# THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

WEEKLY ESTABLISHED 1823. DAILY ESTABLISHED 1850. | VOL. XLIX--NO. 238. | INDIANAPOLIS, SATURDAY MORNING, AUGUST 26, 1899. | PRICE 3 CENTS. | AT RAILWAY NEWS STANDS, ON TRAINS AND SUNDAYS 5 CENTS.


## MORE FARCICAL

RENNES COURT-MARTIAL PROCEEDINGS BECOMING RIDICULOUS.

M. Bertillon, Called the "Prince of Quacks," in the Role of Leading Comedian at Yesterday's Session.

### HIS FANTASTIC THEORIES

AND QUEER DEMONSTRATIONS AMUSE JUDGES AND SPECTATORS.

Poses as an Expert in Handwriting, and Attempts to Prove Captain Dreyfus Wrote the Bordereau.

### TESTIMONY OF M. GOBERT

WHOSE EVIDENCE WAS NOT ACCEPTED BY THE MILITARY CLIQUE,

But Who Is Still Positive Esterhazy Forged the Documents and that Dreyfus Is Innocent of Treason.

RENNES, Aug. 25.—After M. Bertillon, the handwriting expert, who is at the head of the anthropomethric department of the prefecture of police of Paris, had concluded the first installment of his so-called demonstration of the guilt of Captain Dreyfus, before the court-martial to-day, a prominent Dreyfusard referred to him as the fin de siecle Cagliostro. The Dreyfusards refused to regard him as anything but the prince of quacks. They cover his remarks with ridicule, and protest that the admission of his fantastic theories as evidence before the court-martial is a disgrace to France. "C'est une honte," was the remark heard on all sides when the session closed, and the audience, mainly made up of Dreyfusards, was being passed out by the gendarmes, who clear the courtroom as the court adjourns.

Nevertheless, even the Dreyfusards do not deceive themselves as to the effect that Bertillon's testimony, or "demonstration," may have upon the judges, who, they fear, will be gulled by what the Dreyfusards consider spurious evidence. All the judges have passed through the Ecole Polytechnique, the highest school of science in France, and they are thus peculiarly interested in such "evidence" as M. Bertillon's. Moreover, with the aid of the innumerable diagrams and specimens of writing which he submits to them, they may be able to follow his reasoning intelligibly, which is more than any member of the audience could do to-day. If the judges accept Bertillon's premises—that Dreyfus, as an expert spy, did not write ordinary handwriting, but in close imitation, even contriving to give the letters the appearance of having been traced, in order to be able to repudiate them as a forgery if detected—then the structure built upon this groundwork may be scientifically correct. Even Dreyfus, when shown Bertillon's demonstrations, admitted the ingenuity and plausibility of the system, though he naturally declared that it was built upon a false basis.

LITERALLY SHRIEKED.

A remarkable feature of M. Bertillon's deposition was the heat and excitement he put into what was expected to be a calm, dispassionate exposition of his theory. He thundered, shouted and waved his arms, as though engaged in some terrible dispute. Once he literally shrieked, and numbers of the usual audience who had been unable to follow him and were taking the air in the courtyard rushed back into the hall, breathlessly inquiring what had happened and imagining that he was fulminating some dreadful denunciation of the accused. Their excitement was turned into hilarity when they found that he was momentarily impressing on the judges the significance of the exact space, measured in centimeters, between two words in the bordereau.

The military witnesses, all of whom sit in a bunch, leaving Colonel Picquart and M. Bertulus severely isolated, followed M. Bertillon's statements with a grave and wise expression of countenance, upon which never a suspicion of a smile appeared, as though they understood every word. Evidently they had received a mot d'ordre to preserve this attitude, for, without seeing the diagrams, they could not have understood any better than did the general public.

M. Bertillon wore a dark-blue frock coat and carried a high hat in his hand. He requested permission to bring in his diagrams and papers. The request was granted and M. Bertillon retired for a moment, returning at the head of a squad composed of an infantry sergeant and four privates, all staggering under the weight of immense leather satchels, bulging with documents, charts, etc., which they deposited on the stage as a roar of laughter echoed throughout the court. Even the judges were unable to suppress a smile as they gazed on M. Bertillon's stage properties strewed over half the platform. A table was brought in upon which the plans he was using could be placed. The witness began by saying that only intelligent men could follow his explanations. The court was soon half emptied as the audience, smiling audibly at his extraordinary words and expressions, became tired and went out.

A CURIOUS SCENE.

