

DRAW BATTLE

NEITHER SIDE GAINED MUCH AT THE DREYFUS TRIAL YESTERDAY.

Outcome of Proceedings as Unsatisfactory to the Military Set as It Was to the Prisoner's Friends.

TACTICS OF THE GENERALS

DESTROYED SOME OF THE EFFECT OF COL. CORDIER'S TESTIMONY.

Letter Now Convicted Dreyfus is Innocent, but He Failed to Make the Point M. Labori Desired.

DE FREYCINET ON THE FENCE

THE "WHITE MOUSE" SEEMINGLY AFRAID TO TELL ALL HE KNOWS.

Stamp Speech That Was Intended to Influence the Judges in Favor of Upholding the Military Clique.

RENNES, Aug. 29.—Neither side was pleased with the outcome of today's proceedings before the court-martial that is trying Captain Dreyfus. The Dreyfusards expected that Colonel Cordier, who was deputy chief of the intelligence department under the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry, would testify that the bordereau was received directly by the late Colonel Sandherr. Had the expectation been realized the testimony would have been a strong point in favor of the accused, because it would have been a reply to the anti-Dreyfusards who have all along contended that Henry received the bordereau and forwarded it to Sandherr, a thing he would not have done had the bordereau been, as the Dreyfusards assert, written by his accomplice, Esterhazy, for, in that event, Henry would have recognized the handwriting when he received the bordereau from the German embassy and would have reported it, instead of forwarding it to Sandherr. Col. Cordier, however, testified to-day that he was absent from the intelligence department when the bordereau arrived, but that he believed it was received by Henry. Naturally this statement elated the anti-Dreyfusards, but they had no good reason to congratulate themselves, the remainder of Cordier's testimony, as it was wholly in favor of Dreyfus.

On the other hand, the procession of generals and officers of the general staff who demanded an opportunity to confront Col. Cordier was a good reason for the point of view of the anti-Dreyfusards, because all the points they contended were not of as much importance, yet their very appearance on the stage and the contradictions of some of Cordier's statements left a disagreeable impression.

MERCIEUR GAVE UP THE DEATH. The appearance of General Mercier to question Colonel Cordier came as a surprise to many of the audience who had supposed that after last Saturday's scene when Mercier was confronted with Captain Freyestater, he would remain quiet.

Mercier is game to the death. His action is interpreted in many ways, but it is not going to throw up the sponge. The part he played in 1894 lays him open to arrest, and this is a constant topic of discussion in the cafes and at the other meeting places in Rennes. There appears, however, to be a good reason why the government will not take any further action until the trial is over. Colonel Jouanot could adjourn the trial indefinitely if Mercier, who is an important witness, were arrested. If the trial were adjourned for more than forty-eight hours it would lapse and the proceedings would have to be gone over again from the beginning.

Today's attendance was the largest since the opening of the trial. Everybody was on the qui vive to hear the testimony of Charles De Freycinet, senator, former premier, former minister of foreign affairs, and former minister of war. This adroit politician, the "white mouse" of French politics, sat on the fence as well as he could. His expression of fear that the Dreyfus agitation would injure the discipline of the army greatly annoyed the Dreyfusards, as calculated to influence the judges against the accused. But he followed it with a eulogy of the pioneer of the Dreyfus campaign, M. Scheurer-Kestner, former vice president of the senate, whose character, he said, he held in the highest esteem.

M. Labori then secured another concession favorable to Dreyfus by getting De Freycinet to admit that he could not recall a single fact going to prove that money had been sent into France from abroad to promote a campaign in favor of Dreyfus. The general feeling, however, is that his appearance on the witness stand has not materially helped the cause.

CORDIER'S HONOR. Colonel Cordier, the first witness to-day, had, since his previous appearance in court, been released by the minister of war from his oath of professional secrecy. The witness was most amusing in delivering his testimony. He kept the court in roars of laughter by his comical witticisms. Cordier expressed his belief that it was because of Picquart that Henry committed his forswery.

The evidence of Colonel Cordier was delivered in a loud voice, accompanied by numerous asides. He several times mentioned the ambassador of Germany, which caused the president to intervene and tell the witness that he must not introduce the ambassador's name. The hasty corrections of the witness when he repeated the same slips of the tongue, as he did more than once, and the amusing manner in which he avoided mentioning Germany at other times caused the greatest merriment. During his testimony no fewer than five witnesses rose and asked to be confronted with him. But the colonel received the interruptions with the utmost good humor.

clusion of Colonel Cordier's statements. He said the scene which preceded his arrest was so fantastic that it completely bewildered him and merely left a blunted impression. The prisoner is now accustomed to his surroundings and has recovered his self-confidence, as he speaks loud and clearly as he follows the witnesses closely.

