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CUBAN QUESTION

Gets a Fresh Start in the United States Senate.

THREE MEASURES OFFERED,

Differing Materially as to Methods, for the Relief of the Insurgents—Belligerency Amendment to Diplomatic Bill Presented by Senator Allen—Cannon's Ultimatum to Spain, Calling on That Country to Recognize the Independence of Cuba—Senator Mason's Long Exordium Winds Up With a Demand for a Cessation of War on the Stricken Island.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Three propositions, differing materially as to methods, were presented to the senate to-day for the relief of the Cuban insurgents. Mr. Allen, (Nebraska), offered as an amendment to the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill a resolution recognizing the belligerency of the insurgents, and said that he hoped thus to afford the senate an opportunity to vote on that proposition.

Mr. Cannon, (Utah), offered a resolution urging the President to notify the Kingdom of Spain that if it did not recognize the independence of the Cuban republic before March 4, 1898, the United States would recognize the belligerency of the Cubans and within ninety days thereafter would assert the independence of the Cuban republic.

Mr. Mason, (Illinois), kept the Cuban ball rolling by offering another resolution, giving notice that he would to-morrow at the conclusion of Mr. Cannon's remarks address the senate upon the resolutions, as follows:

Whereas, The war between Spain and the insurgents of Cuba has continued until all Christendom is shocked by its barbarities. Pretended autonomy has been offered by Spain and refused by the Cubans in arms. The Spaniards, as a war measure burned the homes and drove the women and children (since known as concentradoes) into fortified towns, where some of them have been starved; others have been murdered, and women and children have been debauched and treated beyond the power of language to describe. Daughters of insurgent soldiers have been sold into houses of infamy, and boys of tender years have been shot as spies, under the form of civilized war. American citizens have been driven into the towns and refused an opportunity to work and left to starve, as a part of the Spanish war measure, until we were compelled to take, by appropriating funds of the people of the United States, large sums of money to feed and clothe our citizens, and to return them to our country and now has the Spanish war measure of concentration continued so far that the concentradoes are unfed and starving, naked and filthy insomuch that disease and death is among them and has spread into our own country. Hundreds of thousands have perished in this way and by this means. The unholy work of extermination goes on, the slaughter of innocents and noncombatants goes on, the flag of truce has been abandoned and extermination or independence of the insurgents must be the final outcome. The people of the United States are sending money, food and clothing to Cuba to aid the dying Cubans which ought to be furnished by Spain, for the reason that the concentradoes are the legitimate wards of Spain, having been put in their present starving condition as a Spanish war measure and their care would devolve upon Spain and would so be regarded by every civilized nation in the world. Under the present charity seeking of the administration charitably disposed citizens of the United States cannot contribute money, medicine, food or clothing to the insurgent in the field or hospital, and should any attempt be made to do so, it would be captured and prevented by order of the United States.

All parties declared before the last election in favor of the independence of Cuba, and the Republican party particularly emphasized its opinion.

The people of the United States do not seek to acquire title to Cuba, nor do they seek to gain advantage in any way directly or indirectly of any nation by reason of this barbarism called war. They do not complain of our loss of trade with Cuba and have patiently borne the assault on the health of the people by the filth of Spanish rule in Cuba. They seek no redress for loss of business or health or money. They have patiently waited not wishing (even indirectly) to interfere with the affairs of other nations, until the stench on our very borders has passed endurance and the barbarous situation in Cuba has become a stain upon our continent, and a blot upon our Christian civilization. The people of the United States demanding no personal profit, having no fear and seeking no favor, clear and conscious as to the justice of our position, do in the presence of the civilized nations of the world and in the name of justice and liberty demand that the so-called war in Cuba must cease."

SENSATIONAL LETTER

Said to Have Been Written by Spanish Minister Defaming President McKinley. Denies Authorship.

NEW YORK, Feb. 8.—The Press to-morrow will say that representatives of the Cuban junta yesterday gave out copies of a letter signed "Enrique Dupuy de Lome," who is minister of Spain at Washington, and addressed to Jose Canalejas, who went to Cuba last September as Premier Sagasta's personal representative. In this letter the Spanish minister refers to President McKinley as "weak and catering to the rabble," and as a "low politician, who desires to stand well with the jingoes of his party."

The Washington correspondent of the Press says that when a copy of the letter was shown to Minister de Lome, he promptly pronounced it a forgery. He also says that an official of the state department, discussing the matter said: "De Lome did not write the letter. The Cuban junta has been imposed upon by somebody."

