coke and 75c for gray forge at Pittsburg, rails have advanced $1 per ton, with work covered for all this year, and 400,000 tons or more taken beyond what can be delivered until next year.

Other finished products do not change, although the demand at all points exceeds present capacity. Copper is steady at 18½ for lake, with production for July 21,330 tons domestic and 7,480 tons foreign. Tin is lower at 30¾c and lead weakens on the stoppage of the smelter strike.

For wool, Coates Brothers' circular for August 1st still holds good, although inside quotations are more often made. Sales for three weeks have been 28,299,990 pounds, against 13,996,500 pounds last year, 38,530,305 pounds in 1897, and 23,365,400 pounds in the same weeks of 1892.

Goods have advanced further, especially in cassimeres, cheviots and cotton warp cashmeres, and the tendency is upward in nearly all grades.

Wheat has advanced a cent during the week, with Atlantic exports only 2,363,302 bushels, flour included, against 3,059,380 bushels last year, and Pacific exports 951,325 bushels, against 175,400 bushels last year. Western receipts have been only 3,212,117 bushels, against 3,369,229 bushels last year. It is a question whether the smaller receipts are due to recent change in crop prospects, giving holders of grain a better outlook. Exports of wheat in three weeks have been from both coasts (flour included) 9,973,764 bushels, against 10,114,246 bushels last year, and the Western receipts have been 11,864,696 bushels, against 9,015,180 bushels last year.

Failures for the week have been in the United States 156, against 154 last year, and in Canada 24, against 17 last year.

THE PORTO RICO STORM.

Terrible Conditions Said to Exist as a Result.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the "Herald" from San Juan, Porto Rico, says:

Visits to the most distressed districts of the island prove that the former reports of terrible conditions have not been in the least exaggerated.

People in the towns are huddled together anywhere for shelter. In the country the people are sleeping in the open air.

The food supplies have been totally destroyed. Only the well-to-do can afford to buy provisions.

Unless succor comes in a few days the people will starve. The supplies from San Juan have not yet arrived at the towns, but are expected. The depots in many towns are already surrounded by large numbers of hungry persons.

The Mayors of the towns have received no authority to dispense moneys, but most of them are contributing generously out of their own pockets to supply the most urgent needs.

As far as Caguas and Cayey the sanitary conditions are not threatening, but reports from the towns further south state that their conditions is dangerous. The peril lies in the herding of the inhabitants in the towns.

The best posted persons agree that it will be necessary to provide work for the inhabitants and seeds for the next planting.

An official report from Guaymas says that 265 houses were destroyed, 172 seriously injured and 24 damaged by the storm.

At Yabucoa the police are obliged to protect the peasants bringing fruit from the country in order to prevent it being taken away from them by force by the hungry mobs. The situation there is most desperate.

In the district surrounding Mayaguez scores of women, old men and children are homeless and begging shelter and food.

The schooner Concepcion, loaded with 200 Porto Ricans going as immigrants to Samana, went adrift to-day. All jumped overboard and several were drowned.

A Mayaguez paper reminds the public that in the year 1841 the city was destroyed by fire. Two days later the Governor was personally distributing $50,000 among those who most needed it. The principal street of the city bears his name in remembrance of this act.

Many prominent persons in Utuado have signed an appeal to the public asking food and work for the inhabitants. Two thousand persons have perished in this whole district.

JIMINEZ UNDER ARREST.

Prevented From Making His Voyage to San Domingo.

HAVANA, Aug. 18.—In view of the fact that Colonel Bacallao, Chief of the Secret Police, persisted in his declaration that General Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, was in Havana, either not having left or having returned, the military authorities telegraphed to Cienfuegos, instructing Captain Stamper, Collector of Customs there, to ascertain whether Jiminez was on the Menendez steamer, and to take him under arrest if that should be the case. Just as the steamer was about leaving Cienfuegos Captain Stamper located Jiminez and arrested him.

Jiminez denounced the arrest as an outrage. He said he had broken no law, and would not yield except to force. Captain Stamper replied that he was ready to use force if necessary, and Jiminez then yielded, remarking that he did so only because he could not help himself.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 18.—The Domingo agents are rapidly recruiting expeditions in this part of the island, particularly on the north coast. Orders were received from Havana to-day to hold the men recently captured at Baracoa pending an investigation.

All trading schooners are closely watched. Yesterday the tug Adonis was armed and sent to Guantanamo to patrol the coast. It is certain that several expeditions have been able to get away without interference, but General Leonard Wood, the Military Governor, is determined to do all in his power to force neutrality.

Hotel Destroyed by Fire.

DENVER, Aug. 18.—A special to the "Republican" from Albuquerque, N. M., says: The San Felipe Hotel was burned to-night. The fire started from an electric wire on the roof. The loss is estimated at $42,000, the insurance being $22,000.

