



REED, CROKER AND SEWELL.

ARRIVAL OF THE EX-SPEAKER, THE TAMMANY CHIEFTAIN AND THE JERSEY SENATOR ON THE ST. PAUL.

CROKER COMES OUT GUARDEDLY FOR BRYAN.

The St. Paul arrived yesterday from Southampton. Among the passengers on board were Thomas B. Reed, ex-Speaker of the House of Representatives; General William J. Sewell, United States Senator from New-Jersey, and Richard Croker. Mr. Reed was accompanied by his wife and daughter. With General Sewell were Mrs. Sewell, Miss Sewell and William J. Sewell, jr. Mr. Croker was alone.

Mr. Reed and Mr. Croker left this city on the New-York last April, and it was something of a coincidence that they should return on the same vessel. They know each other well, and had occasional chats on the St. Paul. General Sewell and Mr. Reed are old friends. About half way across the General and Mr. Croker struck up an acquaintance, but they did not spend much time in each other's company.

Those three big men just acted like other passengers, apparently expecting no special privileges and putting on no airs. They walked or lounged about the deck, visited the smoking room occasionally, and went to the dining room when the other passengers did. All three proved themselves good sailors in the sense of not being disturbed by the wind or waves. And they were unaffected, frank and courteous with anybody or everybody who chose to speak to them.

TALK WITH THOMAS B. REED

HE IS CERTAINLY NOT AN EXPANSIONIST. NOR A WAR ENTHUSIAST.

THE EX-SPEAKER AT CLOSE RANGE—NOT YET THROUGH HIS VACATION—WILL LEAVE AFTER DINNER SPEAKING TO DEWEY.

Have you ever seen Thomas B. Reed at close range? Of course you have seen him, either personally, or through the newspapers, at his public duties in Washington. There, however, you saw only Reed the Congressman or Reed the Speaker—easily the greatest Speaker since Blaine. We were on the St. Paul with him from Southampton saw Thomas B. Reed the



THOMAS B. REED.

man, not on dress parade or with lance poised to meet his political adversaries, but solely as a mortal in whom heredity, cultivation and experience have combined their forces to make a philosopher and a wit.

In a beauty competition Mr. Reed couldn't do any better than come in last, and so far as the cut and fit of his clothes were concerned, none other on board were so poorly off. All that was forgotten, however, when he began to talk. Jest and epigram and deep cutting sarcasm hidden in silken cover followed each other in rapid succession. He was candid itself in dealing with men and affairs. I may not quote him, or attempt to reproduce his words, because he has so requested, but it is permissible to say that he is not an expansionist, nor is he enthusiastic about our war in the Philippines.

"I believe in the Declaration of Independence," he said, with special emphasis. "In your tour through Europe did you see anything in the parliamentary institutions of the various countries that could be profitably grafted in to ours?"

"No. In each of the conditions are different from ours, and I do not think that their methods could be successfully adapted to our needs. Of course if we are going into the colonizing and empire building business we shall need a new outfit."

Mentioning made of Mr. Reed's keen sense of humor, he replied with great earnestness: "Yes, I believe that saved my life."

"There was a rumor yesterday that you were seasick," Mr. Reed laughed.

"I never was seasick except once," he said. "And that was in Portland Harbor. I had gone to California in the steamer."

"In the steamer?"

"Yes. I was twenty-three years old then. Well, I went there and was on my way back. I felt disappointed at not going through the experience of seasickness. Well, as we were going into the harbor it came on me. It isn't exactly the kind of thing that a fellow wants to have often. That does satisfied me, but I was glad to have known what the emotion was like."

"Are you going to settle down in New-York right away?"

"Oh, no, my vacation isn't quite ended yet. In the fall will be time enough."

"You will doubtless be expected to take Mr. Croker's place as an after dinner orator?"

"Chauncey Dewey can do that. Besides, apart from everything else, I have no aspirations to shine as an after dinner orator."

FIGHTING IN SANTO DOMINGO.

GOVERNMENT FORCES LOSE EIGHTEEN MEN—GENERAL GARCIA TO LEAD INSURGENTS.

Cape Haytien, Aug. 12.—Twelve hundred insurgents to-day crossed the Yaqui River under the fire of mitrailleuses. In the engagement the Government forces lost eighteen men killed, but there were no fatalities among the insurgents.

