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ROYALTY RIOT

PRESIDENT LOUBET, OF FRANCE, ASSAULTED AT AUTEUIL RACES.

Count Christiani Strikes Him with a Cane and His Carriage Egged as He Drove Back to Paris.

MOB OF YOUNG BLUE-BLOODS

ANNA GOULD CASTELLANE AND HER COUNT RIGHT IN FRONT.

During the Demonstration 130 of the Swell Set Were Arrested and Many Are in Prison.

M. LOUBET WILL NOT RESIGN

HAD BEEN FOREWARNED OF THE PLOT, AND WAS FEARLESS.

Secret Meeting of the Cabinet Last Night and the Government Decides on Stern Measures.

PARIS, June 4.—President Loubet, accompanied by the premier, M. Dupuy, and the chief of the military household, General McBailloud, drove to the Auteuil races this afternoon, closely followed by Madame Loubet in a second landau. As they drove along the avenue Des Champs Elysee, the crowd bowed respectfully, but, on arriving at Auteuil, they were met by a violent demonstration, evidently organized, and directed against the President. There was a storm of hoots, yells and cries of "Panama," "A bas Loubet," and "Vive l'armee." A few shouts of "Vive Loubet" were drowned in the clamor.

A strong force of police kept order and arrested many of the disturbers, including a man who tried to force his way to the President's carriage. During the second race the clamor increased to violence and was plainly directed by a committee of the League of Patriots, collected with their supporters both before and behind the presidential stand, around which a formidable affray proceeded. During the grand steeple chase many blows were struck, and several policemen were injured in their endeavors to prevent an invasion of the presidential stand.

At the crisis of the excitement, while shouts of "Vive l'armee" and "Vive Deroulede" were heard on all sides, Count Christiani rushed toward the President, brandishing a stick and directed a blow against him, striking his hat. The crowd rushed on Christiani, who only escaped severe handling by being taken under police protection.

President Loubet remained all the while quite unmoved, talking to the premier, while officers of his military household were defending him against violence. Finally, after thirty arrests had been made, the perfect of police ordered the Republican guards to surround the presidential stand.

The principal leaders of the dmonstration were M. Joseph Lasies, anti-Semite and Nationalist, deputy for Geers, and M. Firmin Faure, anti-Semite and Nationalist, deputy for Oran Algeria.

Police Inspector Grilliere had his head seriously wounded in the melee, and President Loubet has since decorated him with the cross of the Legion of Honor in recognition of his devotion to duty. On returning to the Elysee Palace M. Loubet received many sympathizing callers.

It seems certain that the demonstration was organized by the Juenesse Royalists, the Ligue des Patriotes and the anti-Semites, the rallying sign being a carnation in the buttonhole. Count Christiani is a member of the Steeplechase Society, a very select body, and his conduct has produced the greatest indignation.

A special Cabinet council was summoned at 9 o'clock this evening to consider the situation, and important measures were concerted to be submitted to the President at another council to-morrow for the preservation of order. The ministers, who were in session until 11 o'clock, maintain strict reserve as to the nature of these measures, but a semi-official note has been issued which says: "The government will act with the greatest energy and will impose respect for the President and for the state."

It is reported that a number of fresh arrests will be made to-morrow morning. The events of the day will lead to an important discussion in the Chamber of Deputies, where the government will demand a vote of confidence.

There is some fear of a renewal of the disturbances, although the police precautions are of the most thorough character, and at a late hour this evening more or less excitement is still observable in the boulevards.

Prearranged by Royalists.

PARIS, June 5. — The Figaro says the manifestation at Auteuil was prearranged by the royalists, and that at a meeting held by them yesterday (Sunday) morning some anti-Semites joined them.

ANNA GOULD LED THE MOB.

Further Particulars of the Riot of Royalty Rats in Paris.

PARIS, June 4.—Further accounts show that the whole race course, particularly the inclosure, witnessed scenes of the wildest excitement. Comtesse Boni de Castellane, who was Miss Anna Gould, of New York city, placed herself at the head of the Jeunesse Royaliste and marched up and down the lawn shouting "Vive l'armee!" Comte Boni de Castellane and his brother, Jeane, were arrested, but soon liberated. Comte Dion, when arrested, resisted and fought with his cane, smashing it on a policeman's head and causing the jeweled top to fly off, striking a journalist. He was detained in custody. Altogether about 130 arrests were made, one being that of M. Dansette, deputy mayor of Armentieres.

Demonstrations and counter demonstrations continued until M. Loubet left the race course at 4:20 p. m., the arrival of his carriage being the signal for an indescribable tumult. The mounted guards with difficulty opened a passage through the crowd, the President being pursued to the last with hoots and yells. Even eggs were thrown. It was noteworthy that the people generally cheered him loudly, the cheers increasing as he drove towards the Elysee, which he reached safely at 4:45 o'clock.

