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HOUSTON, MONDAY, AUG. 14, 1899.

MR. BRYAN AND THE PARTY.

Colonel W. J. Bryan telegraphs the Chicago Tribune that it depends on the democratic National platform whether he is a candidate for the democratic presidential nomination, and then remarks that the platform should fit the party and the candidate fit the platform.

The enemies of Mr. Bryan have been trying in every way to get from him an expression as to whether he would give way in the interest of "harmony" to some other man. His reply to the Chicago paper is clear and manly and comes nearer answering directly what his enemies wanted to know, but were afraid to ask pointedly, than any utterance he has made.

Mr. Bryan intimates unmistakably that if the platform does not "fit" him he would not become a candidate. This means, on the other hand, that he is a candidate if the platform fits the democratic party. The proposition that the platform should fit the party is but another way of saying that parties are not made for platforms, but that the latter should fearlessly and unequivocally declare the honest purposes and principles of those who promulgate them. A gold plank in a democratic platform, for example, would not fit the democratic party now any more than an anti-trust plank in the republican platform would fit the republican party.

In a word, Mr. Bryan's position is that honesty and the fitness of things should prevail in the actions of party conventions and of candidates for nomination. He would not feel that he was true to himself to accept a nomination upon a platform of expediency or one that did not fully represent democratic views. Nor would the party be worthy of respect if it stultified itself by abandoning its principles and announcing a creed that did not represent the majority views of the men composing the party.

These utterances by Mr. Bryan just at this time, when some so-called democratic leaders, or expediency democrats, are scheming to cover up democratic belief and policies and put some man on the ticket without other convictions than are required for him, are extremely timely and will only serve to deepen the conviction of the masses in Mr. Bryan's perfect sincerity, honesty and unselfishness. He is another man who would rather be right than be president!

FRANCE'S GREAT TRIAL.

No case in this century has been able to fix universal attention and hold the interest of the world for so long a time as the case now under investigation, for the third time, at Rennes, in France. The first trial was in 1894 behind closed doors without giving the prisoner a chance for a defense. Then after five years came the revision by the supreme court of France and now the third trial at Rennes.

In each of these trials there was profound public interest—not so much in the first, because then the fact that the conviction was a bitter persecution in the nature of a conspiracy by high officers of the French army against an innocent victim, was not so generally known. The rottenness of the general staff of France's pride, her army, was not suspected by the outside world. But gradually facts began to leak out and low murmurs of criticism to be heard that started the public, the world over, to questioning the determinations of the original court martial. The excessive, inhuman treatment of the prisoner was remembered and it was suspected that hate and fear rather than justice were back of the proceedings against the formerly obscure Jew who was only a captain of artillery.

After a while bold accusations of conspiracy, malice and a desire to cover up and find a scapegoat for the crimes of others, were heard. France began to rock with the excitement and agitation. One of the two now clearly proven criminals in the war office, who had fixed their own crimes upon Dreyfus, committed suicide in prison and the other fled to England. Public sentiment not alone in France but in the civilized world, coupled with the lingering sense of justice among the French people, caused a revision of the case by the court of cassation and in accordance with the findings of the court, an open court martial is now trying the prisoner. On the decision of this court must rest not only Dreyfus' fate, but the honor of the French army and of France. The world generally feels that Dreyfus is the victim of a conspiracy, that epauletted rascals high in authority have been hounding him to cover up their own corruption. If France still persecutes this man she must inevitably drop in the esteem of civilized nations and confirm the suspicion that she is trying to cure dangerous sores in the army and the body politic simply by hiding them, instead of cauterizing them or cutting them out.

Nations are taking the direct road to decay by pursuing the smothering process. We have lately seen something of the kind in this country. Obedient and stocked boards of investigation with us have encouraged crooked work in our departments and impositions upon the public by contractors, and rotten administration, by virtually indorsing such evil work and tendencies as we have known to exist in this country for a year or so past. The brave, honorable, virile public, or nation, will not attempt concealment of scoundrelism, or corruption, or incompetency, but will mercilessly expose such things for the purpose of correcting the administration of affairs and restoring the nation to good health.

Dreyfus faces an unsympathetic jury and court, but the publicity of the trial and the fact that a larger jury is also hearing the flimsy evidence against him may possibly secure him justice and redeem the besmirched honor of France. Even if he be guilty he has suffered beyond the demands of justice for the offense committed, so that mercy also calls for his acquittal.

