New-York Tribune.

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ROOSEVELT ON THE CANAL.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED UNDER HIS ADMINISTRATION.

ADDRESS AT JEFFERSON COUNTY FAIR—EIGHT THOUSAND PERSONS HEAR HIM.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 1.—A newspaper printed in the city of Syracuse, where such a large proportion of the canal contractors live, was so much elated to-day over Governor Roosevelt's declaration to a farmer at Hornellsville on Wednesday that the canal investigation council "found that the charges made by you and your type were infamous lies and forgeries" that it made the following interesting editorial comment to-day:

There is no misunderstanding the purport of these words. Governor Roosevelt believes by reason of the searching investigation he has caused to be made that there have been no great frauds in connection with the canal contracts either on the part of State officers or State contractors. He is a man who has the courage of his convictions and dares to do right and to require that right be done at any cost and at all cost. It is going to be beyond measure interesting therefore to know just what Governor Roosevelt will now do in his handling of the "mess" Controller Morgan has made in substantially repudiating in the name of the State the audited and approved claims of canal contractors amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars on the ground that such claims are fraudulent. Either the Controller has done too much or the Governor has said too much, and we do not believe, nor do many people in this State believe, that the Governor has said too much. His speech as made at Hornellsville is a splendid and merited defence of Republican administration in this State.

FORMER ADMINISTRATIONS CRITICISED.

Governor Roosevelt in the course of a speech he made here to-day, however, said Controller Morgan had done his duty concerning the canal contracts and toward the canal contractors, and expressed his (Governor Roosevelt's) disapproval of the canal administration of his two immediate Republican predecessors. His disapproval was expressed in extremely moderate terms.

Governor Roosevelt also contrasted the management of the canals by the Platt-Aldridge force with its present management by his appointees, alleging a vast improvement the present year in canal management. He devoted almost his entire speech here at the Jefferson County Fair to-day to a consideration of the canal management past and present. Jefferson County is a non-canal county, and Watertown has been suffering keenly by diversion of water needed by manufactories here. Nevertheless, it was to Jefferson County that the Republican leaders came for a candidate for State Engineer in the fall of 1898 in the person of Edward A. Bond. The Governor praised State Engineer Bond's administration of canal engineering problems the last eight months, and then took up the question of canal management.

ANOTHER FARMER WITH A QUESTION.

There were eight thousand persons present at the fair grounds, and they seemed greatly interested in the Governor's remarks on the canal question. One of them said to the Governor, "What about the Mather committee?"

"State your question distinctly," said the Governor, "and I will answer it, if you are sober."

"I am just as sober as you are, Governor," said the man, stoutly.

"I wish you would demonstrate it a little more clearly," said the Governor.

There was a roar of laughter from the crowd, and the Governor then resumed his talk upon the canal questions. It is suspected the man who addressed the Governor wished to ask him something about the Mazet Committee. He looked sober, although his question was unintelligible.

The Governor was met at the station on his arrival here by Senator Elon R. Brown, of Watertown, and taken to his house for breakfast. At noon the Governor dined at the City Club, on invitation of Senator Brown, in company with Judge Dennis O'Brien, of the Court of Appeals, Judge Pardon C. Williams, of the Supreme Court, Mayor Wise, Charles R. Skinner, Superintendent of Public Instruction, ex-Assemblyman Isaac L. Hunt and John N. Carlisle.

The Governor was escorted to the fair grounds by a military company, and was there welcomed cordially. Senator Brown introduced him to the audience, saying: "This county has always been interested in good government, and there never was a time when it has supported a better exemplar of it than the present Governor of the State. I have the pleasure of introducing him to you."

THE GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

Governor Roosevelt, after expressing his pleasure at being present, touched at once upon canal matters, saying:

In speaking at Watertown, I am speaking at the home of as honest and upright a public official as it has ever been my good fortune to be intimately associated with in executive matters—State Engineer Edward A. Bond. And as he is here, I am going to take this opportunity of saying a word to you about what has been one of the most puzzling problems I have had to face—that of the administration of the canals. I do not mean as to our future canal policy. I succeeded—thanks to the disinterested patriotism of five of the most prominent business men and experts in the State—in getting a commission which is soon to report as to our policy in the future in the whole canal business.

What I want to talk to you about is the administration of the canals as I found them and their administration as it is at the present moment. You all remember the very grave accusations about the canal management last year—accusations not merely of slackness, of inefficiency, of improper intrusion of politics into the management of the canals, but accusations of downright corruption in the grossest form. When I took office I looked carefully into the question and I found it had three sides. There was first of all a question as to whether the contractors had done their work in certain cases with such carelessness or with such indifference to the terms of the contract as to warrant our refusing to pay them. I became convinced that in certain instances at least this was true. Here the Controller, Mr. Morgan, had full power, and I think you know how well he has done his duty. Wherever there has been good reason to believe that a contractor did not perform his duty as it should have been performed he has refused to pay, and the Attorney General, for his part, has been exercising the most vigilant care to see that the interests of the State are thoroughly protected in the courts when the question is brought before them.

