

CONFLAGRATION AT YOKOHAMA.

A Densely Populated Square Mile of the City Burned.

Sixteen People Lose Their Lives During the Progress of the Flames.

Estimated That the Property Loss is From Five to Six Millions of Dollars—The Man in Whose House the Flames Started Attacked by a Mob, Dying From the Injuries Received.

YOKOHAMA, Aug. 18 (via Victoria, B. C., Aug. 30).—Yokohama saw on the night of the 12th the greatest fire in its history. A densely populated square mile of the native town was burned, with a loss of sixteen lives, and from five to six millions of property.

Globe-trotters will regret to hear that the famous theater street is destroyed from end to end. As a system of fire insurance has not yet gained much hold in Japan, on account of the inflammable nature of the houses, the disaster falls heavily upon the homeless people. Some of them, strongly imbued with Western notions of lynch law, formed a mob and proceeded to attack the owner of the house in which the fire originated, and the man has died of his wounds.

Apart from demonstrations, the calamity has been taken with the utmost cheerfulness. Large shelter subscriptions, amounting in two days to over 60,000 yen, has flowed in, rebuilding was actively progressing and the embers the day following the fire, and in a week or two little or no trace of the disaster will be seen.

There is still much speculation over the new relations between Japan, China and Russia. The most probable outcome, it is thought, will be an access of cordiality between the first two nations, similar to that which exists between the Anglo-Saxon people.

There has been nothing of late to indicate that treaty revision has wrought the slightest change in the relations of foreigners to the Japanese Government and people. Everything flows as smoothly and harmoniously as under the old regime.

The judgment in the Miller murder trial is to be given to-morrow. No excitement has been taken by foreigners to the absolute fairness of procedure and rulings and much of the talk hitherto entertained on this score has been allayed.

The passage of the returning troops through this city is regarded with constantly increasing interest by Americans, not only because every time a regiment lands it puts the Yankees in the majority, but also because the record of the soldiers for good behavior remains as yet unbroken and is thus constantly adding to the pride of their countrymen here residing. Conversation with the men is absorbingly interesting, as furnishing the only accurate intelligence of the condition of affairs in the Philippines.

One theory upon which all seem to be agreed is that commercial considerations will have far more influence in bringing about a speedy peace than either bullets or diplomacy. The natives in Manila are rapidly growing rich through the lavish expenditures of the Americans. Tidings of this El Dorado and suggestions that many another such may be opened up by the advent of Americans are gradually getting into the country and ears of the insurgents, with the effect of creating in them an intense desire for peace and its harvests of American gold. Many of the most intelligent of the returning volunteers speak of this feature as the most hopeful in the whole situation.

The wisdom of our Government in

sending troops this way is becoming ever more apparent. Not only does it grant the men an outing which they richly deserve, and an opportunity to recruit their wasted health in these higher latitudes, but it is also giving them a far better impression of the East as a field for American energy and enterprise than they could have possibly obtained in any other way. Had they returned direct from the Philippines their impression of the East would have been of a most unfavorable and even hopeless nature; but now that they have had a glimpse of the better conditioned portion of the Orient it is safe to say that reports which will be carried to ten thousand homes in America will be provocative of Yankee enterprise with the Far East as its objective.

The recently formed American-Asiatic Society of Japan, having for its object promotion of American interests here, has inaugurated its career by doing all in its power to show to the returning volunteers what enterprise can accomplish in making life here rich in comfort and convenience. Aided by the ladies of the American community, they have made the stay of the troops a delightful experience—an experience which for many years to come will have an influence upon America's commercial and industrial relations with the Orient.

TURNING IN FAVOR OF DREYFUS.

(Continued from First Page.)

gard to the change in Esterhazy's handwriting in 1897, perhaps, I am satisfied." (Commotion.) Professor Giry, also of the School of Ancient Manuscripts, traversed about the same ground covered by Professor Moineux. He said the bordereau only had a superficial likeness to Dreyfus' handwriting, and asserted that it was certainly the work of Esterhazy. The witness also said the bordereau was not written with the aid of key words.

M. Labori asked if the witness had noted a change in Esterhazy's calligraphy, and Professor Giry replied that he had studied the question, but did not think there had been any marked change.

Counsel then asked whether General Mercier had meant to intimate that Esterhazy's handwriting had become more or less like that of Dreyfus since 1894, to which the General replied that he had not wished to express an opinion, but he reiterated that M. Bertillon had shown that Esterhazy's handwriting had become more like that of the bordereau.

M. Labori retorted that in that case Mercier should not have repeated the evidence of Grenier before the Court of Cassation, as Grenier showed that Esterhazy's calligraphy had become less and less like the writing of the bordereau and of Dreyfus.

M. Bertillon, at this juncture, said he desired to speak, but the President of the court, Colonel Jouaust, hastily rose and said amidst laughter: "The sitting is suspended."