The Washington dispatches comment on the fact that Secretary Gage's gold certificates are chiefly called for by Eastern banks, and not by the West. The significant statement is also made, says the Indianapolis Sentinel, that "it was expected that the certificates would be used for reserve, and thus release the large holdings of greenbacks and treasury notes." Precisely. As the Sentinel stated, it is a scheme to retire the greenbacks without authority of law, and substitute for them a paper currency expressly payable in gold. What the gold anarchists can not get a law for, they are ready to do without law, and the present administration is at their bidding.

The Van Wyck boomers evidently love politics for the fun there is in it.

One of the most notable things of the day is the apparent intimacy between Mr. C. P. Huntington and the New York correspondent of the Galveston News. Railway officials in Texas express gratification over the fact that the "Old Man" has at last found some one to whom he can confide his "innermost" thoughts, and advise with as to his great transportation plans.

The war cloud continues to grow larger in South Africa and it looks as if it were surcharged with thunderbolts.

It is reported that Congressman Hawley desires to compliment the populists of Texas with an appointment of a census supervisor. This is commendable in Mr. Hawley, because, in addition to the justice of the recognition of a political party, he would only be discharging a personal and political obligation. The populists elected him to congress last year.

If old Gallifet remain minister of war much longer in France he will have to improvise some new jails in Paris.

The negro race fiends have commenced to assault the little negro girls in various portions of the South. The race is likely to be aroused in a manner not heretofore suspected to the necessity of putting down the brutes instead of harboring them, as is so often done.

The chief trouble in Kentucky has arisen from a departure from the good old safe Kentucky policy of always taking theirs straight.

It is reported that Senator Foraker will not be invited to take an active part in the Ohio republican campaign. It is on occasions such as this that Foraker rises to the true significance of his distinction as a "fire alarm." He is liable to go off voluntarily and create a panic.

The troubles and excitement continue to grow in Kentucky—now the grand stand on the Louisville baseball grounds has been destroyed by fire!

A trust is to be organized to include all domestic and Cuban cigar factories making the finer grades of cigars. It could have been confidently predicted that among Cuba's first fruits of American supremacy would be the inroad of the trusts.

It is not because Alger doesn't "know a lot" that he is talking so little. The general probably knows that there's a future with its golden opportunities.

It is refreshing to learn that one branch of the perpetual Crandil-Hayden controversy has been settled in Dallas. In the meantime behold how good a thing it is for brethren to dwell together in peace and that broad Christian charity!

Hon. William McKinley will decline to be a candidate for re-election when some other fellow gets a majority of votes in the republican National convention! But not until then.

The Mexican generals seem to have profited by the series of Otis reports lately received from Manila. In two "battles" the Mexican commander reports that he only lost thirteen while of the enemy 107 were killed.

Dreyfus is gaining confidence in himself as his trial progresses. He is just beginning to realize that he is no longer a cowed and caged prisoner on the Ile du Diable. Self-confidence is a powerful weapon.

Brother Abner's presence up on Lake Champlain would look as if some question had arisen as to the contracts for supplies for some of our armies across seas, or the equipment of the volunteer army.

Neither the Crokers nor the Altgelds will be needed next year in making National nominations or platforms for the democracy. Many men have found the rule or ruin policy fatal to their political careers.

GERMAN-AMERICAN CELEBRATION.

Convention of the Kreigerbund and Deutscher Kreigerverein.

Chicago, August 13.—One hundred thousand German-American citizens participated today in the celebration incident to the opening of the fourteenth annual convention of the Kriegerbund and the twenty-fifth annual reunion of the Deutscher Kreigerverein. The former includes veterans of the German army and the latter the veterans of the Franco-Prussian war.

The day signalized the opening of the conventions and the paying of tributes by German-Americans to men who made possible the present greatness of the German empire. The pageant was large and imposing. The cordial relations between the German-Americans and their fellow countrymen was made manifest in the enthusiastic cheering that greeted on every hand the two young women, who represented Columbia and Germany, and in the singing by a multitude at Sharpshooter's park of German and American anthems.

Tomorrow the business session of the conventions begin.

A TEXAS COUNTRY PAPER.

Mr. Charles M. Rein, editor of the Orange (Texas) Leader, has collected a number of his contributions to the local and editorial columns of that paper and published them under the title of "Extracts from a Country Paper." The little book was printed in his own office and is a very creditable specimen of typography.