Major Lauth first confronted Colonel Cordier and tried to score against him by pointing out that Colonel Cordier was incorrect in saying there were no anti-Semites on the general staff since Cordier himself was one. The colonel retorted, turning the tables on the major, as, raising his hands, he replied: "Quite true. I was an anti-Semite, but I never bore false witness against the Jews. I am an honest man." The audience applauded these remarks.

Colonel Cordier then administered a well-deserved snub to Major Lauth by remarking that he (the colonel) might be allowed to know more than Major Lauth with reference to the work of the intelligence department, since he (Cordier) replaced Colonel Sandherr as chief of the department whenever Sandherr was absent, while Major Lauth, the witness concluded, "was merely my assistant. My assistant, mark you." Major Lauth did not enjoy this little scene at all.

General Roget next confronted Colonel Cordier. The general assumed the same supercilious air which characterized him when he appeared at the witness bar, strutting about the stage in disdainful attitudes. His evidence, however, was not very striking, nor was that of Colonel Fleury or Archibald Gribelin, who also contested minor points of Cordier's deposition.

TESTIMONY IN DETAIL. Col. Cordier Says Dreyfus is Innocent—M. De Freycinet Rambles.

RENNES, Aug. 29.—The appearance of Colonel Cordier, formerly deputy chief of the intelligence department, as the first witness at the Dreyfus court-martial trial today aroused great interest, as, since his first appearance, the colonel has been relieved by the minister of war from his oath of professional secrecy. Speaking in firm, audible tones the colonel testified that he did not see the bordereau until the night of August 2, 1894, when he was in the statistical department of the War Office on the discovery of treason.

Continuing, Colonel Cordier said that the day after he returned to the War Office he received directly by the late Colonel Sandherr, a copy of the bordereau on foolscap paper. Sandherr and Cordier animatedly discussed the bordereau, Sandherr considering it ample evidence of treason. The document was photographed and an investigation was opened resulting in pictures against Dreyfus being aroused. Prior to this there was no presumption of Dreyfus's guilt. It was Oct. 8 that the suspicions of the prisoner's guilt became definite.

Witness said he believed the bordereau accepted at the War Office after Sept. 21. He could not say who received it. Very few officers were then aware that treason had been committed. Witness thought it necessary to enter these particulars in reply to the statements of his assistant, Major Lauth, before the Court of Cassation.

At this point Major Lauth, rising in the center of the court, exclaimed: "I beg leave to speak, my colonel." Proceeding with his testimony Colonel Cordier said he believed the bordereau was handed to Colonel Sandherr by Colonel Henry.

Cordier then explained what was the "ordinary channel" by which information reached the War Office. "The ordinary channel," he said, "was a very clever spy attached to the intelligence department, who had the habit of visiting great houses, but who preferred the company of servants to that of the company of their masters."

Cordier then described the method of pleading documents together by Henry, who was usually entrusted with such work. The witness said pleading documents possessed fascination for the men engaged on such work, "like the seduction of fortune-telling by cards. Men who have once peeped paper," said the witness, amidst laughter, "will always continue to do so."

Referring to the spy who has been dubbed as the "ordinary channel," Colonel Cordier said he formed did not directly recall the documents from the spy, but from which they were abstracted. A woman, he explained, served as an intermediary and the "ordinary channel," having been closed, it was found necessary to negotiate directly with the intermediary, otherwise the woman, with whom rendezvous was held, would be arrested. But as the "ordinary channel" services were still available elsewhere his pay was continued. Possibly, continued the witness, the spy endeavored to renew his relations with the embassy. Such was the situation at the moment of the reception of the bordereau.

THE LEAKAGE AT BOURGES. Dealing with the leakage discovered by the military authorities Colonel Cordier said he believed it was occurring at Bourges. Witness testified that a prisoner named Thomas was sentenced for treason in 1894. The foreign correspondents did not notice his arrest and consequently a letter addressed to him was intercepted and a reply was sent. This letter asked for plans of a shell. The headquarters staff of the Ministry of Marine sent them to Thomas's correspondents. The latter replied, thanking Thomas and enclosing bank notes, which were credited to the funds of the headquarters staff.

