

TWO PARTS

VOL. XXII.—NO. 225.

SUNDAY MORNING, AUGUST 13, 1899.—TWENTY PAGES.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MERCIER IS HISSED

DRAMATIC SCENES ENACTED IN THE TRIAL OF DREYFUS AT SATURDAY'S SESSION

GEN. MERCIER THE CENTER

HIS DENUNCIATION OF THE PRISONER AROUSED THE SPECTATORS TO FURY

DENOUNCED IN OPEN COURT

Former President Casimir-Perier Asks That He Be Confronted by Mercier, in Order That He May Refute His Testimony—Dreyfus Also Challenged the War Minister Who Secured His Conviction.

RENNES, France, Aug. 12.—If Dreyfus is guilty he must possess superhuman nerve, for he listened to Gen. Mercier's pitiless arraignment this morning until he approached the end of his deposition with sphinx-like rigidity of features, but watching Mercier like a cat watching a mouse. No one could have suspected the volcano within Dreyfus, which burst forth when human flesh and blood could stand it no longer. This only sign of the fire within was his heaving bosom and the parching of his lips and palate, which he occasionally moistened with his tongue. A casual observer might have missed these indications and have imagined he was an image cut in stone, with the eyes fixed on Mercier. But when, at last, his feeling obtained the mastery, and he sprang to his feet and faced his accuser, man to man, one appreciated the depth of his previously suppressed emotions, and Mercier, who, startled, had jumped to his feet at the ringing sound of Dreyfus' voice, from the chair in which he had been seated while giving his evidence, recoiled before the terrible look Dreyfus threw at him, and stood aghast, wondering whether the prisoner was going to spring upon him.

Col. Jouaust and the other members of the court, in the meantime, had risen and seized the two men, while the court rang with the cheers of the spectators.

Gen. Mercier, who had finished his testimony, according to general opinion, had said really nothing, and had proved nothing. The overwhelming proofs he was to have thrown down before the members of the court-martial like a bombshell failed to appear, and he left the court discredited.

Though the general was cheered by the crowd outside of the court, none of them had witnessed the scene in the court, or listened to Mercier's weak testimony. Moreover, the crowds had always been anti-Dreyfusards. Counter shouts of "Vive republic" and "Vive la justice" were raised by those leaving the court room, but the gendarmes quickly cleared the streets on both sides and dispersed the crowd quietly.

CURTAIN RISES ON DRAMA. The curtain rose today on the same theater-like scene as yesterday. The judges, in uniform, were seated on the table, behind the dark, cloth-covered stage, on which, in a row, were their knees, with keys colored in the same manner as the lace bands. Every inch of the court was occupied, in expectation of a sensational scene. There were more ladies present than on Monday. The person known as Mme. Blanche (the white lady), who has attended every move in the Dreyfus affair, was again present today, wearing a superb and costly gown. She expressed objections of Col. Jouaust she changed her conspicuous place on the right behind him for a more modest, but still noticeable position in the body of the hall. There was a large number of uniforms among the audience, and a row of soldiers, with fixed bayonets, was again arranged at the bottom of the hall, and rendered honors in the customary manner to the judges as the latter entered or left the court.

The proceedings opened formally, and the hopes of a sensational scene were again calmed before the storm, and when the storm broke it carried every one in court with it into a whirlpool of the wildest excitement. Dreyfus, on entering the court today, saluted the president with the same studied mien as last Monday, and the president, Col. Jouaust, returned the salute and said: "Sit down Dreyfus."

The chair for the prisoner was placed further to the right of the platform today. Instead of facing the platform, Dreyfus sat with his back to the table of his counsel, thus looking across the platform, as if at the trial, at which the witnesses stood. Col. Jouaust, immediately after the court had settled down, opened the proceedings by asking Dreyfus the following questions:

"In January, 1885, the director of the penitentiary of the Ile de Rue, in the course of duty, searched the clothes you brought from the prison. He found this document in an inside pocket of your waistcoat."

The president here handed Dreyfus a paper, and said: "Do you recognize it as having belonged to you?" Dreyfus—Yes, my colonel. Jouaust—Whose was it? Dreyfus—Mine. Jouaust—Will you tell me how and under what circumstances this document came into your possession? Dreyfus—It is a document I used during my trial. In order to discuss the value of the bordereau, I wished to keep it.