Fatal Fire in Michigan.

BIG RAPIDS (Mich.), Aug. 18.—The county poorhouse at Stanwood was burned last night. The fire started in the insane ward. Adolph Murrin was burned to death. Many of the inmates had narrow escapes.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, $272,240,926; gold reserve, $246,132,935.

Condition of Judge Hilton.

SARATOGA (N. Y.), Aug. 18.—Judge Henry G. Hilton's condition remains unchanged. He has been unconscious for over twenty-four hours.

"KID" M'COY WAS CARELESS.

Evidently Had an Idea He Had an Easy Thing,

But It Cost Him the Loss of the Fight With Jack McCormack.

While McCoy's Hands Were Down by His Side, the Philadelphian Suddenly Shoots Out His Right, Landing on the Jaw, Putting the "Kid" Out in the First Round.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—Jack McCormack of Philadelphia knocked out Kid McCoy in two minutes and forty seconds to-night. The bout was to have been for six rounds, and it was generally thought McCormack stood no show at all. He himself said before entering the ring that he was going to do his best and let it go at that. The fight was so short and so quickly over that there was almost nothing to it, but the punch that put McCoy to sleep. The fight was under strict Queensbury rules, hitting with one arm free permitted.

When the gong sounded McCormack started in to rush things, relying on his greater weight and superior strength to offset McCoy's science. He received a straight blow in the mouth the first time he tried it, and a second later a savage left hook on the side of the head halted him a second time. Then he rushed twice more, carrying McCoy to the ropes both times. The first time he hit McCoy over the kidneys with his right. The second time, as they came from the ropes still clinched, McCoy freed his left and sent a hook to McCormack's cheek, dropping him to the floor. McCormack lay quiet, making a pretense of claiming a foul, although none had been committed.

McCormack arose on the order of Referee Hogan, with a sheepish grin on his face. The knockdown had not injured him in the slightest. The men squared off once more, and then came the end, like the lightning from a clear sky. McCoy was moving cautiously around McCormack, both hands low down, neither being as high as the belt. McCormack suddenly let fly his right and it landed full on the jaw. McCoy went down like a dead man, flat on his back, legs and arms outstretched, his face pointing squarely to the ceiling. It was evident, the instant he struck the floor that his fighting was over for that night at least.

Pandemonium broke loose in the hall, and there were wild calls for McCormack, shrieks of "Get up, Kid!" "Get up!" Hogan went down on one knee by the side of McCoy and shouted his call of the seconds in the fighter's ear, but McCoy was past all hearing. At the word "ten" he raised his head slightly, and Hogan paused an instant before he shouted "Out!" but McCoy was still out of it. Thirty seconds would not have brought him into condition to fight again.

The instant Hogan shouted the word that gave the fight to McCormack, the yelling in the hall increased until it was deafening. The end had come so quickly that it took the crowd a few seconds to realize that McCoy had been beaten. The seconds of McCormack fairly hugged their man in their delight, and the big fighter stood with a smile on his face, as though wondering how it had all come about. For all that, he had won a good fight, fairly fought and fully deserved his victory.

The general opinion seemed to be that McCoy lost the fight through an excess of confidence. His easy knockdown of McCormack in the opening of the fight had given him an idea that he would have it all his own way to the finish, and he was not as careful as he might have been. He made no effort at any time to block the leads of McCormack properly, simply making motions as though to push them aside. It worked a number of times, but finally it did not, and he lost the fight. McCoy was helped to his feet by his seconds and walked slowly to his corner. He was gaining strength rapidly again, and by the time he reached his chair was ready to fight again. He took his defeat very much to heart, but did not say anything.

Before the fight it was announced by Tommy Ryan that he had come to Chicago for the purpose of making a match with McCoy at 158 pounds at the ringside. When McCoy entered the ring he announced that he was willing to make a match with Ryan, and he hoped to close the matter to-night or to-morrow. There has been bad feeling between the men for years, and it added bitterness to the defeat for McCoy to have his old enemy see his easy defeat. After the fight, while McCoy was sitting in his corner, Ryan came up to him laughing, and said: "Oh, give me a match, McCoy! Give me a match!"

McCoy did not even look up as Ryan walked away, and made no reply. He would say very little after the fight, merely claiming that it was a chance blow which would not be landed on him again in a hundred fights by a man of McCormack's ability.

Tommy Ryan said: "I was not looking for it just that way, I'll admit. I don't know what I was looking for, exactly, but it proves one thing to me, and that is, McCoy has lost his sight—his fighting sight. He can't see but one hand at a time. When McCormack feinted with the left he drew back, threw out his right a little to stop the blow he thought was coming. He never saw the right at all. He thought that left feint was all there was to it. He simply can't see two hands on an opponent."