Whatever has been said to the contrary, witness maintained that the leakage at Bourges was not the result of a spy named Thomas, but was the opinion of Colonel Sandherr, who frequently had recourse to witness's intimate knowledge of this question in the futile efforts to discover evidence against Dreyfus.

Cordier, whose evidence greatly interested his hearers, described the various leakers. He especially referred to a very serious case designated as "leakage of St. Thomas Aquinas," in which a clerk of the Church of St. Thomas Aquinas, Paris, was mixed up in espionage and serious leakage in the Ministry of Marine. The witness recalled how information of the leakage of 1894 was received primarily. The name mentioned was that of a gentleman forty-five years of age and decorated, who used to convey documents to the embassy, which the witness described as a house with a large garden.

Colonel Cordier emphasized the fact that the above personal description did not bear the slightest resemblance to Dreyfus, but resembled much more closely another officer who had been mentioned and who could no longer be precisely identified. The witness then referred to the spy's (Guenee's) denunciation of the officers of the headquarters staff, who, he charged, were guilty of treachery, but the colonel explained that it was very difficult to accept Guenee's statement as gospel. Witness regretted Guenee's death, as he said, the court would have been edified by his testimony in regard to the manner in which many things were fabricated.

Referring to what he styled "the huge undertaking of Richard Ciers, Laizou & Co.," the colonel declared the object was nothing less than recruiting German spies for the service of the French government. He said the organization would have been of the greatest utility in the event of war, and said regrets were frequent during the Dreyfus case a few words at the con-

NEW BOSS

JOHN R. McLEAY WILL HEREAFTER DICTATE TO DEMOCRATS.

He Not Only Controls the Party Machinery, but Will Rule the Convention and Dominate the Committees.

JUBILATION AT ZANESVILLE

WHERE THE PLUTOCRAT'S FRIENDS ARE CROWDING OVER VICTORY.

Possibility that the Cincinnati Will Defer Closing His Mortgage on the Delegates Till After Second Ballot.

PLAN TO PLACATE OPPONENTS

BY SCATTERING VOTES FOR GOVERNOR ON FIRST ROLL CALL

Free-for-All Fight and a Bolt of Kilbourne—Platform to Be Bryan-Congressman—Running Mate for Col. W. J.

ZANESVILLE, O., Aug. 29.—Although the Democratic State ticket will not be nominated until to-morrow, the result was decisively forecasted in the preliminary meetings this evening. The McLean men carried a large majority of the twenty-one congressional districts and will control not only the convention but also the party machinery in Ohio until the next presidential election. Since the members of all the committees have been selected and through them all the officers of the convention, as well as those who will be in charge of the campaign, the McLean men are disposed to be liberal to their opponents. After it was found that McLean had at the district meetings secured control of all committees, many called on him to-day and promised support from unexpected quarters. McLean and his managers then advised that all the candidates for Governor be voted for on the first ballot as originally instructed and it was even suggested that there might be two ballots so as to give as many complimentary votes as possible to the opposing candidates. It was thought that this would make them feel better for the campaign and also show the opposition that they were liberal to their opponents. After it was found that McLean had at the district meetings secured control of all committees, many called on him to-day and promised support from unexpected quarters. McLean and his managers then advised that all the candidates for Governor be voted for on the first ballot as originally instructed and it was even suggested that there might be two ballots so as to give as many complimentary votes as possible to the opposing candidates. It was thought that this would make them feel better for the campaign and also show the opposition that they were liberal to their opponents.

The report of the committee on rules limits the speeches to ten minutes, and with a continuous session the convention will conclude to-morrow night. The McLean men organized the state committee to-night 14 to 5, with two contested absentees. A unanimous vote was given to the Bryan platform organization, recommending that the convention again refer to the State committee. The committees on credentials and on resolutions announced at midnight that they would be in session all night. The McLean men were quite modest in acknowledging the ovations this evening. The visiting clubs and delegates serenaded him. He would acknowledge their congratulations with thanks but made no speeches. Colonel Kilbourne was equally happy in his acknowledgments of serenades and sometimes did not talk. No special ovations were tendered the other candidates for Governor. Some candidates for other places on the State ticket had lively demonstrations in their interest and many of them were also enthusiastic for Bryan and McLean.

