

DREYFUS' COUNSEL SHOOT

Maitre Labori Ambushed on His Way to the Court.

FELL WOUNDED IN THE ROADWAY

Shot Entered the Lawyer's Back, But He May Recover—Description of the Trial of the Celebrated Frenchman For Treason.

Rennes, Aug. 15.—The drama at Rennes grows tragic. That long belated town is being stirred into a more violent passion than Paris. Yesterday morning at 6 o'clock a well known successful attempt was made to kill M. Labori, who defended Zola before the court, and who came here to defend Dreyfus, with M. Demange. The would-be assassin was evidently a crank and looked a workman. It was while Labori was going to the court with Colonel Picquart and his cousin, M. Gast.

Colonel Picquart describes the would-be murderer as swarthy and thickset, resolute and intelligent looking. He thinks the man might be a southerner, separated by hedges, which he was evidently familiar with. Apparently he knew places in the thicket

into which he could dive and in doing so remained concealed for some time from a pursuer. The gardener that Colonel Picquart met joined in the pursuit, but being ignorant of the knowledge of the locality enabled the would-be murderer to escape.

M. Labori is young, fair, handsome and full of life and high spirits. His habits as a speaker are not of the highest order, but no other member of the Paris bar knows better how to use law to defeat its object. Until he pleaded for Zola his luck was unimpaired. He then had an attack of typhoid fever, which greatly weakened him. The Zola affair was a great advertisement, but it brought him no direct profit and created for him endless enemies. He refused the handsome fee of the novelist offered, nor does he accept pecuniary reward from Dreyfus.

The announcement of the shooting in the crowded court room caused a deep hush. Solemn silence reigned for perhaps three or four minutes. Possibly it was the silence of stupor, for all seemed stunned. At length the Nationalists and Dreyfusites declared their horror of the crime and their sympathy with the victims. The sitting was adjourned for a short time to enable M. Demange to inquire after Labori's condition.

The following bulletin regarding the condition of M. Labori was issued last night at 10 o'clock: "Temperature 37.5. No fever. Condition stationary." There has been therefore, a slight improvement during the last few hours.

THE TRIAL RESUMED.

General Mercier Confronted With Ex-Prime Minister Casimir-Perier.

Rennes, Aug. 15.—When the court resumed General Mercier was confronted with M. Casimir-Perier, the former president of France. The general declared that Mercier's story of the intimacies of war between Germany and France in 1874 was grossly exaggerated, and complained of the action of the then minister of war in making a public revelation of the frontier without consulting him.

The president asked M. Casimir-Perier to explain the circumstances of the confession Dreyfus is alleged to have made to Captain Lebrun-Renaud. M. Casimir-Perier testified in his statement of Saturday that he had never received any confidences of this character from Captain Lebrun-Renaud. He added that M. Dupuy, ex-prime minister, was present when Captain Lebrun-Renaud called at the Elisee, Paris.

General Mercier here interposed, saying: "Captain Lebrun-Renaud spoke to me in regard to the confidences in the presence of General Gense, who will testify there. It was then that I ordered him to go to the president of the republic."

M. Casimir-Perier, resuming his testimony, said he did not desire to reply to certain of General Mercier's insinuations.

"I do not wish to answer them," said the former president. "The circumstances are too and too tragic for me to desire to convene the discussion. I am manager of myself and of my conscience. I would only state that General Mercier made every effort to bring me into the case as possible in this affair. But I have remained aloof. I am, during the progress of the investigation."

General Zerkow and Chaloux, former ministers of war, M. Hanotiaux, former minister of foreign affairs, General Billot and M. Cavaignac also testified. Their evidence was directed against Dreyfus, but contained little that was new.

Dreyfus did not create a very favorable impression when at the conclusion of M. Cavaignac's testimony he was asked if he had anything to say. The prisoner replied in a declamatory fashion, with his hand on his heart, that the court of cassation had already disposed of M. Cavaignac's arguments. The speech of M. Cavaignac, however, certainly appeared to make an impression on his hearers.

During the short suspension of the sitting of the court, M. Jaures, the socialist leader, who was in court, remarked that the arrests made in Paris had for their sole object to forestall a St. Bartholomew massacre of the Dreyfusards and that the attempted murderer of M. Labori at Rennes was one of the scattered acts of the projected massacre.

A stirring scene closed last Saturday's public session of the Dreyfus trial. General Mercier, ex-minister of war, spoke in denunciation of Dreyfus, who listened unmoved until Mercier concluded by saying if he had been convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, and if the latter's conviction had been fortified since 1894, he would admit he had been mistaken. Dreyfus jumped to his feet as though the words had galvanized him into new life, and shouted in a voice which resounded through the hall like a thun-

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LIEUT. GILMORE HEARD FROM.

He With Fourteen Sailors of the Gunboat Yorktown Were Captured Last April by Insurgents—With Two Exceptions They Are Well.