During the demonstrations a number of hats labeled "resignation" were picked up. Comte Christiani was thrown, tramped on and severely bruised in the melee. He is a grandson of a general who was well known during the empire.

It seems that it was intended to give the Marchand mission a big ovation. The government got wind of the affair and kept Marchand out of the way, although Captain Baratiere and the other members of the expedition were there. The Derouledeists, balked of their opportunity, evidently vented their spite on the President. The race course committee apologized to M. Loubet, who replied that he could not think of holding them responsible. He remarked to an important personage that he did not intend being intimidated into resignation.

During the demonstration M. Rochefort, editor of Intransigeant, was seen, and an attempt was made to induce him to lead the manifestation, but he discreetly slipped away. Most of the persons arrested represent some of the best families in France. Comte Christiani is held on a charge of attempting to strike the President. Comte D'Aubigny D'Assy is charged with wounding Police Inspector Grilliere and another policeman.

Among those now in custody are Mme. De Clermont Honnerre, De Remuzat, De Beaumont, De Villiers, De Neuville, De Panisse Passy, De Ferry and De Mun, son of Comte Albert de Mun, the well-known deputy for Finistiere. Several other scarcely less prominent were arrested. At a late hour this evening many influential persons sought to obtain the release of these aristocratic prisoners, but the prefect of police refused all such requests, and removed all the prisoners to cells.

Some of the spectators say that when M. Dupuy called upon the chief of the municipal police, M. Touny, to interfere and to stop the manifestations, the police acted too hastily and violently, thus fomenting instead of allaying the irritation.

Inspector Grilliere, who was hit in the nape of the neck with a loaded cane, was carried away insensible, and now lies in a dangerous condition.

It is asserted that the President's hat was pressed down over his face by Christiani's stick, and that the occupants of the carriage were hit with eggs while returning to the Elysee.

EMILY CRAWFORD'S STORY.

The Demonstration Probably Masked an Assassination Plot.

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PARIS, June 4.—It was a premeditated riot that took place to-day on the weighing ground of the Auteuil race course. The object of the rioters was to insult President Loubet, and perhaps in the heat of factional fight to get rid of him. The state tribune was invaded by a number of swells. One of them, Baron Christiani, raised his cane to strike the President with all his might. The blow was averted by General Bailloud, and the cane, descending on M. Loubet's hat, crushed it down, forcing it over his face like a candle extinguisher. Mme. Bailloud fainted. Christiani was beaten black and blue by the gentlemen around the President and was carried away by six policemen, he kicking and plunging and the blood spouting from his nose. One hundred and thirty arrests were made in the weighing ground. Most of those taken up were society gentlemen.

M. Loubet had been forewarned of a plot to insult and assail him, and, instead of driving to the races with his wife, he drove with the premier, M. Dupuy, and General Bailloud, Mme. Loubet following with two ladies in another carriage.

The news that Major Marchand had been sent from Paris annoyed the crowd, but the common people were decently behaved all the way to the race course, and it was only when the presidential carriage entered the weighing ground that the row began. Comte De Dion gave the signal in front of the presidential tribune. He was promptly arrested, but his arrest served as an excuse to his friends to cry, "Down with Panama!" "Resign!" "Down with traitors, Jews and Dreyfusites!" The windows on the ground floor of the presidential tribune were broken and several ladies in the President's party up stairs fainted.

After the first race M. Loubet, pale and greatly "cut up" but firm, retired. A large body of police and members of the Republican guard had hard work in protecting him, and they finally took his carriage out of the inclosure by an uncrowded byway. Riotous fellows, posted in groups along the way to the Elysee, kept on insulting the President. Mme. Loubet remained to the end of the races. She burst into tears on learning by telephone that her husband was safe back in the palace.

A stormy sitting is expected to-morrow in the Chamber of Deputies.

EMILY CRAWFORD.

Loubet Is No Coward.

PARIS, June 5.—The papers this morning praise the calmness of President Loubet throughout the demonstration against him yesterday. On his return to the Elysee M. Loubet said to those who accompanied him: "All of my family opposed my becoming President, and I had no desire to remain at the Elysee, but, now that it is dangerous to be the chief of state, my duty is clear, and I will let my enemies, if I have any, be convinced that I shall accomplish my mission to the end."

Of the 130 persons arrested in connection with the demonstrations forty-three are still held in custody.

Marchand Delays Departure.

PARIS, June 4.—Major Marchand, whom the government has granted leave of absence to visit his father and who should have left Paris at 9 o'clock this evening, asked to delay his departure, lest this might be the signal for some demonstration.

