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MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

MR. ROOT'S POLICY

USUALLY RETICENT SECRETARY OF WAR OUTLINES WORK IN THE PHILIPPINES

CAMPAIGN WILL BE VIGOROUS

FIFTY THOUSAND MEN WILL HAVE ARRIVED IN MANILA BY THE DRY SEASON

MORE READY IF NEEDED

Mr. Root Denies That He and the President Cannot Agree as to a Policy to Be Pursued in the Philippines--Would Not Answer a Query as to Possible Removal of Gen. Otis—Pleased With Troops.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The war in the Philippines is to be prosecuted with a vigor that ought to result in speedy cessation of hostilities there. The correspondent of the Associated Press saw Secretary of War Root tonight in the office of the Hotel Champlain, just after he had said good-bye to the president and was prepared to take the 9:45 o'clock train for Washington. The secretary referred to his visit to Plattsburg barracks this afternoon, where he witnessed a regimental drill of the Twenty-sixth regulars. This regiment has been recruited and organized within six weeks, and they drill like veterans.

"The progress which the officers and men of the Twenty-sixth regiment have made in drilling in so short a time is simply marvelous," said Mr. Root. "It shows the wonderful power of the United States when ten regiments of volunteer soldiers can be recruited, drilled and equipped for active service in the field in so short a time."

"Will the war in the Philippines be prosecuted vigorously from now on?" asked the Associated Press correspondent. Mr. Root turned on his heel and replied, quick as a flash:

"Yes, sir, the war in the Philippines from now on will be prosecuted with all possible energy. All the men, all the end the trouble in the islands will be furnished at the earliest possible moment."

"How large a force will be at the disposal of the commanding general there?" was asked.

"There will be 50,000 men there ready for active service at the close of the rainy season, by the last of October, and more will be sent if necessary."

With reference to the rumors published in some papers that President McKinley and he could not agree upon a policy to be pursued in the Philippines, Mr. Root said:

"Of course that is all nonsense."

Asked as to a prospective change of commanders in the Philippines, Mr. Root said he could not say anything on that at the present.

It is gathered that there will be an energetic campaign in the Philippines. Mr. Root seldom talks for publication, and the fact that he had just come from the president gives his utterances added significance.

SEEKS RECOGNITION.

Aguinaldo Again Appeals to the Powers for Consideration.

MANILA, Aug. 8.—Aguinaldo has appealed to the powers for recognition of "Filipino independence," in a document dated from Tarlac, July 27, and signed by Buencamino. It has been received by all of the foreign consuls in Manila with the request that they forward it to their respective governments.

The Filipinos use their old argument that they had conquered the sovereignty of these islands from Spain before the signing of the treaty of Paris and, therefore, Spain was in no position to cede them to the United States. They argue that the possession of 7,000 Spanish prisoners, captured, with their arms, fighting against the Filipinos, "is eloquent proof of the nullity of Spanish sovereignty, as when they surrendered Spain's hold was irrevocably lost. The document then says:

"Replying to the Spanish commission's requests to release the prisoners because Spain no longer has political interests in the islands, we asked for a treaty of peace and friendship between Spain and the Filipinos, whereby the prisoners would be released. But, the commissioners refused, because it would mean recognition of our independence. This is equivalent to saying that the prisoners must stay in our hands indefinitely, because their possession is our most efficacious method to adjust our account with Spain and obtain from her recognition of our independence."

The Filipinos claim that they conquered all the country except Manila and that they co-operated in securing the latter's capitulation by surrounding it at the cost of thousands of lives. They also claim they conquered the country unassisted, except for sixty guns that Admiral Dewey gave Aguinaldo, and that Admiral Dewey and the British and Belgian consuls recognized the Filipinos' sovereignty by asking for passports to visit the country. They repeat the claim that they have letters from American consuls and generals recognizing their sovereignty, and promising that the Americans would recognize their independence, "which was at the disposition of the powers."