THE QUESTION OF CRIMINAL MISCONDUCT.

Secondly, there came the question as to whether or not any State officials, and in particular the then State Engineer and the Superintendent of Public Works, had been guilty of any criminal misconduct—whether there was any testimony against them which would warrant the attempt to secure their conviction for malfeasance in office before a court. This was, of course, the legal question. The only way in which their conviction could be secured was by employing the best counsel that could be anywhere procured—men to whose capacity was added zeal and entire integrity and impartiality, and who could be implicitly intrusted to attempt the prosecution, if there was warrant in law and right to attempt it, and to secure a conviction if it was possible.

I followed the somewhat unusual course of appointing two counsel, both from the ranks of the political foes. I wished not only to secure absolute impartiality and the absolute certainty that the interests of justice would be consulted, but I also wanted to remove the slightest chance of there resting a suspicion in the mind of any just man that anything had been con-

Continued on third page.

M'LEAN ON OHIO ISSUES.

GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN A STATE AFFAIR ONLY.

Cincinnati, Sept. 1.—"The Commercial Tribune" will to-morrow publish an interview with John R. McLean, in the course of which he said: "I am public property in a certain sense, and the people of Ohio have a right to know my views and purposes, as the candidate of the Democratic party for Governor. The convention made the platform, as it did the ticket, and it stands as the unanimous opinion of the 47,000 Democrats in Ohio who voted for Bryan."

"But they make silver the conspicuous and only issue?"

"No; you belong to a Republican paper; you want to make silver the only issue. There are many others. My position on the silver question is well known. 'The Enquirer' favored Bryan and the Chicago platform. This, however, is a State campaign, and State issues must not be overlooked. No questions are of greater interest to the people of this State than those which affect the business administration of their State, county and municipal affairs. These are issues which the bosses of the Republican party are so anxious to cover up. They want a campaign on National issues alone. We want one on all. We especially want a full, frank and free discussion of State, county and municipal affairs of government. Bear well in mind in this election we elect only State and county officers. We elect no Congressmen or other National officials. The Legislature to be elected does not elect a United States Senator.

"The administration of State affairs must be settled some time. Why not now? With no National officials to choose the people can safely discuss their home issues and pass intelligently on them, free from the glamour of National questions. It is the opportune time. The issue is a plain one and made plain in the platform. The city of Cincinnati and Hamilton County are in the clutches of bossism and ring rule. Other municipalities and counties are in the same condition. The Republican party is dominated, controlled and dictated to by bosses, whose brutal treatment of independent, self-respecting Republicans is not forgotten. The issue among Republicans is plain. They are confronted by Coxism and Hannaism. They want to free themselves from this yoke.

"The people feel in increased tax burdens and the reckless granting of franchises without their consent the iron heel of these bosses. They resent it, and want to free themselves from it. They know they can get no relief from the boss ridden Republican and machine nominees. They will seek and obtain relief and secure their defeat. They will feel safe to do it at an election such as the approaching one, where National officials are not to be selected. My position on such questions is well known. I have and always will oppose bosses, and the partial defeat of Coxism in my home county, largely through my efforts, is well known. I repeat, I will wage a relentless war against them and against State, municipal and county extravagance, no matter which party is the sponsor for the same.

"My election and that of a Democratic Legislature will insure an end to Hannaism and Coxism, the defeat of all measures loading burdens and the bond issues on our tax ridden people without the approval of the vote of the people, the prompt defeat of all measures granting valuable franchises for long periods of time without the full consent of the people who own them. [illegible] administration will be a business one. [illegible] it should be [illegible] to use it for personal preferment or as an adjunct to a National political policy. State affairs must be administered on State issues. National affairs on National issues. National issues are important, but not all important. They should and will be settled when officials in the National Government are to be voted for, and promptly so."

"But your platform declares against the war in the Philippines. Do you approve of that? Are you ready to oppose the Administration?"