M. Bertillon began his deposition at 8:30 a. m. It occupied the whole of this session and will, perhaps, occupy a good part of to-morrow's session. The courtroom presented a curious scene while M. Bertillon, whom the Dreyfusards, in their most indulgent moments, describe as a "dangerous maniac," spent the three remaining hours of the session in explaining in unintelligible terms his "infallible system" of proving Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau. The majority of the public, however, utterly unable to comprehend M. Bertillon's theories, had left the courtroom. Even Madame Blanche abandoned her post. In the meanwhile M. Bertillon, with gestures and in the shrill, pitched voice of a quack at a country fair, continued his monologue, producing every minute some fresh paper covered with wonderful hieroglyphics, copies of which he presented to the judges, who, with an expression of owl-like wisdom, carefully examined them. Their heads clustered together, their eyes gazing on the long, wide strips of paper, while M. Bertillon leaned over their table, trying to explain his mystifying diagrams, which were afterward passed to MM. Labori and Demange, who, however, apparently did not derive much profit from their perusal.

The clearest utterance of M. Bertillon during the course of his demonstration was that the handwriting of the bordereau "obeys a geometrical rhythm, of which I discovered the equation in the prisoner's blotting pad."

The witness finally announced that he would give a practical demonstration of the writing of the bordereau according to his system. Then he theatrically cleared the desk attached to the witness bar, drew his chair nearer, deposited his high hat on the floor and, sitting down, began copying the bordereau. The audience watched him bent over his desk busily drawing letters, the judges gazing at him until at the end of ten minutes the people and the judges became restlessly impatient and Col. Jouaust remarked that it was not necessary to copy the whole bordereau and that a few lines would suffice. A few minutes later M. Bertillon rose, strode to the judges' table and laid before them his copy. The judges, counsel, government commissary, Major Carriere, and the clerk of the court clustered around in one group, eager to see the result. The audience watched this strange spectacle until Col. Jouaust shrugged his shoulders and then the spectators knew that M. Bertillon had failed to satisfy them. M. Bertillon noticed this and said, apologetically: "I was too badly placed."

DREYFUS SATISFIED.

Maitre Demange, of counsel for the defense, returned to counsels' table, and, in response to a look of inquiry from Dreyfus, whispered a few words to the prisoner with a shrug of his shoulders and a smile on his face. Dreyfus appeared perfectly satisfied. Colonel Jouaust then, at 11:45 a. m., adjourned the court and M. Bertillon packed up his belongings and the soldiers carried them out.

Another important witness to-day was M. Gobert, an expert of the Bank of France, who can claim the honor of being the first man in France to have declared in favor of Dreyfus. He reported on examining the decouments in the case that Esterhazy, and not Dreyfus, wrote the bordereau. The witness opened his deposition with a brief personal statement, protesting against being characterized as a "doubtful expert" by the military party. "But," he added, in tones of profound pity, and turning toward Dreyfus, "I have no right to complain and am silent when I see before me the unfortunate man who sits there." A murmur of approval from the audience greeted these words of sympathy.

M. Gobert then repeated the evidence he had given before the Court of Cassation. He gave his testimony in a clear, convincing manner, and was most emphatic in attributing the bordereau to Esterhazy. Answering questions of the judge, M. Gobert declared his conviction that the bordereau was written in a running, natural hand and said there was no tracing or other trickery.

General Gonse asked to be confronted with M. Gobert and put a number of questions, over one or two of which the witness stumbled, to the infinite satisfaction of the military witnesses, who smiled and exchanged joyful glances.

The Echo de Paris announced to-day that the counsel of Dreyfus had obtained possession of certain documents mentioned in the bordereau in Esterhazy's handwriting, which they would produce in court next week as a coup de theatre. The correspondent of the Associated Press inquired as to this in competent Dreyfusard quarters this afternoon. He was assured that the statement was erroneous, but was told that the defense intended, in the event of Captain Dreyfus being recondemned, to ask the German government to communicate these documents proving his innocence, and that they had reason to believe such a request would be granted.

M. Labori to-day summoned ten new witnesses for the defense.

EVIDENCE IN DETAIL.

Testimony of Handwriting Expert Gobert—Bertillon's Technical Jargon.

RENNES, Aug. 25.—At the opening of the session of the Dreyfus court-martial today considerable comment was caused by the request of Gribelin, the principal archivest of the army headquarters staff, for permission to absent himself for twenty-four hours, owing to a summons of the minister of war, General De Marquis de Gallifet, who desired to see him in Paris. It was suggested that the minister of war wished to refresh M. Gribelin's memory, which has been strongly anti-Dreyfus.

Then followed the reading of a medical certificate, signed by two doctors, whose names were not familiar to the audience, setting forth that Colonel Du Paty de Clam is too ill to leave his bed and appear at Rennes, at which the audience was not surprised. Madame Du Paty de Clam also wrote to the government commissary offering a written supplementary deposition from her husband.