The Filipinos attempt to make capital of the statement that Admiral Dewey had such confidence that Aguinaldo would observe and fulfil the rules of war that he gave him 100 Spanish prisoners whom the American navy had captured.

Finally, the Filipinos appeal to the powers to influence Washington to bring to a termination "the unjust war which is devastating the country."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The state department is entirely without information as to any address by Aguinaldo to foreign powers for the recognition of the Filipinos, either as belligerents, or as constituting an independent government. The appeal is looked upon, however, as creating no particular change, as it has been the desire of Aguinaldo and his associates from the first to secure such recognition. The appeal puts this desire into rather formal shape, and it may bring to an issue the attitude of outside governments. There is no apprehension, however, that any foreign government will heed the address. The international usage as to recognition was quite fully developed during the Cuban insurrection, at which time the situation was exhaustively discussed in congress, and was the subject of lengthy consideration in the messages of the president. The general view at that time was that recognition of belligerency in itself was not a casus belli. Up to the present time there has been no intimation to the state department that any foreign power entertained even the remotest idea of giving recognition to Aguinaldo and his associates. On the contrary, there has been a most friendly feeling maintained between this government and foreign powers throughout the Philippine conflict. The state department does not share the apprehension which is said to have arisen among army officers that China has given indirect recognition to the Filipinos. This apprehension grew out of a report from Gen. Otis that horses could not be secured for cavalry use from China because they were "contraband of war."

At the state department it is said that the matter has not assumed a form involving the recognition of a state of war, but that Minister Conger reports China's course is due entirely to certain domestic regulations prohibiting the exportation of horses or ponies.

The course which the foreign consuls at Manila will pursue in connection with Aguinaldo's communication is a matter of some conjecture among officials here. At the state department there is no disposition to limit the consuls in forwarding the appeal to their respective governments. As a rule it is quite unusual for consuls holding exequaters from a friendly government and having official relation with it to carry on communication with an insurrectionary leader. But it is appreciated that in this case the consuls are the innocent victims of Aguinaldo's letter writing. As military authority is supreme in the Philippines, any questions arising as to the course of consuls would probably be referred to Gen. Otis, but there is no intimation here that he has advised of the address or that he will have any objections to its transmission by the consuls. It is rather expected, however, that the consuls will take occasion to advise with the military authorities as to the proprieties of the situation before taking final action.

AN UNFORTUNATE INCIDENT.

Filipino Women and Children Shelled by a Gunboat.

MANILA, Aug. 2.—(Via Hong Kong)—The gunboat Rapidan last week shelled Paete, on the lake, near Santa Cruz. The town was full of people who had been encouraged to return after Gen. Lawton's expedition, having been assured that they would not be molested if they peaceably attended to their business.

Lieut. Copp, who was in command of the Napidan, heard that the insurgents had reoccupied the town, and steaming close in, opened fire with his six-pounders, without warning. The people, seeing the boat approaching, fled to the hills in a terrified condition, and with barely time to escape. One child was killed and many buildings were damaged. The authorities express great regret on account of the incident.

After taking of Calamba by the Americans, Gen. Lawton ordered that Capt. Otis, of the Washington regiment, be relieved of his command and placed under arrest on account of slowness and seeming reluctance of the company under his command in obeying the order to disembark from the cascoes and wade through the marshes under fire. The men say that a majority of them have been sick and unfit for duty and were given to understand that they would not be asked to do any more fighting.

PHILIPPINE COURTS.

War Department in Receipt of Gen. Otis' Orders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The orders of Gen. Otis establishing courts in the Philippines have been received by the war department. On June 5 an order was issued in which courts in the province of Manila, and the courts of peace in the city of Manila, were re-established as they were prior to Aug. 13, 1898, "in so far as compatible with the supremacy of the United States in the Philippine islands and the exercise of military government therein." The province is divided into districts and the judges, district attorneys and justices of the peace are named. All of these have Spanish names. The secretaries of the courts are directed to report to Lieut. Col. E. H. Crowder, judge advocate of the army in the Philippines.