"Yes. I indorse the platform heartily on this point. I am opposed to a needless war in the Philippine Islands. My record shows where I stand. During the war with Spain, while a war of humanity was being waged to carry the blessings of freedom to an oppressed people, daily through the columns of 'The Cincinnati Enquirer' I upheld the hands of the President and pleaded with the people to support the Administration, but when that war was over and peace was declared I, with my party and my paper, was opposed to paying twenty millions of dollars to purchase a foreign war, which is being waged against people whom we armed to fight Spain, and, having armed them against their Spanish sovereign we now propose to destroy them because they ask of us the same freedom that they have fought for a hundred years to obtain from Spain. The money of the hard working people of the United States has been used to bribe the Sultan of Sulu, thus helping him to maintain those twin relics of barbarism, slavery and polygamy, and all this is being done under the flag of the free. I am opposed to war being waged by politicians for plunder."

"There is much talk about your residence. What about it?"

"If I don't live in Ohio, where do I live? I was born here, educated here, began my business life here, have my interests here. Not a day has passed that I have not been in touch by wire with my paper and its readers. Do McKinley and Hanna live in Ohio? When the Legislature that Hanna secured by public patronage and other considerations to let him hold the office of Senator appointed an investigating committee, he and his chairman [illegible] fled from the State, and refused to accept a lawful summons. Are they citizens of Ohio? I am a citizen of Ohio, as they probably know now."

DR. FOLKMAR'S APPOINTMENT.

TO FILL THE CHAIR OF ANTHROPOLOGY IN THE NEW UNIVERSITY OF BRUSSELS.

Chicago, Sept. 1 (Special).—Dr. Folkmar, formerly lecturer in sociology at the University of Chicago, has been appointed professor of anthropology in the new University of Brussels. He has also received the degree of Doctor of Social Sciences from the same university. Since going abroad last year Professor and Mrs. Folkmar have been studying in the universities of Paris and Brussels, and they are now working at the British Museum. Dr. Folkmar is preparing a volume entitled "Applied Anthropology," and Mrs. Folkmar is preparing a work on "Education From an Anthropological Point of View." They expect to take part in the international Congresses at Paris in 1900.

"HINKY DINK'S" OPINION OF NEW-YORK.

THE ONLY "REAL HOT, SPORTY TOWN" IN THE COUNTRY.

Chicago, Sept. 1 (Special).—Alderman Michael Kenna ("Hinky Dink") of the First Ward has returned from a four weeks' outing on the Atlantic Coast. He visited New-York City and Philadelphia and saw all there was to be seen.

"There is only one real hot, sporty town in this country," said the Alderman to-day, "and that is New-York City. There is as much difference between New-York and Chicago when it comes to sport as there is between Chicago and Oberlin, Ohio. I took in New-York from the Bowery to High Bridge, and I saw things which we people in Chicago never dreamed of. Everybody there has got money to burn."

CONGO FREE STATE TROOPS WIN.

SHARP FIGHT WITH NATIVES, WHO LOSE A HUNDRED MEN.

Brussels, Sept. 1.—News has been received here of sharp fighting between the Congo Free State troops under Baron d'Hanis and the Batetla natives, near Sengoua. The natives were driven back after suffering the loss of one hundred men. The Congo troops lost twenty-five native soldiers. The natives were not followed, because they retreated over tracts devastated by famine and smallpox. The country is now reported to be quiet.

CONCERNED IN ATTACK ON EX-KING MILAN.

Belgrade, Sept. 1.—The preliminary inquiry into the attempt last July by Giura Knezevitz, a Bosnian, to assassinate ex-King Milan of Servia, was closed to-day.

Sixteen persons were liberated. Twenty-nine, including [illegible], Editor of the Radical organ "Odjek," were charged with high treason, and ten others were committed for trial on charge of lese-majesty.

COUNTERFEITERS AT NEW-ORLEANS.

New-Orleans, Sept. 1 (Special).—A gang of counterfeiters began operations in New-Orleans to-day and before nightfall several thousand dollars' worth of the paper had been unloaded on the city. Early in the day the bills began pouring into the local banks from the retail stores, and a single department store in its morning deposits sent in no less than twelve pieces of the queer money. The places worked were the large stores, the gang being eager for quick action on their money.

All the bills are the same—a five dollar Treasury note of the issue of 1886 and are of series A. It is the familiar note with the head of Calhoun and a family group by the artist Darley. On the bad bill there is only one serial letter "A" in place of two, and the signatures, in place of being Bruce and Roberts, as in the genuine notes, are those of Tillman and Morgan of series B and C.

TRANSVAAL PROPOSALS.

DISPATCHES MADE PUBLIC BY MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

HE WISHES THE CORRECT VERSION KNOWN—SUBJECTS FOR CAPE TOWN CONFERENCE.

London, Sept. 1.—Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, this evening issued the text of the Transvaal dispatches of August 19 and August 21, and of the reply of the Imperial Government on August 28. The publication is accompanied by a note emphasizing the advisability of making the correct version known, owing to the fact that an incorrect version has been published in Pretoria.

