

GENERAL OTIS' EXPLANATION

Of the Situation in the Philippines--How Aguinaldo Forced the Present Conflict

BY BALD MISREPRESENTATIONS

The Insurgents Provoked Hostilities--The Plot to Massacre Foreigners in Manila.

WASHINGTON, May 31.--The secretary of war to-day made public the report of General Otis mailed from Manila transmitting the reports of his subordinate officers upon the operations around Manila up to April 6. General Otis begins with this statement: "These military operations are fairly well presented in the reports and I have little to add thereto, but desire particularly to call attention to the rise and development of conditions and circumstances which resulted finally in war. This I deem to be essential in order to correct the somewhat prevailing impression that the government of the United States is responsible through deceit or wrongful action for the present existing hostilities."

To this end, he gives a short summary of the Philippine insurrection against Spain, laying stress on the fact that a small band of the natives of Luzon, leaders of the rebellion of '96 against Spain were induced for a monetary consideration to leave the island. These men returned to the vicinity of Manila after the destruction of the Spanish fleet, they being, as General Otis says, encouraged without authority to attempt the organization of what they were pleased to denominate an independent government for the Filipino people."

General Otis tells of the landing of Aguinaldo from an American vessel and of the insurgents taking advantage of the active hostilities between the United States and Spain to capture southern points and increase their strength. Independence, General Otis says was proclaimed by Aguinaldo in August, and as early as June he had warned the United States authorities against the landing of his military forces on Philippine soil without first obtaining his consent, because, as he expressed it, "the Philippine people might consider the occupation of Philippine territory by North American troops a violation of their rights."

Fiction of the Insurgents.
General Otis adds: "When the United States forces landed from their transports near and to the south of Manila for the purpose of attacking the city the fiction that they were acting as allies of the insurgents and in furtherance of Philippine independence, appears to have been conveyed by insurgent leaders."

General Otis describes Aguinaldo's efforts to strengthen his lines in preparation for hostilities with the United States during this time and explains the growth of the insurgent independent movement by stating that in the absence of Spanish authority, many able and conservative Filipinos gave adherence to this seemingly de facto government. Many of these withdrew their adherence when the radical element declared its hostility to the United States. Detailing briefly the tension that existed at the time, General Otis in explanation of his course gives some interesting correspondence that passed between himself and Aguinaldo.

Early in January, when General Otis was asked by conservative Filipinos to appoint a committee of army officers to meet an insurgent committee and effect a compromise by which peace might be maintained, General Otis refused to recognize an insurgent government, but was willing to negotiate with Aguinaldo as a commission appointed by him. General Otis says the negotiations between the two commissions reached no conclusions as the insurgent members could not submit any formulated statement which they were able to maintain. They presented as the desire of the insurgents absolute independence under the protection of the United States, but the nature and scope of the protection which they could not explain, and the conferences resulted in failure.

Insurgents Become Aggressive.
In the latter part of January, the insurgents became aggressive, interfering with the American troops and finally led General Otis to address another letter to Aguinaldo, calling attention to the arrest by Filipinos of some American soldiers and a newspaper correspondent and requesting an explanation. General Otis' letter added: "I am doing everything possible to preserve the peace and avoid all friction until the Filipino people can be made fully acquainted with the sentiments and intentions of the American government, when I am confident that they will appreciate the endeavors of the United States and will again look upon that country as their friend and protector."

"I also fully believe that the present war is the result of machinations of well disposed persons."
Aguinaldo replied that the men were arrested inside of his lines for breach of a decree forbidding foreigners to approach the insurgent lines. General Otis' report explains that the Americans were not outside our lines and he quotes the correspondence whereby he shows the efforts of the American authorities to maintain peace.

The next tells how the American soldiers were opened in Manila and how the insurgents had continually labored to strengthen their lines, threatening to drive the Americans out of the island and how finally, on the night of February 4, the demonstration was made, as told by General MacArthur, which resulted in the killing of a Filipino by an

ALL THE LEADERS ON THE GROUND.

Some Lively Times Promised in Ohio Republican Convention Which Meets To-day.

NASH, DAUGHERTY AND JONES

The Leading Forces for Governor. Senator Hanna Busy With Conferences.