On the other hand, Horatio L. Rubens, counsel for the Cuban junta, says: "We know absolutely that this letter is genuine. A man risked his life to obtain it. We do not hesitate to acknowledge that it was stolen from Canalejas. It was written on the paper of the legation. The handwriting is De Lome's and the signature is his. He may deny it until he is black in the face, but it is genuine and everybody who has seen it knows that it is. The man who stole it abstracted it from the envelope and left the latter. If he had attempted to steal the envelope, or had stolen the envelope, he never would have gotten away with the letter."

Mr. Rubens was asked about the translation, and if there was not some danger that it might be wrong. He replied: "No; the translation was made in the office by men who thoroughly understand both languages, and it is as near correct as a translation can be."

"Where is the letter now?" was asked.

"That I decline to answer."

Merely Speculative.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—It is said at the state department that all attempts to state the nature of the Spanish reply to Minister Woodford's note of last December, at least so far as correspondents on this side of the Atlantic are concerned, are purely speculative, and must be so of necessity for the reason that up to this time the department itself does not know even the substance of the reply. This disposes of the stories that have appeared to the effect that the administration has been deeply stirred up by cablegrams from Mr. Woodford relative to the Spanish answer. Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish minister called at the state department to-day and spent some time in consultation with Mr. Kasson, the special plenipotentiary, talking over the proposed reciprocity treaties to be arranged between the United States and Spain. It is said that the progress made so far is encouraging to both parties.

No Irony Allowed.

HAVANA, Feb. 8.—General Pando met at noon to-day the editors of the local newspapers and issued instructions prohibiting them to write, directly or indirectly, or in an ironical vein, in disparagement of the efforts being made to secure peace or in an attack upon autonomy. The manifesto prohibits also the writing of "anything disagreeable to friendly nations," and concludes with a declaration that any newspapers failing to comply with these instructions will be suppressed.

UNUSUAL CLAIM

For Pension, but One That is Entirely Deserving—Bill Introduced in House by Representative Dovener.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—Representative Dovener has introduced bills as follows: To pension Rachel E. Newell, of Chapel, West Virginia, at the rate of $12 per month; to pension Andrew Carr, of Tanners, West Virginia, $12 per month; to pension F. M. Davidson, Morgansville, W. Va., $15 per month, and to pension Abner Robinson, of Sardis, Ohio, at the rate aof $12 per month.

The last named case is one somewhat out of the order of pension claims. Robinson, who is now well advanced in years, enlisted in Captain William Hall's company, of West Virginia State Guards. It was before the formation of the state, and at a time when there seemed to be no legal authority to tender the services of Virginia troops to the general government.

Governor Pierpont was appealed to for authority to muster the company, and he in turn wrote General Simon Cameron, stating that he (Pierpont) was at the head of the re-organized government of Virginia, and desiring to know if his commission to officers and acceptance of musters would be recognized by the general government. General Cameron replied in the affirmative, and directed him to commission the officers of the company in which the claimant, Robinson, was enlisted. The governor did so, and Captain Hall's company was afterwards in active service within the limits of what is now West Virginia, participating in a number of engagements. Among the other battles in which the company was engaged was that with General William E. Jones, at Fairmont.

For some reason there was no other enlistment than that in the service of the state, although the papers on file show the approval of the secretary of war of the muster of the command. There having been no discharge in form from the United States service those disabled are not pensionable under the general law, and Mr. Dovener has therefore introduced a bill for a special pension in the Robinson case.

Mr. Dovener has also introduced petitions from J. W. Coffman and twenty-three others, and F. E. Davis and others, of Cherry Camp, for amendment to the immigration laws.

MR. DAYTON'S BILL

Creating two West Virginia Judicial Districts Goes to Special Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—The judiciary committee of the house to-day referred Mr. Dayton's bill to create two judicial districts in West Virginia to a special committee of five, of which General Henderson is chairman, to consider it in detail and report at a future meeting. This was not done because of any antagonism to the measure.

Representative Dearmond, a member of the sub-committee, which reported the measure favorably, said to-night, that because of the number of bills of similar import which the committee had under consideration it seemed to be a more expeditious method of disposal to have them all considered together. The report of the sub-committee, he said, which was favorable to the West Virginia bill, went with it to the special committee. He knew of no opposition to the measure so far, which would change the present views of the committee.