An order dated June 26 directed the consolidation of the offices of copyrights, patents and trademarks, administered as separate bureaus heretofore, and Capt. George P. Ahern, Ninth infantry, is placed in charge.

GUNS FOR GEN. OTIS.

All That He Has Asked For Will Be Sent Him.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The war department is making every effort to comply with Gen. Otis' recent request for a number of machine guns, in order that they shall reach him in time for the campaign expected to open with the dry season. The department has decided not to send to the Philippines the Sims-Dudley guns, but will confine the selection to the types now in use in the army.

THIRTEENTH AGAIN DELAYED.

Typhoon Prevents the Sheridan From Leaving Manila Bay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The following cable has been received from Gen. Otis:

"Manila, Aug. 8.—Adjutant General, Washington: Three days typhoon rendering work on bay impossible passed 6th inst. Transport Pennsylvania leaves Iloilo, Cebu, Jolo this evening. Sheridan, with Minnesotas, South Dakota and discharged soldiers for San Francisco 11th inst., Valencia, Zealandia, when coaled, requiring ten days good weather, leave with Montanas and discharged men. Suggest portion transports coal at Nagasaki, both coming and returning, expedite business here, where facilities for loading and unloading vessels primitive.

—"Otis."

SIXTEEN TO ONE IS DEAD,

Says Mary Ellen Lease, Who Believes in Organization of Trusts.

ANDERSON, Ind., Aug. 8.—Mrs. Mary Ellen Lease, who has stepped from the political to the spiritualist platform, in an interview touching upon political affairs, said:

"I am fully satisfied that 16 to 1 is a dead issue and with it Mr. Bryan will be laid on the shelf. I come from a state which had much to do in formulating the demand for the free silver issue. I come from the populist party. I feel competent in saying that the Democrats and Populists will not be able to effect another great national fusion. I am also convinced that there is little in this 16 to 1 business. The Populist party—the old one—is completely disrupted by reason of its affiliation with Democracy. It will be reorganized, however. Many who were Populists will not return. Many Democrats will join their issues with the new Populist party. At present I do not know what I am politically."

Mrs. Lease, strange to say, favors trust organizations and believes that every industry in the country will be trusted within the next two years. She hails it as the first great step toward socialism, which she favors, and that when the people see what private capital can do in the way of trusts they will make a move toward making these trusts government affairs.

OUT OF THE FRYING PAN.

The Shipwrecked Monkeys—Great cocoanuts! Look at what's going to rescue us from a watery grave!
—New York Evening Journal.

BRANDED AN ATROCITY

REPORT OF THE ITALIAN INVESTIGATORS INTO TALLULA LYNCHINGS IS MADE

ITS ALLEGATIONS ARE GRAVE

Claimed That Extenuating Circumstances Were Blotted Out by Acts of the Lynchers After the Real Culprit Had Been Hanged—Report Has Been Forwarded to Italian Foreign Office.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The state department has received from the Italian authorities a copy of the complete report made by the Marquis Romano, secretary of the Italian embassy here, on his personal investigation of the recent lynching of five Italians at Talulah, La.

The report presents the affair in a serious light. As a whole the Italian authorities view the matter of the lynching as one of unusual atrocity, and without the mitigating circumstances which had been urged in previous affairs of this kind.

In describing the first affray, which led up to the lynching, Marquis Romano's report states that Dr. Hodges was the first to draw his weapon, and not until he had fired one shot and was about to fire the second one at Charles Difata, who was at that time prostrate on the ground, did the brother, Joe Difata, fire his shotgun from the store nearby. This last shot, it is pointed out, was in defense of the fallen brother, and not a wanton attack upon Dr. Hodges.