COLUMBUS, O., May 31.--With Senators Foraker and Hanna, the Ohio Republican congressmen and other leaders all here to-night, the indications are that there may be two imposing states on the state ticket arranged before the Republican state convention assembles to-morrow, but nothing definite can be learned as to the combinations to-night.

Senator Hanna arrived here early in the day when he was kept busy conferring with the candidates for governor and others, but the first thing he did after supper was to have a long conference with George B. Cox. Afterward Mr. Cox conferred with Nash, Daugherty and other candidates, and also with ex-Chairman Kurtz and other leaders, but he still holds secret his plans for Friday.

While Cox was known to be in conference with Senator Hanna there were rumors that Cox had quarrelled with Kurtz and McKisson, and even with Daugherty, but such was not the case. Cox is on intimate terms with all of them. There are still three leading forces represented by Nash, Daugherty and the favorite of Kurtz, the latter not yet named, although the indications to-day have pointed strongly to Lieutenant Governor Jones as the man. It is estimated that the first ballot will stand: Nash, 275; Daugherty, 255; Jones, 45; with the other votes between Douglas, Durbin, Hall, Nevin, Smyser, Orr, Shattuck and Brigham, and 497 necessary to nominate. The feature of the skirmishing to-night has been the boom given Nash since Senator Hanna's conferences and the subsequent tendency of the field to concentrate against Nash.

In addition to the unusual number of candidates contesting for nominations, there are 203 of the 813 delegates contesting for seats from the following counties: Adams, 6; Allen, 6; Cuyahoga, 58; Franklin, 34; Hamilton, 85; Highland, 7; Preble, 6. The contest for seats was the main thing to-day and on the report of the committee on credentials may depend the selection of the state ticket, especially the nomination for governor and everything else. It is thought that thirty-four delegates from Franklin and the 86 Cox delegates from Hamilton will be seated on prima facie evidence, but testimony will be offered in hearing the cases of the other five contested counties.

PRISONERS OF FILIPINOS.

Details of the Capture of Happy and Blandford, of the Hospital Ship Relief--A Reign of Terror in Insurgent Country.

MANILA, May 31, 6:20 p. m.--Details regarding the capture of Filipinos of two officers of the United States hospital ship Relief yesterday have just been obtained. The Relief lies in the harbor in front of this city. Third Officer Fred Happy and Assistant Engineer Charles Blandford, rigged a sail on one of the ship's boats and went sailing along the shore, on the south, opposite the insurgent lines. The boat became becalmed near the shore and some native canoes with Filipinos on board put out and captured the two men, who were unarmed, and also took possession of the boat. The United States monitor, Monadnock, quickly sent a boat crew landing party ashore, under cover of her guns, and shelled the shore briskly.

The natives, however, rushed the prisoners into the woods before the Monadnock's boat reached land. Persons on board several ships saw the affair through glasses, but were unable to prevent the capture of Messrs. Happy and Blandford.

Friendly natives arriving here from the vicinity around San Sidri and San Manuel, report that a reign of terror has prevailed since the American troops were withdrawn from those parts of the islands. The insurgents who are returning their deal vengeance upon those of their countrymen who have shown any friendship towards the Americans during the latter's occupation of the territory. The friendlies declare that no offending people are being murdered daily, and that their houses are burned and their property taken. Plenty of sympathizers with the insurrection remained during the Americans stay, and they have been reporting these instances of friendliness towards our troops.

The refugees add that the inhabitants were badly oppressed by the native soldiers before the American occupation, but that the condition is worse now. Doubtless there is much truth in these reports, though such stories from Filipino sources are always magnified.

WANT TO REMAIN

And Grow up With the Country--Petition of the American Volunteers.