Postmasters and Pensions.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—West Virginia postmasters of the fourth class have been appointed as follows:

Broomfield, Marion county, B. J. Toothman; Eagle Mills, Doddridge county, William Benninger; North Mountain, Berkeley county, E. D. Lochbaum. B. T. Kent has been appointed postmaster at Brave, Greene county, Pennsylvania.

Pension certificates have been issued to West Virginia applicants as follows:

Original—Obadiah Hager, deceased, Mud, $24 per month; Warren N. Ingersoll, Wheeling, $6 per month.

Increase—John D. Bracy, Point Pleasant, $10 to $17.

Widows—Chloe Hager, Mud, $12; Matilda J. Burk, Hartford, $8 per month.

Certificate of original pension has been issued to Collin W. Lindley, Zollarsville, Washington county, Pa., $6 per month.

West Virginia Personals.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—Representative Dayton is at Annapolis to-night, with a large party, the guest of Governor Lowndes.

Senator Elkins expects to leave to-morrow for a business trip to New York.

"VEILED MYSTERY."

Promoter Grable Talks of His Various Schemes.

SCORES PRESIDENT WILLIAMS

Of the Chemical National Bank, of New York City—Says the Whole Trouble Was Precipitated by His Hasty Action. Claims the "Little Flyer" the President Took With His Enterprises Paid Him Back in Dividends Three-fourths of the Capital He Placed in Them—Is Resting in Omaha to "Recruit His Nerve Forces."

OMAHA, Neb., Feb. 8.—Francis C. Grable, promoter, arrived in Omaha from St. Louis to-day, and immediately went to the home of his local representative, M. L. Parrotte. After repeated refusals, Mr. Grable consented to talk of the present condition of his various enterprises. Mr. Grable looks as though he had undergone a severe mental strain.

"I have little to state to the public at present, other than what has already been said. I think the newspapers have misrepresented me in many things, although I do not know that it was intentional. I can only say now that I organized all the companies in which I was identified upon a logical basis, and that there is no reason why they will not ultimately prove paying investments. I have received many kind letters from friends in this city and in the Black Hills country who still express their confidence in me, and with their assistance, I hope to once more regain my former position.

"The whole trouble was precipitated by the action of President Williams, of the Chemical National Bank, of New York, in demanding the resignation of Cashier Quinlan. The various companies with which I was connected were in good condition, although it is through carrying a large indebtedness, and they were in no way dissimilar to thousands of other projects which are at the present day backed by large eastern capital. To show you that President Williams' action was unwarranted, I had a consultation with him a few days previous to the resignation of Cashier Quinlan, and told him that I had already $180,000 on hand with which to pay the indebtedness of our companies to the bank and with a few weeks more I could easily raise the rest of the amount. He was aware of the fact that I had paid off a note of $190,000, which had been due the bank upon a former occasion, and he had no right to doubt my ability or honesty to do so in the present instance. If President Williams had withheld action in the matter for a fortnight, his bank would have received every dollar that was due from the Edgemont companies.

"As additional proof that President Williams did not act in good faith, either with Cashier Quinlan or myself, I will merely state that the 'little flyer' he speaks of investing in connection with the Edgemont enterprises, paid him back in dividends three-fourths of the capital he placed in them.

"In summing up the work of western developing in which I have been engaged during the past seven years, I find that the original Edgemont town site company, capitalized at $175,000, has paid back to its stockholders in dividends nearly three-fourths of the money invested. This was accomplished in the face of hard times, so it would appear from this that the so-called 'schemes' must be of some producing value. The Union Hill Smelting property, together with that built at Galena, costing in the aggregate nearly $200,000, I regard as a good investment. The mines from which these plants receive their ore are among the richest in the state, and are not second to even the famous Homestake. There has been up until lately three hundred men employed in these plants and in the mines at an expenditure of nearly $1,000 per day. I think work will again very shortly be resumed.

"In organizing the various companies for the development of the Edgemont region I floated the bonds of the Edgemont town site company, the Edgemont irrigation company, the Edgemont stone company and the Union Hill mining and smelting company. Each of these was dove-tailed into the other, so that all would support the one which preceded it. When the crash came, it paralyzed each and every one of them."

Mr. Grable says he will remain in this city for several days to recruit his nerve forces, and then visit Edgemont, returning east later to replace Edgemont investments upon a solid financial footing.

