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We will soon announce the showing of new Fall Dress Goods, Silk and Wool Waists, Ready Made Suits, Separate Skirts, Jackets and Capes, Collar-cases and all novelties for the fall and winter season.

Watch the daily papers for opening announcement.

Leader Store.

THE DEWEY ARCH.

Sections of the Columns Which Form Part of It Were Placed in Position in New York on Friday.

New York, Sept. 10.—The National Sculpture society Friday submitted plans to the building commissioner for the erection at Broadway and Fifth avenue of the Dewey arch, the estimate cost being \$26,500. Sections of the columns which form a part of the Dewey arch were put in place Friday morning, and one of the colonnades is half up. The top of the arch will be in place in a few days. The figures of the admiral for the arch are now practically completed, and first of them will be taken up to the arch Friday. They average about 12 feet in height.

No New Cases at New Orleans.
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—No new cases of yellow fever have developed since the third was reported several days ago, and there is no change in the Texas and Alabama quarantines.

The Mississippi state board of health still declines to quarantine New Orleans.
JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 10.—One case of yellow fever has been discovered at Mississippi City. Dr. J. F. Hunter, secretary of the state board of health, Friday night placed the town in quarantine under Dr. J. J. Harry as state health officer. Mississippi City is a summer resort on the gulf coast, 73 miles from New Orleans.

Cox Must Return to Cuba.
NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—Judge Dugan overruled the demurrer filed in the case of Wm. A. Cox, of Chicago, who has been held here in prison on a charge of grand larceny committed in Cuba. The demurrer contended that Cox could not be extradited because Cuba was not American soil, and no treaty of extradition exists between the island and the United States. Cox will now probably be returned to Cuba.

Not Opposed to the War.
DES MOINES, Ia., Sept. 10.—The Iowa Christian church convention Friday laid on the table a resolution opposing the Philippine war. The committee, after a long contest, reported a very mild resolution, some of the members demanding that it be made to vigorously condemn the present war. But as a compromise the mild one was presented and promptly tabled.

Zeigler Defeats Burns.
NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—Owen Zeigler, formerly of Philadelphia but now of Bath Beach, N. Y., turned what seemed to be an inevitable defeat into a victory Friday night before the Broadway Athletic club, where he met and whipped his old time opponent, Charley Burns, of Cincinnati.

HOW ARE YOUR TIRES?

mean those on your Surrey, your about or your Phaeton—

THE RUBBER KIND.

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DREYFUS GUILTY.

One of the Most Famous Trials of the Century Comes to a Close.

THE VERDICT WAS NOT UNEXPECTED.

The Court's Conclusion Was Not Unanimous, Standing Five to Two Against the Prisoner.

Extraordinary Precautions Have Been Taken to Prevent Violence Sunday in Paris—The Victim is Sentenced to Ten Years in a Fortress.

RENNES, Sept. 10.—Capt. Dreyfus was found guilty. The court's verdict sentences Dreyfus to ten years' imprisonment in a fortress. The court found extenuating circumstances.

Five judges voted for conviction and two against. During the reading of the verdict absolute silence prevailed in the courtroom.

A bloody Sunday is looked for in Paris and it was in anticipation of this that the court was advised to hold its finding until Monday. This it refused to do, however.

The military precautions are of the most elaborate character and no attempt at disorder is likely to have the slightest success. Orders have been issued to repress the first symptom of trouble with an iron hand.

The socialists are particularly bitter, and the excitement engendered by the presence of their leaders is growing hourly.

RENNES, Sept. 10.—Everything Saturday morning denoted that something unusual was to take place in Rennes. Bodies of troops and gendarmes were early afoot and the town echoed the tramp of marching men.

The public was excluded from a space nearly a quarter of a mile around the Lycee, and in each street approaching the court were stationed three barriers of troops, with intervals between. Soldiers also made a cordon about the court building and were massed in the plaza in the center of the town.

At the opening of the court M. Demange continued his argument, missing no details and impressing the officers present with his knowledge as he discussed manuals, guns and brakes. He claimed the prosecution had tried to make the bordereau fit the accused at any cost, and had misinterpreted the evidence of Gen. De Boisdeffre to do this.