George Siler: "It looked to me like a fight lost through over confidence. I don't mean to take anything from McCormack when I say that, for he won his fight fairly and honestly. McCoy acted as though he had an easy thing of it, and his knockdown of McCormack convinced him that there was only one man to it. He was not careful enough with his guard, it seemed to me, but, then, these very things are what lose and win a fight. A man is bound to get punched if he don't stop the punch. The men could probably fight a long time before such a thing would happen again, but it happened this time, and McCormack is entitled to all the credit."

Long after the fight was over McCoy consented to talk about the knockout. He seemed almost broken-hearted, and sat in his room with a hopeless look on his face, saying nothing save when questioned directly.

"I suppose," he said, "that I held McCormack a little too cheaply, but for all that I was not fighting carelessly, and I want it understood that I was fairly and honestly beaten. I am making no excuses whatever. McCormack fought me in a manly way, and won a victory. However, I still hold the opinion that I am the better man, and if McCormack will give me another chance I am more than willing to fight him again."

When asked concerning the actual knockout, McCoy said: "I really knew absolutely nothing about it. The last thing I remember is seeing McCormack on his knees after I had knocked him down. What happened after McCormack got up I don't know. I don't remember that he did get up, but I guess he must have done so," he said, with a feeble laugh.

When asked about Ryan's taunting him for a match McCoy said: "I never heard it. I never saw him. I was back in my room before I knew anything at all."

McCormack said: "I was satisfied from what I had heard from Ryan and others that I could beat McCoy, although I naturally did not think I could do it so quickly. The victory has not inflated me with the idea that I can best any of the other great fighters, but just the same, I am going after some of the best."

BERNSTEIN DEFEATS SOLLY SMITH.

NEW YORK, Aug. 18.—Joe Bernstein of New York won almost as he pleased from Solly Smith of California in their fight at the Broadway Athletic Club to-night, and beat him down to unsciousness in the thirteenth round.

All that was exciting and dramatic came in the twelfth and thirteenth rounds, and when Referee John White counted off the significant ten seconds, the ring was surrounded by a crowd that howled itself hoarse. Beyond a clever display of science, speed and shiftiness on the part of both men, the opening rounds were not exciting.

Smith, in the opening of the twelfth round sprang across the ring and made a desperate lunge at his man. Bernstein stopped him with his left, and then, in a fierce rally in the middle of the ring, sent the Californian down with his right. He knocked Smith down three times more in this round, and in the thirteenth landed a heavy right swing which ended the fight.

UNSAFE BRIDGES.

Several at Chicago Have Been Condemned.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18. — Two bridges over the Chicago River have been ordered closed to traffic, seven others were condemned as dangerous, and two were labeled "very suspicious." These last will be allowed to remain open for a time, unless something happens.

All this came about to-day because the bridge over the Calumet River at Ninety-fifth street dropped into the water when it was swung for repairs. The bridge broke squarely in half over the center pier, and both ends went down into the water. Two bridge tenders went with the ends. They were rescued unharmed. When City Engineer Ericcson heard of the accident he came to the conclusion that there were several others which might drop with somebody besides a bridge tender or two, and he at once issued orders closing the North Halstead street and Wood street bridges, and announced that those at Clybourne place, Northwestern avenue, Twenty-second street, Archer avenue, Southwestern avenue, Randolph street and Polk street were condemned as dangerous. The bridges at North avenue and Chicago avenue, he says, may do for "a time."

All of these bridges are old and have been in use for many years. To make the situation more serious, it will require at least $2,000,000 to build new bridges or properly repair the old ones, and there is no appropriation for the purpose.

COSTLY BLAZE.

A Three Hundred Thousand Dollar Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Aug. 18.—An explosion of oil in the five story brick building at 2629 and 2631 Dearborn street to-night gave the Fire Department the hardest fight it has had in three months. The structure was filled with paints and oils from top to bottom, and before the blaze could be extinguished it caused a loss of $300,000.

The burning oil made a brilliant fire, which could be seen for several miles, and an immense crowd was attracted to the vicinity.

The occupants of the burned building and the losses were: A. B. Ansbacher & Co., paint manufacturers, $100,000; Bradley & Vrooman Company, paint manufacturers, $75,000; Standard Varnish Works, $15,000; buildings, $50,000.

It is thought that the fire was caused by one of the employes dropping a lighted lantern while making his rounds.

MINE ACCIDENT.

Many People Killed in an Explosion in Wales.

LONDON, Aug. 18.—By an explosion to-day in the Llest colliery, in Galmorganshire, Wales, eighteen persons were killed and sixty others are still in danger.

The explosion occurred during the night shift, when there were only fifty men in the mine. There were many heroic acts in the endeavor to save the survivors from the effects of the after damp.

Pathetic scenes were witnessed as the bodies were brought to the surface, men, women and children crying and eagerly waiting for tidings of the entombed miners.