Manila, Aug. 14.—Word has been received from Lieutenant G. Gilmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who, with 14 members of the crew of the gunboat, was captured by the insurgents last April near Baler, on the west coast of Luzon. The message which comes through Spanish prisoners is to the effect that the officer and his men are at Vigan, in the province of South Iloilo, on the west coast of Luzon. Lieutenant Gilmore is housed and a servant and is fairly treated.

This is the first action in which Colonel Burt's colored troops participated. They behaved well, their leaders having difficulty in holding them back. General Young accompanied Captain Parker's column and was under fire throughout the engagement.

While the Seventeenth infantry, during Tuesday's battle, was approaching Calicut along the road, the troops saw a group of 50 Filipinos outside the town under a flag of truce. Some, who were wearing cloths on their heads, held up their hands to signify that they were unarmed. Captain Hart, with a detachment, advanced cautiously to a point within 200 yards of them, when the Filipinos picked up their guns and fired. The Americans dropped into the bushes unhurt on the first movement and returned the fire. At this the Filipinos ran off.

The insurgents have taken the aggressive in the neighborhood of the railroad. On Saturday night they unsuccessfully attacked San Luis, on the Rio Grande, near Calumpit, which is guarded by two companies of the Twenty-second infantry. The Americans lost one man, a sergeant, killed, and two privates wounded.

Troops from Quinlan, four miles northeast of Bustos, and from Bustos, about six miles northeast of Quinlan, encountered a force of insurgents, estimated at about 500, half way between Bustos and Jackson, La. Aug. 10.—Parents locked up their five negro children on McKewan's plantation last night and went to church. The house caught fire and all were killed.

Palauki, Va., Aug. 9.—Noah Finley, the negro who shot and attempted to kill Major Darst at Dublin a few days ago, was sentenced yesterday to 15 months. The jury was out in 15 hours.

Oliver Springs, Tenn., Aug. 12.—Miss Belle Calbraith, daughter of James Calbraith, was walking near her home when some one shot her in the right lung, the ball passing through her chest and lying, coming out at the right breast.

Edenfield, S. C., Aug. 9.—Mrs. Lucy Holcomb Pickens, relict of the late W. F. Pickens, minister to St. Petersburg under President Buchanan, and who was elected governor of South Carolina before her husband's death, died at her home near here yesterday, aged 65 years.

Clem, Ga., Aug. 12.—Will McClure, a negro, aged 18 years, was lynched a few miles from here yesterday by a party of citizens. The negro was a farmer who had killed a white woman, a farmer's daughter, and attempted to assault Mrs. Moore. She screamed and assistance coming the rapist was defeated in his purpose and captured.

Frankfort, Ky., Aug. 14.—Sixty-nine counties in Kentucky held anti-Gobel conventions on Saturday, and appointed delegates to the anti-Gobel state convention at Lexington next Wednesday. About 25 counties will appoint delegates today. The attendance at these county conventions was small, and composed mostly of silver Democrats.

Jasper, Fla., Aug. 10.—Tuesday night an unknown negro entered the house of Mrs. Bush, a white woman, and demanded food and money. The woman told him she had neither at hand. He caught hold of her and she screamed for help. Her husband, who was near by, ran to her rescue and tied the negro. A posse started to jail with him. A few minutes later a mob overtook the posse, carried the negro away and lynched him.

Alexandria, Va., Aug. 9.—Benjamin Thomas, 29 years of age, was lynched here last night for attempting an assault upon Lillian Clarke, 8 years old. The jail door was broken in and during the hanging the clothes of Chief Webster were hurt. The prisoner was dragged out and strung up to an electric light pole. The prisoner was roughly handled on the way to the place of hanging, his clothes were torn and he was severely injured. Mayor Simpson made a vain plea for justice.

Atlanta, Aug. 15.—Mayor James G. Woodard, against whom impeachment proceedings had been contemplated for some time by the city council, resigned today. He had been asked for by that body, made a solemn promise to the councilmen and aldermen at a meeting yesterday that he would resign if the council would not allow a full term of office. He further stated that he would cease his indiscretions. Acting upon these avowals, the city council dismissed the committee appointed to investigate the mayor's conduct.

Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 14.—A mob of sympathizers with the locked out employes of the Electric Street railway last night at a secluded point on the sound attacked a car containing a number of passengers with rocks. Windows in the car were broken and the motorman was struck. One woman in jumping from the car was struck by a rock and killed. The motorman drew a revolver and fired into the mob. A posse of policemen were sent to the scene and dispersed the mob.

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 10.—A convict, Lewis Sander, was under sentence of life in the penitentiary. Governor Carr commuted this sentence to imprisonment for 15 years. The prisoner has served 19 years, and his term is made to begin at the beginning of his service "time" had been allowed him for good conduct, his term would expire Aug. 29. But the penitentiary board rules that "time" for good conduct cannot be allowed a life term convict, and that Summers' allowance began only when Governor Carr commuted his sentence. Yesterday counsel demanded the release of his client and the governor refused to grant it.