Then M. Demange drew himself together for the peroration, which came grandly: "There is a man before you," said he, pointing at Capt. Dreyfus, "who is ruined in health and broken in frame and heart. He sits here dishonored before the world; for five long years he suffered the tortures of hell, caring less for his own suffering than for the grief brought upon his lonely wife and fatherless children by his degradation."

"This man has been made a spectacle of, posted before the universe for man to sneer at, hated by many of his own countrymen. Yet, through it all, he has remained a loyal son of France, a brave soldier and a true father and husband."

"From first to last he has been what you, gentlemen of the supreme council, with whom reposes the solemnest of duties, Frenchmen, like him, fellow soldiers of his, thrilling, like him, with love of country and of justice, will today declare him to be—an innocent man."

As M. Demange finished he sank exhausted in his chair, his eyes suffused with tears and his lips, from the violence of the effort, actually covered with foam. There was a moment of silence and then came a sharp crackle of handclaps. There was no cheering. President Jouast raised his hand to command order.

M. Labori then arose and briefly announced that he relinquished the right to speak for the defense.

Maj. Carriere, the government commissary, arose and said: "I submit myself to the council with a few final words. Gentlemen, you have but two choices—one is acquittal, the other conviction."

"Your duty will be rendered fearlessly, loyally and intelligently. You know the law and your duty as soldiers to France. The whole world awaits your decision."

The court then retired to deliberate.

A Bloodless Duel.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—It was announced here Friday that as a result of newspaper polemics on the Dreyfus affair, M. De Prosenzo, editor of the Temps, had fought a duel with M. Maurice Barrero. Four shots were said to have been exchanged with no result. The seconds of M. Barrero say the duel did not occur, as they withdrew their demand for satisfaction owing to the physical infirmity of M. De Prosenzo.

Relatives to Great Dewey.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Sept. 10.—Charles Dewey, brother of Adm. Dewey, will go to New York for the celebration attending the arrival of the admiral in that city. Eight or ten other relatives of the admiral will also be present on the occasion.

SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

They Form a Permanent Organization—J. Warren Keifer, of Ohio, Elected Commander-in-Chief.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—One hundred and twenty-five delegates were in attendance at the first meeting of the veterans of the Spanish American war held in this city Friday. Gen. Joseph W. Keifer presided. A resolution was adopted providing for a permanent organization, and to accomplish this end, committees on credentials and plan of organization were appointed. The convention will continue throughout Saturday.

The following officers were elected Friday night: Commander-in-chief, Gen. J. Warren Keifer, Ohio; senior vice commander, Lieut. Col. S. Barnett, Pennsylvania; junior vice commander, James R. Tillman, South Carolina; quartermaster general, Maj. F. W. Cole, Florida; commissary general, Maj. F. S. Hodgson, District of Columbia; surgeon general, Lieut. Col. L. M. Maus, inspector general, Col. F. H. Harrington, U. S. M. C.; chief engineer, Capt. D. B. Gaillard, District of Columbia; paymaster general, William Astor Chanler, New York; judge advocate general, Capt. Charles S. Wood, Pennsylvania; chief signal officer, J. Walter Mitchell, District of Columbia, chaplain general, F. E. Chidwick, the Maine's chaplain; chief ordnance officer, Lieut. A. O. Girard, of the rough riders.

BATTLE OF CHAPULTEPEC.

Anniversary of the Event Celebrated in the City of Mexico—Many Distinguished Mexicans Were Present.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 10.—Immense crowds of people visited the park of Chapultepec castle Friday on the occasion of the anniversary of the commemoration of the battle, during what is known here as the war of North American invasion. A great pavilion was erected where President Diaz and his cabinet and distinguished people were seated. The exercises consisted of speeches, poems and appropriate music, and the monument to the memory of the heroic young cadets who fell during the storming of the castle by the American troops was handsomely decorated. President Diaz, in the full uniform of a general of division, laid a magnificent wreath of flowers at the base of the monument. The occasion was a patriotic manifestation and was conducted with the utmost decorum. Very few foreigners were present.