A dispatch from Banloa announces that the entire Province of Neyba is ready to rise in favor of General Jimenez.

General Torriho Garcia is expected from Cuba to assume command of the revolutionary movement.

Saratoga, the new suburb of New York, can be reached in 3 1/2 hours by the New York Central's "Saratoga Limited," and every mile of the trip is along the Historic Hudson River.—Adv.

RICHARD CROKER'S VIEWS

HE EXPECTS THE TRUST ISSUE TO LOOM UP PROMINENTLY.

THE TAMMANY CHIEFTAIN DEFENDS MACHINE POLITICS, AND SAYS CIVIL SERVICE IS A HINDRANCE TO MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS.

Richard Croker probably enjoyed himself as well as anybody on the St. Paul. He was unpretentious and democratic in his manners. He affected no airs, and made no attempt to be exclusive. While he did not speak to strangers without being first addressed, he was willing enough to chat on general topics with any passenger who struck up an acquaintance. Much of the time, however, he perambulated the deck alone, or sat curled up in his deck chair. Politics he did not care to discuss, but I thrust the subject upon him several times.

"The prospects for Democratic success next year are very bright," he said, in answer to questions. "I think that the trust issue will loom up largely. The management of the war will be another thing; there is a strong feeling that the war has been too long protracted, and that many lives and much money have been needlessly wasted. And the expansion policy will come in for some attention."

"But many Democrats are not in favor of what seems to be the party policy against expansion."

"And many Republicans are against expansion," was his prompt rejoinder.

"Who will be the Democratic nominee for President next year?"

"Don't know. I suppose the Republicans will renominate McKinley."

SAYS MACHINE POLITICS ARE THE BEST.

Another day we were discussing machine politics. I asked Mr. Croker if he had read "The City Wilderness," by the Rev. Robert A. Woods, of Boston, in which the author purports to give a description of how political machines are operated.

"I haven't read it," Mr. Croker replied. "What does he know about it, anyway? Machine politics are the best for the people."

"In what way?"

"Because through an organization—a machine, if you like to put it that way—the people get what they want. No machine can exist long if it gets out of touch with the people. The leaders in each district are elected by the people of that district, and when they lose touch with the people and their wishes their days are numbered. And it is right that these leaders, chosen by the people and having their confidence, should be appointed to office. That is the idea of representative government, of our form of government, isn't it, to put into office the men that the people want to see there? You can't conduct a political campaign, sustain a party or run any kind of a government without a machine, and every machine must have a head. Now, this clergyman you spoke of: If his church didn't have an organization—a machine—to look after its affairs, how long do you suppose it would last? Doesn't the choir require a machine with somebody at its head? And, as a matter of fact, isn't the same thing true in every business? Every newspaper office is organized like a machine, with somebody in charge, and so it is with banks, stores, etc. This talk about machine politics comes mostly from people who don't know anything at all about the matter, and who don't stop to give it a thought."

"What do you think about the Mazet Committee?"

"Oh, I don't think anything at all about it," Mr. Croker answered, utterly without anger, but in a tone indicating contempt. "They can run along just as long as they please, so far as I am concerned. I guess they won't hurt anybody but themselves."

"What do you suppose they're driving at?"

"Haven't the slightest idea."

CROKER ON CIVIL SERVICE.

"What do you think about the English system of Civil Service?"

"I don't know anything about how it works in England, but it doesn't suit us. In fact, Civil Service interferes with the efficiency of our municipal governments. Take Controller Coler's office as an example. The Controller is under heavy bonds for the honest and faithful performance of his duties. He should be able to select assistants in whom he has confidence—men whose ability and character he knows—but instead of that men are thrust upon him of whom he knows nothing. And Civil Service hampers the promotion of good men—men who have shown themselves in every way deserving of advancement, but who are blocked because of inability to pass a theoretical examination. Some of the best practical men, the men most useful and competent to do the work in the various departments, are barred because they cannot pass examinations which generally do not show a man's fitness for the actual work to be done. In a limited way Civil Service may do well enough, but as applied in a wholesale and indiscriminate manner it is a positive hindrance to the proper management of municipal affairs. Let any business man stop to think it over, and he will appreciate the force of this. Let him imagine how he'd get along if he had to take as assistants or clerks men who passed a certain examination, having no bearing, perhaps, on the work to be done. And the government of a municipality is a business in which the officials

Continued on third page.

