

I-X-L
MARKING INK.
 The cheapest and most reliable in the world. One gallon in a barrel of ink. Price \$3.50. Manufactured by **DRUG CO., Houston, Tex.**

MAILABLE EDITION.

TWENTY-SIX PAGES.

HOUSTON DAILY POST.

XVTH YEAR—NO. 131.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, SUNDAY, AUGUST 13, 1899.

PRICE: 5 CENTS

Reeves' Wood Split Pulley.
 All sizes in Stock.
W. HEITMANN & CO.,
 HOUSTON, TEXAS.

BOILERS.
WARD F. SMITH MACHINERY CO.
 BEST CAR OF THE SEASON.
NEW CROP CALIFORNIA DRIED FRUIT.

H. THOMPSON & CO.
 HOUSTON, TEXAS, August 8th.

GROCERIES AND COTTON, COTTON AND GROCERIES.
 These are our specialties!
F. J. WILLIS & BRO.,
 Wholesale Grocers and Cotton Factors, Galveston, Tex.

WILBUSH.
 20% OFF
 1009 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.

SOUR LAKE SPRINGS, Hardin County, Texas.
 Owned and Operated by the SOUR LAKE SPRINGS COMPANY.
 Address: SOUR LAKE SPRINGS CO., Sour Lake, Texas.

CHEAP RATES VIA Southern Pacific TO MEXICO AND RETURN.

	MEXICO CITY.	MONTEREY.
HOUSTON	\$31.30	\$11.80
BEAUMONT	33.85	14.35
ORANGE	34.45	14.95

Tickets on sale August 14 and 15. Limit for return 30 days when reading to Mexico City, and 10 days when reading to Monterey.
N. DROUET, W. F. SIMMONS, C. W. BEIN, L. J. PARKS,
 City Ticket Agent. Tkt. Agt. Grand Central Depot. Traffic Manager G. P. & T. A.

TRAVELING
 THIS HOT WEATHER IS MADE PLEASANT
 By Taking the
L. & G. N. "Fast Mail Train"
 For the NORTH and EAST.
 A THROUGH TRAIN for Through Travel.
 Only One Day and Night to ST. LOUIS.
D. HUNTER,
 City Passenger Agent.
 17 Main Street.

RUBEROID ROOFING
 supercedes all others for DRY KILNS and other buildings where chemical and acid fumes, smoke, etc., escape.

Peden & Co.,
 1013 Franklin Avenue.

ENGINE REPAIRS, BOILERS, CASTINGS AND SHEET IRON WORK.
HARTWELL IRON WORKS.
 We Cast Every Day.

ELECTRIC SUPPLIES, ELECTRIC FANS, ELECTRIC LAMPS, ELECTRIC WIRING, ELECTRIC REPAIRING.
Houston Plumbing & Mfg. Co.
 Mason Building. Phone 400.

THE LOTTMAN BROS. Manufacturing Co.,
 HOUSTON.
 Wholesale Manufacturers of the best

"Lawn Swings"
 Made in the South.
 Fine and medium grades of Spring Beds, Mattresses, Woven Wire Mattresses, Wire and Canvas Cots, Camp Stools, Mosquito Net Frames, Folding Dress Pillows, Feather, Hair, Moss and Cotton Pillows, etc.
BEST FACILITIES AND PROMPT SHIPMENTS.

THE BARDEN-SHEETS ELECTRICAL CONSTRUCTION CO.
 MEDICAL BATTERIES.
 We carry the best in stock. Cure for HEADACHE and NEURALGIA. Our BURGALAR ALARM SYSTEM is a cure for sleeplessness. Call and get estimates.
 1009 Texas Ave., Houston, Tex.

M. ALLEN, Wholesale Produce
 Houston, Texas, and Commission.
 Large quantities Messina Lemons arriving regularly; ask me for prices.

ARMY WILL SURVIVE

M. Comely Laughs at the Attitude Assumed by General Mercier.

THE ACQUITTAL OF DREYFUS

Will Rather Redound to the Honor of the Honorable Officers.

HENRY'S FORGERIES ARE NOT EXCUSED

By the Members of the Army Who Are Not Partisans of the Conspirators.