CAPT. OBERLIN M. CARTER.
(Charged with Having Embezzled Large Sums of Money.)

CAVITE NAVAL STATION.

Acting Secretary Allen Receives a Report From Col. Pope, Showing a Creditable State of Affairs There.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Acting Secretary Allen Friday received a report from Col. P. C. Pope, commanding the battalion of marines at the naval station, Cavite, P. I., showing a most creditable state of affairs. The work of improving that port has been steadily progressing, and it is now in good condition. The sick lists have decreased to less than one-half of one per cent, and drills, parades and a regular routine are being carried out as far as permitted by climatic conditions.

Caterpillar in His Car.

BELLEVILLE, O., Sept. 10.—An immense caterpillar crawled into the right ear of Joseph King, of this city, Thursday night, and, wriggling about, the man in agony. It required the efforts of three physicians to successfully extract the insect, which measured over an inch long.

James B. Eustis Ill.

NEW YORK, Sept. 10.—A special from Newport says it was learned Friday night that James B. Eustis, former ambassador to France, is seriously ill in his Newport villa and there are some doubts expressed as to his recovery. He has pneumonia.

Murder and Suicide.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 10.—Wm. C. Pape, general superintendent of parks and a factor in politics, was shot and instantly killed Friday night at his home by Henry Fry, a huckster, who shortly afterwards committed suicide.

Will Marry an American Singer.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—William Erbeast Bush, Baron De Bush, of Freshwater, Hampshire, it is announced will marry Miss Pauline Joram, the American singer and violinist.

To Be Used as an Indian School.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—By an order of the war department the unoccupied military post at Fort Spokane, Wash., has been turned over to the interior department for an Indian school.

WILL NOT FIGHT.

A British Cabinet Minister Says There Will Be No War With the Transvaal.

QUEEN VICTORIA WILL NOT PERMIT IT.

Transvaal Government's Last Dispatch Meant as an Acceptance of the Proposed Joint Inquiry.

In Order to Satisfy the Appeal of the National Government a Large Body of Troops Will Be Sent From England and India.

PRETORIA, Sept. 10.—The News Saturday prints an official statement from F. W. Reitz, secretary of state, of the South African republic, in which Mr. Reitz says: "The government considers that three courses are disclosed by the communications of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British secretary of state for the colonies—the first is a joint commission of inquiry; the second is a commission of delegates from both governments to discuss technicalities, and the third is a conference at Capetown."

Secretary Reitz adds that the Transvaal government now agrees to the second proposition and invites Great Britain to define the constitution of the commission suggested and the place of meeting.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Mr. Montague White, the consul general of the South African republic in London, said to a press representative Friday evening: "I assure you on the authority of a cabinet minister that there will be no war with the Transvaal. In fact, the queen will not permit war. I received a telegram from Pretoria to-day assuring me that the Transvaal government quite understands the position regarding the peace party in England and is in no wise misled by speeches and demonstrations."

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Anglo-Transvaal situation wore Friday a more peaceful aspect. In addition to the troops from India a brigade of four battalions of infantry is under orders to start for South Africa immediately, one from home and three from Mediterranean stations. The sailing of the Castle liner Harlech Castle has been canceled and the steamer will probably be employed to transport these troops. A semi-official statement comes from Pretoria through Cape Town to the effect that the Transvaal government has explained to the British diplomatic agent, Mr. Conyngham Green that its last dispatch was meant as an acceptance of the proposed joint inquiry.

PRETORIA, Sept. 10.—In the first round Friday morning debate was resumed on the interpellation of the government respecting the concentration of British troops on the border and the stopping of ammunition consigned to the Transvaal. The house adjourned shortly before noon, after adopting unanimously the following resolution:

The volksraad having considered that friendly correspondence is still passing between the two governments, that the concentration of troops in great numbers near the border has a detrimental and restless effect on the inhabitants of the state, and that the Transvaal has lived in friendship and peace with all nations and desires to continue to live in such friendship and peace, now declares its regret at the fact of concentration and expresses the opinion that in the case of eventualities, which might lead to enmity or war between the two governments the cause would not lie with the republic.

