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### Tea Sets

Four-piece quadruple plated, hand-somely engraved tea sets, worth \$15.00, for

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Quadruple plate satin finish butter dishes, very pretty designs, worth up to \$4.00, for

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Quadruple plated frames with nicely decorated glass bowls, worth \$7.50, for

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Quadruple plated stands with rare colored glass bowls, worth \$5.50, for

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Are now on sale, representing the greatest line of the most exclusive STYLES AND COLORS of any house west of Chicago.

Buy your hat at a Regular Hat Store and you will be sure to get the correct thing. Exclusive agents for the

DUNLAP HARRINGTON

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Babcock & Co., The Hatters.

## MERCIER WAS RECALLED

### And Labori Put Many Questions That Resulted in Dreyfus' Favor.

## THE PRISONER HAD A VERY GOOD DAY

### His Counsel Showing Up Many of the Falsities of the Testimony That Had Been Given by the Witnesses--President of the Court Refused to Allow Roget to be Recalled.

Rennes, Aug. 24.—The fourth sitting of the third week of the second trial by court-martial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus on the charge of treason at the Lycee began at 6:30 this morning with the reading of the deposition of M. Penot. No special incident marked the opening of the day's proceedings.

When the Dreyfus court martial opened at 6:30 o'clock this morning Colonel Jouaust ordered that the evidence given by M. Penot, a friend of the late Colonel Sandherr, chief of the intelligence department, be read by the clerk of the court. It was to the effect that Sandherr said the Dreyfus family offered him 150,000 francs on condition he would clear Dreyfus.

Demange, for the defense, disposed of the allegation by reading the actual note written on the subject by Sandherr, thereby proving that the colonel's remarks had been distorted, the Dreyfus brothers having only said: "We are convinced of the innocence of our brother and will spend our entire fortune to discover the truth."

The testimony of the first witness of the day, M. Linolle, a former officer of the government, was also in favor of Dreyfus, as it was in direct contradiction of what Dubriouf deposed yesterday regarding the alleged intimacy of Dreyfus with a German attaché at the house of M. Podson, a mutual friend.

The president of the court then called the next witness, Colonel Maurel, who was president of the Dreyfus court martial in '94. Complete silence fell upon the court as the infantry sergeant, who was acting as usher, conducted Maurel to the witness bar. His face showed anxiety. As Labori lashed him with pointed questions, the colonel hesitated and then answered in a short, choppy manner, and when Labori finally disposed of him, the witness left the platform with a pale face and the scared look of a man who has awakened from a nightmare. Counsel had drawn from the colonel a confession that the secret dossier was communicated to the judges of the court martial of '94 by Major De Clam. This avowal produced a sensation in the court, and Maurel's declaration that he only read one of the documents did not affect the main fact. His statement that the reading of the document had no effect upon him, as his mind was already made up, was nullified by his subsequent declaration that this one document sufficed to convince him.

At this, Labori then put a series of scorching questions to Mercier with reference to a communication of the secret dossier for the court martial and his attitude in '94, and an interesting scene ensued. The general refused to reply to all questions and there were sharp passages at arms between counsel and Colonel Jouaust, who upheld Mercier while the dialogue between the general and Labori became acrimonious.

Counsel became very heated and showed it in his voice and gestures. The general, however, troubled his mind might be, seldom departed from the calm demeanor characterized of him. The lawyer made a strong point on the part Esterhazy played. Mercier said he did not know Esterhazy and only saw him once at the Zola trial.

"That's very interesting," exclaimed Labori, "but surely Mercier was present at the Esterhazy trial?"

The general replied he was not there, and that he knew nothing about the evidence in the Esterhazy prosecution.

"What," cried Labori, "General Mercier, who is the chief accuser of Dreyfus, did not even follow the proceedings in the Esterhazy trial?"

A low murmur of surprise and indignation came from the audience, but Jouaust immediately suppressed it.

Counsel then brought Mercier to his assertion that 35,000,000 francs were spent by the defenders of Dreyfus, and asked the general to say how he knew this, who spent it and other awkward questions, which the general was unable to answer. A question as to how the bordereau arrived at the offices of the general staff, its date, etc., was then introduced, which led to a strange scene for a court of law. General Roget, on mounting the platform to give explanations, was followed by General de Bolsdoffe, M. Gribelin, Major Lauth and other military witnesses, all holding up their hands to signify that they desired to speak, while at

the same time Labori was firing questions. The result was a perfect babel until the president of the court could stand it no longer, and when the government commissary, Major Carriere, also interpellated a few remarks Colonel Jouaust turned to him and asked him to be quiet, remarking that the judges could not hear half a dozen people at the same time.