Mr. Rein has a buoyant fancy, and some of his humorous sketches are well worth reading. There is an Arizona Kicker style to his humor, though there is not the vituperation that has made those articles so well-known. He writes in a free and easy style that is quite refreshing, and discourses with equal humor and facility of the religious editor's experiences in Cuba, the art of having a good time, and the troubles of an Orange alderman.

In describing a trip made by himself with a committee of congressmen and senators from Orange to Sabine Lake, Mr. Rein thus refers to a neighboring city:

"When we got to Sabine Pass we were met by Mr. Osgood. He treated us very nicely and showed us how they build lots. It is a very simple procedure. Two pipes are run from a dredge boat, which is supplied with powerful pumps, and muddy water is pumped on to the lot until enough sediment has been deposited to raise the lot up to the street level. While we were there they were constructing a beautiful corner lot under the hotel. The advantage claimed in putting up the building first and making the lot afterwards is that the lot can be made to fit more snugly under the building. Colonel Jim F. runs the hotel. Jim is known far and wide as a hotel man of wonderful resources. There was no understanding that we were to dine at his hotel, so we caught him rather unprepared, but he was equal to the occasion and going out on the back porch of the hotel he fired two loads from a shotgun into the marsh, then sent a colored man out to gather up ducks. He brought back a tub full of nice tender birds, which were soon cooked and served in splendid shape. We all enjoyed those ducks, likewise the liquid which, according to the label on the bottle, was manufactured by Mr. Mumm. A number of speakers entertained us; they spoke some pretty pieces, but I am unable at this moment to recall just what they were about, although they made a great impression on me at the time."

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A number of the extracts from Mr. Rein's paper relate to the actions of the Orange city council. The monthly meetings of that distinguished body are chronicled in a very original manner. At one of the meetings the principal disturbance was caused by "the efforts of the water works committee to amputate the official licensed plumber from his job." Here is how the aldermen handled the complaint that the plumber was charging too much for his work:

They showed their ignorance of a plumber and his ways in listening to these charges, especially as they were verbal. They will probably not do it again, for when the chairman of the committee got through telling about the numerous charges preferred against our fellow townsman and future nabob, he sprung a petition, signed by every person for whom he has plumbed, stating in a beautiful type-written message that Jamsie was the bestest plumber ever seen in these parts and his bill was so reasonable that one could hardly recollect a week afterwards that the bill had been paid. Incidentally it might be mentioned that there are several of them that Jim has no recollection of having received money from.

"The committee wanted a city plumber who would make all connections with the mains. They did not believe it was necessary for him to give bond, at least they didn't think so for about a minute. Then Pannewitz jumped up and talked a fine lines on plumbers. He told of a plumber who was making a connection with his cistern and unscrewed a valve, through which the water began to run out of the cistern. This plumber sat on a nail keg four hours holding his thumb on the hole before the inspiration entered his mind to screw back the valve. Pannewitz argued that this kind of a plumber ought not to be allowed to give bond, but should be placed under bond to keep outside the city limits.

"The following poem, which will be easily recognized as from the works of one of our leading poets, was found under the chair of one of the committee. As he no doubt intended to read it to work on the feelings of the council, it is reproduced here:

"'The plumber came down like a wolf on the fold.
His pockets were lined with solder and gold,
Three hours and a half he made love to the cook,
And sixty-five dollars were charged on the book.'

"There were enough motions made and passed to change the constitution of the United States, with the final result that Jim was allowed to hold his job for at least another month."

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As religious editor Mr. Rein detailed himself to "write up" Abe Mulkey's revival meeting. Here are a few things that Abe said, according to the Leader's report:

"He gave a sound lecture to those professed Christians who defraud their neighbors, while they claim to be walking in the light. Abe said that their heart, or rather gizzard, which was the same thing, told them that they were liars. Here comes up a question that many of us have right we have found a vast difference between a man and a turkey, which we all know has both. A warm shot was thrown at the lawyers, whom he said could hatch up disputes better than a high-pressure incubator. He stated that men in Texas were going to hell for money, which he qualified by admitting that a few went to Klondike. But he never said a word about those unfortunates in the North who are going to Sabine Pass and Port Arthur. From this I am led to believe that he only points out the errors of the men in the State in which he is working. The little story he told about the lady in a choir somewhere up in Texas who was singing, 'Come to Jesus,' with a set of $50 teeth in her mouth that were not paid for, should bring considerable money in Dentist Dillard's direction, this week. He implored the people to pay their bills, and while he didn't specify any particular bill, I wish to impress on the brethren that the subscription account is one of them, and this paper will have quite a little money in the bank Saturday night if all those who heard him will take his advice. Abe told his story in a nice, quite way until he got to talking about some of the good people who had buncoed him out of a grocery bill; then he got a little excited, but he was not to blame for this, as every one gets mad when they think of those fellows who owe an old account purchased under false pretenses and paid in promises. In addition to being a good exhorter, Abe is a high-class contortionist and has wonderful facial expression."