GERMAN PRESS NOT TICKLED.

Regards Spanish Colonies as the Remnants Despised by America.

BERLIN, June 4.—The general tone of the press in commenting on the acquisition of the Caroline, Ladrone and Pelew islands from the Spanish government, is in the direction of belittling the value of the concession. The Taglische Rundschau, the leading organ of the German expansion policy, says: "Germany obtains the remnants which America, in her superior manner, despised. The value is small and there is no need of joyous transports."

TheFreisinnige Zeitung which calls them "Our new and worthless colonies," says: "A prize would have to be offered to discover which of the three groups is the most valueless. Germany is paying for colonies that nobody else wanted."

The Frankfurter Zeitung says: "Spain alone derives any advantage. The islands are of next to no commercial value and will involve Germany in continual expenses, without any prospect of profit."

Other papers warn the country to count the cost and not to overrate the value of the new acquisition.

Replying to congratulations tendered him by the Hamburg-American Steamship Company on the acquisition of the Spanish islands, Emperor William sent the following dispatch: "Your warm congratulations show me that the importance of this acquisition for German trade and commerce and my own incessant struggle to further the same have been rightly appreciated. I therefore thank you most heartily, and wish that on its voyages to the new German island realm German shipping may continue to be accompanied by God's blessing."

Senor Carvajal Dead.

MADRID, June 4.—Senor Carvajal, former minister of foreign affairs, is dead.

ORDERED HOME

DREYFUS WILL REACH FRANCE JUNE 26 ON CRUISER SFAX.

His Military Rank and Title Restored and He Will Occupy an Officer's Cabin on the Way.

MME. DREYFUS CABLES NEWS

PERMITTED TO SEND THE DECISION TO HER EXILED HUSBAND.

Discussion of Ordered Revision by Anti-Dreyfus Papers Imply a Second Verdict of Guilty.

HOW DREYFUS WAS RUINED

STORY OF CONSPIRACY CONCOCTED BY HIGH FRENCH OFFICERS.

Du Paty De Clam Only One of the Leaders in the Attempt—Zola Advertises His Return to Paris.

PARIS, June 4.—The Cabinet council this morning decided that the French second-class cruiser Sfax, now at Fort De France, Martinique, should proceed immediately and bring Dreyfus from the Isle of Devils to France. The cruiser is expected to arrive at Brest about June 26, when Dreyfus will be handed to the military authorities and lodged in the military prison at Rennes. His conviction having been annulled by the united chambers of the Court of Cassation, his military rank and title are restored to him. He will occupy an officer's cabin on board the Sfax, and will be allowed on deck from 1 to 4 o'clock every afternoon. The papers point out that the Court of Cassation voted unanimously for revision and only debated the process whereby it should be carried out.

The decree of the court was communicated to Madame Dreyfus at the house of M. Hadamard, her father. She immediately sent the following dispatch to her husband: "The Court of Cassation proclaims revision, with a new trial by court-martial. Our hearts and thoughts are with you. Let us share your immense happiness. Tenderest kisses from all."

The Figaro says that throughout the day congratulatory telegrams have been flowing in on Madame Dreyfus, M. Mathieu Dreyfus and Maitre Mornard, their counsel. Lieutenant Colonel Picquart, on being informed of the court's decision, said: "There is nothing better to be hoped for."

All the revisionist papers acclaim the decision as the triumph of truth, justice and law, and express the hope that all France and all right-minded men will bow before the decree. They appeal for reconciliation and calmness. The anti-revisionist papers consider the duty of all to submit, in order to restore peace to the country. A few of them affect to "await with confidence the verdict of a new court-martial," implying that this will be another condemnation.

The Rappel publishes a letter from M. Herve de Kerohant, asking it to open a subscription in order to "offer a testimonial of sympathy to Madame Dreyfus, who has suffered and struggled, never despairing of justice."

Zola's First Act on Reaching Paris.

PARIS, June 4.—M. Emile Zola, who has returned to Paris, has written asking the public prosecutor to send to his residence a notification of the sentence which the Versailles court passed on him in the libel action growing out of the charges he brought against officers who conducted the Esterhazy court-martial.

The Aurore has a long article from M. Zola, entitled "Justice." He says that he did not go into exile in order to flee from justice, but to gain time, so as not to allow the feeble glimmer of light, then daily increasing, to be extinguished. "At no matter what price," he continues, "the innocent had to be saved and a most frightful moral disaster for the country to be averted."

After alluding to the bitterness of exile, he adds: "I return because the truth is manifested. I do not return to cause trouble or demonstration. I wish neither applause nor reward, even if any believe I have merited it. My one reward is in the thought of the innocent man whom I have aided to draw from the tomb. If the struggle is finished, I desire, so far as I am concerned, no victorious triumph, no political mission, no honors. My soul is serene, and without anger or rancor. But, if the great criminal goes unpunished, people will never believe in the immensity of the crime."