NEW YORK, May 31.--A special to the Herald from Manila says: Information has been received here that satisfactory results have attended the movement among members of the volunteer regiments in Manila for the establishment of a large American colony in the Philippines. Four thousand volunteers now in the islands are reported to have signed a petition to the President and secretary of war, praying that they receive their discharge in Manila instead of that they be allowed to travel pay to the place of enlistment. It was explained that they believed the Philippine islands "offered rare opportunities for industrious and enterprising Americans to make for themselves homes, and that they desired to remain for the purpose of taking part in the development of the mining, agricultural and industrial resources of the islands." The petition stated that in the event of favorable action by the government the signers of it pledged their united support in upholding the laws and protecting the interests of the United States there and would if so desired become members of a national guard or such other organization as might be necessary for the best protection of American interests in the Philippines.

CHARLESTON MATTERS.

Requisition for Escaped Convict Honored--Defaulting Postmasters.

SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 31.--Governor Atkinson to-day honored a requisition from Governor Hoque, of Virginia, for William Dooley, an escaped convict from the Virginia penitentiary, who was captured here several days ago.

A delegation of prominent citizens from Mingo county to-day waited on the governor to secure a pardon for Bud Francis, serving a five-year sentence in the penitentiary for killing Henry Dalton, at Thacker, a year ago. Francis was a constable and was endeavoring to arrest Dalton when the shooting occurred.

Judgment for \$1,800 was taken in the United States court here to-day against the sureties on the bond of Henry C. Ross, the absconding postmaster from Elkhorn, W. Va. Ross was found to be about \$1,200 on money orders and \$600 on cancellations. When the inspectors went to investigate Ross fled and has never been apprehended. Payment was also taken against Crockett D. Morgan, formerly postmaster at Wyoming Valley, Morgan county, for a shortage of \$700.

Drunken Son's Awful Act.
MAYVILLE, Mich., May 31.--George Stalker, aged twenty-three, late to-day shot his father twice, his mother once and then sent a bullet into his own head. It is thought that the father and mother will recover. Stalker died half an hour after shooting himself. Young Stalker had been drinking and his parents were remonstrating with him for quarrelling with a neighbor. He had made frequent threats of shooting his parents before.

Immense Increase in Fees.
TRENTON, N. J., May 31.--The report of the secretary of state's office for the month of May shows 205 companies incorporated, with receipts to the state in filing fees of \$2,083 25. The receipts of the office from the same source for eight months of the present fiscal year aggregate \$528,462 14. The receipts for all of last year were but \$49,110 00.

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THREE SECRET DOCUMENTS.

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PARIS, May 31.--The vicinity of the palace of Justice was almost deserted to-day when the court of cassation resumed hearing the arguments in the application for a revision of the Dreyfus trial. Many of the public seats in the court were empty.

M. Manau, the procurator general, continued his speech, which was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of the court. He contended that Major Count Esterhazy was the author of the bordereau which has figured so prominently in the case, and not Dreyfus. In the course of his remarks he said that whoever was guilty somebody had committed the crime of treason. Esterhazy, however, he pointed out, having been acquitted of the authorship of the bordereau, cannot again be prosecuted on this ground even if he were a hundred times guilty.

Later M. Manau said: "What proof exists that there has been an act of treason of a nature tending to compromise the security of the state? Are we not, perhaps, in the presence of a number of unimportant documents, as General Mercier thought, and consequently in the presence of a mysterious hoax, an audacious piece of swindling perpetrated by the author of the bordereau on his foreign correspondent? This is a terrible question, and one which involves the most painful presumption--that of the martyrdom of the man whose innocence seems established by several new facts."

M. Manau's address was largely a repetition of the statements of the reporter of the case. There was the same array of facts and similar deductions therefrom. The procurator general's analysis of the secret documents was very close and he wound up with an emphatic declaration that there was nothing in the secret dossier to incriminate Dreyfus, saying: "We do not understand why there was such delay in submitting them to investigation." This statement caused a sensation.

Continuing, M. Manau remarked: "Of the three secret documents by which M. Cavagnac (former minister of war) sought to justify the condemnation, two were forgeries and the third does not apply to Dreyfus."

This declaration, uttered with impressive solemnity, had an immense effect upon the audience.

In conclusion M. Manau said: "We assert that several new facts exist of such a nature as to prove Dreyfus innocent. Therefore, may it please the court to quash the judgment of December 22, 1894, and send Dreyfus as a defendant before such court-martial as the court may decide."