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That the author of the Leader's humorous features is well posted on one subject is shown by the numerous rhymes on kissing. One pointer he gives as follows:

Kiss a girl upon the hand,
She hardly knows your meaning;
Kiss her on the forehead,
And directly she is screaming;
Kiss her on the cheek,
And her eyes will soon be beaming;
Kiss her on the lips,
And straightway she is dreaming.

Another entitled, "She Couldn't Resist," as follows:

"Sweet little creature,"
He said, soft and low,
"Would'st give me a kiss?"
But the maiden said, "no."

Then a sweet little creature
In his strong arms he caught;
He kissed and he hugged,
But the maiden said naught.

And still another in which the summer girl, kisses and war talk are mixed:

She was a jolly summer girl,
A chic, vivacious little miss;
I smacked her quick, she naively said,
"I like a rapid fire kiss."
I hugged her with a bearish hug,
Of course I thought she be alarmed;
She said, "I like you better now,
"Because I know you're heavy armed."

TALK WITH RICHARD CROKER.

Tells Why Mr. Bryan Is Strong with the People.

New York Journal.

James Creelman, who was a fellow passenger with Richard Croker on the St. Paul, interviewed the Tammany chieftain while en route. The expressions with regard to Bryan are understood to mean that Croker will support Bryan.

For hours and hours I have walked the deck of the St. Paul with Richard Croker and listened to the voice of the powerful man whose political influence I have fought unceasingly for twenty years.

It is easy to attack him at a distance, but to argue against his simple, almost primitive, ideas of popular government is like swimming against the ocean tide.

"Mr. Bryan's great strength," said Mr. Croker, "lies in his sympathy for and knowledge of the plain people. No other American has ever been so close to the masses. He understands and feels for the toiler, and the toiler understands and trusts him. I consider him to be one of the greatest men America has produced.

"Within the year the democratic party must agree upon its National programme and prepare for the overthrow of trusts and imperialism. I believe that the party will be united and harmonious.

"Naturally I am principally interested in securing a National platform that will be a source of strength to the party in my own State. We hope to carry New York for the democratic candidate next year. I am satisfied that nothing will be done by the next democratic National convention that will drive any good democrat away from his party.

"The silver question will be regulated in time, and congress may safely be trusted to settle the ratio.

"There has never been a time in my experience when the republican party has so clearly shown its unfitness to be in control of the National government. Mr. McKinley has turned the war in the Philippines into a partisan scheme for his own re-election. The administration has purposely dragged out the struggle, and is spending tens of millions of the people's money without making any serious effort to bring the war to a close this year.

"The presidential election takes place next year, and the republican managers are openly making preparations to use the war as a means of working up another outburst of popular enthusiasm, just in time to sweep Mr. McKinley into a second term.

"But the people who are paying the war taxes are beginning to see through the plan. It is almost incredible that a president of the United States is willing to desolate and destroy thousands of homes and to shed the blood of the unfortunate Filipinos chiefly to keep himself and his friends in office; but the facts are plain to be seen by every right thinking man.

"The situation is so shocking, so indecent, from the ordinary American standpoint, that thousands of republicans are turning away from McKinleyism in disgust. The strongest men in the party have turned their backs on the administration.

"In New York city the party was never stronger. We will carry all before us this fall. The metropolis is thoroughly democratic. The cheap talk about machine politics has lost its force.

"Every great public improvement accomplished in New York—good streets, underground telegraph wires, extensions of the dock system, the great Croton aqueduct, the new courts, new parks, low taxes, the Harlem viaduct, the Kingsbridge bridge, the speedway, the pleasure docks for the people—are the direct result of machine politics."

"LYNCHING AND LAWLESSNESS."

Theme of a Sermon by Rev. George Heber at Chicago.

Chicago, August 13.—"Lynching and Lawlessness" was the subject which Rev. George Heber, pastor of the First Baptist church of Montgomery, Ala., preached from today in Dr. Henson's pulpit, the First Baptist church of Chicago.