CABAL AGAINST DREYFUS.

Story of the Conspiracy and How It Ruined a Brave Officer.

According to present indications the civilized world will soon witness the finale of one of the greatest dramas of the century—a drama that has stirred the passions of an entire nation, that has interested all Europe and America, and that will go down in history as worthy to take rank with any that have preceded it.

There is only one drama at present on the world's stage of which this can be said, and that one is the notorious Dreyfus case.

If we would witness the opening scene therein we must go back to Oct. 15, 1894. On that day Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, a member of the general staff of the French army, was arrested on a charge of high treason. The cause for the arrest was soon made known. In September, 1894, an Alsatian servant, supposed by some to have been the concierge at the lodgings of Major Von Schwartzkoppen, the German military attache at Paris, brought to the intelligence department of the French War Office the mysterious document which has ever since been known as the bordereau, and which was merely a memorandum outlining certain changes in French military policy. It had been torn and then pieced together again.

On receipt of this mutilated and suspicious document Colonel Sandherr, who was then chief of the intelligence department of the French army, procured specimens of the writing of all the officers employed in the bureau, his assumption, apparently, being that if there was a traitor in the French army he must necessarily be a member of the general staff. Two officers, it is said, suggested almost immediately that Dreyfus, the only Jewish officer on the general staff, might have written the document, as the writing thereon bore a close resemblance to his. These two officers, it is claimed, were the Marquis de Mores, who soon afterward came to such an untimely end, and Colonel Du Paty de Clam.

Capt. Alfred Dreyfus, upon whom suspicion fell, came of a worthy and prosperous Alsatian family, which has a large factory at Mulhouse. He pursued his studies first at the Capital College and then at Sainte Barbe, after which he entered the Ecole Polytechnique, which in France corresponds to our Military Academy at West Point. Having attained there the rank of under lieutenant, he entered the School of Applied Gunnery, where he got in thirty-eighth and left thirty-second on the list. He then received the appointment of second lieutenant in the Thirty-first Regiment of Artillery, stationed at Mans, and he served there till the end of 1883, when he received a commission to the Fourth Mounted Battery, detached at Paris.

MORE PROMOTIONS.

In 1889 he was appointed captain of the Twenty-first Regiment of Artillery, and a few months later he was admitted to the Ecole de Guerre, where his record was so favorable that when he left it, in 1892, the words "very good" were written opposite his name. During 1893 and 1894 he served as a member of the general staff of the army and lived in Paris with his wife and two children.

Great was the surprise of this young officer when, on Oct. 15, 1894, he was arrested in the office of Colonel Du Paty de Clam after a very singular interview. Du Paty, who had been charged to conduct the preliminary inquiry in regard to the bordereau, summoned Dreyfus to his office that morning, and on his arrival began to dictate a letter, the words of which were identical with those in the bordereau. Dreyfus, it is claimed, became extremely nervous and embarrassed, and finally said it was impossible for him to write, as his fingers were cold. On the other hand, Dreyfus's friends insist that his nervousness existed only in Du Paty's imagination, and that not the slightest evidence of his guilt was obtained at this interview. Nevertheless, Dreyfus was arrested, and on Dec. 19, 1894, he was placed on trial.

The main charge against him was that he had "intrigued with or communicated information to one or more agents of foreign powers, with the aim of supplying to them means of committing acts of hostility or waging war against France by handing over to them secret documents," and this charge was based on the bordereau, which was described in court as a "lettre missive, written on thin paper and neither signed nor dated."

Dreyfus was tried in camera by a military court-martial and was adjudged guilty, the sentence of the court being life imprisonment and military degradation. On appeal to the Military Council the verdict of the court-martial was sustained, and on Jan. 5, 1895, Dreyfus was publicly expelled from the French army.

HIS DEGRADATION.

The ceremony was brief. At 9 o'clock General Darras gave the command, "Shoulder arms!" to the troops gathered around the square of the military school, and a few minutes later Dreyfus appeared in company with four artillerymen, a lieutenant of the Republican Guard and a petty officer. He was in full uniform. He was conducted to a vacant space in front of the general, and then, amid a dead silence, the sentence of the court was read to him. He heard it apparently, without emotion, but when General Darras exclaimed:

"Dreyfus, you are unworthy to bear arms. In the name of the French people, we degrade you," he raised his arms and cried:

"I am innocent; I swear that I am innocent. Vive la France."