CROKER FACES ABOUT.

NOW SEES IN BRYAN ONE OF THE GREATEST AMERICANS.

DENOUNCES PHILIPPINE WAR, AND TURNS SILVER OVER TO CONGRESS—BENEFICENT GLORIES OF MACHINE POLITICS.

Richard Croker returns home with changed political views. He went away opposed unalterably to Bryan's renomination. He returns and declares Bryan to be a great leader, and practically comes out for him, gracefully evading the silver issue by turning it over to Congress. Mr. Croker went away an enthusiastic imperialist, and before going gave out a strong interview in favor of expansion. He comes back denouncing the war in the Philippines. The political somersaults astonished his friends. He gave out his statement at the Democratic Club last night, and then declined to discuss it or his quick change of base. Excepting the paragraphs about Bryan and silver, the interview is practically what Mr. Croker said to the Tribune's staff correspondent in England in the



RICHARD CROKER.

letter printed last Sunday, and on the ship coming home, but is somewhat amplified and elaborated in detail.

Mr. Croker refused to discuss his change of mind when seen at the Democratic Club last night. "Those are my views," he said, "and I have nothing to add or to detract."

"How about Mr. Sheehan's fight in the IXth District?" was asked.

"Once and for all," said Mr. Croker emphatically, "let me say that what Mr. Sheehan does or says does not affect me. I shall never reply to him. If the people of the district want that kind of a man for leader, all right. If they do not, all right. Whomsoever they elect will be recognized by the organization, and I shall not interfere."

Mr. Croker said he would be at the club to-morrow; would go down to Long Branch to-morrow and see ex-Senator Murphy, and go up to Saratoga on Tuesday, to remain about two weeks.

CROKER'S STATEMENT.

In his formal interview, Mr. Croker takes up Mr. Bryan at the start and says:

"Mr. Bryan's great strength lies in his sympathy for and knowledge of the plain people. No other American has ever been so close to the masses. He understands and feels for the toiler and the toiler understands and trusts him. I consider him to be one of the greatest men America has produced."

"Within the coming year the Democratic party must agree upon its National programme and prepare for the overthrow of trusts and imperialism. I believe that the party will be united and harmonious."

"Naturally I am principally interested in securing a National platform that will be a source of strength to the party in my own State. We hope to carry New-York for Democratic candidate next year. I am satisfied that nothing will be done by the next National Convention that will drive any good Democrat away from his party."

"This silver question will be regulated in time, and Congress may be safely trusted to settle the ratio."

"There never has been a time in my experience when the Republican party has so clearly shown its unfitness to be in control of the National Government. Mr. McKinley has turned the war in the Philippines into a partisan scheme for his own reelection. The Administration has purposely dragged out the struggle, and is expending tens of millions of the people's money without making any serious effort to bring the war to a close this year."

"This Presidential election takes place next year, and the Republican managers are openly making preparations to use the war as a means of working up another outburst of popular enthusiasm just in time to sweep Mr. McKinley into a second term."

"But the people who are paying the war taxes are beginning to see through the plan. It is almost incredible that a President of the United States is willing to desolate and destroy thousands of homes and to shed the blood of the unfortunate Filipinos chiefly to keep himself and his friends in office; but the facts are to be seen by every right-thinking man."

"The situation is so shocking, so indecent from the ordinary American standpoint, that thousands of Republicans are turning away from McKinleyism in disgust. The strongest men in the party have turned their backs on the Administration."

MACHINE POLITICS DEFENDED.

In New-York City the party was never stronger. We will carry all before us this fall. The metropolis is thoroughly Democratic. The cheap talk about machine politics has lost its force.

"Every great public improvement accomplished in New-York—good streets, underground wires, extension of the dock system, the great Croton aqueduct, the new courts, new parks, low taxes, the Harlem viaduct, the Kingsbridge Bridge, the Speedway, the pleasure docks for the people—is the direct result of machine politics."

"I fall to see anything accomplished by the so-called reformers while they have been in power within the last fifteen years."