He said: "I speak under the behest of an exigency, in view of the epidemic of lawlessness that has prevailed in our land, alike alarming in the lynching mania of the South and the mob violence of the North. The citizen or minister of God who stands by in silence and let these things pass is guilty of nothing short of disloyalty to the state and infidelity of God.

"Capital and labor, riches and poverty, employer and employe in all this favored section—what are they in the thought of many but enemies arrayed against each other, only waiting the word of some rash leader to bring on a desperate clash and the bloodshed of lawlessness. Scarcely a day passes that we do not read of some new addition to the long list of strikes and lynchings that have made our fair land a hissing and a byword among the nations of the world. I plead for a calm, dispassionate, unsectional consideration of these portentous facts. The disgraceful lynchings occur chiefly in the South; the lawless labor troubles almost exclusively in the North; it is pleaded for both that they have peculiar provocation. But shall provocation be pleaded as justification for either form of lawlessness?

"Take the strikes of this summer. What justification can be pleaded for them? Such things are intelligible in times of panic and distress, but how about times like these? We are prosperous beyond precedent. Who can tell where the hurricane of discontent will strike next?"

INTERVIEW DENIED.

Did Not Say Bryan Would Be in Personal Danger.

Louisville, August 13.—Congressman A. S. Barry of Newport telegraphed the Commercial tonight denying the authenticity of a recently published interview in which he was quoted as saying that William J. Bryan would be in danger of personal violence if he carried out his announced purpose to come to Kentucky in the interest of the candidacy of William Goebel.

Congressman Barry's message follows: "I never said that Mr. Bryan would be in danger in Kentucky. I did say he could only make enemies by taking part in the present canvass."

DETAILS OF THE STORM

General Davis Makes a Report of Its Ravages in Porto Rico.

FOOD AND CLOTHING MUST BE SENT AT ONCE

Inhabitants Are Destitute and a Famine Is Imminent—Storm's Intensity Is Decreasing.

Washington, August 13.—Two dispatches from General Davis of Porto Rico, giving additional details of the fearful havoc wrought by the hurricane of last week, were received at the war department today. They were immediately sent to Secretary Root, who already has taken measures for dispatching relief to the people of the island. The secretary expects that the transport McPherson, with a large quantity of rice and beans, will leave New York tomorrow and will be followed by other vessels as fast as arrangements can be made for sending supplies. He thinks it is the duty of the government to make provision for feeding of the people until the aid voluntarily given by the citizens of the country reaches them, and he will exhaust every means at his disposal to this end.

The secretary contemplates supplementing the appeal made last week to the mayors to assist in raising subscriptions and tomorrow will issue an appeal to the governors of the States with a view to arousing general interest in the relief work. The dispatches received from General Davis were sent to the president at Lake Champlain tonight.

The West Indian hurricane appears to be gradually decreasing in strength and the chances are that it will spend itself before making much further progress. This is the welcome news given out by the officials of the weather bureau tonight. It is based on the fact that there has been no decided fall in the barometer in the localities of Florida and the South Atlantic coast.

The movement of the hurricane is apparently very slow and even at Jacksonville the velocity of the wind this morning was but twenty-two miles an hour. The opinion of the officials is that by the time Charleston is reached there will be no more than an ordinary blow. Wilmington, N. C., and Norfolk have taken down their hurricane signals. The storm now appears to be on the east coast of Florida and the news from Jupiter at 4 o'clock this morning indicate a pretty severe blow. It is now south of Jacksonville, indicating a slow northward movement since last night. The bureau has had no more reports south of Titusville, Fla., some distance below Jacksonville, since last night and nothing from Nassau, Bahama islands, since Friday.

The following message has been sent to the Philadelphia and New York maritime exchanges and other shipping points: "Storm still central in Florida, but decreased in strength; condition safe for vessels sailing at all points from Wilmington, N. C., northward."

The following are the dispatches received by the war department from General Davis today:

San Juan, Porto Rico, via Hayti.—The true state of affairs throughout the island is not yet known, because of the total destruction of all telegraphic connections and great destruction on all roads. Not more than one-fourth of the towns yet heard from, but enough is known to warrant the statement that one-fifth of the dwellings in the island are totally destroyed and their owners are without any shelter whatever or any food beyond what has been saved from the debris.