Then M. Bertillon resumed his seat in high dudgeon. On the resumption of the sitting M. Georges Picot, a member of the Institute, was called for the defense. M. Demange, of counsel for the prisoner, explaining that Picot was summoned because in May last he had an interview with a foreign military attaché, in the course of which mention was made of the document inserted in the dossier by General Mercier.

Colonel Jouaust cautioned the witness to be careful in his statements.

Then, after promising to use care, Picot started with saying that he had an interview with the Austro-Hungarian military attaché.

Colonel Jouaust stopped the witness, saying: "You cannot continue like this."

Major Carriere, the Government Commissioner, also exclaimed sharply: "I protest in the name of the Government at the statement and the indiscretion committed by the witness."

M. Picot then recommenced his testimony, saying he had an interview with a certain military attaché, and that the conversation turned upon the Dreyfus case. The attaché expressed surprise at the incorrect attitude of French officers, "in doubting the word of foreign officers."

"My impression," added the witness, "was that he was anxious to assert firmly and unequivocally the absolute innocence of Dreyfus. (Sensation.)"

"Regarding the bordereau," continued M. Picot, "the attaché said only three documents enumerated were referred to, the fact being that the others were peddling meant to swell the dossier."

The witness noticed that the attaché employed the expression "hydraulic brake," and never "pneumatic brake."

In regard to Esterhazy M. Picot said the attaché declared that he considered him a swindler. The attaché also asserted that Esterhazy had relations with Colonel Schwarzkoppen, who dismissed him because Esterhazy always brought information devoid of interest.

"It was then," continued Picot, "that Esterhazy tried to enter the War Office, and almost succeeded, and it was then that he met Colonel Schwarzkoppen what is since known as the bordereau. In reply to the writer of the bordereau, Colonel Schwarzkoppen wrote the telegram card known as the petit bleu, but on reflection he crumpled it up and threw it into the fireplace."

At this juncture General Roget asked leave to speak, and stated that beside the witness, said he must strongly protest against M. Picot's evidence regarding the military attaché's surprise at the fact that French officers did not believe their foreign colleagues. "What does the witness think," continued Roget, "of the foreign officer, who, having caused the publication in the 'Figaro' of a denial of a statement of General Mercier, was afterward obliged to acknowledge the authorship of a document, the paternity of which he at first denied?"

The millinery center of Sacramento is here. People who want fine millinery come to us for it. More people by far come here than elsewhere, because they know that we have what they want and at reasonable prices. They are not imposed upon in the matter of price and have faith in the fair dealing of the house. This coming season we expect to do a larger business than ever before. We are already very busy for this time of the year, and suggest that if you wish some special hat for the races or Pavilion that you leave your order this week.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st,

AT 9:30 A. M.

Ginghams, Piques, Lawns and Final Clearance Sale of Remnants Summer Cottons.

LOT 1—We have decided to close out all our Summer cotton dress goods, and therefore offer in this lot a collection of plaid dress lawns, at

FRIDAY'S PRICE, 2c yard

LOT 2—For the same reason we offer in this lot figured piques—white grounds with small colored figures; suitable for dresses, waists and children's wear. Width 28 inches.

FRIDAY'S PRICE, 7c yard

LOT 3—All our figured lawns and dimities now in stock at 5c and 7c yard will be withdrawn and marked for the sale at 4c. A great variety of pleasing patterns.

FRIDAY'S PRICE, 4c

LOT 4—An assortment of dress ginghams in tan stripes and blue plaids and checks. Some of these ginghams have been selling as high as 10c yard. For aprons, school dresses, etc.

FRIDAY'S PRICE, 5c

LOT 5—This will be the last clearance sale of the season of cotton Summer dress goods. Lengths, 2 to 10 yards, and all sorts of cotton materials, such as:

- Lawns, Ginghams, Percales, Calicos, Outing Flannel, Crashes, Swiss, Piques, Sheeting, Table Linen, Canton Flannel, Table, Dress Lining, Organdies, Nainsook, Duck. Prices much below value.

New Fall Dress Goods in Black.

- Black prunella cloth, \$1.35 yard. Black poplins, \$1.75, \$2 yard. Black soriana serge, \$1.25, \$1.50 yard. Black chevot serges, 75c, \$1, \$1.25 yard. Black mohair serges, \$1, \$1.50 yard. Black Clay diagonals, \$2, \$2.25, \$3 yard. Black Teutonia whipcord, \$1.50 yard. Black German whipcord, \$1 and \$1.25 yard. Black French serges, 50c, 75c, \$1, \$1.50 yard. Black storm serges, 50c, 65c, 75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50. Black crepons at \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$3 yard.

Taftetas.