Jouaust—The military code gives you the right to have a copy of the documents in your case. This document, therefore, was legitimately in your possession. Why do you wish to keep it? Dreyfus—As a souvenir of the text of the bordereau. Jouaust—That was not proper, and therefore it was taken from you. I merely wished to elucidate this point. That will do.

lin, was the next witness called. Although he was scared, there was no hesitation in his replies. He said he acted as the transmitting agent of the ministry of war, and ministry of foreign affairs, which was a very minute and complicated matter. Several drafts he explained, were first made, and finally an official translation was drawn up which was the same as since published. Questions respecting the drafts and the translations, he said they were purely hypothetical, the first part only having two words "Capt. Dreyfus," of which the translator was perfectly sure, the sense being to the effect that Dreyfus had been arrested and that he had no relations with Germany.

M. Paleologue, chief of the French foreign office, was then called and disagreed to some of this witness' statements. But the net result of the two witnesses' replies to the questions of the president was that never in translation was there any question of relations with Germany. M. Labori, on eliciting the foregoing, showed evident satisfaction.

CASIMIR-PERIER CALLED. The witness' rail was empty for a few moments, and then Col. Jouaust said solemnly: "Bring in the next witness."

An infantry sergeant seated beneath Maj. Carriere's desk then walked to the middle of the court, where, in a crimson armchair, placed there for distinguished witnesses, sat Casimir-Perier, formerly president of the republic. The lawyer, conducted by the soldier, and ascended the platform. He was dressed in a black frock coat, with the rosette of the Legion of Honor on his breast, his buttons and watch check trousers, and carried a silk hat in his hand. In response to the usual questions he said:

"I am 83 years old. No profession. I was formerly president of the republic." Col. Jouaust then asked: "Did you know the accused prior to the act of the 17th of January, 1894?" M. Casimir-Perier—No, M. le President, Jouaust—You were president of the republic at the time of the arrest of Capt. Dreyfus. In this position you were able to have many particulars regarding the circumstances and causes of his arrest. I beg you to kindly communicate them to the court.

Casimir-Perier (in loud voice)—M. le President, you ask me to speak the truth and all the truth. I have sworn to do it. I will speak without reticence, without reserves, and without fear. Whatever may have said in the past—whatever people may believe and say, which unfortunately is not the same thing, that I alone am aware of the facts and facts which might throw light and that I have not hitherto said—all justice ought to know that it is false. I will not leave this place without saying all. I intend to do this, not because I can add anything more to what I have already said, but out of respect to my conscience and the judges and to take the opinion of men of good faith. I will not leave this place until I have left an unalterable conviction that I know nothing which might throw light on the case, and that I have said all I can.

The former president then, in a loud and distinct voice, repeated the evidence he had given before the court of cassation. He spoke in a clear, distinct voice, the witness rail and referred to a scrap of paper which he held in his hand. The witness read the text of the dispatch received by the German minister at London, the German ambassador at Paris, from Prince Hohenzollern, the German imperial chancellor, which the former commander-in-chief of the French army, M. Casimir-Perier during a visit to the Elisee palace.

"His majesty, the emperor, having every confidence in the loyalty of the president of the republic, begs your excellency to tell M. Casimir-Perier that it is proved the German emperor never mentioned the name of Dreyfus in the Dreyfus affair. His majesty hopes the government of the republic will not be embarrassed by the fact that a formal declaration of the legend which he continues to spread regarding the position of the representative of Germany." M. Casimir-Perier then repeated how he had expressed to the then premier and minister of war his astonishment and indignation at the statement which Capt. Le Brun-Renaud gave the figure on the subject of Dreyfus. The witness then told of Col. Picquart's visit to the Elisee palace, and of the interview which Capt. Le Brun-Renaud gave the figure on the subject of Dreyfus. He added: "All that was done and said among the ministers was done without my knowledge."

The witness then related the facts in connection with the futile efforts of M. Casimir-Perier to prevent the first court-martial in the case of Dreyfus. He said he, the witness had never received any member of the Dreyfus family. M. Casimir-Perier concluded his testimony with the statement that he had spoken very excitedly, saying: "For the honor of the chief magistracy, which I occupied for the honor of the republic, I had exchanged a word with a captain in the French army accused of treason."