M. Labori, after securing the names of the doctors who signed the certificates, asked the court to appoint two well-known physicians to report officially on Du Paty de Clam's condition. Colonel Jouaust, however, declared it was useless to do so as the condition of the invalid was well known.

Rowland Strong, correspondent of the New York Times, and a member of the staff of the Observer, of London, was the first witness called. He described at length the interviews which he had with Esterhazy, saying the Observer offered Esterhazy £500 for certain documents and a confession that he wrote the bordereau, as published April 25.

Replying to the court, Mr. Strong said that Esterhazy, while admitting the authorship of the bordereau said the documents enumerated in it had been betrayed by Dreyfus to Germany.

M. Henri Weill, a former officer of the headquarters staff, was then called, but he was absent and his deposition was read. The facts in the case were published April 20. M. Weill's statement, in substance, was that Esterhazy told him in 1894 that Dreyfus was innocent, but that this would not prevent his conviction, because he was a Jew. [Sensation.]

A brief discussion ensued regarding the character of Colonel Picquart's former orderly, Savignaud, who testified yesterday to posting letters in May and June, 1898, addressed by the colonel to M. Scheurer-Kestner, the former vice president of the Senate, who was prominent in obtaining a revision of the Dreyfus case. During this discussion Savignaud protested that he had been confounded with a bandsman of the same name who had a bad character.

A former sergeant, who was at one time employed in the War Office, testified to seeing Dreyfus copying the list of railroad stations mentioned in the plan of mobilization, to which Dreyfus replied:

"It is true, but I copied the list by order of Captain Besse." [Sensation.]

HANDWRITING EXPERTS.

The evidence of the handwriting experts followed. M. Gobert, after testifying to the facts published April 2 and April 24, vehemently protested against the insinuation that he was an interested witness. He referred to his thirty years of service, during which he had reported on thousands of documents, and added, visibly affected: "I protest against the term 'interested expert,'" adding, turning towards the prisoner: "After all, I have no right to complain when I look at this unfortunate man now before you." [Great sensation.]

The court closely followed M. Gobert's exhaustive story of his examination of the bordereau and his interview with General

(Continued on Third Page.)

## IN CASE OF WAR

PROPERTY OF UITLANDERS MAY BE CONFISCATED BY BOERS.

Military Government Will Be Established at Johannesburg and All Britons Compelled to Leave.

### CIRCULAR FROM JOUBERT

FIELD CORNETS CAUTIONED AGAINST PRECIPITATE ACTION.

Declaration Made by the Transvaal Commander that No Strangers Will Be Forced to Bear Arms.

### ACTION OF THE VOLKSRAAD

DYNAMITE MONOPOLY CONTINUED BY A VOTE OF 18 TO 9.

Blue Book on the Transvaal Situation Issued by the British Foreign Office —Cape Colony Assembly.

PRETORIA, South African Republic, Aug. 25.—The Volksraad to-day, by a vote of 18 to 9, adopted the report of the majority of the dynamite commission continuing the monopoly.

Commandant General P. J. Joubert issued to-day a circular to all field cornets cautioning them against any act tending to bring on a conflict with another power. He declares that not a single stranger who does not volunteer is to be coerced into bearing arms.

Commandant Viljoen has given notice in the Volksraad that he will ask the government if, in case of war, it is prepared to confiscate the property of inhabitants who take up arms against the government.

In the course of an interview after the session, Commandant Viljoen said that if war broke out military government would be established at Johannesburg, and all British subjects would be compelled to leave.

TRANSVAAL BLUE BOOK.

Correspondence in Regard to Mr. Chamberlain's Proposition.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Foreign Office this evening issued a Transvaal blue book containing further correspondence between the secretary of state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and the British high commissioner for South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner. The principal dispatches deal with the Transvaal's request for arbitration, and Mr. Chamberlain's suggestion for a joint inquiry, which was telegraphed to Sir Alfred Milner at Cape Town on July 31. No information is given, however, as to the views of the Transvaal government regarding this proposition.

Sir Alfred Milner transmitted the Transvaal's proposal on June 14, and recommended its immediate rejection, as it would raise more questions than it would solve. In defending his recommendation, Sir Alfred insisted that a redress of the grievances of the outlanders stood at the head of the programmes and that nothing else could be considered until this point was settled.

Mr. Chamberlain, in replying, indorsed Sir Alfred Milner's views, and reviewed the situation resulting in the treatment to which the outlanders are not subjected. His reply concluded with the proposal of a joint committee of inquiry.

SCHREINER EXPLAINS.