During the morning Labori questioned Mercier with reference to the document in the secret dossier, which he affirmed existed prior to '94, and yet was not produced at the first court martial of the prisoner.

The general confessed that he did not know of its existence and the same statement was elicited from General Gonse, who declared that Sandherr was responsible for its non-production. The replies were tantamount to a confession that Sandherr and Lieutenant Colonel Henry played with the minister of war, and even General Gonse, assistant chief of the headquarters staff, the chief of the intelligence department, keeping from the two latter just what he pleased.

Then Labori proceeded to take up the Panizzardi dispatch and to bring out contradictory translations of it and the falseness of the final version. After hearing Mercier and Chanoine on the subject, Jouaust declared the court would rule the dispatch out of evidence.

The examination of Mercier having been concluded, Jouaust asked Dreyfus if he had anything to say and the prisoner in a calm voice replied to Mercier's statement that he (Dreyfus) could have obtained information about the artillery, promised in the bordereau, while staying at Bourges, where the artillery trials were being held. Dreyfus entered into an explanation as to how he spent his time shooting. He did not inform himself about the trials of the new gun brake.

Gen. Risbourg recounted what Captain Labranreault said about Dreyfus and that brought the latter to his feet with a thrilling declaration. He pointed out that the captain shook him by the hand when he returned to prison, which is at variance with what Risbourg recounted. "Moreover," cried Dreyfus, "when the frightful charge has been hanging over a man's head for five years, people ought not to talk of convictions, but should bring proofs. Otherwise I cease to understand the matter."

This indignant protest caused a deep sensation in the court. Continuing Dreyfus proceeded to totally deny the story that he had made a confession to Capt. Lebrunreault.

A number of other witnesses were heard including M. Quesnay De Beaurepaire's friend, M. Uller, who was responsible for the story that he found a marginal note on the subject of the arrest of Dreyfus on a newspaper in Emperor William's bedroom at Pottsdam. He testified to this effect.

The refusal of Jouaust to permit Roget to be recalled, which occurred during the proceedings, was looked upon as indicating a desire to shorten the case. Court adjourned at 11:45 for today.

## Will Arrest Esterhazy.

New York, Aug. 24.—The Times' correspondent at Rennes cables: Godfrey Cavaignac, ex-minister of war, is about to publish a brochure, in which he will attempt to explain his attitude in the Dreyfus affair. He will analyze those telegrams, the original text of which is in German, and will endeavor to prove Captain Dreyfus' guilt thereby. The commissary will try to adopt a sympathetic attitude toward Esterhazy during future sittings. But he is expected to receive a terrible crushing set back if he does so. M. Labori is also indisposed to provoke Esterhazy more than is necessary.

In the meanwhile the chances that Esterhazy will be arrested in England before long are daily increasing. The charge against him probably will be criminal libel. He recently wrote a blackmailing letter to a London paper libelling Sir George Lewis, the solicitor, and a mem-

ber of the royal family of England, who was clearly meant to be the Prince of Wales.

## Prisoners Tortured.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—A special to the Chronicle from Austin, Tex., says: The recent torture inflicted upon six Mexican prisoners confined in the Hidalgo county jail by officials of that county in an effort to extort confessions has become an international affair. Four of the prisoners claim to be citizens of Mexico and they appealed to President Diaz for aid and redress. The appeal was referred to the Mexican ambassador at Washington. The latter has taken the matter in hand.

## ON THEIR WAY HOME.

Manila, Aug. 24.—The transports Valencia and Zealandia, with 790 men of the Montana regiment and 400 men belonging to other organizations on board, sailed today for San Francisco.

## The Sultan of Sulu.

New York, Aug. 24.—The Manila correspondent of the Herald, describing the agreement between the sultan of Sulu and Gen. Bates, says: The sultan agrees to all the American terms proposed and recognizes the absolute sovereignty of the United States, which the authorities declare he never did for Spain. An important clause of the treaty gives Americans the rights to purchase land. We retain all the ports which the Spanish formerly occupied and reserve the right to open others at our discretion. The sultan collects no revenues but will receive an annual salary for maintaining law and order. Several of the principal chiefs are also salaried. The sultan's mother is largely responsible for the happy conclusion of affairs.