The Transvaal dispatch of August 19 contains the proposals regarding the franchise, which go on the assumption that Great Britain will agree that the present intervention does not constitute a precedent and will allow the suzerainty question to drop tacitly. The dispatch of August 21 makes the proposed concessions expressly conditional on Great Britain's undertaking not to interfere in the future affairs of the Transvaal, not to insist on a further assertion of the existence of suzerainty, and to agree to arbitration.

The reply of the Imperial Government, dated August 28, declares that Great Britain considers that the proposals put forward as alternative to those of July 31 assume the adoption in principle of a franchise which will not be hampered by conditions impairing its usefulness, and which will secure immediate representation.

With respect to intervention, the Imperial note says that the Government cannot divest themselves from their rights under the conventions, nor divest themselves of the obligations of a civilized Power to protect its subjects abroad from injustice.

The note closes by reminding the Transvaal that other matters exist which the grant of a political franchise will not settle, and which are not the proper subjects of arbitration. These, the note declares, it will be necessary to settle concurrently with the questions already under discussion, and they will form, with the question of arbitration, proper subjects for the proposed Cape Town conference.

The Pretoria version of the Imperial reply was that Mr. Chamberlain was unable to consider the Transvaal's proposals as an alternative to a Joint Commission of Inquiry.

VOLKSRAAD'S REPLY NOT READY.

Pretoria, Sept. 1.—The Volksraad has deferred the discussion of the correspondence exchanged between the Imperial and Transvaal governments until Monday, when a motion regarding the presence of British troops on the Transvaal border will be debated secretly.

Herr Fischer, the special envoy of the Orange Free State, has arrived here from Bloemfontein, and is consulting with the Government on the situation.

Last night's session of the Volksraad was short, as the reply to Great Britain was not ready.

Herr Fischer was present at the secret session of the Volksraad this evening, a circumstance that caused a great deal of curiosity. Large crowds gathered around the building, anxious to hear the latest news.

President Kruger remained with the Executive Council until a late hour, discussing the situation.

An influential section of the Afrikanders here telegraphed to-day to Herr Hofmeyr, leader of the Afrikander party in Cape Colony, to come to Pretoria immediately.

HOPE FOR PEACE, BUT READY TO FIGHT.

Cape Town, Sept. 1.—Reports received here from various outlying districts of the Transvaal describe them as being in a state of excitement. The burghers, it is said, are watching the developments keenly, but the majority of them hope for a peaceful solution of the crisis. There is a general exodus of British subjects from the large towns.

Orders have been issued to the commandants and field cornets to have themselves and the Burghers in readiness in the event of an outbreak of hostilities.

WAR MEASURES IN JOHANNESBURG.

Johannesburg, Sept. 1.—The town is preparing for the eventualities of war. The inmates of the Children's Home are going to Natal. The Town Council is providing a three months' supply of food for the men and animals connected with the scavenging department.

All the outgoing trains are crowded, and most of the prominent men have already left Johannesburg.

COLONEL MACDONALD SUMMONED.

London, Sept. 1.—Colonel Hector Archibald Macdonald, the Omdurman hero, has been urgently summoned to report at the War Office. He expects to go to Cape Colony immediately.

Colonel Hector Archibald Macdonald, of the Royal Fusiliers, has risen from the ranks since 1870. He made his name conspicuous for repeated acts of bravery while serving as a private in the Afghan War. He obtained his commission at the age of twenty-seven, eight years from the date of his enlistment. He has already served in the Transvaal, having been captured in 1881, after a fierce fight, at Majuba Hill. His most recent services were at Omdurman, where he commanded a Soudanese regiment. His distinguished services in the Soudan War were only the last of a long series which began with the expedition to Cabul with Sir Frederick Roberts and included the Nile Expedition for the relief of General Gordon. Until May of the present year he has since 1880 seldom been out of Africa. He knows Arabic so thoroughly that it has almost given an accent to his English. He is a Highlander, and on his return home the combined Highland associations in London gave him a sword of solid gold, inlaid with rubies and diamonds.

SIX HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

FLOODING OF A COPPER MINE REPORTED FROM YOKOHAMA.

Yokohama, Sept. 1.—Six hundred lives have been lost by the flooding of a copper mine at Besshi, island of Shikoku.

THE KAISER TO HIS GUARDS.

HOPES THEY WILL DISTINGUISH THEMSELVES IN PEACEFUL WORKS AND ON THE BATTLEFIELD IF NECESSARY.

Berlin, Sept. 1.—At the review of the Imperial Guard to-day Emperor William delivered a speech at the Royal Schloss in the course of which he said he felt it incumbent on him, at the close of the nineteenth century, to express his thanks to the Guard and his hope that in the new century also they would distinguish themselves by deserving efforts in works of peace, and if necessary on the battlefield.