No Way to Stop Transit of Arms to Orange Free State in Time of Peace.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 25.—In the Cape House of Assembly to-day, anticipating a motion on the subject by Sir Gordon Sprigg, former premier, M. W. P. Schreiner, the present premier, volunteered an explanation regarding the transit through Cape Colony of ammunition and rifles for the Orange Free State. Mr. Schreiner contended that, except in time of war, the prohibition of such transit would be a breach of the customs convention. He laid on the table papers confirming his statement as to the details of war materials so transmitted, and then added that if war should unhappily ensue, he would do his duty as an earnest and loyal subject of the Queen. Sir Gordon Sprigg having moved the adjournment of the house, Mr. Rose-Innes, former leader of the opposition, asked whether the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, had requested the government to prohibit the transit.

Mr. Schreiner replied in the negative. After further discussion, in which Sir John Gordon Sprigg dissented from the view that the customs convention prevented the prohibition, the subject was dropped.

Uitlanders Weary of Inaction.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Times, who expresses strongly the "feeling of impatience here at the protracted crisis and the continued inaction of the imperial government, says: "Johannesburg cannot live forever on statesmen who put their hands to the plow and stand resolutely still."

Advice to British Farmers.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Johannesburg says the British agent, Mr. Conyningham Greene, has advised the British farmers that they will be justified in ignoring the prohibition regarding the export of cattle.

Will Visit South Africa.

LONDON, Aug. 25.—The Hon. Evelyn Cecil, Conservative member of Parliament for East Herts, a nephew of Lord Salisbury, will sail for South Africa to-morrow with his wife.

### ANNA BOLLIN STRANDED.

Who Claims to Be One of the Heirs to an Estate Worth $57,000,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Mrs. Anna Bollin, of Miami, Mo., claiming to be one of 500 heirs to estates valued at $57,000,000, is being cared for here by the police. She carries copies of documents which, she claims, show her descent from William Ball, a great uncle of George Washington, who owned 485 acres of land in and about Philadelphia. In 1840 he died, leaving the property to his children, William, Samuel, Joseph and Mary. Through various changes the property became the charge of the State of Pennsylvania, which, under a State law, did not take it for government property in payment for taxes, but held it, deducting the taxes from the income. Attorney John S. Donham, of Cory, Ind., one of the heirs, recently visited Philadelphia in the interests of the heirs. It is claimed that to secure the estate it is only necessary for the heirs to prove their identity and descent. It was in an attempt to find her son to aid her in securing her share of the estate that Mrs. Bollin became stranded in Chicago.

### ADMIRAL WATSON ILL.

Suffering from Heart Disease That Developed After an Accident.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—The Army and Navy Register, in its issue to-morrow, will say: "Recent letters from Manila mention the illness of Admiral Watson as the source of great anxiety to his officers. The illness is the effect of an accident which occurred to his launch while he was on board on the 11th of July. The Baltimore, his flagship, has been for some time at Cavite, leaving Manila so as to escape the full force of the typhoons. Requiring to make a trip up the river, the Admiral started in his launch. A strong wind was blowing, and as the launch, the Undine, went under the bridge over the river, known as the bridge of Spain, the strong current, aided by the wind, sat against the little boat and she was taken out of her course and thrown against a hawser from a sailing vessel. This rope carried away the awning, and, striking the smokestack, took that also. Admiral Watson, sitting in the forward part of the launch and witnessing the full danger of the accident, showed no conscious appearance of having been startled excessively by the occurrence or in any way of having suffered by it. Later, however, in fact, before his return to the flagship, serious heart trouble developed and in consequence he was regarded as extremely ill up to the date of the letters of the 17th. No one but his physician is allowed access to him and all business of the fleet is forbidden. It is hoped, however, that the enforced quiet may restore him to his previous health."

### MAJOR HARRISON BETTER.

Major General Wood Reports the Young Officer Out of Danger.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—A cable dispatch received at the War Department today from Major General Wood says Maj. Russell B. Harrison, who is ill at Santiago of yellow fever, appears to be out of danger. Ex-President Harrison, who is in Paris, is being kept daily informed of his son's condition.

### SHATTUC NOT A TRAITOR

CAUSTIC LETTER TO EDWARD ATKINSON, CHIEF OF "AUNTIES."

Cincinnati's Patriotic Congressman Replies to a Threat that He May Be Retired to Private Life.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—The following correspondence between Edward Atkinson, of Boston, the anti-expansionist leader, and Congressman W. B. Shattuc, of Cincinnati, explains itself:

"Boston, Aug. 15.

"Hon. W. B. Shattuc, M. C., Madisonville, O.:

"Dear Sir—A copy of the 'Anti-Imperialist,' returned to me with this indorsement, 'Respectfully returned. Take my name off your list. I am no traitor to my country,' has been received. I am very glad to have the information that you are not a traitor. Had you been I should have taken your name off the list of members of Congress, to all of whom my pamphlets in support of Senator Hoar and others are sent. I may add that since we may assume that you do not support the opponents of criminal aggression, our effort to take your name off the list of the members of Congress at the next election will be fully justified. In the interval you may receive other copies of documents similar to that which you have returned, because I cannot at present expurgate my mailing list.