The circumstances leading up to the affray are described in detail. According to this account Charles Difata was alone when Dr. Hodges passed. There is no effort made in the report to obscure the fact that Charles Difata made the first offensive overture. But it was contended that this was not accompanied by the use of firearms or even a movement to draw them. It is said, however, that Charles Difata upbraided Dr. Hodges in an offensive way for having killed an animal and accompanied this by a blow of the fist. Then, it is stated, Dr. Hodges shot at Difata. Whether or not the shot took effect, it was not possible for the Italian authorities to learn, as the bodies of the men after being lynched were disfigured and disposed of. But at all events it is stated that Charles Difata was on the ground following the shot from Dr. Hodges' weapon. At this point Joe Difata made his appearance and, seeing his brother down and a second shot about to be fired, shot at Dr. Hodges.

BRANDED AS TRAITORS.

Then followed the lynching of the two Italians, Joe Difata and Charles Difata. The mob took them before they had been arrested.

Up to this point, according to the Italian report, only these two Italians had figured in the affair. The report goes on to state that throughout the occurrence the three other Italians—Frank Difata, Joseph Feducio and John Cerami—were in another street and did not know what was occurring. It is stated that they did not take part in the attack on Dr. Hodges, and that they did not even know of it until some time after, when the local officers came to arrest them. This arrest was accomplished, and the three Italians were actually placed in jail.

The report then brings out that the mob, having already lynched Charles and Joe Difata, turned their attention to the three Italians under arrest. Two of these men, Joseph Feducio and Frank Difata, were first taken from the officers and lynched. Subsequently, and some little time afterward, the mob returned and took John Cerami and lynched him. In this circumstantial way the report brings out that the mob made three distinct movements against the Italians, and that there was sufficient time for the blood to cool and for the anger of the lynchers to abate after they had disposed of the first two men.

Particular importance is laid on this feature, for while it is said there may have been some extenuating circumstances in visiting such summary punishment on those immediately concerned in the affray with Dr. Hodges, yet the time elapsing before the second and third lynchings is regarded as an element of particular atrocity.

The full report has been forwarded to the Italian foreign office and a copy of it placed in the hands of the state department.

TO PLEASE ALGER.

Final Slap at the Commanding General of the Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Since the publication of the order defining the duties of the inspector general of the army a change has been made in the second paragraph. This portion directed that officers of the inspector general's bureau, when not assigned to duty in departments, should be under the direction of the secretary of war and commanding general of the army. In the order as published today the words "and commanding general of the army" are omitted, leaving the order, it is said, as approved by Secretary Alger.

LIGHT ON A MYSTERY

THE ROBBERY OF MOLSON'S BANK AT WINNIPEG LAST YEAR CLEARED UP

PLANT OF $62,000 RECOVERED

John W. Anderson, a Junior Clerk in the Bank, Arrested, Charged With the Theft—Clever Piece of Detective Work on the Part of an Ontario Man May Be Rewarded by $10,000.

WINNIPEG, Man., Aug. 8.—(Special.)—The mystery of the robbery of $62,000 from Molson's bank here between Sept. 28 and Oct. 4 last year has been solved and John W. Anderson, a former junior clerk in the bank, is now in jail charged with the crime and the money has been recovered and is now in safe custody. The Pinkerton detectives first sent here were unable to unravel the mystery and one by one took their departure from the city.

Last March a dapper little chap named Davis drifted into town and secured employment as clerk at a leading dry goods store. He took up lodgings at some place where Anderson boarded and the two became intimate friends. This intimacy led to the discovery of Anderson's crime, Davis through his friendship succeeding in worming admissions from Anderson and finally locating the cached money near the city by shadowing Anderson on one of his pilgrimages to see that the money was safe.

The money, which comprised $42,000 in non-negotiable or traceable bills and $20,000 in bills in ordinary circulation, was in a valise buried some depth in the ground and was recovered Monday forenoon. The money has not been counted but is supposed to be intact.

Anderson was taken into custody this afternoon after a warrant had been sworn out by Davis. The reward of $10,000 offered by the bank for the recovery of the money and apprehension of the prisoner will go to Davis, who is a Canadian from Thesselon, Ont., and a private detective. Anderson came to Manitoba from Hastings, Ont., and is heir to a large sum of money left by his father who was a prominent banker. He is about 22 years of age.