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WEST VIRGINIA EDITORS

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To-night Hon. S. B. Elkins, in an eloquent address, welcomed the visitors on behalf of the citizens of Elkins. Senator Elkins was in his happiest mood, and his speech was heartily applauded by the editors. Hon. Stuart F. Reed, of Clarksburg, responded on behalf of the association.

George Alfred Townsend, "Gath," of Washington City, was present and spoke on the subject of newspaper letters. Responsibility of the rural press in the dissemination of correct fundamental principles, was the subject of an able address by Hon. Daniel B. Lucas, of Charles Town. The programme was interspersed with music. At the close of the programme a grand ball was given by the people of Elkins in honor of the editors.

To-morrow's events include two meetings, an excursion up the Huttonsville valley, and visits to points of interest around Elkins, the events of the day closing with a reception by Hon. S. B. Elkins at his magnificent country residence, Hallhurst.

An excursion to Davis and visits to the lumber camps in and around Davis, and a picnic at Blackwater Falls is a part of the programme for Friday.

A number of new members were received to-day, and the association is in an excellent condition generally. Many more visitors are expected to-morrow.

PEACE CONFERENCE.

Disarmament Committee Fails to Agree--Arbitration Committee Makes Some Advance.

THE HAGUE, May 31.--Both sections of the disarmament committee met to-day, and, as was anticipated, failed to agree with regard to the questions of new inventions in armaments.

The drafting committee of the arbitration committee made some advance this afternoon. The American delegates submitted their scheme relating to an arbitration tribunal. The plan differs from the British proposal. It provides that each country shall appoint a single arbitrator, to be selected by the supreme courts of the signatory powers. The tribunal shall have a permanent central seat and be composed of at least three judges, who shall not be natives of the territory of countries belonging to the powers in accord.

The general expenses shall be shared proportionately. In the event of new facts arising within three months of a decision, the same tribunal shall have power to try again the questions in dispute. However, the tribunal shall be optional for the signatory powers. The tribunal shall not take cognizance of any dispute until assured that the parties concerned will accept its decision.

The convention shall come into force and the tribunal be established when nine powers, eight of whom shall be European or American and four of whom shall be signatories of the declaration of Paris, 1856, shall have adhered to the convention.

Apart from the above project, the Americans proposed a special scheme for the tribunal, providing that in the event of a difference arising between two powers, each shall choose another power to act as its second. The powers thus selected shall do all they can to reconcile the opponents. These second powers shall, even when war has broken out, continue their efforts with a view of ending hostilities as soon as possible.

Charters Issued.
SPECIAL DISPATCH TO THE INTELLIGENCER.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., May 31.--The following charters were granted by the secretary of state to-day: To the Citizens' Trust and Guarantee Company, of West Virginia, of Parkersburg. The capital subscribed is \$200,000, \$20,000 of which has been paid up. The authorized capital is \$1,000,000. Shares are held by C. H. Shattuck, J. M. Jackson, Jr., and V. B. Archer, of Parkersburg, and John T. McGraw, of Grafton.

To the Prudens Directory Company, of Ravenswood. Incorporators, M. M. Pruden, J. E. McGlothlin, George Leonard and G. W. Park, of Ravenswood, W. Va., and Moses W. Donnelly, of Charleston.

To the Independent Publishing Company, of Addison. Shares are held by H. C. Thurmond, T. M. Daly, B. D. Hutchinson, Ormon Randolph and Jonathan Burnett, all of Addison, West Virginia.

Pittsburgh Strikes.
PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 31.--About 1,000 stone masons in Pittsburgh and Allegheny will go on strike in the morning if their demand for an advance in wages of five cents an hour is not granted by their employers. The masons are now getting thirty-five cents an hour. Three hundred steam fitters will strike in the morning also if their scale regulating working rules is not signed.

Weather Forecasts for To-day.
For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio--Fair Thursday and probably Friday; fresh southwest to west winds.

Local Temperature.
The temperature yesterday, as observed by C. S. Bennett, was as follows:

7 a. m.	72	3 p. m.	73
9 a. m.	75	5 p. m.	75
12 m.	77	8 p. m.	75
12 m.	75	11 p. m.	71

Upright Piano for Sale.
An up-to-date piano, beautiful chandeliers, 7-1-2 octaves, looks like new for \$145, including stool and cover. If you are thinking of buying a piano, here is your chance.