"One of the most childish and foolish ideas advanced by the reformers is that organization is not necessary to achieve substantial results. A business house is a machine, a church is a machine, a bank is a machine, a newspaper is a machine. The more perfect the machine the more good it can accomplish for the community. Disappointed men use the word 'machine' to stigmatize the regular political organizations of both parties and to create prejudice against politicians."

"I believe that it is the duty of every man in

Continued on ninth page.

ANSON P. STOKES HURT.

THROWN FROM HIS HORSE AND PERHAPS FATALLY INJURED.

SURGEONS OBLIGED TO AMPUTATE THE LEFT LEG—THE SHOCK OF THE OPERATION SEVERE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Pittsfield, Mass., Aug. 12.—Anson Phelps Stokes, of New-York, met with a serious and perhaps fatal accident at his country place, Shadow Brook, at Lenox, this morning. Mr. Stokes followed the old English custom of riding about his estate, and this morning, in company with one of his daughters, he was riding through one of the broad avenues on the south side of his property when his mount, a young horse, bolted and ran around a bend in the road and out of the sight of Miss Stokes.

The young woman followed as fast as her horse would carry her, and a short distance down the avenue she found Mr. Stokes, unhorsed and unconscious, beside the road. He had been thrown against a tree.

Miss Stokes summoned aid, and her father was carried to his great house, on the eminence overlooking the Stockbridge Bowl. Dr. Frank J. Paddock, of Pittsfield; Dr. Charles McBurney, of New-York, who is summering at Stockbridge, and Dr. William Armstrong, of Brooklyn, who is in Lenox for the season, were immediately called, and found that Mr. Stokes was seriously injured.

The bone of the left leg above and below the knee was crushed so badly that there was nothing left for the surgeons to do but to amputate the limb. This was done this afternoon. Mr. Stokes lost a quantity of blood, and suffered severely from the shock of the operation. At one time it was thought he was dying.

This evening the patient is resting under the influence of opiates, and there is a little hope that possibly he may recover from the operation.

Mrs. Stokes returned from abroad this week, and the family arrived in Lenox only on Thursday. It was their intention to start for the Adirondacks on Monday.

Anson Phelps Stokes, sr., belongs to the well known New-York family of that name, which has long been prominent in the social and business worlds. He is a son of the late James Stokes, and is about sixty-two years old. At one time he was a member of Phelps, Dodge & Co., metal importers, and in 1878, after retiring from that house in 1875, later becoming a member of Phelps, Stokes & Co., bankers, at No. 45 Wall-st. He severed his connection with that firm in 1882. He is now interested in mining railroads and other financial undertakings in the West. He is also at present a trustee and director of the Ansonia Brass and Copper Company, and the Ansonia Clock Company.

Mr. Stokes married the only daughter of Isaac N. Jones, his late wife's children. He has two sisters living, and his brothers are James Stokes, Thomas Stokes and W. D. Stokes. His home in this city is at No. 222 Madison-ave.

Mr. Stokes has estates in Scotland, a camp in the Adirondacks and a country home at Lenox, Mass. He recently spent some time at his mountain home, where he went to his place at Lenox. Mr. Stokes is a member of the Seawanhaka Corinthian Yacht Club, the Kingsburgh Yacht Club, the New-York Yacht and Mendocino Yacht Clubs, and the Century and Bowdoin associations. He is also a trustee of the American Museum of Natural History and a member of the National Academy of Sciences.

TRAGEDY IN SIGHT OF MANY

CAMDEN LAWYER MURDERED ON BELMAR BOARDWALK.

Belmar, N. J., Aug. 12 (Special).—William Carson, of Camden, Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas of Camden County, was murdered in cold blood by Albert Sheets this evening while promenade on the boardwalk with his wife and her sister, who is the wife of Sheets. The tragedy occurred at 9 o'clock at the foot of Ninth-ave. The boardwalk was crowded at the time, and great excitement prevailed. The murderer shot himself in the head, dying an hour later.