SPECTATORS APPLAUD. This statement caused applause in court, which the president, Col. Jouaust, was threatening to clear the hall if there was any repetition of it. Many people in the court room thought M. Casimir-Perier had done nothing in this case, and that, as he had turned and delivered it as much to the audience as to the court. The former president ended his statement by saying: "I affirm before this tribunal of soldiers that my resignation was not connected with the diplomatic incident concerning Germany, and that I am not able to give a second the court in the work of justice confined to it, for from this place must emerge at last, for the sake of the country, reconciliation and peace. I can do no more than tell the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth. As chief of state or when a citizen I have always, in my respect for France, regarded her as free to make a decision as she herself reversed. (Applause, which was quickly suppressed.)

Various questions were then asked M. Casimir-Perier by the assistant judge and M. Demange on the subject of Capt. Le Brun-Renaud's statement that Dreyfus had confessed to him, and the witness replied that he never had any communication such as a confession during the captain's visit to him. He added that he was not prepared to deny that Gen. Mercier had told Capt. Le Brun-Renaud to communicate the alleged confession, but that the captain did not speak of it to him.

M. Demange then introduced the question of the letter which the anti-Dreyfusard, M. Casimir-Perier, wrote to M. Casimir-Perier, and in which he claimed he spoke of engagements entered into by M. Casimir-Perier respecting him. The president of the republic replied that he had never entered into any such engagement, as alleged, and he asked that the letter which was published by the Eclair, of Paris, should be produced in court, and that the whole matter be cleared up. M. Casimir-Perier ended this statement with a slap of his hand on the rail of the desk.

Col. Jouaust then asked Dreyfus if he had any observations to make on behalf of the government. The major replied by asking to have Dr. Ransom's report on Dreyfus read, which the clerk did. The report deals with the measures of surveillance over Dreyfus adopted during the voyage of the prisoner to Cayenne, and said among other things that he was seen on board seated on a stool and weeping.

M. de la Roche-Vernet, a secretary attached to the French embassy at Berlin, was the next witness called. Although he was scared, there was no hesitation in his replies. He said he acted as the transmitting agent of the ministry of war, and ministry of foreign affairs, which was a very minute and complicated matter. Several drafts he explained, were first made, and finally an official translation was drawn up which was the same as since published. Questions respecting the drafts and the translations, he said they were purely hypothetical, the first part only having two words "Capt. Dreyfus," of which the translator was perfectly sure, the sense being to the effect that Dreyfus had been arrested and that he had no relations with Germany.

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A SUNDAY MORNING REVERIE.

DEATH LIST GROWS

ONE THOUSAND VICTIMS OF THE STORM IN PORTO RICO HAVE BEEN REPORTED

DRINKING WATER POLLUTED

Unfortunates Craved With Thirst Appeal to Gov. Gen. Davis for Relief—Four Important Towns Destroyed by the Hurricane—Telegraph Lines Down and Roads Rendered Impassable.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, Aug. 12.—Five hundred bodies lie in improvised morgues at Ponce awaiting identification. The deaths in the vicinity of Ponce will aggregate 1,000.

Couriers from the south who have brought the government news of the state of affairs say that the city of Ponce is a scene of awful destruction. During the inundation that accompanied the storm the flood reached its highest level at six feet, and now the bodies of the drowned men, women and children and animals lie baking and decomposing in the mud.

One cannot get away from the horrible stench that arises, the couriers report, without getting away from the city altogether, and the survivors are in mortal dread of a plague breaking out before the city can be cleaned and the bodies buried.

The flood of salt water has polluted every cistern in the city, and mobs crazed with thirst beseege Gen. Davis, commanding the American force in the island, at every hour of the day, demanding water, food, clothes and shelter.

At Humacao, which is forty-seven miles from San Juan, over 100 of the 6,700 inhabitants perished. The news of the disaster at Humacao reached this place by a courier who came to ask for assistance. He said that besides the terrible loss of life the city was practically ruined in ruins.

At Guayama, a village of 4,500 people, forty-nine miles from San Juan, on the south coast, seven were killed. Twenty were killed at Cayey, which is a little village fourteen miles from Guayama, and the wagon road connecting the two cities is flooded with water and blocked with the debris of the destroyed buildings.

The dead at Arroyo, in the southeast part of the island, and five miles from Guayama, number sixteen. The couriers bring word that four important towns have been destroyed entirely by the hurricane—Guayanilla, a town having 600 inhabitants, fourteen miles from Ponce; Guianica, a village of 1,600 inhabitants on the southern coast six miles from Yauco, which lies between Guayanilla and Ponce.

The inhabitants of these towns sought safety in the fields, and are so terror-stricken that they are unable to give the couriers any definite information regarding the dead. It is known that a great many people were killed and that the suffering is intense. Couriers have been dispatched to the scenes of disaster, and the telegraph lines are down and the roads are almost impassable by reason of the floods.