"Thus," said the Emperor, "both officers and men will be worthy to look on the quiet abodes of both my predecessors, especially the great old Emperor."

NINE DROWNED IN A COLLISION.

Amsterdam, Sept. 1.—In a collision last night between two river steamers on the North Sea Canal one of the vessels sank, and nine persons, including two women, were drowned.

G. A. R. NATIONAL ENCAMPMENT, PHILADELPHIA.

Upon occasion G. A. R. National Encampment, Pennsylvania Railroad announces round trip rate from New-York $4 [illegible]. Tickets on sale September 2 to 7, good to return September 12, or by deposit of ticket and payment of 50 cents, good until September 30. Trains every hour during the day and at midnight.—Advt.

SIR THOMAS LIPTON HERE.

THE SHAMROCK'S OWNER ARRIVES ON THE CAMPANIA.

HAS NO FEAR OF CROWDING FROM EXCURSION BOATS AND EXPRESSES ADMIRATION FOR THE TRUE SPORTSMANSHIP OF AMERICAN YACHTSMEN.

Sir Thomas Lipton reached here last night on the Cunard liner Campania. One boatload of friends and another of reporters went down the Bay to meet him. When they swarmed up the side of the steamship and down into the main saloon they found the titled sportsman, tall, ruddy and jolly, ready to meet them half way, whether in the exchange of compliments or the gathering of news, for Sir Thomas, besides having a ready Irish tongue and a nimble wit, knows how to ask questions as well as how to answer them. He said he had had a splendid voyage, and chuckled as he added that nearly all the Americans on board had been rank Columbia partisans when they sailed, but before America was sighted had all become enthusiastic backers of the Shamrock, at least so they had told him.

One of the first questions Sir Thomas asked was how the betting on the international contest for the America's Cup stood. When told that it was about 100 to 75 on the Columbia he studied a while and ran his fingers through his grizzled hair. Then he said: "I never bet, never laid a wager in my life, but if I were betting I should think it only fair that the Columbia's backers should concede some odds to the Shamrock, considering that the Cup has remained here so long. But I know that friends of mine at home, hearing that they could get heavy odds here by betting on the Shamrock, have sent their money across and could get nothing better than even money. They had to be content with that, and placed their money accordingly, because they could not do better."

NOT THINKING OF THE COST.

Sir Thomas was asked if it were true, as reported, that the Shamrock and the preparations for her races had already cost him about £100,000, and he replied vigorously that he did not intend to think about, much less discuss, the expense of the contest. He had taken it up for love of sport only, and he did not care what it might cost. "We feel," he said, "that it is a very great task we have undertaken to wrest the Cup from the hands of American yachtsmen, and I shall devote myself earnestly to the task. I have thrown all my business cares aside, as well as ordinary social duties. I shall attend no functions in America, and shall not even call on my closest friends here until after the races are over. We have to fight against talent and skill of the first order. Our rivals will do the very best they can to hold the Cup, and we will have to do the very best we can to win it, so that if we fail no one can blame us.

"Therefore I will spend most of my time with the Shamrock till the contests are over, and I will be on her in every race which she sails. Mr. Fife is not only her designer, but will be in complete control of her during the contests. Of course, but while I cannot design or skipper a boat, I will be there all the time, giving her my closest attention and painstaking care, so that she may do herself credit. Who will hold her tiller in the races I cannot say. Mr. Fife will decide that."

Being asked if he anticipated much annoyance from the crowding of excursion steamers, Sir Thomas made an expressive gesture, and replied: "It makes me mad when I hear so much stress laid on this steamer trouble, just as if such things were unknown outside of America. We have precisely the same trouble in our races at home. I know, of course, that this habit of excursion steamer captains is a bad business, but I say unhesitatingly that it never prevented any English boat from winning the America's Cup. I feel that I will get fair play in this matter, for my opponents are true sportsmen, and the American public contains a large percentage of sportsmen. I have built the best yacht that England has ever produced, and the expense of it I have not considered. The Shamrock has cost far more than the Valkyrie did, but I will not say how much.

"I dare say," added Sir Thomas, jokingly, "that if I run short of dollars here my friend J. Pierpont Morgan would lend me a few to help me out. If one is thinking of winning the America's Cup, one would better stay at home than begin to count the cost, for he might feel sure that the Americans would spend $5 to his $1 anyway."

WOULD NOT CHANGE THE COURSE.