It is quite probable that the name of Mr. McLean will be presented to the convention very briefly. Mr. McLean does not know who will present his name. He does not believe much in speeches. He said he would prefer to have his name presented without comment or a word of commendation. General A. J. Warner will present the name of Colonel Kilbourne in a stirring speech and much eloquence will be expended on the other candidates.

About noon a special train arrived with employees of the Kilbourne-frocks Manufacturing Company, Columbus, followed by the delegates and the Thurman and other clubs. Later the Hamilton county delegation with the Duckworth Club of Cincinnati and other delegations arrived.

The State central committee met to-day and refused to pass on the resolution against the McLean men. The resolution, proposed by Dayton, as well as the Cleveland and other contestants to go before the committee on credentials.

The preliminary meetings at 6 o'clock in the afternoon were in some cases much more spirited than expected and a few continued all evening. The Kilbourne men contested every place on the long list. The result shows that the McLean men carried fourteen of the twenty-one congressional districts to five for the combined opposition, with two Cleveland districts contested. As the McLean men control the committee on credentials, they claim that they have the convention 18 to 5 by districts, as well as 18 to 1 for free silver. The McLean men carried the Toledo district by only one vote each, one of the latter being the district of Congressman Norton, who was the McLean man for permanent chairman. The other close shave was in the Fifteenth district, in which Zanesville is located and also Marietta, the home of Gen. A. J. Warner, who will present Kilbourne's name. At the district meeting General Warner spoke most bitterly against the McLean men. After the first meeting the anti-McLean men bolted and left the room before this district meeting was concluded.

The McLean men control the contests, the construction of the platform and everything else to-night, as they will the convention to-morrow, and to-night hold the most noisy discussions.

There have been several unpleasant passages between leaders, notably one between Congressman John J. Lentz and Allen W. Thurman.

THE COMMITTEES. Following are the members of the new state committee and of the committee on resolutions: State Central Committee—First district, W. O. Bernard, Hamilton; Second, Lewis Remick, Hamilton; Third, Joseph H. Dowling, Montgomery; Fourth, John Kinney, Marietta; Fifth, P. S. Shannon, Denning; Sixth, W. C. Whipple, Clermont; Seventh, W. S. Thomas, Clark; Eighth, J. B. Brennan, Champaign; Ninth, J. E. Tracy, Lucas; Tenth, T. S. Hogan, Jackson; Eleventh, P. M. Cullinan, Perry; Twelfth, James Ross, Adams; Thirteenth, Charles H. Crawford; Fourteenth, Judge L. Brucker, Crawford; Fifteenth, E. M. Kennedy, Moravia; Sixteenth, Thurman Boyce, Monroe; Seventeenth, Isaac R. Hill, Licking; Eighteenth, E. S. Ruff, Starke; Nineteenth, H. C. Cook, Ashland; Twentieth, Charles H. Gagen or C. P. Smith (contested); Twenty-first, W. R. Ryan or Harry Wilson (contested).

Resolutions—First district, Wallace Burch, Hamilton; Second, John E. Brice, Hamilton; Third, J. H. Glavin, Hamilton; Fourth, A. D. Marsh, Mercer; Fifth, S. S. Burtfield, Van Wert; Sixth, John Quincy Smith, Clinton; Seventh, James John, Clark; Eighth, H. V. Spicer, Union; Ninth,

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Kruger's Attitude Stated in a Psalm—Premier of Cape Colony Criticized by Englishmen.

LONDON, Aug. 30.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "A pitiful scene was witnessed at the railway station to-day on the arrival from Johannesburg of 150 children whose parents are too poor to come themselves. It is estimated that 15,000 people have left the Transvaal since the crisis began." In the House of Assembly to-day the government announced that it was considering a proposal to afford greater facilities for women and children to leave Johannesburg. "Bechuanaland is in a state of ferment owing to the fears of a Boer raid," Colonel Baden-Powell's forces there are wholly inadequate to protect such an extended frontier, and the Boers appear to be quietly concentrating in the western part of the Transvaal. A Boer spy has been arrested in Ramatlabama camp, in British Bechuanaland.

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The Pall Mall Gazette says: "President Kruger's adherence to these would mean adherence to impossible conditions, and if so the situation has come to an ugly head." The Westminster Gazette, while lamenting the immoderation which, it says, led to the present crisis, declares that "the country is in sight of such a war which may shortly be as unavoidable as on the merits of the question it was inexcusable."