We show with satisfaction a full range of colorings in our heavy quality tafteta. This is not a thin, crushable, papery quality, but is the kind that is almost unbreakable; therefore, we can heartily recommend it to those desiring a specially good quality of tafteta for waists, skirt linings or ruffles. Comes in turquoise, new blue, sky cream, castor, navy, brown, gray, garnet, cardinal, yellow, pink, olive, emerald, myrtle, cerise and a full line of pretty changeable effects. Width 19 inches. Price, 85c yard.

Black Satin Duchess.

We aim to carry the best value obtainable in these beautiful silks, and our success in the past is a good indication that we have succeeded in obtaining for our customers the right qualities at the right prices. We show a complete line of prices—75c, \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2 per yard.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st,

AT 9:30 A. M.

Lace Curtains, Portieres and Table Covers.

Lot 1. Extra Good Lace Curtains.

Fifty pairs extra wide lace curtains, with elaborate border and floral center design. These curtains are the equal of any \$2.50 value we have seen this season, and will be offered at \$1.98 per pair.

FRIDAY'S PRICE, \$1.98

Lot 2. Portieres.

Sateen finished portiers in solid colors relieved by scrolls of neutral tint. Fringed top and bottom. Very wide width. Great value at the price.

FRIDAY'S PRICE, \$2.88

Lot 3. Table Covers.

Tapestry table covers, looks well and gives much service. The ones offered here are intended for dining room tables, and come in rich colorings—a \$1.50 value for \$1.13.

FRIDAY'S PRICE, \$1.13

Lot 4. Chenille Table Covers.

Chenille covers for dining room table, in bright pretty colorings, and heavily fringed. The \$2 kind at

FRIDAY'S PRICE, \$1.48

Misses' and Children's Kid Shoes, 85c, \$1, \$1.25.

Fine kid lace shoes, coin toes, patent leather tips, spring heels.

- 5 to 8, 85c. 8 1/2 to 11, \$1.00. 11 1/2 to 2, 1.25.

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lery at the War Office, was called to the witness bar. He repeated his explanations given before the Court of Cassation as to the various peculiarities of the artillery, particularly with reference to the brake of the "120" short gun.

The witness said he considered that in 1894 it would have been impossible for any officer serving with his regiment to communicate anything in regard to the brake of this gun. He admitted that although the gun was in use at Rennes, the officers forming the court-martial, among whom was one officer commanding a "120" short gun, had only the vaguest ideas about this gun, while in 1894 the details of the pneumatic brake could have been known to very few officers.

The court closely questioned General Deloye, and a Judge asked when it was known that the German shell "C. 91" presented analogies to the Robin shell.

General Deloye said it was in 1894. The Judge—Not before 1894? General Deloye—No.

The Judge—It was the information in regard to the pneumatic brake, contained in the provisional instructions about the 120 short gun, which was communicated?

General Deloye—Yes. The Judge—Was it possible for an officer of the headquarters staff to procure the firing manual?

General Deloye—It was not impossible if he adduced a plausible pretext. Colonel Jouaust—Was the brake manufactured at Bourges?

General Deloye—Yes, at the foundry. The Judge—And the Robin shell? General Deloye—At the gunnery school.

M. Demange—Was the distance between the two establishments great? General Deloye—The foundry was contiguous to the gunnery school.

When Dreyfus was asked if he had anything to say he replied: "I do not intend to discuss the terms of the bordereau nor advance any theories about it. It must be known what is in the notes and what is their nature and their value before the results can be suggested. Mention has been made of the 120 short gun. I state briefly for the second time, all that I know in 1884-90 at Bourges of this gun I knew the principles of the pneumatic brake."

"General Mercier's deposition recalled the fact that he was Inspector General at Bourges in 1894. He must remember the lecture given in the presence of all the officers both of the gunnery school and foundry, and all the departments of Bourges and the officers of the garrison artillery. He must recollect the final lecture given on the subject of the pneumatic brake, on which he made the summary rough sketch. This is to be found in the St. Cyr lectures. All my knowledge of the pneumatic brake was derived from the lectures. As regards the brake itself, I have seen it twice, once in the courtyard of the gunnery school at Bourges and once in the school of war. I have not seen it in action. I have not seen the 120 short gun fired. I have never been present at the firing trials, but the probationers attended."

"Mention has also been made of the shrapnel shell of 1891. The knowledge of General Deloye on this point is much more extensive than mine, and everything he has said is quite correct. In 1894 I studied the shell, and in a necessarily complete study reached the conclusion that the shell of the 1894 pattern was a shell in which the bullets were kept in place by a smoke generating substance intended to produce dense clouds of smoke in bursting, in

THE BUCKEYE DEMOCRACY.

(Continued from First Page.)

ers. They substitute their rule in their party for the rule of its voters and visit political death upon any who refuse to bow to their dictation. They select the nominees who if elected, remain their tools, administer their official powers in the interest of their boss and not the people. The Republican party is now in such a control.