MR. LAURIER DENIES.

Did Not Decline, Because He Had Not Received Invitation.

OTTAWA, Ont., Aug. 8.—Mr. Davin, in the house of commons today, once more brought the Fitzpatrick interview to the attention of the premier. In reply Sir Wilfrid Laurier said there was an interview in a Washington newspaper which attributed to him words of a certain character, but he did not propose to notice that. The interview was not published by him, and Mr. Fitzpatrick put the words in his mouth, for which he was not responsible. If he wished to say anything to be published, he would say it himself in his own way, and not through another. So far he had received no invitation from the Chicago authorities to the demonstration, but he had learned that one was coming, and when it did come he would certainly treat it with the courtesy that was due it, not because of the position he held, but "because of the relations between us and our neighbors."

GOLD FROM ALASKA.

Amount Reported Brought In Aggregates $5,000,000.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Reports received by the director of the mint show that so far this season the amount of gold received at Seattle from the Alaskan gold fields aggregates about $4,900,000, of which $4,018,262 arrived during July. The amount so far received at San Francisco is approximately $2,700,000. These amounts, however, do not represent the entire output of the fields, as large quantities are supposed to have been held for later shipment, and considerable amounts are believed to have been brought into the states by other routes than San Francisco and Seattle.

FERRY SLIP DISASTER.

Coroner's Jury Says Slip Was Not Properly Constructed.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 8.—The coroner's jury impanelled to hold an inquest in connection with the accident at Mount Desert ferry Sunday, whereby twenty persons lost their lives by the breaking of the ferry slip, completed its sitting today, finding that "these people came to their deaths by drowning, caused by the insufficient construction of the slip.

New Two-Dollar Bill.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The bureau of engraving and printing is now engaged in printing a new $2 silver certificate, which will be ready for issue in a few days, to take the place of the present bill of that denomination. The greatest care has been taken by the officials of the treasury department to produce a note which would not only be artistic but would present as many difficulties as possible to counterfeiters

WAR NOW EXPECTED

BOERS ARE PREPARING FOR A CONFLICT WITH THE FORCES OF GREAT BRITAIN

INQUIRY PROPOSAL DECLINED

Volksraad Meets in Secret Session for the Purpose of Confirming Rejection of Mr. Chamberlain's Proposal—Uitlanders Are Greatly Wrought Up Over the Critical Situation.

CAPE TOWN, Aug. 8.—A dispatch from Pretoria, capital of the South African republic, says that the volksraad has declined to agree to the suggestion of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, British secretary of state for the colonies, that the effect the franchise concessions would have upon the uitlanders be inquired into by a joint commission. The volksraad, however, will consider any friendly suggestion.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—All the dispatches from the South African correspondents of the London morning papers take it for granted that the secret session of the volksraad called last evening will confirm the rejection of Mr. Chamberlain's proposal, but leave the way open to continue negotiations. They also dwell upon the serious situation thus arising, and upon the consternation of the uitlanders over the resolution compelling them to fight for the Transvaal, which seems to indicate that the Transvaal government is expecting hostilities.

The daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Johannesberg:

"By a special article added to the grondwe (the constitution of the Transvaal) the president is authorized, in the event of war, revolution or other emergency, to proclaim martial law and to compel every inhabitant of the country to bear arms in its defense. The Pretoria forts are being strengthened and the government is buying up all the available draught horses in Bechuanaland.

The Times correspondent at Pretoria says:

"A gloomy view is taken here of the whole situation. The general impression in Boer circles is that Mr. Chamberlain is forcing on a war, and that consequently it will be futile to make advances."

WILL BE NO WAR.

Mr. Choate Expresses an Opinion on Alaska Boundary Dispute.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Joseph H. Choate, the United States ambassador to Great Britain, was interviewed today by a representative of the Associated Press in regard to the recent war or arbitration speech delivered by Sir Wilfrid Laurier, the Canadian premier. He said:

"There will be no war. It is safe to say that no amount of politics or politicians in either country could occasion war in this connection."