To whatever dispatch or condition President Kruger's defiant remark referred, it has brought home sharply the keen possibility of a serious conflict between two well-known adversaries. It is said that with recruits from over the borders the Transvaal would have about 60,000 men at its disposal, whereas the most the British now could throw on the frontier would be 30,000. Though, of course, this number would be materially increased within a month, the British public is taking intense interest in the preparations of their own forces already in South Africa.

Indignation against Hon. W. P. Schreiner, premier of Cape Colony, who in the Cape House of Assembly yesterday declared that under the customs convention the Orange Free State was justified in importing arms through Cape Colony, is fairly general, though that section which believes a Boer war would be a crime are making by editorials, politics, etc., what they appear to think is the last effort to avert hostilities. The Times, referring this morning editorially to the statement of Mr. Schreiner, the Cape premier, that in the event of war he would do his best to keep the Cape Colony aloof from the struggle, says: "This is a startling misconception of duty. When the government of the Queen declares war it is the duty of all loyal subjects, whatever their position, not to keep aloof, but to do their utmost to bring the struggle to a successful end."

TRADE SERIOUSLY AFFECTED. Business in South Africa at Standstill—Schreiner Criticized.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 29.—Owing to the continued agitation and warlike conditions, trade in many places is practically at a standstill and general distress prevails among the poorer classes, both at Johannesburg and here. It is reported that two hundred horses, which were disembarked here at Delagoa Bay, presumably for the Transvaal, have been held, pending instructions on the subject. The members of the progressive party in the Cape House of Assembly freely declared their dissatisfaction with the speech of the premier, W. P. Schreiner, last evening, in the debate precipitated by Right Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg's motion to adjourn, as a censure of the policy of the government with respect to the transit of arms intended for the Orange Free State. They announce their intention of organizing public meetings to protest against Mr. Schreiner's course in the matter.

Dispatches received here from Pretoria and Durban show that the uitlanders are suffering greatly from the strain involved in the political crisis. Many women are leaving Pretoria, and Cape of Natal. The women are preparing a petition to Queen Victoria in favor of peace, which will be sent to all parts of the colony for signatures.

AT THE FRONT

"FIGHTING JOE" WHEELER TO REPORT TO GENERAL M'ARTHUR.

Will Proceed to San Fernando Today and Take Command of Gen. Funston's Brigade.

ANCIENT RUMOR REVIVED

RENEWAL OF THE REPORT THAT GEN. AGUALDO IS DEAD.

Said to Have Been Shot by Pio Del Pilar Near San Fernando Over Two Months Ago.

RETURN OF MORE VOLUNTEERS

IDAHO, WYOMING AND DAKOTA REGIMENTS AT FRISCO.

Ovation to Nebraskans, Who Arrived at Their Homes Yesterday—British View of Filipinos.

MANILA, Aug. 29.—General Wheeler has been ordered to report to General McArthur. He will be given command of General Funston's brigade, which Colonel Tiesum has commanded temporarily. General Wheeler will proceed to San Fernando to-morrow after having spent a week in visiting the lines. General Wheeler said to a representative of the Associated Press: "I am much pleased with the situation. I think that when General Otis gets more troops here he will make rapid progress. The country is more favorable for military operations than I supposed. The impression that the country is unhealthy is wrong." The railroad to Angeles will be restored within a week and General McArthur will advance his headquarters to that place.

A JAPANESE RUMOR. Aguinaldo Reported to Have Been Killed by Pio Del Pilar. HAMILTON, O., Aug. 29.—F. Malya and Z. Tanga, intelligent Japanese tea merchants of this city to-day received a copy of the Chu-Kiao-Shinko, a newspaper printed in Nagsasa, Japan, on July 22, which contains a dispatch from Manila that not yet become public in America. Under the heading, "New Philippine Information," the paper prints the following: "In the latter part of June, near San Fernando, Aguinaldo was killed by General Pio del Pilar. Pio visited him to inquire about the death of General Luna, and Aguinaldo, who had never known anything about the case, and told Pio to mind his own business. General Pilar then called Aguinaldo a liar and, pulling a pistol shot Aguinaldo in the forehead, killing him instantly." The Hamilton Japanese are impressed with the reliability of the report, and are waiting in the truth of the information it brings.