Carson, the murdered man, had been occupying a cottage in Third-ave. with his family since the middle of June. Mrs. Sheets lived with her sister, having been separated from her husband for some time. Carson was a resident of Belmar for several years. Last summer he was employed as a bathing master at Gordon's Pavilion. He was a drinking man, and had been out of work for some time. His wife applied for a divorce, and the case is pending in the Chancellor's Court. Her brother-in-law prepared the papers in the case, and this is what led to the murder. This evening Mr. Carson, his wife and sister were strolling along the beach. Mrs. Sheets noticed the trio. Approaching his brother-in-law, he rushed at him and slapped him in the face. He then drew a revolver and fired three shots at Carson, who fell and died. The instantly, Sheets' aim was accurate, for one of them three bullets entered Carson's body, one of them passing through the heart. The murderer stepped back several paces and emptied the remaining chambers of his revolver into his head. He fell to the ground unconscious. He was placed in a vehicle and taken by train to the Memorial Hospital at Long Branch, but died before reaching that place.

Carson's body was taken to his widow's home. Mrs. Carson and Mrs. Sheets are daughters of Dr. Sharp, a well known Philadelphia physician. Sheets at one time was delphic physician. Sheets at one time was delphic physician. Sheets at one time was delphic physician.

DEWEY SAILS FROM NAPLES.

THE CRUISER OLYMPIA BOUND FOR LEBHORN.

Naples, Aug. 12.—The United States cruiser Olympia sailed to-day for Lehorn.

ALL NEWS TO JIMINEZ.

KNOWS NOTHING OF THE ALLEGED CAPTURE OF A PARTY OF HIS FRIENDS.

Havana, Aug. 12.—General Juan Sidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of the Dominican Republic, denies all knowledge of any expedition of his being captured off Jamaica. He asserts that there are no Dominicans there. As for Pedro Luperon, at one time Minister of the Interior and Police under the late President Heureaux, he says that, despite his claims of friendship, he doubts his loyalty. Luperon, he said, had a bad record. He belongs to the Heureaux clique, and he believes he has gone to San Domingo to try to save the present Government, which Jiminez is still sure, cannot outlast the present month.

YOUNG ROYALISTS IN CUSTODY.

Altogether sixteen members of the Anti-Semite and Patriotic Leagues and the Young Royalists were arrested.

M. Guerin, in this dispatch is sent, armed with

(Continued on fifth page.)

DAY OF TRIUMPH FOR DREYFUS

SENSATIONAL INCIDENTS MARK THE SESSION OF THE RENNES COURT MARTIAL.

CASIMIR-PERIER AND MERCIER THE CHIEF WITNESSES.

Ex-President Casimir-Perier and General Mercier testified at the sitting of the Dreyfus court martial in Rennes.

The close of General Mercier's testimony led to a thrilling outburst from the prisoner; Mercier was hooted and hissed as he left the courtroom.

The session was adjourned to Monday, when ex-President Casimir-Perier will, at his own request, be confronted with General Mercier.

Paul Déroulède and other noted agitators were arrested in France, as the result of the discovery of a plot to overthrow the Government in favor of the Duke of Orleans.

MANY ARRESTS IN PARIS.

DEROULEDE AND OTHER ANTI-REPUBLICAN AGITATORS IN PRISON.

PROMPT ACTION BY THE GOVERNMENT BRINGS ROYALIST CONSPIRATORS TO GRIEF—A SEMI-OFFICIAL STATEMENT.

Paris, Aug. 12.—Paul Déroulède, founder of the League of Patriots and a member of the Chamber of Deputies for the Angouleme Division of Charente, was arrested at 4 o'clock this morning at his estate at Croisy, near Paris.

A number of members of the Anti-Semite and Patriotic leagues were also arrested this morning.

Déroulède was taken into custody by four gendarmes, and was driven to Paris. On his arrival here he was lodged in the Conciergerie Prison.

The arrest of M. Marcel-Habert is expected. The police have closed the offices of the Patriotic League, which are now guarded by gendarmes.

GUERIN BESIEGED IN HIS HOUSE.

When an attempt was made to arrest M. Guerin, president of the Anti-Semite League, he refused to surrender, and barricaded himself in his house. He says he is prepared to hold out for three weeks, having a good stock of food and firearms. The doors and windows of his residence are barricaded, and M. Guerin announces that he will blow up his house before he surrenders.

On the application of M. Fabre, fresh searches of various houses were made this morning, including the headquarters of the Anti-Semites, where only unimportant papers were seized.