THE AMERICAN FLAG

And United States Army Uniform Stand Off a Mob.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—E. Howard Wells, the special courier, who brought out Captain Ray's dispatches from the Yukon, reached Washington this evening. He did not bring the full copy of the dispatches, these having been expressed by General Merriam from Seattle. Speaking to an Associated Press reporter, Mr. Wells said:

"I cannot properly say anything as to Captain Ray's report, but I can say that I left him in a rather critical position, and the sooner the government gets support in to him the better. Captain Ray had only one man with him, Lieut. Richardson. They reached Yukon somewhat ahead of a mob of between eighty and one hundred of the toughest men that could be picked out of Dawson, and when I left the captain he was standing off this mob from the provision caches largely by virtue of a small American flag and his own magnificent nerve.

When the food panic struck Dawson, this mob of toughs left for Fort Yukon, knowing that the Weare company and the Alaska Commercial Company each had a cache of provisions there. The Dawson men intended to appropriate these supplies and let the rest of the camp shift for itself. Captain Ray learned of this, and he posted himself at one cache while Lieut. Richardson guarded the other. They were in uniform, and each of them had a small American flag. The mob tackled the captain first, and ordered him to give up. He refused, and for a time it looked as though there would be shooting, but between his uniform and his flag the crowd was overawed.

"As to provisions, the people will need the government relief by the time it reaches them, but there is no reason it should not get in all right. I came out by the White Pass, and the road is good, though the Dyea trail has recently been buried by a big snow slide.

"One thing that cannot be too strongly impressed on those who contemplate joining the spring rush. Major Walsh, the Canadian commissioner, will allow no man in over Canadian soil who does not bring 1,000 pounds of provisions.

TROOPS FOR ALASKA.

Lawless Elements in Gold Fields Likely to Raise Trouble.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 8.—At the cabinet meeting to-day it was decided to send two companies of troops to Dyea and Skaguay, Alaska, immediately, for the purpose of preserving order and protecting life and property. Advices to the government state that the rush to the gold fields has attracted hundreds of the lawless element, and that troops are necessary at once to prevent trouble.

In accordance with the cabinet decision to take steps to protect life and property at the Alaskan seaports, the war department this afternoon framed and forwarded the following instructions to General Merriam, at Vancouver barracks, Washington.

"Make all necessary arrangements to send the regimental headquarter's band, two companies of the Fourteenth Infantry to Dyea, and two companies of the same regiment to Skaguay Alaska, prepared to stay at least through the coming summer season, some suitable and temporary quarters to be arranged for the troops. Further instructions will be sent later, and the troops will go as early as proper arrangements can be made. Report the time the troops will be ready to start."

OTAWA, Feb. 8. — There appears to have been a misunderstanding relative to United States troops accompanying the Yukon relief expedition over the Canadian border. In reply to a query in the house of commons on the subject, Hon. Clifford Sifton, minister of the interior, said: "The question of the accompanying of this expedition by United States troops has been the subject of negotiations between the two governments. United States troops under arms will not accompany the expedition over the Canadian teritory. The question of whether United States troops shall be allowed to be sent over Canadian territory, not under arms, for the purpose of more expeditiously reaching American territory, on the other side of the 141st meridian, is now under consideration.

UNIQUE CHARACTER

In the Baptist Church—Death of Rev. Enoch Rector, of Wood County.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

PARKERSBURG, W. V., Feb. 8.—Rev. Enoch Rector, aged ninety-four years, father of Hon. Ransom Rector, president of the Wood county court, and the oldest Baptist preacher in the state, died to-day at his home at Mineral Wells. He preached up till two years ago. He was an extremely strict Christian. He was married twice, and was the father of eleven children. He never contracted about his salary with any church he served, but depended upon his farm and the contributions of his parishioners.

During the fifty-four years of his active service as a minister Rev. Rector preached nearly 10,000 sermons; baptized 1,200 persons; married 650 couples, and attended 550 funerals. During his career as a preacher the entire amount received by him for preaching, marriage fees and as presents was only $6,302. His donations were many and generous, including donations to church colleges and to the church building fund, amounting to $5,775.

To Rector College, which he founded, and which was named for him, he gave $4,500. He was very popular throughout Wood and Wirt counties, and is known to have over sixty namesakes.