Recurring again to the excursion steamer nuisance, Sir Thomas added:

"The New-York Yacht Club courteously asked me if I would like the course changed to some other locality, where the crowding would not be so likely to occur, but I cabled back that I would not race except over the same course where the other races had been lost and won. I am going to fight for that cup as hard as I can, but I value the good feeling and goodwill of the sportsmen of America far more than any cup or trophy that was ever raced for. The best boat, I say, has always won in these contests, and if the nearest excursion steamer had been fifty miles away the result would have been the same. Let them all come. I consider it a compliment that the people want to come. I know the captains will give me fair play."

Sir Thomas asked anxiously what the public thought of the Shamrock, now that they had seen her. He said, of course they ought not to expect her to look very attractive in her ocean going rig, but rather thought they could not help but like her when they see her in racing trim. He added, with a laugh, that he had heard so many reports that she had arrived in a leaky condition that he was wondering if she would be afloat at all when he arrived. He declined to give any details of his yacht's construction, saying that Mr. Fife controlled what he called the "personal business," alluding to the secrecy maintained about the lines and dimensions of the racer. Sir Thomas said he did not think it churlish on his part to keep these secrets, inasmuch as the same mystery was maintained about the Columbia's dimensions. He said he would very much like to see the Columbia in some of her trial spins, and added that perhaps J. Pierpont Morgan would afford him the opportunity.

Being asked if he were confident of winning, Sir Thomas replied, "I have never said I was confident of winning," and he put so strong an emphasis on the word "said" that it conveyed the unmistakable impression that he cherishes that idea, even if he does not express it.

Edward A. Sumner, a lawyer, of No. 141 Broadway, who took an active part in the distribution of the $10,000 which Sir Thomas Lipton gave for the benefit of American soldiers and sailors who were wounded in the Spanish war, headed a delegation of friends and admirers of Sir Thomas, who went down the Bay to meet him on the Dock Department steamer State of New-York. Among those in the party was Colonel George Curtis Treadwell, Gov-

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PRESIDENT LEAVES CANTON.

HE STARTS ON THE WAY BACK TO WASHINGTON—TO GO TO PHILADELPHIA NEXT WEEK.

Canton, Ohio, Sept. 1.—To an accompaniment of enthusiastic cheers from the crowd that thronged the station platform, the special train bearing President and Mrs. McKinley steamed out of Canton at 9 o'clock to-night. The President from the rear platform bowed his acknowledgments for the kindly demonstration. The train goes direct to Washington over the Pennsylvania lines, and is due to arrive at 1 p. m. on Saturday.

The President assured his friends here that he had had a really restful visit, and that he had thoroughly enjoyed the brief sojourn at his old home and the intercourse with his old neighbors. Dr. Rixey expressed his belief that Mrs. McKinley is steadily recovering from her indisposition of a month or so, although her state of health while here was such that she could see only a few persons. While in Pittsburg she received such a shock from the continuous firing of a cannon at the side of the car as to give her a setback for the time being. She was able this afternoon, however, to take a ride about the city along her favorite drives, being accompanied by the President and her niece, Miss Mary Barber. In the morning the President left the Barber home unattended and leisurely sauntered up and across Market-st. to the McKinley block. The door to one of the offices in the block still bears the inscription, "William McKinley, Attorney at Law."

He entered several of the offices and met and chatted with the tenants of his building and the many other friends he chanced to meet. This engaged him about an hour. Later, accompanied by Secretary Cortelyou and Dr. Rixey, the President went to the old home in North Market-st., his first home in Canton, and the one he recently purchased. The trip was for the purpose of giving his Washington friends a view of the home and to inspect the property with reference to possible improvements when he takes formal possession on November 1. It is not supposed that any definite plans for the property have yet been determined upon.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Word was received to-day at the White House from Canton that the President and party would arrive in Washington at 1 o'clock to-morrow afternoon. It is expected that the President will go away again on either Monday or Tuesday next for Philadelphia, to take part in the Grand Army Encampment.

FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

BELATED APPEARANCE OF THE YELLOW SCOURGE.

ONE DEATH RESULTS—TOO LATE NOW TO FEAR A SPREAD OF THE CONTAGION.

New-Orleans, Sept. 1 (Special).—Yellow fever has appeared in New-Orleans, and notice of quarantine has already been served by the city of Mobile and State of Texas. The case is that of a young man who had been ill for some time with blood poisoning, and the fever was so complicated with the other disease that the experts from Mississippi, Alabama and Louisiana were unable to agree on a diagnosis. Death followed, however, and an autopsy revealed the well established results of yellow fever.

One other case has been suspicious, but it is believed that the appearance of the disease so late in the season will result in no further spread. It is true that in 1897 the first cases in New-Orleans were nearly as late as the present year, but then in a single day several hundred persons from the highly infected city of Ocean Springs came into the city and spread the infection.