As regards the stoppage of ammunition at Delagoa bay, the volksraad trusts that the government will act according to circumstances.

"The raad further resolves to drop the matter of the concentration of troops on the border for the present until the government shall supply further information to the raad, although the information obtained is unsatisfactory. Nevertheless and with a view to the results of the negotiations which are pending, the raad declares itself determined in the meantime to maintain the rights and independence of the republic."

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The cabinet council Friday was marked by absolute unanimity, and in spite of a lack of official information and the presence of much corroborative evidence that the situation is scarcely less strained, there is no sign of any intention to convene parliament and no immediate necessity exists to call out the reserves. It is probable, however, that the appeals from the government of Natal will result in the dispatch of a large body of troops from England and India to Natal and Cape Colony.

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 10.—The anxiety here in regard to the crisis has been intensified by the tone of the debate in the Raad. The railroad offices continue to be besieged by those wanting to get out of the country.

The Yellow Fever at Vera Cruz.
CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 10.—Official reports of the yellow fever cases at Vera Cruz indicate the continued prevalence of the disease at that port and a large proportion of deaths.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

Replied to Mr. Monnett.

Washington, Sept. 8.—At today's session of the industrial commission an animated controversy occurred between Chairman Phillips of the commission and J. D. Archbold, of New York, vice president of the Standard Oil company.

Mr. Archbold was on the stand for seven hours, closing his statement at 5 o'clock. During the time he replied not only to the criticisms made by Mr. Lee, but also to those made by Attorney General Monnett, of Ohio, Mr. Westgate, of Titusville and Mr. Lockwood, of Zelandople. His language for the most part was vigorous. He characterized many of the statements made by the witness as untrue and referred to the witness in anything but complimentary terms. He said that Mr. Lee and Mr. Phillips, of the commission, both confessed that they were members of a trust.

Replying to Attorney General Monnett, Mr. Archbold expressed the opinion that his criticism and prosecution came with bad grace from an official of a state in which the Standard company was spending \$3,250,000 per year in wages and characterized his course as "vindictive." He said the company was determined to force Mr. Monnett to reveal the whole truth concerning his allegations that the company had offered him a bribe of \$400,000.

Dr. Archbold also contradicted Mr. Westgate's testimony to the effect that the Standard company had used the barrels of other companies and also his statement that railroad companies had underbilled the Standard company's tank cars.

In his reply Mr. Archbold dealt at length on the Matthews & Rice cases, which Mr. Lockwood had instanced to show, as he called them, that the Standard company controlled the courts. Mr. Archbold claimed in effect that these suits had been brought to compel purchases. He insisted that in the Rice case, Rice had tried to induce him to buy his plant at Marietta, O., for \$500,000, when it was not worth \$25,000, and had agreed to see that prosecution in certain cases was stopped in case the deal should be made, claiming that he had sufficient influence to accomplish the result. He expressed the opinion that Rice was employed as an agitator by the enemies of the Standard company. Mr. Rice was present in the court room and it is understood will reply later.

During his testimony Mr. Archbold referred frequently to the growth of the oil business in foreign countries. In Russia this growth this growth was especially formidable, the product being 160,000 barrels per day. He said that the Standard had no interest in any foreign production.

Eyes Are Taxed in Vacation.

It is not generally known, but it is an unquestioned fact, that the vacation season is the worst in the year for the visual organs of many people. There are several reasons for this. The principle one of these was referred to by a leading specialist the other day. "Persons going away for their summer rest or coming back to work," he said "almost invariably use their eyes while on the train. If they do not read they watch the scenery. You seldom see a person reclining comfortably—even on a 'high back'—paying no attention to a book or the fence posts just outside the window. The worst of it is that the books that are sold on the trains are usually the poorest of print. The paper is cheap and thin and of a dull color—drab or gray rather than white. The type does not show up clearly and distinctly as it should."

"When traveling by train and reading you try to hold the book or paper steady, but the types jiggle irregularly back and forth as the result of the motion of the car and the shakiness of your hand. Your eyes also do a great deal of bobbing, not only in pursuit of the bobbing letters, but in addition because your are also shaken about more or less by the motion of the train. Imagine the effect on the muscles of the eye. First, mind you, the eye itself has an unsteady rest; second, it is trying to fasten itself on that which is more unsteady still. I wonder more people are not bothered with defective sight."