F. W. BAUMER CO., 11

In spite of this denunciation, in spite of all this legislation, they have gone on multiplying.

Trusts Come to Stay.
"The trusts are masters of the situation. It is evident that to simply go on denouncing trusts is an insult to the intelligence of the American people. They have come to stay, and therefore, it is the mission and the duty of the Democratic party to secure the benefit of the monopoly for the people. That means municipal and government ownership of all monopolies which it is practicable for a government as yet to control."

"That politician makes a mistake who thinks that by a mere denunciation of trusts you can fool a great number of Democrats in 1900. The people want to know what we propose to do about it. The idea of abandoning principle and adopting some cheap common cry, with the hope of thus sweeping the country and getting offices, even if it were possible to succeed that way, is unworthy of a moment's consideration at the hands of any man who loves his country. But it would be futile and if the National Democratic convention of 1900 should adopt such a course, it might as well issue a certificate of elevation to William McKinley."

While Governor Altgeld was in the midst of his discourse, Mr. Bryan reached the theatre. He was admitted to the stage by a rear entrance and took a seat in the wings, where he awaited the conclusion of Mr. Altgeld's speech.

After the speeches had been concluded, Mr. Bryan and other distinguished persons repaired to the Galt House, where the banquet of the Young Men's Democratic Club, of Louisville, to President James P. Tarvin was given. To attend this and to respond to the toast, "The Democratic Party," Mr. Bryan had made a special trip to Louisville two days earlier than he had expected.

AN ECHO

Of the Quay Senatorial Contest--Information Lodged Against Legislators for Conspiracy and Corrupt Solicitation.

HARRISBURG, Pa., May 31.--Informations were made before Alderman D. C. Maurer, of Harrisburg, this afternoon against certain persons charged with conspiracy, perjury and corrupt solicitation in connection with the contest for United States senator and the consideration of the McCarrall bill in the recent session of the legislature.

The informations are based on the testimony taken before the legislative committee and its reports to the house of representatives. Four informations for corrupt solicitation were made against ex-Senator John J. Coyle, of Schuylkill; two against Representative Charles E. Spatz, of Berks; one each against ex-Representative Thomas M. Moyle, of Wilkesbarre; ex-Congressman Monroe H. Kulp, of Northumberland; ex-Representative John R. Byrne, of Fayette; and Frank B. Jones, of Philadelphia. Additional informations were also made against ex-Senator Coyle and Michael J. Costello, of Philadelphia, for conspiracy to bribe.

Information will also be made against Mr. Costello at Williamsport, for corrupt solicitation and a similar charge will be brought at Easton against Barker H. Titus, of Bancor. All of the accused, except Mr. Spatz, alleged to have made offers of money for votes for ex-Senator Quay or the McCarrall bill. The Berks member is accused of having corruptly solicited certain Democratic legislators to sign a paper pledging their support all through the senatorial contest to George A. Jenks, the Democratic caucus candidate.

The charges of perjury are based on the testimony given by the accused before the investigating committee, all of whom were heard except Mr. Evans. Warrants were issued this afternoon for the arrest of Messrs. Coyle, Spatz, Costello, Moyle, Evans, Jones, Byrnes and Kulp and they will be brought to Harrisburg for a hearing.

UNITED PRESBYTERIANS.

General Assembly Adjourns After a Session of Warm Discussion.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31.--The Forty-first general assembly of the United Presbyterian church adjourned to-night to meet in Chicago next year. The last day's proceedings were full of discussion, at times heated, and the position of the church on a number of subjects of vital interest was taken. A resolution was adopted commending the policy of employing colored teachers and in organizing colored congregations in the South, and recommending that the territory be placed under the direction of the synod of New York. This brought forth the first discussion, and resulted in the adoption of other reports of the board of Freedmen's Mission, containing the recommendation. At the afternoon session the subject of temperance and the army canteen occupied the attention of the assembly.

The committee on reform submitted a resolution which was adopted after a heated debate lasting from November 4 as a Sunday upon which ministers throughout the church should preach on temperance.