PHILIPINOS ARE SAVAGES. British Sailors Say Aguinaldo's Supporters Cannot Be Trusted. NEW YORK, Aug. 29.—According to the first and second officers of the Holyrod, a British vessel just arrived here from the Philippines with ten thousand mats of sugar, which are being unloaded in Brooklyn, the natives of Iloilo are glad that the Americans instead of the Spaniards are now occupying the Philippines.

"The Filipinos at Iloilo, who loaded our sugar, got about \$1.50 in Mexican money for two hundred mats," said First Officer Fleming. That is equal to about 75 cents in gold. They are good workers, those natives, although very stupid. Their work as stevedores makes them extremely muscular. They are big fellows, too. They are satisfied with the control of Iloilo by the United States because they are getting pretty nearly double the wages they received three years ago, and the scale is still going up."

"Where do the Tagals get their ammunition?" the reporter asked Second Officer Carrington. "What you call Otis and Dewey want to know," said Carrington. "They seem to have money and friends among the big powers. One of these days it will all come out that some rich gang of filibusters is supplying Aguinaldo with ammunition, and when that comes, look out for breakers. They are even getting the goods going from some place where I don't see how those ignorant backwoods savages are ever going to learn that the United States is not there to harm them. All white men look alike to them. They were oppressed by the Spaniards, and they are too ignorant to see the difference between a Spaniard and a Yankee. It is going to be hard work to thrash them. It would need about all the ships in the British navy to police those islands, there are so many of them. And, by the way, they are the finest group of islands in the world. You can sail a deep-sea vessel all through them. The scenery is something wonderful. They are in their wild state yet, with the woodland reaching to the water's edge. No one knows what they contain in the way of minerals and riches, as some of them are inhabited by natives that are just about as bad as cannibals."

"What about peace between the natives and the Americans?" "There won't be any right away," said Carrington. "The natives are savages. I would not like to trust any further than I could see them. The better class like the idea of belonging to the United States, but the more stupid know just enough to fight. I suppose the country will lick them out after a while, but it will be a long time, there are so many of them." "Are the islands worth having?" "Well, I should say so," ejaculated Carrington. "Under intelligent cultivation they will prove immensely valuable."

"How did the soldiers you saw like the idea of being there?" "They want to get back and see their friends. They don't like so many Tagals all at once. I guess most of the boys went out there with the idea of seeing a lot of the world, and not thinking they would stay long. I don't see how they stand it during the rainy season."

OVIATION TO NEBRASKANS. Soldiers from Manila Welcomed Home by Large Crowds.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 29.—The progress of the trains bearing the First Nebraska Cavalry, to-day said to be the best since they were present in great crowds to cheer the returning soldiers, and where the trains

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Indignation against Hon. W. P. Schreiner, premier of Cape Colony, who in the Cape House of Assembly yesterday declared that under the customs convention the Orange Free State was justified in importing arms through Cape Colony, is fairly general, though that section which believes a Boer war would be a crime are making by editorials, politics, etc., what they appear to think is the last effort to avert hostilities. The Times, referring this morning editorially to the statement of Mr. Schreiner, the Cape premier, that in the event of war he would do his best to keep the Cape Colony aloof from the struggle, says: "This is a startling misconception of duty. When the government of the Queen declares war it is the duty of all loyal subjects, whatever their position, not to keep aloof, but to do their utmost to bring the struggle to a successful end."

TRADE SERIOUSLY AFFECTED. Business in South Africa at Standstill—Schreiner Criticized.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 29.—Owing to the continued agitation and warlike conditions, trade in many places is practically at a standstill and general distress prevails among the poorer classes, both at Johannesburg and here. It is reported that two hundred horses, which were disembarked here at Delagoa Bay, presumably for the Transvaal, have been held, pending instructions on the subject. The members of the progressive party in the Cape House of Assembly freely declared their dissatisfaction with the speech of the premier, W. P. Schreiner, last evening, in the debate precipitated by Right Hon. Sir John Gordon Sprigg's motion to adjourn, as a censure of the policy of the government with respect to the transit of arms intended for the Orange Free State. They announce their intention of organizing public meetings to protest against Mr. Schreiner's course in the matter.

Dispatches received here from Pretoria and Durban show that the uitlanders are suffering greatly from the strain involved in the political crisis. Many women are leaving Pretoria, and Cape of Natal. The women are preparing a petition to Queen Victoria in favor of peace, which will be sent to all parts of the colony for signatures.