THE WHOLE CASE IS BEING REVIEWED

M. Clemenceau Was Amazed at the Course Which is Being Pursued by Colonel Jouaust.

(Special to the Herald) Paris, August 12.—The following cable from the Figaro this morning: "As the demonstration of the court martial at Rennes becomes daily more hazardous, the syndicate of those who desire the final crushing of the unfortunate Dreyfus has to pin its faith to the strategy of General Mercier and endeavor, through the press, to fix in the tired brain of the public the following argument: That the Dreyfus case is now more than a judicial affair, and that the very existence of the French army is involved, and that the drama of Rennes will surely end in a catastrophe—for Dreyfus and his accusers; for Dreyfus is a general, and his reasoning is altogether malicious, and he is excessively bungling. One must be deprived of common sense to put in juxtaposition the acquittal of an officer, the victim of a judicial error, and a breakup of a free institution, the French army. The hand can only be excused by the fact that the contractors for the guilt of Dreyfus are in a state of frenzy, in which they would act fire to the universe, if they could, to avoid the confusion of appearing in the eyes of their comrades beneath the burden of a voluntary error; and, also, because they can say what they please of the French army, which is not at their disposal. The only inconvenience of such arguments is that they may make dupes for one day. If Dreyfus is acquitted, the readers of the nationalist press who should imagine that France no longer had an army, will find out to their cost that this good old press has been making game of them. I believe we still have many friends in the army. I correspond with them, and see them actuated by sentiments quite contrary to those attributed to them. Since the Henry forgery they are persuaded that no consideration warrants an officer, or even a civilian, in committing perjury or forgery. They despise press attacks on the army by writers who model their style on end-of-the-empire journalism. They are convinced that on the day Dreyfus is acquitted they will exist and be honored, because honorable. Lastly, they won't regret to see disappear certain personalities with nothing military but their uniform; who, having set their subordinates moving, abandon them when the blow falls, and who have found guile to believe that to even discuss their acts is lese patrie." The Aurors, M. Clemenceau writes: "I could not manifest surprise at seeing Colonel Jouaust seriously question Dreyfus on his statements in Esterhazy's dossier. At first I thought it more form, and that the president was fain to pass beneath the caution forks of absurdity. After a careful reading of the examination, however, I am forced to conclude that Colonel Jouaust is superior to attach importance to the question and pressed the accused hard, as if hoping to elicit some light. If all the exhausted discussions which had a raison d'être before Esterhazy's avowal and the decree of the court of cassation are to be reopened it will be necessary to point out to the president that the only motive for questioning Dreyfus on the dossier is because he was wrongfully condemned on writing it, and that the error, abundantly proved, was one of the causes for breaking the sentence of the first court martial. Until the promised tyranny comes the court of cassation is superior to the court martial. Colonel Jouaust is certainly aware of this. The court-martial over which he presides holds its powers by decree of the court of cassation. The explanation of Colonel Jouaust's attitude is that General Rogot has been made the mentor of the judges of Dreyfus. I only see one means of causing a reaction, and that is to consider all our labor of the last eighteen months non-existent, and go over again, point by point, with the fullest comments possible, the entire Dreyfus affair. We must begin above, explain the simplest things and slowly but surely carry conviction to minds that, after all, are not willfully closed. What I asked is long and difficult, but Dreyfus and his friends will not shrink from it. Everything must come into broad daylight—public dossier and secret dossier alike. There is only one peril—that of France foundering in a sectarian crime against an innocent man."

Baseball Grand Stand Burned.
 Louisville, Ky., August 12.—Fire at an early hour this morning destroyed the grand stand of the Louisville baseball club. Loss, \$15,000.

McMilliners' Attention!
 I Will Furnish Responsible Milliners Free Home Trips—Portions and Expenses to attend my fall opening, September 5 and 7, 1899, for the purpose of buying their fall stock, copying patterns, etc. My stock is the largest in the South, and I guarantee prices to be as low or lower than any house in the business, no matter where situated. Write for full particulars.
L. O. DANIEL,
 Wholesale Millinery,
 210 S. Rogers St., Waco, Texas.

PLOT TO OVERTHROW REPUBLIC.

A Number of the Conspirators Have Been Arrested and Are Now in Prison Charged With Treason.

Paris, August 12.—M. Paul Deroulede, founder of the League of Patriots and a member of the chamber of deputies for the Angouleme district of Charente, was arrested at 4 o'clock this morning at his estate at Croissy, near Paris. A number of members of the anti-Semite and Patriot League were also arrested this morning.