"EDWARD ATKINSON."

"Cincinnati, O., Aug. 23.

"Edward Atkinson, Esq., Boston:

"Dear Sir—I have received your letter of the 15th inst., and beg to tell you that I would not, even for the nomination to Congress, support those guilty of criminal aggression against this government (as you are guilty of.) Your intimation that you may be able to have my name taken off the list of the members of the next Congress because I decline to receive your treasonable documents is another evidence of your monumental gall and egotism. You would succeed in your effort about as well as you did in getting your criminal literature in the hands of Aguinaldo and his followers. You knew what you were doing when you tried to get this trash in the rebels' hands. Your purpose was to give the rebels encouragement, to embarrass the government of the United States and to induce the rebels to hold out until, perhaps, you could try your luck in having the names of the loyal congressmen taken off the list at the next election.

"Not a precinct in the First Ohio congressional district would elect you one of your kind as a delegate to a convention to nominate a director for the county poorhouse. The citizens of this district are loyal, patriotic people, and I am sure they are not in sympathy with those who are doing all they can to embarrass President McKinley and the government in the effort to restore order and suppress the rebellion in the Philippine Islands. When that is accomplished it will be time to determine what form of government shall be established in those islands. Our people applaud the speech made by our President recently, when he said, speaking of our flag, 'It is the flag of the free, the hope of the oppressed and wherever it is assailed, at any sacrifice, it will be carried to triumphant peace.' That is the kind of talk our people like to hear. For fear that you will forget it, let me suggest that you make a memorandum that the nomination for Congress in the First Ohio district will be made about September, 1900. It will be necessary for you, to secure the results you desire, to commence your work a little before that time—the earlier the better—for I am assured that your friend Aguinaldo will cease to exist as a military chieftain long before that date. W. B. SHATTUC, M. C."

### CALIFORNIANS LAND.

Heroes from Manila Receive a Royal Greeting—The Governor's Speech.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 25.—The California regiment landed from the transport Sherman to-day and marched to the Presidio. As this was San Francisco's home regiment the demonstration to-day exceeded in enthusiasm the reception accorded to other regiments. People came from all parts of the State to see the show, and this morning there were fully 100,000 strangers in the city. The troops landed at 7 o'clock. They then marched to the Presidio, escorted by the the Third Artillery, the Colorado regiment and the National Guard. Immense crowds lined the streets for miles and gave the soldiers a rousing welcome home.

In his address of welcome to-day Governor Gage said in part: "The present war is not a war of conquest, notwithstanding the treasonable utterances of a few carping critics to the contrary. The acquisition of territory is but an incident, the war itself being in defense of American rights, American commerce and Christian civilization. To yield to disorganized bands of half-civilized natives the lands won from the kingdom of Spain by the blood and valor of our soldiers would be to forever lose our foremost place among the powers as a commercial and civilizing nation.

"The splendid work which you and your fellow-soldiers from every part of the Union have accomplished must not be destroyed by a relinquishment of the Philippines. The Philippines, gained by both war and purchase, are necessary for the maintenance of our commerce and prestige of our flag."

## WAR ON BLACKS

ARMED NEGROES TO BE ROUTED FROM A GEORGIA SWAMP.

Whites of Darien, Ga., and State Militia Ready for a Grand Hunt Early This Morning.

### PLACE TO BE SURROUNDED

AND AN ATTEMPT MADE TO ARREST THE COLORED PEOPLE.

Serious Race Trouble Growing Out of the Killing of a Deputy Sheriff by a Negro.

### COUNTY JAIL FULL OF BLACKS

AND A BATCH OF TWENTY-FIVE HURRIEDLY SENT TO SAVANNAH.

Crusade Against Idle Negroes at Little Rock, Ark.—Many Arrested and Other Fleeing from the City.

DARIEN, Ga., Aug. 25.—While all is quiet here to-night the day was one of great anxiety and intense excitement among the white people. An outbreak by the negroes is momentarily expected since the killing by John Delagell, a negro, of Joseph Townsend, a prominent citizen and deputy sheriff of this county. To-day Sheriff Blount sent the following to Governor Candler:

"Please order Liberty independent troop to report to me, mounted, at once. Situation critical. One deputy killed; another wounded."