Mr. Choate intimated that Mr. Laurier's recent remarks were a political dodge.

Regarding Mr. Choate's statement, the Canadian high commissioner, Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, said to a representative of the Associated Press:

"Sir Wilfrid Laurier's remark was merely a figure of speech, and not a political dodge, as intimated by Mr. Choate. Sir Wilfrid Laurier would not descend to such a thing, nor did he in any way mean to challenge the United States. No sensible man could regard war as possible, but Canada is simply taking a leaf out of the United States' book in demanding now what the United States demanded in the Venezuelan case. Canada is now a nation, although closely allied to Great Britain. As such, she must protect her rights. We merely ask for an equal settlement, through arbitration, following the United States' lead. We believe President McKinley is thoroughly in earnest to have the question honestly settled. The misrepresentation of Sir Wilfrid's remarks by the United States press is unfortunate. Any bitterness or abuse by the Canadian press is entirely unauthorized. The negotiations are progressing, and I believe a satisfactory settlement of the Alaskan question will be achieved."

GREAT COMORO REVOLT.

Police Commissary Killed and Governor's Residence Besieged.

ZANZIBAR, Aug. 8.—Great Comoro island is in revolt. The police commissary has been assassinated and the governor's residence is besieged. A gunboat has been ordered to assist the island authorities in restoring order.

Great Comoro, otherwise Angaziya island, is the principal island of the Comoro isles in the Mozambique channel, 1,350 miles from the northwest coast of Madagascar and 200 miles from the east coast of Africa. The population of the group is estimated at about 60,000 souls, mostly Mohammedans. The island forms part of the French colonial possessions.

NOT A PEER.

That Honor Is Denied William Waldorf Astor.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Henry Labouchere says in Truth that "The rumor that Mr. William Waldorf Astor will soon be raised to the peerage assumes what is impossible. A law passed during the reign of William III. deprives the crown of the power of conferring the rank of peer upon naturalized aliens. It was enacted because the king was converting too many Dutch republicans into British peers. A baronet or a knight Mr. Astor could be, and if he is ready to pay there is no doubt that he will find no difficulty in negotiating the matter."

AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

Andrew Carnegie Not Seeking British Honors.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Andrew Carnegie telegraphs to the Associated Press from Skibbo castle saying:

"I have no intention to administer the justice of peace or any of the deputy lieutenancies. I understand these offices are usually held by the owner of the Skibbo estate. In my case they are only honorary, I being an American citizen."

TIP FOR GERMANS.

Cologne Gazette Advises Merchants to Attend Philadelphia Exposition.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—The Cologne Gazette today publishes an editorial advising German commercial circles to accept the invitation to be represented at the Philadelphia exposition, "because, while admitting Germany's commercial relations with America are unsatisfactory, it would merely make them worse to abstain from going to Philadelphia, where there are chances to enlighten American merchants to mutual advantage and improve these relations."

ALL SERENE NOW.

New Belgian Ministry Indorsed by the Old.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 8.—The premier, De Nayer, in a brief statement in the chamber of deputies today, said that the new cabinet's principles were the same as those which had hitherto guided successful Rightist ministers. Its mission, he added, was to immediately settle the electoral question by the complete adoption of proportional representation. The presence in the cabinet of a general as minister of war (Gen. Consebant), he continued, did not imply that the settlement would be a military question, but proved the solicitude of the government for the army.

The former premier, M. von den Perboom, expressed his approval, and promised the new ministry the support of the late cabinet.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Declared That the Two Empires Have Formed Alliance.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says the Italian government has received positive confirmation of the report that China and Japan have concluded an alliance.

Gen. Toral Liberated.

MADRID, Aug. 8.—Gen. Toral, who was recently acquitted by the supreme council of war on the charge of having surrendered Santiago de Cuba to the United States without having exhausted all means of defense, was liberated today.