The most of the trees are ruined and thus the fruit crop is gone. Many people subsist entirely on fruit and in a small degree on tubas. All the former is destroyed and much of the latter are rotting in the ground. Great many thousands of cattle are drowned, and the debris carried own 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 more than several times this number. The state of distress is great and when green fruits saved from the debris are consumed the suffering will be great. I am relieving the suffering everywhere in reach as much as possible, but in out of the way places there are thousands who can not be reached for some time. The supplies ordered sent by the government will help much, but will last only for a few days, while desitution must continue for many weeks or some months, until the bananas grow up from the ground, for which five months at least are required. Food of all kinds is needed, especially rice, beans and codfish, which have been the main support outside of fruit. Cheap clothing is also needed for thousands who rushed naked from their dwellings at night. Medicines are also needed most pressingly, especially quinine and other simple medicines. I estimate that at least 10,000 tons of food will be required weekly for several weeks. I have constituted boards all over the island to regulate assistance and agents to superintend the relief work.

While I have not yet full data, I repeat the estimate, that at least 100,000 people are homeless and destitute. Relief ration proposed is one pound of food per day, composed of seven ounces of buans, seven ounces of rice and two ounces of codfish. In addition to the food ordered by the McPherson, I ask that 250 tons of food of the above proportions be shipped next week. Before this is consumed I will have full data respecting future needs, but I fear extensive issues of provisions will be necessary for several months. I shall push work on the roads and give employment, but I fear extensive suffering. Colonel Hoffer, chief surgeon of the department, is chairman of the board of relief and auxiliary boards are organizing in all the towns. Five military posts not yet heard from. Davis.

General Davis' second dispatch:

San Juan, Porto Rico, via Hayti, August 13.—Further, but still incomplete reports, confirm previous cable reports as conservative. Suggest an appointment of an officer in New York to receive relief funds and supplies, cabling quantities and kinds shipped on each boat. Colonel Hoffer, medical department, in charge of the relief work here. Best to be sent, bananas, rice and cheap codfish. Cotton clothing and coarse cotton goods in price, needed and money will be applied to assist in rebuilding houses and huts and hire 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 and nails for roofing purposes be placed on the first list. I have authorized employment of labor for rebuilding the barracks at Cayey and Albonito which were wholly destroyed.

Atlanta, Ga., August 13.—A Constitution special from Brunswick says the barometer has been falling slowly since 4 o'clock. At that hour dense clouds rolled up and there were heavy winds which continued for some time, sending clouds of dust in every direction. The people here are somewhat alarmed. Everything portable has been put where it will do the least damage should the storm strike. All shipping is securely tied down. It is thought the storm will reach here some time tonight.

Ponce, Porto Rico, August 13.—Although the disasters which followed the hurricane have been over-estimated the people are peaceful and endeavoring to make the best 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, with daily payments to the workmen. It is gathered from interviews with merchants and planters, some of whom own European houses that there will be numerous failures.

The steamer Australia, with cargo, was wrecked during the hurricane off Arroyo, off the southeast coast, and the Yasco, off Aricibo, off the northeast coast.

Santo Domingo, August 13.—The storm of the 9th did comparatively little damage in the city of Santo Domingo. The barometer at 5 o'clock a. m. today registered 28.62. The wind, which was accompanied by a terrific rain, lasted thirty-six hours, causing the river to overflow and carrying away half of the bridge at Osama.

At Macoris there was not much damage done on the shore, but the rise of the river caused the loss of many lighters. No reliable news has yet been received from the interior, the telegraph lines being interrupted. It is known, however, that everywhere through the country the rivers overflowed their banks, drowning many cattle.

Business continues dull, but the political situation is tranquil.

The United States cruiser New Orleans and the gunboat Machias returned here this morning. The steamer Carib, from New York, July 28, arrived today.

MONTE CRISTO BESIEGED.

Troops Not Able to Cope with Revolutionists.

Cape Haytien, August 14.—Monte Cristo is now being besieged by the insurgents and the town is without provisions. General Cordero, minister of public works, now at Monte Cristo, has been ordered to return to the capital because he is not able to oppose the revolutionists.

SHORT TEXAS SPECIALS.

CALVERT.—Cotton is coming in very rapidly.

ROSANKY.—This place has received fifty bales of cotton to date.

BRYAN.—The first bale of Madison county cotton was received here Saturday.

DENTON.—The first bale of Denton county cotton was received at Lewisville. It brought 6 13-16 cents.