Will Stir up Directors.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Feb. 8.—A committee of the chamber of commerce left here this morning for Charleston to confer with the board of directors for the proposed home for incurables. After a long fight this city won the location of it, and since then nothing has been done by the authorities of the state concerning it. The committee of the chamber, it is said, will insist upon the board going to work, and if it does not do so, mandamus proceedings will be instituted to compel it do so. The outcome of to-day's visit by the committee will be eagerly awaited.

A Son's Disgraceful Action.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—David Keener, of Oxbow, Ritchie county, knowing his mental infirmities, had his son, G. B. Keener, son-in-law W. Hoopegarner, and neighbor Isaac Deem, bring him to this city to be examined for lunacy. Mrs. Keener had given her son $150 to pay all the expenses of the party. He got drunk, played poker and lost all the money, and all skipped out but the son-in-law, who stayed with Keener, who was adjudged insane. He will be taken to the asylum.

Action on Col. Robinson's Death

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

MORGANTOWN, W. V., Feb. 8.—At a meeting of the faculty of the university this afternoon resolutions of regret on the death of Col. John A. Robinson were passed, and several touching eulogies were delivered upon his life and character. Colonel Robinson was for years president of the board of regents of the university.

Boies new Financial Platform.

FAIRFIELD, Iowa, Feb. 8.—Ex-Governor Horace E. Boies made an address on the financial question here to-night. It was his expression on the subject since the publication of the widely quoted letters, in which he denied the sacred and irrevocable nature of party platform and insisted that the battle for free coinage of silver at the ratio of 16 to 1, having been fought under the most favorable circumstances and the demand defeated at the polls, the Democratic party should abandon the financial plank of 1896 and endeavor to rally on new ground. His speech to-night embodied a plan for a redeemable government currency upon which he thinks all Democrats should be able to agree.

Displayed Great Foresight.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Feb. 8.—The foresight of the officers in removing Storms, the confessed murderer of Mrs. Rathbun and her daughter, to Wapello, Iowa, prevented a lynching here to-night. A mob of twenty thousand persons surrounded the jail late this evening and demanded the surrender of the prisoner. Not until an hour after committees from the mob had been allowed to search the jail, and had reported that Storms was not there, did the crowd disperse. It is said the leaders will be prosecuted.

Coming to Their Senses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 8.—It is intimated that the German authorities are beginning to believe that they have acted with undue precipitation in the enforcement of the decrees excluding American fruits, and it is said that a disposition has been shown to attribute the severity of the action taken to the excessive zeal of subordinate officers stationed at the principal ports and on the frontier.

FARCICAL TRIAL

Of Zola now Going on in the French Courts.

MRS. DREYFUS ON THE STAND

But the Judge Declines to put Questions to Her Propounded by the Counsel of Accused French Author—Zola Addresses Some Strong Language to the Court. Every Effort Being Made by the Authorities to Suppress Testimony Bearing Even Indirectly on the Conviction of Captain Dreyfus—Zola Narrowly Escapes Indignities of a Mob.

PARIS, Feb. 8.—When court opened to-day there was a terrific struggle to enter, people fighting their way with blows and kicks toward the court room.

The entrance of M. Zola was the signal for an outburst, during which the few cries of "Vive Zola" were drowned by shouts of "A bas Zola."

When the judge entered the scene was so tumultuous that he directed the municipal guards to force the crowds from the doors and to remove some of the people from the overcrowded halls.

The court admitted the claims of the defense and decided that General Mercier, the former minister of war, and Major Paty du Clam should be resummoned.

The court also decided that the other witnesses alleged to be ill should be visited by a doctor, and that if found able to appear they should be re-summoned.

Madame Dreyfus was the first witness. She was dressed in black and was much distressed. M. Laborie asked her whether she could say under what circumstances she was informed by Major Paty du Clam, in 1894, of her husband's arrest. The judge declined to put the question.

M. Zola here arose and cried: "I desire the same treatment as the assassin or the thief. They have always the right to defend themselves, but I am deprived of this. I am mocked and insulted in the streets, and the obscene press drags me in the mud. You see, gentlemen, of the jury, the position I am in. I wish to have my witnesses heard, but I am prevented."

"But do you know the law?" the judge asked Zola.

"No, I don't know, and I do not want to know," was Zola's reply.

The scene caused great excitement among the spectators. M. Laborie demanded that the questions be put to the witness.

The judge answered: "I will enter your protest, if you desire, but I cannot put questions which are foreign to the indictment, in order to arrive at a revision of the Dreyfus case, which has already been determined."