At these words many in the crowd shouted, "Death to him!" but almost immediately there was silence again, the eyes of all being concentrated on the adjutant, whose duty it was to deprive the degraded man of his military insignia. Swiftly he did this duty. In a minute or two he had torn off the galleons of the cap, the trefoils of the sleeves, the buttons of the pelisse, the numbers on the neck and the red stripes, which the condemned man had worn on his trousers ever since he left the Ecole Polytechnique.

Nothing remained now but the sword, and this the adjutant drew out and broke across his knee. Then the sword belt was unfastened, and the scabbard in its turn fell to the ground.

An officer no longer, but a thing all shreds and tatters, Dreyfus nevertheless at this supreme moment found the voice to cry aloud:

"You degrade an innocent man."

His torture, however, was not yet over. He was obliged to pass along before his comrades in arms and the men who had been under his command. And as he marched the crowd shouted execrations at him, and his repeated cry, "I am innocent," seemed to make their wrath only the more intense.

SENT TO DEVIL'S ISLAND.

Under ordinary circumstances the prisoner would have been deported to New Caledonia, in the Pacific, but the French government did not think it wise to send him there, and, therefore, a new law, sanctioning the use for convicts of Devil's island, just off the coast of French Guiana, was made retrospective, and he was sent there.

Of the subsequent efforts to vindicate Dreyfus readers have been kept well informed. Late in 1896 a strong sentiment in favor of the accused officer manifested itself in Paris. Col. Sandherr had been succeeded as chief of the intelligence department by Lieutenant Col. Picquart, and the latter soon became convinced that a grave judicial error had been made. He told under oath how he arrived at this conviction, and here are extracts from his testimony:

"At the beginning of May, 1896, the fragments of a telegram card fell into my hands. Everything in this card, which was addressed to Commandant Esterhazy, seemed to indicate that between the person who had written it and the commandant Esterhazy there existed some relations, rather suspicious than not. I was obliged to get some information about Commandant Esterhazy, and it led me to continue my investigations. I asked the colonel of Esterhazy's regiment to give me specimens of his (Esterhazy's) writing, and the moment I got the letters I was remarkably struck by the resemblance of their writing to that of the famous bordereau.

"I had photographs prepared of these letters, and I showed the photographs to two persons perfectly qualified to give an opinion about the matter. One was M. Bertillon and the other was Commandant Du Paty de Clam. M. Bertillon said: "Why, it is the writing of Mathieu Dreyfus," meaning Dreyfus's brother."

Picquart had caused a thorough investigation to be made in regard to the antecedents of Esterhazy, who was a prominent officer in the army, and the more he learned the more he became convinced that Dreyfus was not guilty. His zeal in the matter, however, was not appreciated by his superiors, and he was sent, nominally, on a mission to Tunis, his place in the intelligence department being taken by Col. Henry. The next move was made by the prisoner's brother Mathieu. On Nov. 15, 1897, he wrote a letter to General Billot in which he openly accused Esterhazy of being the author of the bordereau. In reply Esterhazy requested an immediate inquiry. The war department took notice of his request, but on Dec. 31 Commandant Ravary reported that he was not in favor of prosecuting Esterhazy. In view, however, of the public clam-

(Continued on Second Page.)

THE HOSE CASE

THE FACTS THAT LED UP TO BURNING OF THE GEORGIA NEGRO.

Chicago Detective Obtained Mrs. Cranford's Statement that the Negro Never Touched Her.

WAS NOT GUILTY OF ASSAULT

SOUTHERNERS TOOK REVENGE ON SAM HOSE FOR A MURDER.

Farmer Cranford Said to Have Been About to Shoot When Hose Hurled an Ax and Slew Him.

PROMINENT CITIZENS IN IT

BURNING AT THE STAKE WAS ADVERTISED BY RAILROAD MEN.

Northern Negroes Prepare a Statement to Be Sent Out with Their Version of the Story.

CHICAGO, June 4.—To a mass meeting of negroes in Bethel Church this afternoon Private Detective Louis Levin told what he said were the facts leading up to the burning at the stake of the negro Sam Hose by a mob at Newnan, Ga. Soon after Hose was executed by the mob a number of colored men of Chicago, headed by Rev. R. C. Ransom, of Bethel Church, got up a fund and sent Levin to Georgia to investigate the facts leading up to the tragedy and report. He said that the killing of Cranford by Hose was not for the purpose of assaulting Mrs. Cranford, but was the result of a quarrel concerning wages. The detective, who posed while in Georgia as a vender of hog cholera medicine, said:

"Hose had been employed by Cranford, and during a quarrel over wages Cranford ran into his house and came out again with a revolver. As he was about to shoot Hose the latter seized an ax and threw it at him. The ax struck Cranford in the head and killed him instantly. Hose fled and did not attempt to assault Mrs. Cranford. Mrs. Cranford, who witnessed the tragedy, says herself that Hose did not say a word to her or in any way touch her."