FERRIS.—The first bale came in Saturday; two round bale presses will be operated here this season.

EL PASO.—Mrs. A. R. Morris, burned by an explosion of coal oil in her home, while lighting the kitchen fire, expired in great agony.

CUERO.—Two hundred and fifty bales of wagon cotton were marketed here yesterday; about the same amount is expected every day this week.

DENTON.—A meeting was held at Krum, eight miles west of here, for the purpose of organizing a stock company to build a flouring mill at that place.

DENTON.—Jerome Chase, well known here and formerly assistant bugler of the Second Texas regiment, is reported to have been killed in the Philippines.

SHERMAN.—The Young Men's Business club of Sherman have another enterprise in hand, to-wit, the establishment of another cotton mill in Sherman.

VICTORIA.—Two hundred and eighty-seven bales of cotton have been received at Victoria up to date and about 1000 altogether at different stations on the line.

VICTORIA.—Brice Vineyard, who has been very low with typhoid fever for about two months, and who was thought to be on the road to recovery, had a relapse yesterday and it is feared that he will be in bed for another month.

CUMBY.—The first bale of cotton of this season was brought to town Friday by Bud Graves, a farmer north of town; was ginned by J. L. Lionberger, weighed by Will Junell and sold to R. W. Harris for 6.60c. It weighed 485 pounds and was classed good middling.

M'KINNEY.—G. C. Felton of Dallas, assistant superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph company, sustained a broken arm here. He was in the local office of the company and stepped on a table to arrange something or the wall when he accidentally fell.

WEATHERFORD.—Dr. C. L. Crow, late professor of ancient and modern languages in Weatherford college, has been elected to a chair in Washington and Lee university of Virginia, and Professor Edwin Rankin of Lexington, Mo., a graduate of Vanderbilt and afterward of Yale, has been chosen to fill the vacancy occasioned here by Dr. Crow's resignation.

WACO.—The suggestion has been made here by several Confederate veterans who served in the cavalry under such commanders as Forrest, Wheeler, Stuart, Morgan and Mosby, that a reunion of cavalry soldiers take place at Dallas during the fair, and that arrangements be made whereby the grizzly old troopers can appear in a parade mounted.

TEXARKANA.—Mrs. Sophia W. Crabtree, an aged lady of this city, has received word from Washington, D. C., that the Federal government had granted her claim for $50,000 and that the voucher for that amount would be issued in a short time. Mrs. Crabtree's claim is based on a loss sustained by her husband in the destruction of his property by Federal bullets in Ohio.

ITAY.—Everything is quiet so far as the smallpox scare is concerned and no uneasiness is felt since the county health officer, our local physicians and city authorities have taken such careful precautions. All parties who had come in contact with the patient were carried to the hospital from here Thursday and are comfortably situated in the detention camp three miles out from town.

CORSICANA.—The cattle market here is quite lively, the demand for steer cattle and yearlings being stronger than it has been for years. Charlie West has just closed a trade with Tinkle for 200 2-year-olds at $26, and Pola Edens has bought from Johnson a bunch of yearlings at $18 per head. The ruling price for yearlings is from $16 to $18. More cattle will be fed here this year than in 1898.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

ATLANTA, Ga.—Governor Candler has named Hon. A. D. Freeman for the vacancy on the board of directors of the Georgia Industrial college, caused by the death of the late Governor Atkinson.

NASHVILLE, Tenn.—Much excitement prevails at Belle Buckle, a small town near here; negroes are much stirred over a recent lynching and threaten revenge; both races are said to be arming heavily; one negro has already been killed.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—The management of the Alabama State fair has invited Rear Admiral Winfield S. Schley and Colonel A. K. McClure, editor of the Philadelphia Times, to attend the fair, which will be held from November 7 to 17. In a letter to Managing Editor Eli P. Smith of the Birmingham News Colonel McClure states that both he and Admiral Schley contemplate touring the South each on his own account this winter.

PINE BLUFF, Ark.—A rather novel means of suicide was employed by Joe Davis, a negro boy, aged 16 years, of this city. Davis was standing on the bank of the Arkansas river when suddenly he left the party of friends in whose midst he was and walked into the stream. They protested and urged him not to go, but he quietly continued his way until he disappeared in the depths of the river. His body was recovered. It is thought the intense heat had affected Davis' brain.

Killed His Wife and Her Paramour.