Col. A. R. Lawton, late commander of the Second Georgia Regiment, U. S. V., also wired the Governor to send a quantity of carbines and a supply of ammunition for the soldiers. Col. Lawton was here this morning to investigate the situation. After a conference with the officials he returned to Savannah. When the Governor received the message from Sheriff Blount he ordered Col. Lawton to return, if necessary, and take command of the militia. He is now here in that capacity and has enough men, it is believed, to easily handle the situation.

The sheriff and his deputies continue to make arrests of the rioting negroes and the jail has a large number in it, notwithstanding the fact that the towboat Iris left here this morning for Savannah with twenty-five rioters who had been arrested. This was a precautionary measure to prevent an attack on the jail by the negro friends of those imprisoned and to make room for those who have been arrested since the removal.

The situation here is regarded as critical, although with determined military control it is thought further trouble can be prevented. It is estimated that the negroes outnumber the whites in this part of Georgia five to one, and the whites are, consequently, apprehensive. John Delagell, the negro who killed Deputy Sheriff Joseph Townsend and wounded Deputy Hopkins, who were trying to arrest him, cannot be found. He is the son of Henry Delagell, whose arrest for assault started the trouble. The county officials have offered $100 reward for John Delagell and Governor Candler will be asked to increase this amount.

The seventy-five members of the First Georgia, who were left here two days ago, when old man Delagell was taken to Savannah, are patrolling the town to-night. All saloons are closed and the strictest order is maintained. Nearly every negro left town this morning and to-night word comes that they are massed in Delagell's swamp, twelve miles from town. They are known to be armed and a posse of citizens left on a special train for the place at 8 o'clock. They will maintain a guard over the negroes and keep them from doing any damage during the night. A telegram was sent to Brunswick urging all white citizens to come to Darien. A boat was dispatched to bring them to this city and a special train will be ready in case more want to come. The presence of the whites is wanted to overawe the negroes, who are well aware of their superiority in numbers. One hundred men of the First Georgia are under orders in Savannah to be in readiness to move and if more militia is wanted the Liberty Rifles will be sent. The ordering out of these troops is within the discretion of Colonel Lawton.

A conference was held at 11 o'clock tonight between Sheriff Blount, military officials and a citizens' committee and it was decided to take decisive action at daylight against the negroes, who are massed and armed in Delagell's swamp, twelve miles from the city. The sheriff wired Col. Lawton, who is in Savannah, to-night to send the militia at once and he received a reply to the effect that the men are ready and that the Liberty county troop will start from Hinesville for Darien at 2 o'clock.

The McIntosh Dragoons are at their armory here with horses ready. The citizens move from Darien on a special train for the swamp at 3 o'clock and the militia, about 150 in number, one hour later. The negroes are armed in defiance of law and the purpose of the militia is to surround the swamp and relieve the blacks of their firearms and arrest them. The two special trains are being prepared. Governor Candler gave Col. Lawton plenary power in the matter, and it was not found necessary to call upon the chief executive of the State for the militia.

The Governor's Action.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 25.—On receipt of the alarming telegrams from Sheriff Blount, of McIntosh county, and Colonel Lawton, at Darien, Governor Candler took immediate steps to render every assistance to those officers. The Governor sent the following telegram to Colonel Lawton, at Savannah:

"Blount, sheriff, wires for Liberty troop. I doubt propriety of sending them and leave it to your discretion. Have wired Hughes, captain of the Liberty troop, to hold command in readiness to respond if you call for them, but do nothing until you order him. People of McIntosh county are excited. The situation demands a cool head. You have it, and I must rely on you to exercise that wise discretion which I, so far away, cannot exercise. If necessary return to Darien."

The Governor was in conference with acting Adjutant General Byrd during the day. A large number of carbines have been sent to Darien and a supply of ammunition is en route by special messenger, as the express company refused to carry it owing to its explosive character.

LITTLE ROCK'S CRUSADE.

Attempt to Arrest or Drive Away All Idle Colored Men.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Aug. 25.—The crusade against idle negroes, which began shortly after the atrocious assaults committed on white women in this city last week, is being pushed vigorously. Of the fifty negroes arrested as suspects, a large number have been sentenced to jail for sixty days on bread and water on the charge of vagrancy. The bread-and-water sentences are given under authority of an old law that had not been invoked in many years. Large numbers of negroes have fled from Little Rock to escape arrest. Three who have been identified as those who assaulted white women have been removed to another county to avoid possible lynching. Officers are still searching for the other two culprits, and are arresting every idle negro they find on a charge of vagrancy.

Governor Jones to-day received a letter from the "National Anti-mob and Lynch Association," of Springfield, O., requesting him, "in the name of humanity, law and order to prevent the lynching of those forty men in Little Rock."