The men who sent the detective to Georgia will have his report printed in circular form and will distribute it all over the United States.

Continuing, Detective Levin said that the burning of Hose was not the sudden outburst of a furious mob, but was fully premeditated. He said he asked many white people the motive for the inhuman treatment of Hose. "They considered it a useless question," he said. "A nigger had killed a white man, and that was enough. Some said it was because the young niggers did not know their places; others that they were getting too much education, while others declared it was all due to the influence of the Northern niggers."

The report says that the lynching and burning at the stake of Hose was not the work of the irresponsible rabble, but that it was openly advocated by some of the leading men of the vicinity. The detective gives the names of some of the prominent business men of Palmetta, who openly urged that Hose be burned at the stake as an example to the colored people.

One of the most astonishing charges made in the report is that railroad officials, who made up a special train for the lynching party after the capture of Hose, actually advertised the burning and sold tickets to people attracted to the scene by these advertisements. In every case Detective Levin gives the names of the officials and their position with the railroad company. Levin says that the torture and hanging of the aged colored preacher, Elijah Strickland, was without a shadow of reason or excuse. The reading of the report was followed by speeches by a number of prominent colored people of Chicago. Those who spoke were Ida Wells Barnett, Rev. J. Thomas, Rev. R. C. Ransom and Clarence S. Darrow.

THE SOUTHERN STORY.

Hose Was Burned and Preacher Strickland Lynched by Same Mob.

Sam Hose, the Georgia negro, was burned at the stake on Sunday afternoon, April 23, near Newnan, Ga., in the presence of a crowd of nearly two thousand people. He had been hiding for ten days after the murder of Cranford, and the charge was that he had entered the farmhouse, split Cranford's head open with an ax and then assaulted Mrs. Cranford in the presence of her children. The improbability of the meager particulars of his crime was hinted at in the North, but not recognized in the South. The desire of the Georgia mob for Sam Hose's blood resulted in about the most fiendish demonstration ever reported in a Southern lynching. While he was burning at the stake his body was cut to pieces and portions carried back to town and placed on exhibition. Less fortunate ones paid 25 cents for a piece of his liver and the ghastly souvenirs had a rapid sale. Ex-Governor Atkinson, in his buggy on his way from church, met the mob and made a speech. He came near being shot for his threat to testify against the leaders. In his dying statement Hose admitted the killing, but denied the assault. It was stated that he charged a colored preacher, Lije Strickland, with having given him $12 to kill Cranford, and the mob struck out after Strickland and lynched him that night. There was no evidence against Strickland and the negro died protesting his innocence.

The double lynching was a seven days' sensation, and the South, while deploring the nature of the punishment meeted out to Hose, declared that only by such measures could their women be protected. The Atlanta Constitution published the following editorial on the subject:

"The terrible expiation which Sam Hose was forced to pay for his crime will arouse a flood of discussion carried on by those who know the facts, on the one side, and by those who do not care for facts, on the other. But, while the form of this criminal's punishment cannot be upheld, let those who are disposed to criticise it look into the facts—and by these facts temper the judgment they may render.

"An unassuming, industrious and hard-working farmer, after his day's toil, sat at his evening meal. Around him sat his wife and children, happy in the presence of the man who was fulfilling to them every duty imposed by nature. At peace with the world, serving God and loyal to humanity, they looked forward to the coming day. Noiselessly the murderer, with uplifted ax, advanced from the rear and sank it to the hilt in the brain of the unsuspecting victim. Tearing the child from the mother's breast, he flung it into the pool of blood oozing from its father's wound.

"Then began the culmination which has dethroned the reason of the people of western Georgia during the past week. As critics will howl about the lynching, the Constitution will be pardoned for stating the plain facts. The wife was seized, choked, thrown on the floor, where her clothing lay in the blood of her husband, and ravished. Remember the facts! Remember the dark night in the country home! Remember the slain husband, and, above all, remember that shocking degradation which was inflicted by the black beast, his victim swimming in her husband's warm blood as the brute held her to the floor! Keep the facts in mind. When the picture is painted of the ravisher in flames, go back and view the dark picture of Mrs. Cranford, outraged in the blood of her murdered husband."

Menifee Not in the Swamp.

AUSTELL, Ga., June 4.—A thorough search of Sweewater swamp to-day by 300 men revealed no trace of Harvey Menifee, the negro wanted for the outrage on the eight-year-old daughter of Farmer John Smith. It is believed here the negro, being familiar with the running of the trains, made his escape last Friday night, and the clew which placed him in the swamp last night was false. The little girl is still in a serious condition, but it is not thought she will die.