A number of additional arrests of unknown

EX-PRESIDENT CASIMIR-PERIER.

cheered in the streets when he left the courtroom, and now he poses before the nation as the man who has averted war between France and Germany, at a moment when, according to Mercier's own statement, France was morally and materially at a disadvantage. Mercier, with extraordinary audacity, has played his last trump card. He hoped to shield himself and his accomplices from further investigations by his statement that it was solely to prevent war that he communicated to the court martial of 1894 the evidence that was withheld from the accused. His declaration that it was solely to ascertain exactly what documents Dreyfus had handed over to Germany that he (Mercier) entrusted to Du Paty de Clam the inquisitorial mission to secure a confession from Dreyfus after his degradation is also regarded by men like Cornély, Jaurès, De Rodays and Pierre Giffard (all of whom were present at the trial) as a device to protect himself from awkward investigations concerning the expenditure of the secret service funds. Unfortunately for France, the public still remains blind to the strict legal issue of the trial, and the Nationalists, backed by all elements of discontent and bigotry, proclaim General Mercier as a national hero.

A MEMORABLE MOMENT.

Those present in the courtroom to-day can never forget the dramatic intensity of the moment when General Mercier concluded his testimony by looking Dreyfus full in the face and exclaiming: "I am convinced Dreyfus is guilty. If I had the slightest doubt in my mind I should

TREASONABLE TELEGRAMS FOUND.

It appears that the officials unearthed telegrams sent by the Duke of Orleans from Brussels at the time of President Faure's funeral, the first saying: "All our men are ready."

The second telegram was dispatched the following day, saying: "It is useless to come."

The attempt at an insurrection against the Government and in the mean while failed.

Later, during the trial of M. Déroulède, traces were discovered of a fresh plot and of consultations at which the question was discussed whether the attempt should be made to change the form of government before or after the Rennes court martial. The Government thereupon, judging that the time for action had arrived, ordered a number of arrests to be made, all of which apparently, have not yet been effected.

The Ministry of the Interior declines to give the names of the prominent persons already captured or who are to be taken into custody.

When arrested M. Déroulède shouted: "It is a rascality on the part of the Government, which is trying to implicate me in the same affair as the Orleansists, whose adversary I am."

It is pointed out that when the arrest of Déroulède was made no outsiders knew that the partisans of the Duke of Orleans were mixed up in the affair.

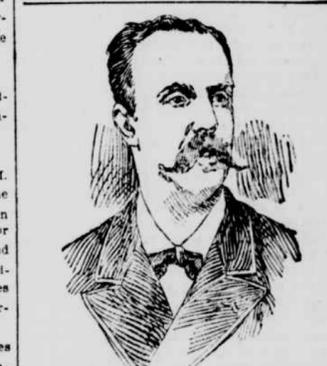
Curiously enough, Prince Victor Bonaparte has been closely watched by the Orleansists for several months, they fearing that he might disturb their schemes.

YOUNG ROYALISTS IN CUSTODY.

Altogether sixteen members of the Anti-Semite and Patriotic Leagues and the Young Royalists were arrested.

M. Guerin, in this dispatch is sent, armed with

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EX-PRESIDENT CASIMIR-PERIER.



M. DEROULEDE.



LIEUTENANT GENERAL AUGUSTE MERCIER.

Minister of War, 1894-95, and who ordered the court martial which condemned Dreyfus.

be the first to proclaim that I was mistaken."

Dreyfus bounded to his feet, his face flushing scarlet with indignation, and, crushing his gold-laced cap with his white gloved hand, shouted: "You ought to have said so!"

General Mercier retorted, "No, I cannot say so, for I have done my duty."

Dreyfus flashed back with the words, "It was your bounden duty to have said so."

There was indescribable emotion in the auditorium, amid which Casimir-Perier rose from his red velvet chair and shouted in a stentorian voice: "I ask the court to allow me to testify in direct contradiction to several statements made by General Mercier."

Two salient features in to-day's sensational proceedings present themselves to the American judicial mind: First, the absence of anything like cross-examination by counsel, which, if applied to discursive, rambling evidence like that of Mercier, would soon sift the wheat from the chaff, and second, the astonishing latitude allowed to witnesses to transform their evidence

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