Hopper Likes London.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—De Wolf Hopper has secured an extended lease of the Lyric theater, and a continuation of "El Capitan" will now depend upon a release of the comedian from his autumn engagements in the United States. This is now being arranged.

BATTLE WITH FILIPINOS.

Gen. MacArthur's Forces Attack and Defeat the Enemy.

MANILA, Aug. 9.—Gen. MacArthur's force, consisting of 4,000 men, advanced five miles beyond San Fernando today, and encountered and defeated a Filipino force of 6,000 men. The enemy retreated, leaving many dead and wounded. The American loss in killed and wounded was twenty.

Colored Knights Templar Conclave.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—The second day of the colored Knights Templar conclave and Masonic jubilee opened with a parade through down town streets after which the commanderies of the different states met in conclave. A large picnic will be held tomorrow.

Hay Men Confer.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 8.—An attendance aggregating nearly 300 out of a total membership of nearly 500 is present at the conference of the National Hay association.

BULLETIN OF
IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for Today:
Fair and Warmer.

1—Secretary Root's Policy.
Bank Robbery Solved.
War in Transvaal.
Italy's Tallula Report.
Dreyfus' Trial.

2—Soldiers' Home Staff.
More Policy Raids.
High School Board.
Pennsylvanians Organize.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Northwest News.
Cass Lake Fight.
Miners Strike.

4—Editorial.
Burrows Explaining.
Havana Sensation.

5—Sporting News.
St. Paul Wins a Game.
Minneapolis Won.

6—Markets of the World.
Chicago Sept. Wheat, 68 5-8c.
Bar Silver, 60 1-4c.
Stocks Weak.

7—News of Railroads.
Banks Full of Money.

8—In the Labor World.
Social Events of a Day.
Troops for Manila.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK — Arrived: Adirondack, Kingston, Savanilla, etc.; Kensington, from Antwerp; Patria, from Marseilles; steamer Allet, Genoa, etc.
ROTTERDAM—Arrived: Steamer Statendam, New York, via Boulogne (arrived at Boulogne at 4 a. m. and proceeded).
MOVILLE—Arrived: Ethiopia, New York for Glasgow.
HAMBURG — Arrived: Bulgaria, New York.
SYDNEY, N. S. W.—Arrived previously: Mariposa, San Francisco.
LONDON—Arrived: Mesaba, New York.
BREMEN—Arrived: Barbarossa, New York, via Southampton.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL.

METROPOLITAN—Neill stock company in "A Bachelor's Romance" at 8:15 p. m.
Como park, Danz band, at 8 p. m.
Base ball, St. Paul and Milwaukee, Lexington park, 3:45 p. m.
Lake Shore pavilion, vaudeville entertainment, 8 p. m.

DREYFUS IN AGONY

PHYSICAL AND MENTAL CONDITION WEAKENED BY PROLONGED IMPRISONMENT

REALIZES HIS NEW DANGER

HAD FORMED A FALSE IDEA AS TO THE ORDEAL HE WOULD BE COMPELLED TO UNDERGO

SCANDALS OF FRENCH ARMY

Many of Them Will Likely Be Exposed During the Hearing of the Dreyfus Case—Generals Who Are Perplexed by the Dangers That Confront Them—Dreyfus' Advocates Confident of Victory.

RENNES, Aug. 8.—(Special.)—Maitre Demange, the principal counsel for Capt. Dreyfus, expresses himself as well satisfied at today's proceedings. Col. Jouaust had to play the part of a severe judge, but if his voice was rude and his manner rough toward the prisoner, his eye was kind, and there was no attempt to press home the stones raised by the indictment.

M. Chanoine, the custodian of the famous secret dossier, said it would take four days to examine it, as the examination would be behind closed doors and most of the witnesses have gone to the seaside, Gen. de Boisdeffre to Dinnard and Gen. Dionne to Param. Gen. Mercier remains here, the guest of Gen. St. Germain, who tells his followers to be prepared for sensational evidence that must crush Dreyfus and many others with him.