## Matches Go Higher.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—The Tribune says: Matches have advanced in price from 20 to 25 per cent within the last 60 days and dealers say that there is reason to expect, under present conditions, another advance before the end of September. During June and earlier in the year the independent match manufacturers were at war with the Diamond Match company and prices were demoralized. The war on prices, however, was brought to a sudden end by the Diamond Match company buying several independent companies and closing them. The Continental, bought from Edwin Gould, was among the first to be absorbed.

## Soldiers Drowned.

Washington, Aug. 24.—General Otis today cabled the war department the names of the men who were drowned while crossing the San Mateo river on the 21st instant. They were Sergeant Conner, Privates Carter, Dean, Johnson, Jones, Russell, McMillan, Kendall and Moody, all of Company G, Twenty-fourth infantry. The following were drowned in attempting a rescue: Private Poole, Company H, Twenty-fourth, and one private of the Fourth cavalry, whose name is not yet learned. Otis says the men jumped from the boat in a panic.

## Situation Is Grave.

London, Aug. 24.—The Marquis of Salisbury spent the afternoon and evening with Queen Victoria. It is believed the grave situation of affairs in the Transvaal is partly responsible for the premier's visit.

## MONEY, BONDS AND MARKET'S

Money and Bonds.

New York, Aug. 24.—Money firm at 3; sterling exchange easy at \$4.84 1/2 for gold and \$4.83 1/2 for sixty days; silver certificates, 60% 60%; silver, 59 1/2-16; Mexican dollars, 47%. Bonds weak; 28 reg., 109 1/2; 3s, 108 1/2; new 4s, 120 1/2; old 4s, reg., 112 1/2; coupons, 113; 5s, 111 1/2.

New York Stock Market.

New York, Aug. 24.—Good demand for Americans in London and increased earnings of St. Paul and Northwestern gave the market an upward impetus at the opening. Northern Pacific gained a point on liberal buying. After a momentary decline the market developed great animation and buoyancy, with specialties a feature. Gains extended up to 3 1/2 in Tobacco and Metropolitan. The strength was general in the bond market.

Chicago Live Stock.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—Receipts—Hogs, 19,000. Opened strong; weakened later. Mixed and butchers, \$4.10-82; good heavy, \$4.50-80; rough, \$4.10-40; light, \$4.50-85; fancy, \$4.90. Cattle, 8,000; steady. Horses, \$4.50-6.50; cows and calves, \$2.00-5.00; steers and feeders, \$3.25-4.50. Sheep 13,000; steady. Sheep, \$2.25-4.30; lambs, \$3.75-6.25.

Chicago Produce

Chicago, Aug. 24.—September wheat opened 72 1/2 @ 74, advanced to 73 1/2. September close wheat 71 1/2; corn, 31 1/2; oats, 20 1/2; pork, \$8.32; lard, \$5.22; ribs, \$5.15. Cash close: Wheat No. 2 red, 74; No. 2 hard winter, 68; No. 1 northern spring, 71; corn, 32 1/2; oats, 21 1/2 @.

## IN PENNSYLVANIA

### The Republicans Nominated a Ticket Today.

### PENROSE WAS CHAIRMAN

### He Spoke of The Prosperity That Has Come To This Country Under the Present Administration--Senator Quay Was Indorsed.

Harrisburg, Aug. 24.—The republican state convention today nominated Col. James Barnett of the 10th regiment for state treasurer; J. Hay Brown of Lancaster for supreme court judge, and Josiah R. Adams of Philadelphia for superior court judge.

The nomination for supreme judge is equivalent to election by reason of two vacancies, and no elector being entitled to vote for more than one person. The platform endorses the administrations of McKinley and Governor Stone, commends the executive for his appointment of Quay to the United States senate and pledges the party to a reduction in the expenditures of departments of the state government.