"But reading is not the only ill. Fix your eyes on things close to the car on flowers, fence posts, culverts, trees and the effect is as bad as would be brought on by reading. Why will people persist in injuring themselves? You don't have to have the toothache long before leaving its cause and attempting its cure, but people go on running their eyes right along for the sake of either killing or economizing a trifle of time. A headache is the first warning, but that becomes common after a while and is not heeded any more than a headache that follows unwise eating. There is a closer connection with the stomach on the one side and a headache on the other than most people imagine, but perhaps the public some day will be willing to watch out for its eyes as well as with them, just as it is being taught to take care of its teeth."—Commercial Tribune.

Predicts a Bloody War.

Chicago, Sept. 8.—"England wants our country and we do not intend to lose it. There will be war in South Africa—a war of the most awful and bloody character." This opinion and others were today expressed by H. S. Bosman, pastor of a Dutch Reformed Church in Pretoria, Transvaal. Mr. Bosman is on his way to the assembly of Presbyterians, which convened in Washington, D. C., Sept. 27. He was born in the Transvaal, and though he left home in April, he has followed closely the events which are giving rise to a crisis between Mr. Chamberlain and "Oom Paul" Kruger.

"To the loyal people of the Transvaal will be added the people of the Orange Free State, Cape Colony and Natal," continued Mr. Bosman. "The Afrikaner people will fight to the last gasp, and if England wins it must be by the utter ravaging of the country and extermination of every loyal Afrikaner. I am convinced that war is in prospect. President Kruger's dramatic utterances in the Volksraad, his declaration that he had given all but his life in concessions to England, but that, nor the life of the republic, he would not give, but faintly expresses feelings of the Transvaal people. Every man is certain England means nothing less than the seizure of the country. She has had that intention ever since 1878."

"Afrikaners realize that the crisis has arrived. With their liberty at stake, they propose to fight out the whole question of who is to be master of South Africa. The question of franchises is only one reason for the strained relations. The real cause lies in England's realization that if she does not now crush the rapidly developing union of the Transvaal, the Free State, the Cape Colony and Natal into a republic, it will be too late. War must end with the devastation of my country. My people are fearless, skilled in warfare and well equipped. The standing army consists of only 400 artillerymen, but the burghers, their sons, hired help and even their wives, will turn against the invader."

"There is an offensive and defensive treaty between the Transvaal and the Orange Free state, which will compel the latter to furnish troops. To the 40,000 burghers will be added 30,000 from the Free State and 30,000 from Cape Colony. To combat this number England will need 555,000 troops."

Mr. Bosman will lecture in the Moody Institute here Monday on the Transvaal situation.

JIMINES AT MOCA.

He Was Escorted by Troops—Ev. rywhere the Utmost Enthusiasm is Displayed—His Candidacy Announced.

MOCA, Santo Domingo, Sept. 10.—Gen. Jimines arrived Friday afternoon at Moca with an escort of 500 cavalry, largely augmented by armed horsemen from the villages along his route. Everywhere the utmost enthusiasm is displayed.

It was here that the late President Hereaux was killed by Ramon Caerces, who is now the idol of the people and the minister of war in the provisional government.

PUERTO PLATA, Santo Domingo, Sept. 10.—Telegrams from Gov. Imbert tell of enthusiastic and brilliant receptions in honor of Gen. Jimines at Santiago de Los Caballeros and Moca. He is announced as a candidate for the presidency. Business is rapidly recovering from the depression caused by the uprising.

The conspirators claim that they have secured a list of the names of persons whom Hereaux had designated for execution.

Gen. Jimines has received a dispatch from a Parisian banking house promising to furnish all the funds necessary to establish the government, the French interests being second only to the American. He proceeded to Lavago Friday night.

Pathfinders Meeting.

The members of the new lodge of Pathfinders met at the Marietta band room last evening and decided to meet next Wednesday evening at the Maccabees hall, to effect a permanent organization. The meeting will be followed by a banquet.

BABIES

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