A memorial presented by Judge J. M. McCullough, of Iowa, to President McKinley, opposing the canteen, was adopted after a vigorous discussion.

The memorial caused more heated debate than any other question before the assembly. The Rev. J. G. Carson declared it ridiculous for an assembly to pit its knowledge of technicalities against that of the attorney general. The Rev. J. H. Barker replied vigorously, declaring that the government was in league with the liquor power. The memorial was finally adopted. A memorial was also adopted asking the national house of representatives to refuse to seat Representative-elect Roberts, of Utah, on the ground that he is a polygamist.

MAZET INQUIRY

Develops Some Sensational Features. Captain Price's Wrath.

NEW YORK, May 31.--The sensational testimony heard by the Mazet committee to-day came just before the adjournment of the investigating body until 10:30 to-morrow morning, in an angry, personal controversy between Police Captain Price and Counsel Moss, the former having gone on the stand boiling with wrath over his treatment by Mr. Moss previously witnessed. Each accused the other of being the national house of representatives to refuse to seat Representative-elect Roberts, of Utah, on the ground that he is a polygamist.

"But the money question is not the only great question that confronts us. There is the great question of government by injunctions, a system under which a federal judge, elevated to office by corporate influence, strikes down the right of free speech, and with contemptuous wave of the hand, brushes aside the right of trial by jury, that bulwark of English liberty, at the mere request of a corporation agent."

"By the establishment of the system of 'injunction' and referendum the fruits of bribery could be taken away and thus the inducement to bribe would be destroyed."

"For a quarter of a century both political parties have denounced corporations, trusts and monopolies. Nearly every state in the union has legislated against them. The Federal government has legislated against them, yet

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VERY THEATRICAL

Was the Conclusion of the Trial of Deroulede for Inciting Insubordination in Soldiers--The Jury Acquits Him.

PARIS, May 31.--MM. Deroulede and Marcel Habert, who have been on trial before the assizes court here, on the charge of inciting soldiers to insubordination in connection with the election of President Loubet, were acquitted to-day.

The advocate general made the speech for the prosecution, and in so doing vehemently denounced the remarks made yesterday by MM. de Beaurepaire and Harve, to the apparent displeasure of the audience, who frequently interrupted him.

M. Falateuf then made the speech for the defense.

The court became so crowded that the police were obliged to close the doors, whereupon those who were shut out began banging at the doors.

During the course of M. Falateuf's defense of General Herve he read a newspaper criticism of the general and M. Deroulede rising shouted: "This is treason!"

The president of the court interrupted M. Deroulede, saying: "I have been lenient with you. You must be silent."

M. Deroulede, however, continued to declaim, and concluded by turning to the judge and shouting: "Now arrest me! Shut me up! For I will not cease my attempts to overthrow parliamentarism!"

A great tumult followed these statements. "Bravos" were heard on all sides. Sticks and hats were waved and the judge ordered the court to be cleared.

An officer of the republican guard MM. Deroulede and Marcel Habert to leave, whereupon the latter became intensely excited, raised his cane and attempted to strike the officer, shouting: "Vive Deroulede!" "Abas les traitres!"

The whole audience joined in the uproar, which was continued until the police succeeded in clearing the court.

The closing scenes of the trial were of a decidedly theatrical character. When M. Falateuf had concluded his plea for the accused, M. Deroulede rose and thanked his "dear friends" for their excellent defense, and concluded by declaring his readiness to repeat the words which had led to the violent scenes just previously witnessed.

others retired from different parts of the court room, shouting: "Vive la Deroulede!" "Vive la Jury!" and singing the "Marseillaise."

MM. Deroulede and Marcel Habert shook hands with every one, and finally M. Deroulede mounted a table and called for cheers for the army. As the republican guards led M. Deroulede out of the court room he was heard uttering threats as to his future action.

After their release MM. Deroulede and Marcel Habert proceeded to the offices of the League of Patriots, where they harangued their followers. There were slight demonstrations in the streets, and the police arrested a few persons who were shouting "A bas Panama."

The crowds attempted to rescue them, but were quickly dispersed.

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