Ordered to Protect a Prisoner.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 25.—Governor Russell to-day received a telegram from Solicitor Ferguson, of the Twelfth district, dated Waynesville, saying that a mob was preparing to lynch Bert Smith, in jail there, charged with assaulting a woman, and asking that the local militia be placed at the sheriff's orders. The Governor ordered Captain Springfield, of Company H, First Regiment, to report to the sheriff and protect the prisoner from mob violence.

### A REMARKABLE RECOVERY.

Kansas Soldier Lives, Though Shot in the Brain.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Aug. 25.—Word was received here to-day of the recovery of a Kansas soldier who had been shot through the brain and was given up by his relatives as dead. The soldier isFrank I. Sample, Company C, Twentieth Kansas Volunteers, who was wounded at the battle of San Fernando, in the Philippines. He is not twenty years old yet, and his home is with his aunt, Mrs. Ora Thompson, of this city. After the battle of San Fernando Sample was reported as shot through the head and fatally wounded, and relatives heard nothing more of him until his aunt received a letter in the boy's own handwriting from a San Francisco hospital.

The young soldier tells of his wound, and of the sensation on being shot and while undergoing an operation to remove the ball from his brain. He states that he went into the battle of San Fernando with his company and was hit with a bullet that entered back and a little above the left ear, passing through his brain, so that the point of the bullet lodged in the skull on the other side. He learned afterwards that he was not picked up for twenty-four hours. He was finally taken to the Manila hospital and was in an unconscious condition for fifteen days, when he was operated on and the bullet and part of his brain removed. He was finally placed on the hospital ship Relief, and was landed in San Francisco a few days ago.

### BLACK FLAG HUNG OUT

MEMBER OF M. GUERIN'S BESIEGED PARTY PROBABLY DEAD.

Fruitless Efforts to Convey Food to the Defiant Anti-Semites—Shots Fired at a Policeman.

PARIS, Aug. 26, 6:30 a. m.—All was quiet in the vicinity of Rue Chabrol throughout the night, but at 4 o'clock this morning a black flag appeared at the window. Some days ago M. Guerin stated that in the event of his death the party would hoist the black flag. It is known that two of the party have been ill, one seriously, with congestion of the lungs. Communication with the house is still strictly forbidden, even bearers of ordinary police passes are not allowed to approach. M. Guerin resumed watch on the roof at 5 a. m.

Guerin Fires at a Policeman.

PARIS, Aug. 25.—M. Guerin and his followers, who are still besieged in the headquarters of the Anti-Semite League, created some excitement this afternoon by distributing from the windows of the building circulars denouncing the Jews. When the police prevented the people from picking up the circulars the Guerinites bombarded the police with bricks. The police to-day deluged the walls in the neighborhood of M. Guerin's fort with disinfectants, owing to the abominable stench since the water supply was cut off.

At a late hour this evening a reporter from the Anti-Juif tried to revictual the fortress but was prevented by the police. M. Guerin, greatly incensed, fired two shots at a policeman. Neither reached the mark, but the incident will probably precipitate matters.

Rioting in Paris.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—A dispatch from Paris to the Evening Journal says that there was serious rioting to-day between the anti-Dreyfusites and friends of Dreyfus in the Rue Lafayette, St. Denis, in which twelve persons were badly hurt. The police charged upon the rioters and made many arrests.

Movements of Steamers.

CHERBOURG, Aug. 25.—Sailed: Auguste Victoria, from Hamburg via Southampton, for New York.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 25.—Arrived: Cymric, from New York; Derbyshire, from Boston.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Arrived: St. Louis, from Southampton and Cherbourg.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Arrived: New England, from Liverpool.

Havoc Caused by a Wild Engine.

AKRON, O., Aug. 25.—A wild engine on the Valley railroad ran into a drove of cattle near a high trestle at the Junction. The locomotive was thrown into the gully. Fireman MacCrist, of Canton, was killed. Engineer Sander, of Cleveland, was dangerously injured. Two brakemen received slight injuries.

Indian Agent Resigns.

EL RENO, O. T., Aug. 25.—Major A. E. Woodson, of the Ninth Cavalry, has tendered his resignation for agency of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Indians, at Darlington, a position which he has held for nearly six years. Gen. Charles King, retired, is mentioned as his probable successor.

Ex-Governor Merrill Stricken.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 25.—Ex-Governor Samuel Merrill, of Iowa, who has resided here for some time, suffered a stroke of paralysis to-day and is thought to be dying. He was injured severely in an electric car several months ago, and has never entirely recovered from that injury.

## LIKE A MARVEL

INCREASE IN GENERAL BUSINESS DESCRIBED AS WONDERFUL.

Last Year's Expansion Was Regarded as Freakish, but This Year's Growth Is Beyond All Expectations.