A second official note issued this morning reads as follows: "A certain number of arrests are made this morning as the results of the majestic inquiry and by virtue of article 89 of the Penal Code regarding a conspiracy organized for the purpose of accomplishing a change in the form of government. The persons implicated belong to the groups of the Young Royalist and the Patriotic and Anti-Semitic leagues. At the trial of the Neuilly barrack affair acts relating to that incident were used as the basis for the prosecution; searches were then made and documents were seized which led to the discovery of an organization dated back to July, 1898, and of a plot to seize the government by force. The documents leave no room for doubt, either in regard to the existence of the plot or as to the chief actors therein. After very close watch proof was obtained that the same groups were preparing for a fresh attempt at an early date, the proof being such as to enable the disturbances to be avoided by immediate measures. The investigation of the affair is entrusted to M. Faubere, magistrate. Deroulede was taken into custody by French gendarmes and was driven to Paris. On his arrival here he was incarcerated in the Conciergerie prison. The arrest of M. Mariel-Habert is expected. The police have closed the offices of the Patriotic League, which are now guarded by gendarmes. When an attempt was made to arrest M. Guerrin, president of the Anti-Semitic league, he refused to surrender and barricaded himself in his house. He says he is prepared to hold out for three weeks, having a good stock of food and firearms. The doors and windows of his residence are barricaded and M. Guerrin announces he will blow up his house before he surrenders. On the application of M. Fabere fresh searches of various houses were made this morning, including the headquarters of the anti-Semites, where only unimportant papers were seized. A number of additional arrests of unknown persons have been made in connection with the conspiracy. Altogether sixteen members of the

anti-Semite and Patriotic leagues and the young royalists, have been arrested. M. Guerrin, as this dispatch is sent, is armed with revolvers and knives, still holds possession of his apartments, the headquarters of the anti-Semite league, to which entrance is only possible after running the gauntlet of a strong guard of anti-Semites. It is reported that M. Andre Buffet, vice president of the Young Royalist league, has been arrested. It appears that the official unearthing of telegrams sent by the duke of Orleans from Brussels at the time of President Faure's funeral, the first saying: "All our men are ready." The second said: "It is useless to come."

The attempt at insurrection against the government had in the meanwhile failed. Later during the trial of M. Deroulede, traces were discovered of a fresh plot and of consultations at which the question was discussed whether attempt should be made to change the form of government before or after the Rennes court martial.

The government thereupon, judging that the time for action had arrived, ordered a number of arrests to be made, all of which apparently have not yet been made. The minister of the interior declines to give the names of the prominent persons already captured or who are to be taken into custody.

When arrested M. Deroulede shouted: "It is a rascally action on the part of the government trying to implicate me in the same affair as the Orleansists, whose adversary I am."

A police commissary called at 4 a. m. at the residence of M. Thebal on the Quai Voltaire and a number of policemen surrounded the house. But M. Thebal escaped by a balcony to an adjoining house.

The police have seized the Drapeau (newspaper) office. The house of Andre de Buffet, representative of the duke of Orleans, and vice president of the Young Royalist league, was searched and a number of

papers were seized. Buffet was arrested at Feignou, on the frontier, as he was about to cross into Belgium. M. Maillard of the Petit Parisien has been arrested on the charge of urging soldiers to plebiscite on the form of government.

The police have placed seals upon the doors of Jules Guerin's residence, in which he still defies them. At Nancy a man named Pison was arrested on the charge of espionage and has been condemned to three years in prison and a hundred francs fine and to be deprived from citizen's rights. Of the seventeen warrants of arrest issued only fifteen were executed.

M. Fabere began to interrogate Paul de Roulede this evening. As the cells at police headquarters are all occupied, several prisoners will be transferred to the prison de Laite. Active rumors are current in official circles. It is said the government possesses precise and detailed instructions from the Duc d'Orleans to his agents.

It is pointed out that when the arrest of Deroulede was made no outsiders knew that the partisans of the Duke of Orleans were mixed in the affair. Curiously enough Prince Victor Bonaparte has been closely watched by the Orleansists for several months, they fearing that he might disturb their schemes.

Measures have been taken to prevent M. Guerin from communicating with persons outside his house and the water, gas and telephone connections have been cut off.