BATTLE IS FOUGHT

DOMINICAN INSURGENTS MEET AND DEFEAT THE FOLLOWERS OF FIGUEROA

PROVINCE OF NOBA REVOLTS

Is Ready to Rise in Favor of Gen. Jimenez—Gen. Toreybo Garcia Is Expected From Cuba to Assume Command of the Revolutionary Government of Santo Domingo.

CAPE HAYTIEEN, Aug. 12.—Twelve hundred insurgents today crossed the Yaque river, under fire of mitrailleuse. In the engagement the government forces lost eighteen men killed, but there were no fatalities among the insurgents.

A dispatch from Banaca announces that the entire province of Noba is ready to rise in favor of Gen. Jimenez. Gen. Toreybo Garcia is expected from Cuba to assume command of the revolutionary movement.

JIMENEZ SUSPICIOUS

Doubts the Loyalty of a Former Henrquez Minister. HAYANA, Aug. 12.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jimenez, the aspirant to the throne of the Dominican republic, denies all knowledge of an expedition having been captured of Jamaica. He asserts there are no Santo Dominicans there. As for Pedro Liebreras, at one time minister of interior and police under Gen. M. Henrquez, he says that despite his claims of friendship he doubts his loyalty. He belongs to an expedition having been sent to try to save the present government, which Jimenez is still sure cannot outlast the present month.

FAVORABLE SHOWING

New York Bank Statement Should Restore Confidence. NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—The Financier says: "The statement of the clearing house banks of New York city for the week ending Aug. 12 was unexpectedly favorable, the chief feature being a heavy increase of \$6,288,800 in specie. There was a decrease of nearly the same amount in deposits, and as deposits remained stationary the gold expansion went to swell surplus reserve, bringing that item to \$14,385,275, the highest point touched since June 24 last. "There is no doubt that factors that were present, but unaccounted in the previous statement, have been operated in the present exhibit. The transfers of gold from the West and a return movement of specie recently shipped to Canada may have aided in swelling the total for the current week, but a detailed analysis goes to show that \$4,500,000 of the entire specie gain is reported by one bank. The institution also expanded its deposits by the same amount, so that the remaining clearing house banks really curtailed their outstanding deposits by that amount.

SEVERE AT PENSACOLA

But for Warnings Great Damage Might Have Been Done. PENSACOLA, Fla., Aug. 12.—A terrific storm swept over Pensacola and vicinity this afternoon. Warned by the weather bureau of the approach of the West India hurricane, the people were very uneasy, and there was much excitement. Rain fell in torrents, and the velocity of the wind reached forty-two miles an hour. All shipping had been warned and was snugly tied up. Several vessels dragged anchors, but there was no serious damage. In two hours the storm passed. The weather tonight is clear and hot.

JUPITER ESCAPES

Storm Did Little Damage in That Vicinity. JUPITER, Fla., Aug. 12.—The day has passed with no further touch of the West India hurricane than a steady gale which has not exceeded forty miles per hour. Tonight the speed of the wind is thirty-eight miles. The barometer registered 29.7. The seas are very heavy. No shipping was visible at dark tonight. It is believed, owing to the direction of the wind, that the storm is south by southwest of this place, in the vicinity of Nassau, N. P.

FRAUD IS CHARGED

Former Clerk in Cleveland Water Works Arrested. CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 12.—Alfred E. Davis, former clerk in the water works department under the McKisson administration, was arrested today, charged with defrauding the city out of \$9,000. A council committee is investigating the various departments of the city government, and it is stated that some startling discrepancies have been discovered.

WEATHER FOR TODAY.

Fair; Northerly Winds. OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: St. Paul, Southampton, Umbria, Liverpool, Rotterdam, Campania, Liverpool, Spaarndam, Rotterdam, La Champagne, Havre, etc. DEPARTING—Arrived: City of Rio de Janeiro, San Francisco, Cuba, Portland, Or. DEPARTING—Arrived: Koenig, Como, Italy, Bremen, etc. DEPARTING—Arrived: Luise, New York for Bremen.

TODAY IN ST. PAUL

METROPOLITAN. Vitasepe pictures of Jeffrey-Fitzsimmons at Lexington park. St. Paul Base ball at Lexington park. St. Paul Lake Shore pavilion, Vauvilleville entertainment, afternoon and evening. Como park, Minnesota State band, at 8 p. m.