A demonstration was given Senator Quay when he entered the hall accompanied by State Chairman Elkin. The convention was called to order by Chairman Elkin and Senator Penrose was elected temporary chairman. He spoke as follows:

"Gentlemen of the convention: I shall not detain your proceedings by any extended remarks, but I feel compelled to congratulate you upon the glorious position which the republican party occupies today in this state and the nation at large. There has been no period in our history marked with such an abundance of prosperity as that which blesses the American people at this time. So enormous and varied are the activities which control all of the industrial and commercial channels of the country that it is difficult to realize that only three short years ago all the country's commerce was in a state of most discouraging depression. To remove the blighting evils of the time was the promise and purpose of the republican party. So well that promise and purpose have been fulfilled under a republican administration every citizen in the country may learn at his own door. In the south during the first five months of the current year 1,000 spindles and \$17,000,000 of capital have been added to the cotton business. The export of cotton cloth has been almost doubled since 1896. Citizens of Pennsylvania need not be told that her great iron and steel industry has prospered as never before in her history. Progress in this great feature of the industrial field has been so prodigious as to be almost revolutionary. Production has been carried to an extent which in former years would have resulted in such over abundance that collapse would have been inevitable, but now even with the thousands of mills pressed to their utmost, the demand exceeds the supply, and orders are booked so far ahead, both for foreign and domestic trade, that there can be no doubt of long continued activity. The more significant feature of the iron and steel industry in the United States under this republican administration is to be found in the fact that for the first time the United States has been able to make a respectable showing in the markets of the world for manufactures of steel and iron. Within the last year the exports of iron and steel have increased 33 per cent, and there is every reason to believe that American manufacturers of these products have gained a lasting foothold abroad.

"In 1896 the value of exports of iron and steel and manufactures thereof was \$11,160,877, whereas during the fiscal year ending June, 1899, the value of these products was \$92,715,951, or more than double that of three years ago. Coincident with this remarkable increase in exports is the no less decrease in the imports of the same products. Three years ago the value of such imports was \$25,358,169, while during the year which has just closed they were valued at \$12,098,229, or less than half that of 1896. These figures tell the story of the phenomenal change.

"During this recent period of republican supremacy the great agricultural classes have been blessed with abundant crops. These have been marketed at prices which not only enabled the farmer to live comfortably, but to recover from the disasters of previous years. But the most significant instance is found in the state of Nebraska, where, from 1892 to 1896 there was no year in which mortgages filed did not exceed mortgages released, while during 1897 and 1898 the mortgages released exceeded the mortgages filed from 25 to 33 per cent. So might industry after industry be reviewed, and we would find that it would all be a record of growth and prosperity, the fulfillment of the promise made by the republican party of advancing wages and widening fields of employment to busy and happy millions who only recently were so despondent and despairing.

"The declaration made in 1896 by the people of the United States in behalf of an unquestionable money standard have such assurance of stable condition that the present condition of activity could be said to date from that eventful day. We may not doubt that these blessings will continue so long as the governmental affairs are entrusted to those who have achieved the revival of trade and commerce and who stand unflinchingly in support of the public faith, the public credit, and the absolute integrity of our financial institutions.

(Continued on Page Six)

## Hennessy's



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Made of Corduroy and Fine All-Wool Cassimeres in fancy plaids, checks and mixtures. Values \$7.50 to \$12 Closing Out Price Only \$5.00 Each

Sizes 34 to 40 inch. A display of these fine garments is shown in our front windows.



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## Knox Hats New Styles in SILK HATS, STIFF HATS, FEDORAS

And all Shapes of Soft Hats for Fall and Winter of 1899 and 1900, Now on Exhibition.

Knox Hats for women in pearl gray, blue, black and cinnamon.

## Men's Shirts

Wool Shirts in dark stripes, cut full size. 50c quality going today.....

Only 50c Each

Heavy Cheviot Shirts in light blue stripes, improved neckband and cut full size. \$1.25 quality, on sale today.....

Only 75c Each

Fine Madras Shirts in soft negligee styles, good fitting collar, well made, button hole pocket on the side, dark checks and light stripes, all sizes. \$1.50 quality on sale today.....

Only \$1.00 Each

Fine French Flannel Overshirts in good colors, nice stripes, improved neckband, cut full size, made with pocket in the side. Warranted not to shrink, good for every day wear. \$2.00 quality.....

Only \$1.50 Each

"Manhattan" Fine Wool \$3.50 Overshirts in the newest stripes, strictly handmade and the best fitting shirt in the market.....

Only \$2.50 Each

## Hennessy's