Afraid of "Regulators."

ATLANTA, Ga., June 5.—A telephone message to the Constitution says the Griffin Rifles were ordered out at midnight by the Governor to guard the jail, the sheriff having telegraphed him that the "regulators," a lawless band were assembling to attempt the rescue of five of their gang who are in jail awaiting trial. Great excitement exists.

Mob After Grant Bell.

CEDARTOWN, Ga., June 4.—Grant Bell, who assaulted Mrs. J. L. Lumpkin, was spirited away from here this evening. It was reported that mobs were on the way from Rome, Cartersville and Rockmart, and the sheriff decided to take no chances. Bell will be tried at a special term of court, which has been called for to-morrow.

"HONOR ENOUGH FOR ALL."

Schley Repeats His Celebrated Statement to Chicago Friends.

CHICAGO, June 4.—Rear Admiral Schley left for New York over the Pennsylvania road at 3 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by Mrs. Schley. A crowd assembled at the station in anticipation of his departure, and committees from the Hamilton Club, Union League and Loyal Legion were on hand to say good-bye.

The last public function in the programme prepared for the admiral's entertainment in Chicago was a luncheon at the Union League at noon to-day. John S. Miller, president of the club, presided, and among those present were Congressman David B. Henderson of Iowa, Gen. M. V. Sheridan, Congressman James R. Mann, Postmaster Charles U. Gordon, Col. Henry L. Turner, Col. C. R. E. Koch, Gen. John T. McNulta, Judge Tuthill, Judge Freeman and Henry Barrett Chamberlain. President Miller's introduction of Admiral Schley was eulogistic. The admiral's response was reminiscent of the late war, and in opening he made a remark commendatory of the administration's conduct of the war. He said: "The man who makes no mistakes makes no war."

It was the signal for much cheering on the part of his auditors. His speech was substantially along the same lines as that delivered at the Hamilton Club last night. The admiral said the personal attention paid to himself was accepted as a tribute to that service which is always ready and which has never failed when the country's honor was assailed. He believed that the results of July 3 were so grand for the country that there was glory and honor enough for everybody, no matter whether it was the commander-in-chief or the humble messenger boy, all were links in the chain that tore the enemy to pieces.

Referring to Cervera's predicament in the harbor of Santiago Admiral Schley said: "No admiral in history faced a harder proposition. If he deserted General Linares and came out he would be hanged when he reached Spain. If he waited in the harbor and was captured he would likewise be hanged when he returned to his own country, and if he came out he knew his ships were bound to be destroyed."

When Admiral Schley finished President Miller introduced Congressman Henderson as "the next speaker of the House of Representatives." Just before the congressman began to speak Admiral Schley was compelled to leave in order to catch his train. He joined Mrs. Schley in a carrriage at the door and, escorted by Henry Barrett Chamberlin, made his way to the station.

SANTIAGO PRESS CENSOR.

Gov. Gen. Brooke Will No Longer Permit Seditious Publications.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, June 4.—In view of the continued publication of inflammatory editorials in the local press Governor General Brooke has issued an order directing the appointment of a press censor for Santiago. The editors are indignant, but the public generally is pleased. The seditious articles have not been in any sense an expression of general opinion.

Several anonymous letters have been received by United States military officers here threatening an uprising at an early date unless certain concessions, essentially preposterous, are granted. One of these communications names June 20 as the date fixed for an outbreak.

SUED THE PREACHERS.

Manager of Female Minstrels Asks $5,000 Damages.

LEAD, S. D., June 4.—Four ministers of this city have been sued for $5,000 damages by the managers of a female minstrel troupe traveling from this city. Recently the minstrel troupe was billed for an entertainment in Lead, when the pastors of the four leading churches secured an injunction preventing their appearance. The manager of the company claims his reputation has been damaged in the sum of $5,000, which he seeks to recover in the courts.

RICHARD P. BLAND ILL.

Friends Alarmed and His Sons Summoned from St. Louis.

LEBANON, Mo., June 4. — Congressman Richard P. Bland is seriously ill, and his friends are considerably alarmed over his condition. For the last two months he has been confined to his room, attended daily by a physician. Last night the patient suffered such an alarming change for the worse that his sons, at school in St. Louis, were summoned by telegraph.

ONE FOR HALL

TOOK UNCAPTURED TOWN OF ANTIPOLO IN THE MOUNTAINS.

Spain Had Lost Hundreds of Men During Vain Assaults on the Filipino Stronghold.

AMERICAN TROOPS ADVANCING

QUICK WORK IN TWO DAYS BY LAWTON AND HIS TIRELESS FORCES.

Fourth Cavalry and the Oregon Regiment, Assisted by Gunboats, Played a Conspicuous Part.