### NO GREAT INDUSTRY LAGGING

NEARLY ALL MANUFACTORIES UNABLE TO SUPPLY THE DEMAND,

And Some, Notably Iron and Steel Works, Have Already Sold Their Output for Next Year.

### PRICES GENERALLY HIGHER

AND ALMOST EVERY STAPLE ARTICLE FIRM AND STRONG.

Exports of Cereals Since July 1 Millions of Bushels Greater than During Same Period of Last Year.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—R. G. Dun & Co.'s weekly review of trade will say to-morrow: Nothing is more eloquent than the facts. Actual payments throughout the principal clearing houses for the week were 23.1 per cent. larger than last year and 56.2 per cent. larger than in the same week in 1892. For the month thus far the daily average of payments has been 26.3 per cent. larger than last year and 56 per cent. larger than in 1892. Tonnage from Chicago in three weeks has been 80.7 per cent. larger than last year and 74.6 per cent. larger than in 1892. It will not be suggested by anybody that such an astonishing increase over the most prosperous of all past years except the last was expected. Most people really regarded last year's expansion as something like a freak. Nor is the difference in amount of payments mainly due to rise in prices, for prices of several hundred articles actually range lower now on the whole than in August, 1892.

It is a consumers' business, also. Perhaps never before have demands for actual use controlled business and prices with so little speculation to anticipate higher markets. In fact, the rise in most articles has gone further than speculative opinions have warranted. Practically all industries are some months behind the requirements for actual use, and in many much of the output next year is already sold. Iron works which supply Pittsburg are sold far up into 1900 and can do nothing, though prices must go beyond what they received and are paid by those who must have iron this year. The enormous demand for more railroads and rails and cars, more vessels, warehouses and buildings to handle the extraordinary business in progress cannot be met as quickly as men would like, and work of all sorts is delayed, from the biggest war vessel to the smallest factory.

The boot and shoe business is likewise crowded, not so far ahead of production, but farther than many producers like, by the clamorous demand of jobbers, who cannot keep up with retail distribution. Prices have risen quite generally 2½ cents a pair, but the only shrinkage in orders as the season wanes is welcome to producers already committed far ahead. Shipments in three weeks have been 13 per cent. greater than in any previous year and 25 per cent. greater than in 1892. Leather rises further, especially for upper, with demand beyond precedent and large producers sold for months ahead, and hides at Chicago are also stronger, with heavy sales ahead of curing.

Cotton goods have also further advanced in lines not affected by proposed consolidation and the demand for woolen goods has gone beyond all expectations. The sales of wool are enormous, 35,677,190 pounds in four weeks, 30,119,490 being domestic, with prices generally unchanged, though concessions are now made to secure sales in some lines. Sharp fluctuations in cotton show how fears of injury by drought in Texas and elsewhere would affect the market if there were not on hand about 3,000,000 bales of old cotton, including 800,000 bales in European and probably 500,000 bales in American mills. Consumption is enormous, but it cannot exhaust such supplies soon.

Reports of injury to wheat in the Northwest have likewise affected the market, but only for a day or two, the price closing ⅝c lower for the week. Western receipts no longer keep up with the extraordinary movement a year ago, falling 1,800,000 bushels behind for the week, but for the four weeks have been 15,367,414 bushels, against 14,354,621 bushels last year. Atlantic exports were slightly larger than last year, and in four weeks 11,421,322 bushels, flour included, against 11,737,285 bushels last year, while Pacific exports have been 332,024 bushels for the week and in four weeks 1,683,353 bushels, against 1,853,794 bushels last year. Corn exports continue heavy, in four weeks 16,723,524 bushels, against 9,318,113 bushels for the same weeks last year, and rose 11 per cent. during the week.

Failures for the week have been 163 in the United States, against 179 last year, and sixteen in Canada, against twenty-six last year.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Strength of Prices and Firmness of Demand the Features.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Bradstreet's tomorrow will say: Strength in prices and steadiness of demand are still the salient features of the trade situation. Iron, steel and other metals, most of the cereals, leather and cotton goods manifest upward tendencies as to prices. Other staples, with the exception of sugar and anthracite coal, retain all their old firmness. Fall demand is expanding at most markets, particularly good reports being received from the Northwest and that portion of the corn-growing country which this year seems likely to be notable for surplus production.

Aggressive strength and firmness is noted in iron and steel, particularly at central Western markets. Consideration of next year's needs now seems to be the most prominent feature of the trade, aside from complaints of slow deliveries on nearby orders. Foremost in advancing is structural material, which has moved up $5 per ton, closely followed by steel billets at an advance of $3 and steel rails and nearly all grades of pig iron, with smaller relative gains. Other metals show sympathetic strength, notable in this respect being tin and lead.

Among the cereals wheat has been quite firm all the week, partly owing to a whit-