Thereupon M. Laborie exclaimed: "In the presence of the obstruction placed in our way (Cries of "No!" "Yes!" and "Quite right!") I have the honor to ask what means we should employ?"

"That does not concern me," answered the judge, whereat there was laughter.

M. Laborie then proposed to submit a list of questions leaving the court to indicate which of them might be put, and the session was suspended in order to allow the questions to be drawn up.

During the interval the noise in the court was deafening. Everyone discussed the case at the top of his or her voice with such intensity of excitement that the faces of the disputants were distorted.

In the meanwhile Mme. Dreyfus retired to the witnesses' room, where she was seized with a violent fit of hysterics.

On the resumption of the session of the court M. Laborie presented a statement claiming the right to ask Mme. Dreyfus certain questions in the interest of justice.

The advocate general, M. Van Cassal, argued that the court could not read judicate the facts already legally decided, and turning to M. Zola he exclaimed: "You say you do not know the law and do not want to know it; well, we do know the law and will have it respected with the aid of a jury in which we have the most complete confidence."

This apostrophe evoked remarks of approval.

M. Laborie responded with great warmth, protesting against the obstruction of which his client was the victim. Finally M. Zola said he would submit to the law and to justice, adding: "I don't revolt against the law, as my words may have implied. What I want, gentlemen, is that you should end your hypocritical schemes."

This remark was greeted with shouts of "Bravo! Bravo!" and murmurs of dissent.

The court then decided against the defense, saying that no question not contained in the indictment would be allowed.

After hearing Mm. Le Blois, Scheurer-Kestner and Cassimir-Perier the trial was adjourned until to-morrow.

There was a big crowd outside the lower court and as the people were leaving the building a man cried "Vive Zola," "Down with France!" He was immediately arrested.

A tremendous rush followed. M. Zola, on emerging from the jury door, was recognized and obliged to return and seek refuge in the robing rooms, the doors of which were then locked. The crowd remained outside yelling "Conspuez Zola," etc., led by a number of young barristers in their robes, who roughly handled M. Zola's sympathizers until a detachment of guards cleared the approaches to the court. M. Zola then emerged, pale and trembling and the moment he appeared on the stairs leading to the court yard there was an immense clamor and shouts of "Down with Zola," "Long live Zola," and "Death to Zola," the last cry dominating the others. The novelist had difficulty in keeping his feet amid the surging crowd.

In the meanwhile the police, misunderstanding their orders, closed the gates and M. Zola thus found himself inside the court yard, surrounded by a howling, threatening mob. The police were powerlesss and, for a moment, it looked as though he would be lynched with the friends who formed his body guard.

His friends rallied around him, and eventually the gates were re-opened and the police having been reinforced, escorted M. Zola to the street, while the majority of the mob was confined in the court yard, shrieking threats against the novelist, who eventually entered a cab and drove quickly away. The women in the crowd were especially violent. A man who cheered for Zola was set upon by a mob who hustled to the St. Michele bridge, where they tried to throw him into the river Seine, but the police were reinforced in the nick of time and saved him. The crowd remaining in the court yard greeted M. Rochefort's exit with great cheers of "Vive l'Armee" and "Vive la France." They were eventually dispersed.

Vicious French Methods.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—The Daily News publishes this morning an interview with David Christie Murray, the novelist and playwright, has had with Madame Dreyfus. She said that after her husband's arrest, Major Paty du Clam visited her on seventeen successive days, denouncing her husband as a scoundrel and traitor and alternately threatening and cajoling her in the hope that she would confess her husband guilty. But she revealed nothing, because she had nothing to reveal, and she now says it was impossible that her husband could have confessed himself guilty, inasmuch as he was innocent. There never was, she declared, a better husband or father in the world. Mr. Murray adds: "It is impossible to say what would have happened if this beautiful woman had been permitted to give the foregoing evidence in court, which she would have done if allowed."

HERE'S A ROMANCE.

A Noble Mexican, Unjustly Imprisoned, Secures Liberty Through Prison Matron, Whom He Marries on His Release.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 8.—A scion of a noble Mexican family languishing unknown in the Kansas state penitentiary for six years, for murder done in self-defense; his pardon, after three years of untiring efforts on the part of the matron of that institution, and their final marriage by a justice of the peace, culminating in a revelation of his identity, are the chapters in a most remarkable story of real life made public here to-day.