SAMOAAN REPORT.

Document Has Been Received at State Department. WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The report of the Samoan commission was received at the state department today. It is a voluminous document and until now has been an opportunity for officials to go over its details will not be made public. Its essential features are well known, however, and include the British claims to the kingship and the substitution of an administrator or governor general, agreed upon by the three powers, and the adoption of the constitution of local government among the natives.

The report was accompanied by a private letter from United States Commissioner Bartlett to Secretary of State Crider, summing up what had been done and giving much light on personal phases of the inquiry. Mr. Crider took occasion to dispose of a report that the failure of Mr. Eliot, the British commissioner, to return with the party on the Badger had any international significance. He stated that Mr. Eliot had gone home by way of New Zealand because he had a sister living there and desired to visit her. No mention was made of the circumstances leading up to the retirement of Chief Justice of Samoa.

Mr. Crider will not come to Washington at once, but will first go to his home in Yankton. After going over the report Mr. Crider will make a summary, to be forwarded to Secretary Hay.

Now that the report is at hand, it remains for the three governments to determine whether the recommendation of the commission is to be accepted, and as yet there has been no step in that direction.

ARMY INSPECTION.

Secretary Root and Gen. Breckinridge Confer Upon It. WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Inspector General Breckinridge had a brief interview with Secretary Root today on the subject of his bureau. An important feature of the interview was a statement by Secretary Root on the order relating to the inspection of the army.

Gen. Breckinridge submitted to the secretary a statement showing in two parts, one showing the custom in other armies and what had been the custom in our army up to the present time. The other part was a statement of the department of Gen. Breckinridge in the matter of inspections, pointing out the methods he had adopted and making suggestions.

Gen. Breckinridge says he does not think that it will be necessary for other bureaus to forego the inspection of scientific and technical portions of their work, but that the present inspection should also be made. These views he presented to the secretary, who will take up the whole subject at a later date.

BRUSHES WITH YAQUS.

Mexican Troops Have Two Sharp Encounters With Indians. MEXICO CITY, Aug. 12.—Official dispatches received here today, under date of Terin, report two severe battles between the Mexican troops and Yaqui Indians. One dated the 10th says: "Today Gen. Torres had a new encounter with the Indian rebels. The federal troops came on the Indians near the forest surrounding Vicinal and a sharp engagement followed, in which thirty-seven Indians were killed, while the federal loss was but ten. Today's victory gives much encouragement."

At 5 o'clock this morning Gen. Torres started out with the Twelfth battalion and the National guard of the state came on the Indians, who had sent out scouts to avoid a surprise. Soon sharp firing from the Indians hidden in the undergrowth was experienced, and the fight became general. The enemy fled, leaving seven dead on the field. Gen. Torres received a slight wound, and there were three killed and thirteen wounded."

AMERICAN PRODUCTS.

Big Consignment Made to China and Siberia. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Aug. 12.—The British steamer Puritan cleared today for New Chung, China, and Vladivostok, Siberia, with the largest cargo of railway material that has ever gone to any port in the United States. She will carry forty Baldwin locomotives and ten and about eighteen steel bridges for the Chinese Eastern railway. Besides several thousand tons of miscellaneous cargo.

MR. GOEBEL FAINTED.

Was Overcome by Heat While Making a Speech. MAYFIELD, Ky., Aug. 12.—William Goebel, Democratic nominee for governor, fainted today here today at a large meeting which was addressed by him and ex-Senator Blackburn. When a little over half through with his speech Mr. Goebel was overcome by the heat and fainted, but was quickly revived. He was unable to proceed with his speech, however. At Bowling Green Congressman Evan E. Settle was similarly overcome while speaking for the Democratic ticket.

PREFERRED DEATH.

Unfortunate Woman Who Feared the Asylum. MUNCIE, Ind., Aug. 12.—Mrs. George L. Bailey made an attempt at suicide today, this time with fire. A few days ago she attempted to drown herself in the West river, but was rescued. She threw her body in front of a train today, after locking the door to the room, set fire to her bed and then covered herself with kerosene. She was rescued when the fire touched her body and she screamed. The door was broken open and the fire extinguished, but not until the flesh on her entire body was fairly cooked. She cannot survive the injuries. Fear of being taken to an asylum caused the act. Her husband is a patentee of articles used in the manufacture of soap, connected with the Joseph Bell stove works until recently.