Opotro, Aug. 15.—The suspicious disease which broke out here recently and demanded the attention of his client, the doctors disagree as to its precise character, but admit that it must be allied to the dreaded Eastern malady. Sanitation and the water supply here are bad and the widest rural areas are current. The authorities, however, are taking energetic measures.

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A WEEK'S NEWS CONDENSED.

W. Y. Atkinson, ex-governor of Georgia, died at New York.

General Davis Gives Details of Damage in Porto Rico.

100,000 HOMELESS AND DESTITUTE

Thousands of Cattle Drowned and the Debris Carried Down by the Rivers and Strown Over the Ocean—Immediate Relief Necessary.

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General Davis says: "The true state of affairs throughout the island is not yet known because of total destruction of telegraphic connection and destruction of roads. The coffee crop and most of the trees are ruined, and this reliance for support is gone. Fully one-third of the people subsist entirely on fruit and a small degree on tubas. All the former food crops are ruined and much of the latter are rotting in the ground.

"Great many thousands of cattle are drowned and the debris carried down by the rivers is strewn over the ocean with the wreck of the storm and the dead bodies of animals. The deaths from falling walls and drowning will number more than a thousand and may be several times this number. The state of distress is very great and when green fruits saved from the debris are consumed the suffering will be very great. I am relieving the suffering everywhere within reach as much as possible, but out of the way places are many thousands who cannot be reached for some time. The supplies ordered sent by the government will help much, but will last only for a few days, and we desire the relief work to be continued by the relief work of the people for many weeks or some months until the bananas grow up from the ground, for which five months at least are required.

When cotton clothing is also needed for thousands rushed naked from their dwellings at night when the gale broke. Medicines are also needed most pressing, especially quinine and simple medicines. I estimate that at least 1,000 tons of food will be required weekly for several weeks. I have constituted boards all over the island to regulate assistance and a general board has been organized for relief work. I have not yet full data. I repeat the estimate that at least 100,000 people are homeless and destitute.

"Money will be applied in assisting to rebuild houses, to the relief work of help. I recommend that bags for sugar and coffee, all kinds of rough lumber for building and fencing, hooks, staves and hoops for sugar packing and galvanized iron for roofs, if authorized be placed on first list. I have authorized employment of labor for rebuilding barracks at Cayey and Alhama wholly destroyed. Five military hospitals are yet to be heard from.

A dispatch from Ponce, P. R., says: Although the disasters which followed the hurricane have not been as extensive as the reports of the situation. Dead bodies are buried where they are found. Food supplies are being distributed, and repairs to bridges and roads are being pushed forward under military supervision. I am gathered from the interview with merchants and planters, some of whom were European houses, that there will be numerous failures.

The steamer Australia with cargo was wrecked during the hurricane off Arroyo, on the southeast coast, and the Vasco of Arcecho, on the north coast.

Refugee Being Sent to Porto Rico.

New York, Aug. 14.—The response of the citizens of New York to the appeal for assistance to the stricken Porto Ricans will be generous. Miscellaneous contributions have already been received at the army headquarters' pier, at the foot of the street, and the government storehouses loaded the supplies on the transport McPherson last night. The McPherson sailed for the hurricane afflicted ports of Porto Rico today. Beside the private contributions will be worth 100,000 pounds of rice, 600,000 pounds of beans, some general cargo for San Juan and 18,000 feet of lumber.

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When cotton clothing is also needed for thousands rushed naked from their dwellings at night when the gale broke. Medicines are also needed most pressing, especially quinine and simple medicines. I estimate that at least 1,000 tons of food will be required weekly for several weeks. I have constituted boards all over the island to regulate assistance and a general board has been organized for relief work. I have not yet full data. I repeat the estimate that at least 100,000 people are homeless and destitute.

"Money will be applied in assisting to rebuild houses, to the relief work of help. I recommend that bags for sugar and coffee, all kinds of rough lumber for building and fencing, hooks, staves and hoops for sugar packing and galvanized iron for roofs, if authorized be placed on first list. I have authorized employment of labor for rebuilding barracks at Cayey and Alhama wholly destroyed. Five military hospitals are yet to be heard from.

A dispatch from Ponce, P. R., says: Although the disasters which followed the hurricane have not been as extensive as the reports of the situation. Dead bodies are buried where they are found. Food supplies are being distributed, and repairs to bridges and roads are being pushed forward under military supervision. I am gathered from the interview with merchants and planters, some of whom were European houses, that there will be numerous failures.

The steamer Australia with cargo was wrecked during the hurricane off Arroyo, on the southeast coast, and the Vasco of Arcecho, on the north coast.

Refugee Being Sent to Porto Rico.

New York, Aug. 14.—The response of the citizens of New York to the appeal for assistance to the stricken Porto Ricans will be generous. Miscellaneous contributions have already been received at the army headquarters' pier, at the foot of the street, and the government storehouses loaded the supplies on the transport McPherson last night. The McPherson sailed for the hurricane afflicted ports of Porto Rico today. Beside the private contributions will be worth 100,000 pounds of rice, 600,000 pounds of beans, some general cargo for San Juan and 18,000 feet of lumber.