BROUGHT YELLOW FEVER FROM CUBA.

UNKNOWN MAN DIES FROM THE SCOURGE IN INDIANA—PASSED THROUGH NEW-YORK.

Indianapolis, Sept. 1 (Special).—The State Board of Health received a report of a death from yellow fever from the health officials of Knox County to-day. The report did not give the name of the man. He recently arrived from Cuba. He was sick when he reached New-York, but, it is said, was passed at Quarantine.

Immediately on his arrival at Sanborn his condition became worse. He developed all the symptoms of yellow fever. Dr. Kellinger, the attending physician, diagnosed the case as yellow fever. He called in all the other physicians in the town, and they agreed with him. The man died this morning, and was immediately buried. The house has been fumigated, and all those who came into contact with the sufferer have been ordered into quarantine for [illegible] days. The action of the local health authorities has been approved by the State Board.

Secretary Hurty says the conditions are favorable to a spread of yellow fever, but he believes the precautions taken by the local health authorities are sufficient to check the disease.

YELLOW FEVER AT KEY WEST.

Washington, Sept. 1.—General Frank, commanding the Department of the Gulf, has telegraphed to the War Department that four cases of yellow fever have appeared at Key West, and asked instructions. In reply General Miles sent telegraphic instructions directing the removal of the garrison at Key West to such point as General Frank may deem best, but suggesting Fort McPherson on account of the ample quarters at that post. The garrison at Key West is composed of Batteries B and N, 1st Artillery.

The acting assistant surgeon at Key West has also reported to General Sternberg that four cases of yellow fever have appeared in the town. There are no cases among the troops.

THE LAST CASE AT HAMPTON DISCHARGED.

Washington, Sept. 1.—All the yellow fever patients at the Soldiers' Home at Hampton, Va., are now well, Surgeon Vickery reporting to Surgeon General Wyman that the last case had been discharged from the hospital to-day. The hospital has been emptied of patients of all classes, and is being thoroughly disinfected. As a precautionary measure guards are still kept around the Home.

WANT GEORGIA TROOPS TO RETURN.

Atlanta, Ga., Sept. 1.—In view of the yellow fever at Key West, where Batteries B and N, of the 1st Artillery are stationed, and the probability that they will be removed to Fort McPherson, Mayor Woodward of this city to-day addressed a communication to Lieutenant Lyon, who is commanding the Department of the Gulf, General Frank being in New-York, asking him to order the batteries here. Lieutenant Lyon believes that Fort McPherson is the best post in the Department for the batteries, not only on account of health, but because of the accommodations which are afforded at the post. The 29th Regiment, which is now there, is fully recruited and probably will be moved before the batteries arrive.

ALGER WILL NOT RUN FOR MAYOR.

WOULD NOT ACCEPT THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION IN DETROIT—SILENT AS TO THE SENATORSHIP.

Detroit, Sept. 1.—General R. A. Alger, ex-Secretary of War, responding to-day to an inquiry as to whether he would be willing to accept the Republican nomination for Mayor of Detroit this fall, said: "It would unquestionably be a great honor for any one to be Mayor of Detroit. However, I positively would not think of it. I would not think of taking a nomination for Mayor any more than I could think of taking a nomination for Governor."

As to other political matters, including his own candidacy for Senator, the General declined to talk.

STRONG ORDERED TO HIS REGIMENT.

Among the Army orders issued yesterday was one affecting Major Putnam Bradlee Strong, son of ex-Mayor Strong. Major Strong is at home on a leave of absence from the war in the Philippines. The order read: "Major Putnam B. Strong, 43d Infantry, will join his regiment at Fort Niagara, N. Y. He is honorably discharged as major and assistant adjutant general of volunteers only."

A GOOD DAY FOR DREYFUS.

WEIGHT OF EVIDENCE IN THE PRISONER'S FAVOR.

TESTIMONY OF A WITNESS FOR THE PROSECUTION IMPEACHED—BERTILLON SNUBBED—M. CAVAIGNAC IN RENNES.

Rennes, Sept. 1.—This was a satisfactory day for Dreyfus. The Beaurepaire witness, Germain, who was to prove that Dreyfus attended the Alsatian manœuvres, found his statements denied by a reputable witness, while Germain himself, it was proved, had been twice convicted of swindling.

This was the only testimony against Dreyfus, the remainder of the depositions being in his favor, several of them being weighty, as in the case of Captain Carvalho, General Sebert and Major Hartmann, their evidence going to show that particulars of the Firing Manual, of the "120 gun" and the hydro-pneumatic brake were almost matters of common knowledge among the officers, and that the contention that Dreyfus, from his special position on the staff and peculiar movements, could alone be acquainted with them has no solid basis.