"We favor an appropriation for the Toledo Centennial.

"We deplore the outrageous exercise of lynch law in this and other States, especially against our colored citizens, and we recommend the adoption of prompt and efficient measures to suppress such unwarranted acts of violence."

"We recommend a constitutional amendment providing for the election of President, Vice President and United States Senators by a direct vote of the people."

"Toward securing these and kindred blessings, we earnestly invite the cooperation of all patriotic citizens who are opposed to imperialism in this country, and who favor the perpetuity of the republic and desire the blessings of liberty, for ourselves and our posterity."

The vote on the adoption of the majority report on credentials was 437 yeas and 303 noes. The Cuyahoga delegation was still prohibited from voting on this ballot. With the 56 Cuyahoga votes added to the 437, the McLean men then had 493 to 303 of the combined opposition, and took everything without further contest.

The report of the Committee on Permanent Organization as decided on last night was amended so as to make permanent the temporary organization.

This continued Hon. Thomas J. Cogan as Secretary, as well as Judge Mooney as Chairman, and left the anti-McLean member without representation. The only concession that had been made in committee last night was on permanent organization, but after the Kilbourne had claimed a victory that report was not adopted, and the temporary organization was continued.

The Committee on Plan of Organization reported in favor of referring the new constitution to the State Executive Committee, with full power to adopt. This report was adopted.

Then the counties were called for nominations for Governor, and much time was devoted to speeches in presenting names. No recess was taken. The names of ex-Mayor James A. Rice of Canton and Hon. Charles N. Haskell of Ottawa were presented.

General A. J. Warner presented the name of Colonel James Kilbourne of Columbus in a most vigorous speech, and it was seconded equally vigorously by Judge A. W. Patrick.

When Dr. James A. Norton, member of Congress from the Tiffin District, rose to present the name of John R. McLean of Cincinnati, there was a great demonstration, which was met by hisses. Norton replied to both demonstrations, especially to the "threats and abuses" in the preceding speech of General Warner.

Dr. Norton's speech was followed by another demonstration, and then the names of James E. Isaac R. Sherwood of Toledo and General Es. Seward of Mansfield were presented.

John R. McLean was nominated on

the first ballot, receiving 402 1/2 votes, Kilbourne 227, rest scattering.

The nomination of John R. McLean was made unanimous.

There was such a demonstration after the nomination of McLean was known to have been secured that the Secretary could not announce the vote except 402 1/2 for McLean and 227 for Kilbourne.

In the midst of the yelling a motion was made to make it unanimous. This prevailed, while the Kilbourne men were yelling for a verification of the vote by counties.

The convention then took a recess until 4 p. m.

The first ballot complete is as follows: Rice 29 1/2, Kilbourne 227, Haskell 55, McLean 402 1/2, Sherwood 27, Seward 25, Lentz 6.

On reassembling every possible effort was made to nominate Kilbourne for Lieutenant Governor, but after a dozen close friends had withdrawn his name and declared that Colonel Kilbourne would decline, this effort was abandoned.

During this part of the performance the committee appeared escorting the nominee for Governor and other candidates for the different places. McLean was given a rousing ovation. He thanked the convention, and said he would make as hard a fight for election as possible.

Colonel Kilbourne was most enthusiastically received, and addressed the convention at length, thanking his friends for their loyal support, and asking them to bow to the will of the majority. He eulogized the platform, and held that principles were more important than personal preferences.

The names of Curtis Harrison of Athens, John L. Beatty of Sewardville and A. W. Patrick of New Philadelphia were presented for Lieutenant Governor, the first ballot resulting: Harrison 182, Beatty 169, Patrick 489, others scattered, including 9 for Lewis G. Bernard of Cincinnati. The nomination of Patrick was made unanimous.

Judge Patrick was a delegate to the National Convention at Chicago when Bryan was nominated. McLean was then one of the delegates at large and Chairman of the Ohio delegation. Judge Patrick at that time presented the name of McLean for President. At the convention to-day Judge Patrick seconded the nomination of Kilbourne.

The Arrest of Jiminez. HAVANA, Aug. 30.—Governor General Brooke does not know that Jiminez, the aspirant to the Santo Domingo Presidency, has been arrested at Santiago, as reported. He says he received a telegram from General Wood, Military Governor of the province of Santiago de Cuba, asking if Jiminez should be detained, and he immediately answered in the negative.

A Mrs. as good as a mile of old bachelors.

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John R. McLean was nominated on

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WIENER WURST or Vienna Sausage for a quick meal. Just put them in boiling water for a few minutes and serve hot. Fine flavor, juicy, delicious. MOHR & YOERK PK'G CO., 1024-1026 J STREET.

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