GEN. PIO DEL PILAR ESCAPES

PLAN TO FORCE RETREAT ON MORONG PENINSULA DID NOT WORK.

Insurgents Rained a Heavy Fire on Attacking Troops, Then Fled in Disorder to the Valleys.

MANILA, June 4.—The position of American troops to-night indicates that they will to-morrow sweep the peninsula of Morong, the land projecting to the south into Laguna de Bay, where the insurgents are supposed to have a large force near the town of Morong, as well as the battery on the western shore of the peninsula, which recently smashed the propeller of the gunboat Napidan.

General Hall is marching from Antipolo, about six and a half miles northwest of Morong, toward the peninsula, with his forces spread out to cover a large section. Colonel Truman, with the First North Dakota Regiment and the Twelfth Infantry, is advancing along the coast of the lake from Taytay, incidentally clearing several small towns. Colonel Wholley, with the First Washington Regiment, has landed on the peninsula above the town of Morong. The army gunboats Napidan, Covadonga and Ceste are in a position to co-operate.

The original plan was to surround the forces of Gen. Pio Del Pilar so that he must retreat to the Morong peninsula, where capture would have been inevitable. This was not a complete success, because General Hall's column found the country full of handicaps to marching. There were several streams to be bridged or forded, and the troops frequently floundered through morasses, waist deep in mud, an experience which, under the terrific sun, exhausted the Americans quite beyond endurance. Most of General Pio Del Pillar's followers are supposed to have escaped northward, probably reaching Bosoboso, a stronghold in the mountains.

Colonel Wholley, having successfully completed his share of the movement, brought the Washington regiment to the River Pasig, where last night about midnight the men embarked on cascoes and started for their destination under the convoy of the gunboats. They encountered a repetition of the experience undergone by almost every expedition on attempting to enter Laguna de Bay, as the boats went aground in the shallows at the mouth of the river and were detained there several hours. Major General Lawton, in the meantime, was indefatigable, riding from one force to the other and supervising the loading of the cascoes, without sleep for two nights.

General Hall's column, which assembled at the water works, or pumping station, late Friday night, under cover of a moonless sky, consists of the Second Oregon Volunteers, who marched to the point of rendezvous from the city barracks; a battalion of the Second Wyoming Regiment, four troops of the Fourth Cavalry, one mounted on big American horses, which so impressed the natives, and others unmounted; two battalions of the Fourth Infantry, one battalion of the Ninth Infantry, the first six companies of the First Colorado Regiment and two mountain guns. The men rolled themselves in their blankets and lay on the wet grass for a few hours under a drizzling rain.

A RUNNING FIGHT.

At 4 o'clock yesterday morning (Saturday) they began to cross the San Mateo river, and about noon easily repulsed a large band of Filipinos about twelve miles east of Manila, between Mariquina and Antipolo. The Oregon regiment, the cavalry and artillery and Fourth Infantry, accomplished this task, driving the insurgents from the hills, the other troops being held in reserve, but afterward joining the main column in the pursuit toward the sea. A running fight was in progress all the afternoon. A Filipino outpost first attacked a few American scouts, whereupon the Fourth Cavalry formed a long skirmish line and easily drove the insurgents into the hills. Then the Oregon regiment moved across a wet, soggy rice field, in extended order, toward the hills, where it was believed a large force of the enemy had concentrated.

When the Oregonians were within about a mile of the position the Filipinos opened a heavy fire, the Americans replying and pressing forward more rapidly. After a few volleys the insurgents were seen scattering over the crest of the hills in every direction, and their panic was increased when the artillery opened on them and the shells began to explode all around them, undoubtedly causing great loss of life. The bombardment by the batteries and the musketry was maintained for nearly a half hour, after which not a Filipino could be seen on the hills and not a shot came from the position. The heat was intense and the troops suffered greatly, but they continued on the trail taken by the fleeing enemy in the hope of driving them toward the lake.

Colonel Wholley, with two battalions of the First Washington Regiment, a battalion of the Twelfth Infantry, two guns of Scott's Battery and a party of scouts under Major Jeissenberger left San Pedro Macati yesterday morning, and after fording the Pasig advanced northeast upon Cainta, while General Hall approached the town from the opposite direction, the gunboats Napidan, Covadonga and Ceste co-operating on the river. This important movement was kept so secret that the public thought the plan was to send General Ovenshine's lines forward against the insurgents who are intrenched south of the city. The signal corps displayed admirable enterprise in laying wires with the troops, but the native sympathizers cut them behind the army, even within the American lines.

HALL'S TWO BATTLES.

General Hall's column, in the movement upon the Morong peninsula, completed a circuit of twenty miles over a rough and