This was the sum of to-day's proceedings, which were not marked by any incident of unusual interest, the Roget-Bruyère episode being the only matter which attracted special attention.

M. Bertillon was severely snubbed by the presiding officer when he wished to reply to General Sebert, who had condemned his system as fantastic.

As soon as General Sebert had finished his testimony M. Bertillon asked to be allowed to speak, but Colonel Jouaust quickly turned to the usher and said: "Bring in the next witness," whereupon M. Bertillon, extremely annoyed, returned to his seat.

M. Godefroy Cavaignac, ex-Minister of War, returned to Rennes this evening. There is much speculation respecting the motive for his reappearance here. The general conjecture is that it implies a fresh shuffling of the cards of the prosecution.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.

EVIDENCE TO SHOW THAT DREYFUS COULD NOT HAVE BEEN THE AUTHOR OF THE BORDEREAU.

Rennes, Sept. 1.—Immediately after the opening of the Dreyfus court martial to-day the president of the court, Colonel Jouaust, aroused the interest of the audience by remarking: "Maître Labori the other day asked that information be obtained regarding the character of a certain witness. I would not have acceded if the witness had not expressed a similar desire. Information which has now reached me will be read."

The clerk of the court accordingly read a report regarding M. Du Breuil, the Parisian friend of M. De Beaurepaire, who testified on August 23 that Dreyfus met a German attaché at the house of a mutual friend named Bodson, and whose cross examination reflected severely on the prisoner's reputation. The report was to the effect that M. Du Breuil never was a horse dealer, as asserted by M. Labori, and that the character of the witness was most respectable, he being held in general esteem.

A groom named Germain then deposed to seeing Dreyfus at the German Army manœuvres in Alsace. Colonel Jouaust questioned Dreyfus on this point. The general effect of the testimony of these two witnesses was rather unfavorable to the prisoner. Germain declared that he saddled a horse for Dreyfus to follow the manœuvres, and he said that Major D'Infreville accompanied Dreyfus riding, adding that the Major told the witness the name of his companion.

Colonel Jouaust questioned Dreyfus, and, although he did not confound the prisoner in any way, Dreyfus made a weak reply, declaring that he could not remember whether he hired horses of Germain's employer or not.

WITNESSES FOR DREYFUS.

The next few witnesses, however, gave strong testimony in favor of Dreyfus. Germain's employer, a man named Kuhlman, declared that all Germain had said was untrue, and Major D'Infreville declared that he never knew Dreyfus.

Captain Le Monnier, who was a probationer on the Headquarters Staff at the same time as Dreyfus, deposed that the prisoner told him that he was well acquainted with a certain German position, because he had followed the Alsatian manœuvres.

Dreyfus replied that Captain Le Monnier must have mixed up his remarks. He was acquainted with that part of Alsace, because he had spent his youth there, and not because he was present at the manœuvres of the German Army there.

A witness named Villon then told a tale of how he overheard a conversation in a Berlin café between two German officers in which a remark was made that mobilization plans were expected from Dreyfus. The café, however, has since disappeared, and there are no means of verifying Villon's story.

Two or three witnesses, in support of Dreyfus on artillery questions, were next heard, and Commissary Fischer testified that he was charged to investigate the leakage of documents at the Gunnery School at Bourges, and found nothing to incriminate Dreyfus.

Lieutenant Bernheim testified that he lent Esterhazy documents dealing with artillery, and was unable to get them back, and Artillery Lieutenant Bruyère, who attended a gunnery course at Chalons, testified that it was easy for an outsider to obtain particulars about the guns. He said that he himself had on one occasion lent his firing manual to an infantry officer.

General Roget asked to be confronted with the witness, and said that the latter wrote M. Cavaignac, then Minister of War, a violent letter of resignation, in which he declared that it was a dishonor to serve in the French Army.

This declaration caused a scene, for Lieutenant Bruyère, turning to General Roget, cried: "I protest against General Roget's words. I affirm that I never said any such thing."

GENERAL ROGET BACKS DOWN.

General Roget then backed down, saying: "Well, that was the general sense of the letter." A roar of disgust came from the audience at this apparent underhandedness on the part of the General, and Lieutenant Bruyère again emphatically declared that General Roget was wrong.

Maître Labori, leading counsel for the defence, and Colonel Jouaust agreed that the letter should be obtained from the Ministry of War and read in court. The Lieutenant expressed satisfaction at this step, while the General returned to his seat with less buoyancy than he left it.

The next witness, Captain Carvalho, a young artillery officer, proved an excellent reinforcement for Dreyfus. He gave his testimony clearly