The League of Patriots is organizing a meeting for Tuesday next to protest against the arrest of Deroulede. Further arrests have been made at various places in the provinces.

M. Deroulede, chief of the League of Patriots, and M. Mariel-Habert, a member of the chamber of deputies, were arrested on the evening of February 23 on the charge of inciting soldiers to insubordination in connection with the election of President Loubet. The prisoners, who had been on trial before the assizes court in Paris, were acquitted, although during the proceedings M. Deroulede admitted he wished to lead a brigade to overthrow the parliamentary republic, that his action was fully premeditated and that he would not cease his attempts to overthrow parliamentarism. He acknowledged he was guilty of all the charges except the allegation that he wanted to lead the soldiers astray without a leader.

He said: "I wanted a general at my head. I would have preferred the commander in chief. Unhappily, I had no choice." He finished his harangue by demanding a plebiscitary republic, asserting that he would not be satisfied until he had turned the soldiers from their duty, but wished to carry General Rogot, who was in command of the troops, with him.

M. Mariel-Habert also admitted that he wished to cause a revolution, but denied having incited soldiers to disobedience. He said he only sought to lead General Rogot to the Elysee palace and that the men with him had been merely following the officers.

McKinley Not After a Second Term.

Said that he will decline to be a candidate for another nomination; matter has been quietly discussed by the knowing ones for several days.

See page 4.

NATIVES ARE AGAIN FIGHTING AN INDEX.

FIRST. The Dreyfus trial. French conspirators arrested.

SECOND. The Dreyfus trial (continued). Mrs. Emily Crawford's comments on the trial. Summary of the news.

THIRD. Sport news. A trip to England.

FOURTH. Kentucky campaign has opened. General political news. Yaqui battle is expected today. Berlin cable letter. Burt insurance case. General telegraphic.

FIFTH. Storm news. The Transvaal affair. General telegraphic.

SIXTH. Island City News Items. Budget from Brenham. Religious news. Texas news.

SEVENTH. Rev. Hayden not guilty of criminal libel. News from the State capital. Oldest Texas Mason. Texas news.

EIGHTH. Rock asphalt pavement work begun. The number of recruits secured in Houston. Local news.

NINTH. Receiver appointed for the Cleveland estate. City Brevities. Personal Mention.

TENTH. Railroad news. Meeting of T. P. A. directors. Texas news.

ELEVENTH. Commercial Page.

TWELFTH. Editorials. Staff letters from Washington and Austin.

THIRTEENTH. The Early Laws of Texas. Texas Commemorative Colony. The origin of surnames. The Letter Box. FORTIETH. Want ads. FIFTIETH. Want ads.

PEACE HAS NOT BEEN RESTORED IN THE SAMOAN ISLANDS.

A Large Number Are Reported to Have Been Killed and Wounded in a Pitched Battle.

Vancouver, B. C., August 12.—The trouble in the Samoan islands did not end with the departure of the representatives of the powers from Apia, although they confidently thought that they had restored peace and brought the rival factions together.

F. S. Meade, who arrived here on the Mowera after a trip through the islands, says the two factions were still at war very shortly after the commissioners left, and that they engaged in a pitched battle. The rival kings took no part, but the leaders of the parties were engaged. A large number were killed and wounded. Meade says he got his information from an official source.

France-German Relations. Berlin, August 12.—Clear sign of the improved Franco-German relations is found in the fact that a commission of German and French army officers is now engaged in the geodetical measurements of the frontiers for the purpose of bringing the official measurement of both countries into complete accord.

cer of the German cruiser Falke, which has been stationed at Apia during the troubles. The day before he embarked on the Mowera at Suva, Fiji, he visited the old capital of the islands, where he met the Falke, which the officer from whom he received the information. The officers on the Falke either knew very little about the fight or had received instructions to withhold the particulars, as they were very reticent.

The representative of the powers at Apia, Mr. Meade learned, had ordered the natives to give up their arms, but they were very reluctant about doing so. After conversing with the German officers, Mr. Meade concluded that there was still differences between the British and German representatives.

WAS DISCREDITED.

Testimony of Mercier Proved Weak and Without Effect.

SENSATIONS WERE EXPECTED.

Overwhelming Proofs Which He Promised Did Not Materialize.

EVIDENCE WAS, HOWEVER, DRAMATIC.