Reading, Pa., August 13.—Solomon Quinter, a former railroad employe, this morning shot and instantly killed his wife and her paramour, Ed K. Kitzmiller, whom he found in a compromising position. Quinter surrendered to the authorities.

CROKER ADMITS EX

Now Says This Government Has to Retain Philippines.

THE WAR IS BUT FOR PRIVATE

American Citizenship at the Presidential Election With cord Its Horror and Excess

New York, August 13.—The Herald morrow will say: Richard Croker, Democratic club last night, said:

"I was wrong in the statement I before I went away concerning the ippine islands. I based my belief that should not give up a foot of soil our diers won, on information that was complete. I would not give I am a man who, when he finds that been wrong, would not, at the very chance, set himself right. Such would not be fit for either politics vate life.

"Publicly I made the statement did not believe we should give Philippines, which had cost us lives. I am not ashamed to say public that I was wrong. I am not ing a political game through that view. No one man was responsible my change of mind. While I Europe I talked with some of the informed men there or anywhere the subject of colonial conquest. investigation for myself. I reached conclusion that we have no right to keep the Philippines. We were in the first place to pay the twenty dollars for them.

"In a question like this there should no dividing line between democrats republicans. Humanity, not politics, volved, and I am convinced that as represented by the votes of citizens at the next presidential will record its horror and execration the men and party who are for again putting bloody pages into Believing these things now, I go to the public and frankly say I was

"I said that I believed W. J. Bryan one of the greatest men America had produced. I believe that very thing but that does not mean that I shall for the nomination of Mr. Bryan. I think he is the only man fitted for nomination. He is as good a man leader as could be found. But I am candidate.

"It is for the convention to name men, and the convention will not meet at least ten months. It will be a time on popular privilege to pick candidates before then and I shall have no part making such a selection. I shall not try to influence the New York State gation for anybody."

"Will Tammany make another against free silver as it did at the election?"

"I don't know," Mr. Croker said. "There is lots of time and every issue may change the ones against trusts and against imperialism and slaughter."

VIRGINIA SENATORIAL FIG

SENSATIONAL DEVELOPMENTS EXPECTED IN A SHORT TIME.

Democracy Is Said to Be Standing a Volcano Which Is Likely to Throw Much Lava.

(Special to The Post.)

Richmond, Va., August 13.—The personality and bitterness in the Virginia senatorial campaign has reached a point where sensational developments are now certain sure to follow. This fight will go far to determine the length of the lease of power machine backed by all of the office-holders, including the highest judiciary. The matters not which side wins, the result promises to arouse such bitterness as to threaten to rend the party. The most conservative party leaders see that the Old Dominion democracy is standing upon a volcano, which may soon cause another such eruption as that brought about by Mahone in 1887.

The most signal feature of the campaign is the publication today of a letter from Governor Tyler in which he charges that Senator Martin's friends approached him in the contest against Lee in 1893 with a proposition to influence a number of votes for Martin. In exchange for these votes the senator's friends promised that the state would give Tyler delegates in the next national convention. The governor declares that he indignantly rejected the proposition, asserting that he did not own any members of the Virginia legislature and could not, of course, buy them. The letter which the governor gives is only the beginning of a correspondence and controversy which promises to result in the publication of the complete inside history of how the defeat of General Fitzhugh Lee for the senate was accomplished five years ago.

The Tyler people have been waiting for the opposition to give them the opportunity to re-open this subject. They have given by the charge that the present allied himself with the Martin combine in that campaign. Thus far both Martin and Tyler have kept off the stump, the latter because he did not think it would be proper for the executive to enter a senatorial canvass. Martin has been repeatedly challenged by Congressman Jones to meet him in joint debate, but up to this time has not manifested the slightest disposition to accept.

Monday Governor Tyler will make his first speech of the campaign. This will be at Wytheville, in the southwestern part of the State. Governor Tyler has the reputation of being a good canvasser, but not strong in joint debate. It is believed that he will plainly denounce Senator Martin's political methods and give many interesting facts connected with the manner in which Mr. Martin, as a successful country lawyer, compassed the defeat of the most popular man in Virginia. Another Tyler's speech will be a signal for one of the most acrimonious and bitter campaigns known in the State. Both sides are prepared to fight to the death.

A Child Burned to Death.

Dallas, Texas, August 13.—The 2-year-old child of James Scanlon, conductor on the Gulf, Colorado and Santa Fe road, was burned to death tonight. The child upset an oil lamp that ignited its clothing and burned it so badly that death resulted shortly afterward.