M. Cavaignac talked at Le Maison, on his way here. He says he expects two coups de theatre. We now hear that one will be an avowal by Gen. Billot that he said on his soul and conscience that Dreyfus was a traitor, because he was misled. The other will be Mercier driven to bay. The latter will issue from this trial ruined if Dreyfus is acquitted. I hear he intends to throw a searchlight on the secret counsels of the Dupuy government, of which he was a member in 1894, and to show what diplomatic wires were pulled between the arrest of Dreyfus and his embarkation for Cayenne. Mercier refuses to be interviewed. He looks bowed down from it all. Gen. Billot, on the other hand, seems to have taken out a new lease of life. He also is extremely reticent, as indeed are all the witnesses of note.

M. Jaures arrived last night. He claims to know much that is in the secret dossier. An intercepted correspondence between two military attaches who were mixed up in the affair is said by Jaures to be a shame to human nature. These two officers wrote under feminine names and in a strain that might not have shocked the young courtiers of Nero or the ribald crowd that gathered around Lot's house in the doomed city. Possibly, nay probably, the attaches in question never wrote these scented anacreontic billets, for such they are. Lemercier Picard was equal to the task of forging them, and he possibly did forge them for pecuniary consideration. Hence, probably, the mystery in which his suicide is shrouded.

The counsel for Dreyfus met today at his wife's residence the heads of the Dreyfusite party and consulted on the political aspect of the affair. They went there after they had examined the documents of the secret dossier in the judges' room. They do not see any possibility of repeating the judgment of 1894.

DREYFUS FATIGUED.

Dreyfus was greatly fatigued after yesterday's ordeal. He asked anxiously today what the press and public thought, and was led to think that opinion is generally favorable. This is true. The representatives of Nationalist journals here, who judge harshly in print, express admiration for the unflinching constancy he has displayed.

Leading personages here for the trial have much to say about the late Gen. Annenkoff and Baron Fredericks in connection with Dreyfus, but Gen. Mercier and M. Hanotaux, former minister of foreign affairs, refuse to speak on the subject. M. Hanotaux looks dismayed. It will be curious to see whether he and Mercier contradict each other.

There seems danger that all the evidence relating to foreign diplomatists will be given with closed doors. The public trial will be resumed on Saturday.

Dreyfus, a member of his family tells me, has not yet got over his Rip Van Winkle feeling. He was lost, as he put it. He remarked to his wife that he was astonished to find himself yesterday watched by the whole world, or its proxies, though he showed no sign of astonishment He was thrown in a heap by the searching and, as he thought, unfriendly examination of the president of the court. MM. Demange and Labori did not prepare him for a hostile tribunal and a scrutinizing public. He felt as if X-rays were being cast on him all the time he was under public gaze. It was as if the innermost thoughts of his heart were being peered into. He thought the proceedings would be only formal, and perhaps he might leave the court house to walk to his wife's temporary home. His counsel were quite right not to discourage him beforehand, as his strength is low, and he is condemned to a diet of milk and eggs, which does not enable him to rapidly recover his lost strength. The ague has caused lesion of the renal organs, and a full diet just now could not fail to bring on Bright's disease. He was at first greatly depressed to learn that he would be confronted with a crowd of hostile witnesses, and that the trial might last a fortnight or three weeks, or even longer. Then, steeling himself, he cried:

"You must prove yourself a man, Dreyfus. You must struggle for your honor, and not give in until you have cleared it once and forever. But what have you done, Dreyfus, to make people thus read you? Were you born under a malignant star? If so, fight against fate, and wrestle until you have thrown the evil angel."

From long habit he speaks to himself, when intending to converse with visitors.

NO DEMONSTRATIONS.

The police arrangements in the vicinity of the Lycee this morning were exactly the same as those of yesterday, but not more than 100 persons had gathered at the early hour—6:30 o'clock—fixed for the opening of the day's proceedings in the trial. The prisoner was conducted to the Lycee at 6:15, and exactly the same precautions were observed as on yesterday.

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