Later—The list of dead is not believed to number twenty-five, and it is understood the living have been rescued. Many persons were injured by the explosion.

Labori Not So Well.

RENNES, Aug. 18.—Maitre Labori was not so well this afternoon. He over tired himself yesterday, and to-day he was allowed only half an hour's exercise. His wound is not worse, but he is suffering from nervousness.

THE HEROES OF ST. PRIVAT.

Monument to the Fallen Guards Unveiled Near Metz.

The Emperor of Germany Delivers the Address on the Occasion.

Pays a Glowing Tribute to the Brave Soldiers of Both Armies, French as Well as Germans—The Monument Stands Not for One, but for All Who Fell in the Battle.

BERLIN, Aug. 18.—Emperor William yesterday unveiled a monument to the dead of the regiment of the First Guards on the St. Privat battlefield, in the vicinity of Metz. In the address which his majesty made on the occasion he said:

"Hallowed recollection attend today's festival, making hearts beat higher. My first regiment of foot guards is represented by one company, its glorious flags and many old comrades who fought and bled on this spot. I unveil this monument in remembrance of those who fell on the field of battle. This ceremony also takes place in the presence of my youngest regiment and the whole army represented by the troops of the Sixteenth Corps. This is almost the only regiment which has not hitherto been represented by a monument on this blood drenched field. Yet it had full claim to one. Although it is nearly related by history to my house, whose Princes and Kings it has been called upon to train up, and though it might rightly, therefore, be considered as a family household regiment, yet my grandfather did not hesitate for a moment to sacrifice to the welfare of the country the troops so dear to him. History tells us how the regiment fought, bled and fulfilled its oath, and how its behavior evoked the praise and its sorrows the tears of the great Emperor. This regiment, with me as its senior comrade, to-day sets up a memorial of stone to its heroes who rest beneath the sward.

"The design of this monument differs from that usual on battlefields. A mail clad angel leans in calm repose on a sword adorned with the regiment's proud motto, 'Semper talis.' I desire that the meaning of this figure be generally known. It stands on this field as a guardian of all the brave soldiers of both armies, French and German, who fell.

"The French soldiers who found a glorious grave at St. Privat also fought bravely and heroically for their Emperor and fatherland. When our flags are lowered in greeting before this bronze statue, and flutter mournfully over the graves of our dear comrades, may they wave over the tombs of our foes and whisper that we think sorrowingly of their brave dead. With deep thanks and an upward glance to the Lord of Hosts for the guidance He so mercifully vouchsafed to our great Emperor, we will recall that the countless souls of all who once stood face to face in hot encounter will look down upon us this day from whence they stand around the throne of the Supreme Judge, united in eternal peace."

CASUALTIES IN PHILIPPINES.

Dead and Wounded Reported by General Otis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18. — General Otis to-day cabled the list of killed and wounded.

Manila, Aug. 18. — Adjutant General, Washington:

KILLED.

Near San Fernando: Ninth Infantry—August 9th, Company K, William F. Munsen.

Near Bustos: Third Infantry—August 14th, Company F, Charles A. Brooks.

WOUNDED.

Near San Fernando: Twelfth Infantry—August 9th, Company F, Corporal William Barnes, arm, slight; Company M, George Plummer, abdomen, severe.

Fifty-first Iowa—Company E, Second Lieutenant Lamont A. Williams, leg, severe.

Twenty-second Infantry — Company H, William Kneisler, leg, moderate.

Seventeenth Infantry—Company H, Corporal Samuel H. Lamb, thigh, severe; August 10th, Company E, William Rupel, chest, moderate; August 13th, Company G, George W. Sharp, forearm, moderate.

Ninth Infantry—August 9th, Company D, James Linton, nates, slight; Company G, George H. B. Straus, neck, severe.

At Angeles—Company C, Richard E. Keenan, leg, severe; August 13th, Company I, Henry P. Shirloh, foot, moderate.

At Santa Rita — August 12th, Company E, James E. Brown, forearm, slight.

Near San Mateo: Twenty-fourth Infantry — Company E, Louden Ware, head, slight.

Near Quinquia: Third Infantry—August 13th, Company B, William B. Foster, leg, severe.

At Angeles: First Artillery — Company E, William Gartz, leg, moderate.

OTIS.

Window Glass Combine.

COLUMBUS (O.), Aug. 18.—More than fifty representatives of the leading window glass manufacturers of the United States met in executive session here last night and effected a consolidation of interests. The capital stock of the combination will amount to between $35,000,000 and $50,000,000.

Bubonic Plague at Oporto.

OPORTO, Aug. 18.—It is now acknowledged that the bubonic plague began here on June 14th last, since which time there have been thirty-nine cases, thirteen proving fatal.

Troops Hurrying to Frontier.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 18.—Military contingents are daily leaving here and other cities for the Transvaal frontier and recruiting is actively proceeding.