No Light Was Thrown Upon the Case by the Witnesses.

MERCIER WAS HISSED BY THE SPECTATORS

Said the Only Motive for Dreyfus' Treason Was that He Had No Feeling of Patriotism.

Rennes, August 12.—Today's scenes in the second court martial of Captain Dreyfus were as dramatic as those of Monday when the prisoner was arraigned. M. Casimir-Perier returned to the court and related his connection with the court, after which General Mercier was placed on the stand. The latter's testimony provoked a stirring scene. General Mercier had spoken nearly four hours in ruthless denunciation of Dreyfus, who had listened unmoved until Mercier concluded by saying that if he had not been convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus and if the latter's conviction had not been fortified since 1894 he would admit he had been mistaken. Dreyfus jumped to his feet as though the word had galvanized into him life, and shouted in a voice which resounded through the hall like a trumpet note: "That is what you ought to say."

The audience burst into a wild cheer, whereupon the ushers called for silence. But when Mercier replied that he would admit Dreyfus was innocent if there was any doubt, the prisoner shouted: "Why don't you say that, say that is your duty." Then another outburst of applause.

As Mercier was leaving the court room the audience rose en masse and hissed and cursed him, those at the back of the court standing on chairs and benches in order to better see him. The audience showed a strong disposition to prevent the former minister of war. The anti-Dreyfusites have cried wolf too often. At the outset of General Mercier's testimony, he prepared the court for a war scare by declaring the emperor of Germany personally took an active part in organizing espionage, and then later when he defended his action in communicating the secret dossier to the court martial of 1894, he said: "I no longer have reason to keep silent and I am going to accomplish what I consider my duty. In 1894 the diplomatic situation was perilous. M. Hanotaux (then minister of foreign affairs) had indicated that M. Casimir-Perier had spoken before the criminal chamber about the unusual step then taken by Count Von Munster. He also exposed the somewhat unusual way by which he could double himself into an official personage and private personage, later giving Count Von Munster information which was at first refused him."

"But M. Casimir-Perier amended his disposition, saying he had not said the same day M. Dupuy and myself remained from 8 in the evening until 12:30 in his private office at the Elysee awaiting the result of telegraphic communications between the emperor of Germany and Count Von Munster. We remained four hours and a half waiting to see if anything would result from this exchange of telegrams." Here M. Casimir-Perier shook his hand and head in emphatic denial of General Mercier's statement.

The latter continued: "I had been informed in the afternoon that the situation was very grave. Count Von Munster handed an offer from his sovereign to ask for his passports if his demands were not conceded. I was prepared to give the order for mobilization. You see we were within an ace of war. It was only at 12:30 that M. Casimir-Perier notified me that Count Von Munster had accepted the insertion of a somewhat vague note declaring the ambassador was not involved."

M. Casimir-Perier here again made a repudiating gesture. General Mercier continued to explain that this was the reason for his action regarding the secret dossier. If Dreyfus is guilty he possesses a superhuman nerve, for he listened to General Mercier's pitiless arraignment this morning with a rigidity of features. He could not have suspected the volcano within Dreyfus, which burst forth when human flesh and blood could stand it no longer. The 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

General Moorman Resigned.
 New Orleans, August 12.—General George Moorman, who for many years has been General John G. Gordon's adjutant general and chief of staff, announces in a letter today that business interests compel his resignation. General Moorman has been a conspicuous figure at every Confederate reunion held since the United Confederate Veterans were organized, and is favorably known throughout the South.

SEVENTEENTH.
 Governor Sayers' account of the fund for the relief of the food sufferers.

EIGHTEENTH.
 Reminiscences of the Confederacy. Daughters of the Confederacy.

NINETEENTH.
 Governor Sayers on "Anti-Trust Legislation."

NEW YORK AND BASEBALL.
 TWENTY-FIRST.
 Local society. Notes About Women's Clubs. The Summer Resorts.

TWENTY-SECOND.
 Forecasts by Foster. Some suggestions for the South in the matter of textile industry. W. C. T. U. Progress.

TWENTY-FOURTH.
 News for and of the drummers. Some warm political correspondence.

TWENTY-FIFTH.
 The Boys' and Girls' Page.

TWENTY-SIXTH.
 Summary of Sermons. Local church notices.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
 ABSOLUTELY PURE
 Makes the food more delicious and wholesome