The principals are Presciliana Corpio, whose late father, Presciliana Corpio, was a millionaire and ex-postmaster general of Mexico, and Mrs. Mattie U. Peebles, of Dispatch, Kas., a widow.

The story is most interesting. In the early eighties, a young Mexican who gave his name as Camillo Lopez, came to Kansas City with a bunch of cattle from Guanajuato, Mexico, his home. He was a handsome, dashing fellow, who dressed well and spent money freely. In a short time his money was gone. He went to Wichita, Kas., and made a living as a street vender.

One night, after an unusually good day's business he was lured into a resort by a Mrs. Sam Dodson. Dodson soon arrived on the scene and began making trouble for the Mexican. Mrs. Dodson claimed in court later that Dodson was demanding an explanation of the Mexican's conduct and the Mexican said that Dodson and his wife had tried to rob him. At any rate, Lopez stabbed Dodson to death with a long bladed knife. Lopez could not talk English and he did not know how to go about making a defense. The court assigned him an attorney, and on the trial he was convicted of murder. Judge Christopher Reed sentenced him to thirty years in the penitentiary. The general opinion was that the sentence was unjust, but Lopez had neither influence nor money with which to secure a new trial.

At the penitentiary Lopez learned to talk English fluently. He worked at the tailor trade, but was sent into the library frequently, and there met and became acquainted with the matron, Mrs. Mattie U. Peebles. The matron became interested in the good looking Mexican and, as they afterwards worked together, she drew from him his story.

Feeling positive that Lopez was innocent, Mrs. Peebles set about to prove so to the governor. She visited Wichita and gathered facts to show that the killing of Dodson was done in self-defense. Then she obtained the signatures of prominent persons for his release. It was three years ago this month that Mrs. Peebles began to interest herself in his behalf, and on January 19 of this year he was pardoned by Governor Leedy.

In the Meantime, Mrs. Mattie Peebles had left the penitentiary and was living with a grandson and daughter near Dispatch, Kas. Both of the children have recently married and for a time she has been living alone. When Lopez was freed he wrote her a long letter. It resulted in bringing Mrs. Peebles to Kansas City Sunday morning, and it was given out to-day that they were married by Judge Ebert, in a room in the Breevort house, a second-class hotel. Then followed the revelation of the man's identity.

The groom is short and slender. He has delicate features, long straight black hair and piercing black eyes. The marriage license places his age at 41 years, and that of the bride at 46. She is rather tall. Her face is round and full, while her dark brown hair is flecked with gray. The couple have started for Mexico on their honeymoon to visit Corpio's family.

Chairman Hernley's Programme.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 8.—Charles S. Hernley, a lawyer of New Castle, was this afternoon elected chairman of the Republican state committee for two years. Mr. Hernley announces his platform as follows: The Republicans of Indiana must no longer be under the guardianship of an Ohio boss; the campaign in Indiana must be made on the sound money issue; General Harrison will be invited to return to the councils of the party and will be invited to sound the "key-note" for the coming campaign. It is claimed for Chairman Hernley that he is not the representative of any candidate for the United States senate.

Pittsburgh's Infected Milk Supply.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Feb. 8.—"More than 40 per cent of the milch cows in the vicinity of Pittsburgh are afflicted more or less with tuberculosis, and the alarming increase in the number of cases of consumption among the people can be directly attributed to the thousands of gallons of milk, polluted with bacilli of deceased cows which is being daily consumed in both cities." The above remark was made to-day by Dr. J. Stewart Lacock, deputy state veterinarian, who recently has discovered, after a thorough examination of the cattle on various farms in the suburbs of both cities, that the disease has reached an alarming stage among the cattle, particularly among the milch cows.

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK — Arrived: Mohawk, London.

LONDON—Arrived: Kensington, Philadelphia.

ANTWERP — Arrived: Noordland, New York.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrived Victoria, Shields.

MALAGA—Arrived 7th, Auguste Victoria, New York.

ROTTERDAM—Arrived: Rotteradm, New York.

NEW YORK—Bovic, Liverpool.

Weather Forecast for To-Day.

For West Virginia and Western Pennsylvania, threatening weather, with rain Wednesday afternoon; light to fresh southeasterly winds.

For Ohio, rain; light to fresh southerly winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schnepf, druggist, Market and Fourteenth streets, was as follows:

7 a. m.	32	3 p. m.	53
9 a. m.	36	7 p. m.	47
12 m.	48	Weather—Cloudy.	