BRITONS MEAN WAR

NO LONGER A DOUBT AS TO WHAT IS IN STORE FOR THE STUB-BORN BOERS

THEY MUST YIELD OR FIGHT

BID IS MADE FOR AMERICAN INTERESTS IN TRANSVAAL

QUEEN'S SPEECH NOW CITED

Its Utterance Was in Direct Line With That of Joseph Chamberlain in His Latest Reference to the Trouble With President Kruger—Lady Randolph Churchill's Engagement Opposed.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—It is but a short step from the momentous reference to the Transvaal in the queen's speech at the prorogation of parliament, and the final statement of the house of commons, to the declaration of war, and it cannot be long now before the issue is known. The queen's speech declares the position of the queen's subjects in the South African republic "is inconsistent with the promise of equal treatment whereon the grant of internal independence to Great Britain was founded. In consequence, therefore, of constant danger of disturbance in my possessions in South Africa."

It is now explained that the ministers therein explicitly declared the Transvaal must submit to the demands made in the queen's name or accept the consequences. It is impossible to accept the proposition of Michael Davitt and T. P. O'Connor, Irish Nationalists, members of parliament, and others, that the ministers are merely conducting a great game of bluff, and it may be taken for granted that falling the acquiescence of President Kruger to the British demands they mean to compel acquiescence at the point of the sword.

An official of the colonial office, speaking today, said: "Surely the Americans realize that their sympathies and interests are with Great Britain over the Transvaal. There are a number of American outlanders, and it is to their benefit as well as to those of the Britishers that these reforms should be carried out. The case of John Hays Hammond (the American engineer who was imprisoned in the Transvaal) ought to have brought the situation home to the Americans. We fully understand the underlying sympathy of the United States for all republics, but the question of interests, whether American or British, ought to have nothing to do with republican principles."

TASK IN PROSPECT. An article in Blackwood's Magazine by an expert authority on the fighting capacity of the Boers is attracting the attention of the British government. The idea prevails here that war with the Transvaal means a terrible, bloody struggle, which will severely tax the British military resources. It is pointed out that a vast expenditure of money and will demand consummate leadership successfully to conclude it. This idea the writer combats by pointing out the exaggerated estimate of the fighting strength of the Boers is due to recollections of the disastrous war of 1881, but that then the British were due chiefly to insufficient force and under-rating of the strength and military qualities of the Boers.

Again, British marksmanship has improved, and, finally, it is improbable that the government will embark on the struggle without placing an ample force at the disposal of the general in command. The writer concludes from all these considerations that an alarmist view would only be to the detriment of the British. He points out that the Transvaal, Natal and Rhodesia, which is unlikely, but that it would be a mistake to suppose that the British are to be humiliated, the Boers being left to themselves, would be a task which would severely test the British army or involve an alarming expenditure of money.

BRITISH TRADE.

The board of trade returns for July have been received with chastened satisfaction. While the totals indicate considerable progress, an analysis shows that the totals have not been swelled by raw materials of manufacturers, and a large percentage of this decrease is in machinery that has gone to their rivals. In fact, it is useless to blink at the check to English manufactures. The home market is flooded with foreign articles, and the exports are about the same as they were a year ago. The newspapers are comparing this situation with the bounding progress of the United States, and are using it as a text against "the inabilities and fallacies of the free trade system, beloved of Cobdenites."

The report of the secretary of state of the colonies on Barbados shows that the trade of that island has decreased with Great Britain during the past year 22,000, while it has increased with other countries more than £74,000. The secretary attributes this state of affairs to the increasing tendency to get all supplies from the United States, which is more than half the exports of Barbados go to the United States.

ENGLAND A MODEL.

The state department in Washington has been making inquiries of the government of British colonies in the East, with the suggestion that the probable adoption of British methods in the Philippines. The American policy there is watched with interest by the British officials. An official of the colonial office expressed the view that the United States would have to reform its civil service before it can acquire any degree of success in the government of the Philippines.

MARLBOROUGHS FURIOUS.

The engagement of Lady Randolph Churchill to young Lieut. G. F. M. Cornwallis-West, brother of the Prince of Wales, is meeting with the most violent opposition. The Marlborough family is furious over the match, while Lieut. Cornwallis-West's family is denying the engagement everywhere, and has cut Lady Randolph Churchill dead. All influence is being brought to bear in the matter. The Prince of Wales even went to see the Cornwallis-West family to talk it over, and he also spoke to Lady Randolph Churchill on the subject. But nevertheless the engagement has not yet been broken off.