

SHOOTING OF M. LABORI

The Assassin's Act Causes Great Sensation in the Court.

THE COURT MARTIAL SUSPENDED.

News Broken to the Court by Mme Labori Herself—Only Two Witnesses to the Shooting—The Victim's Wife Quickly at His Side—Bulletin Issued by the Physicians.

RENNES, Aug. 15.—The shooting of M. Labori, leading counsel for Captain Dreyfus, robbed the morning session of the court-martial of its paramount interest. The intended murderer, apparently, chose yesterday for the attempt because it was anticipated that M. Labori would crush General Mercier, the former minister of war with his cross-questioning.

The news of the shooting of M. Labori caused an immense sensation in the court room, where the usual audience had assembled awaiting the entrance of the judges. M. Labori's absence had just been announced when suddenly M. Jaunay, syndic of the judiciary press, rushed into the room and shouted:

"M. Labori has been shot."

All present gave a gasp of horror and surprise and every man jumped to his feet and a volley of questions was hurled at M. Jaunay's head, who, crying "That is all I know," rushed out of court again, followed by a number of his hearers. Those who remained excitedly discussed the crime and vigorously denounced the authors.

Colonel Jaunay, president of the court, when the news, reached him suspended the sitting of the court-martial until 7:15 a. m. It appears that Mme. Labori herself broke the news to the court and informed M. Jaunay of the crime, having rushed from her husband's side to the court crying for a doctor and shouting that her husband had been shot.

NEW YORK, Aug. 15.—A special to the New York World says: Only two or three laborers going to work witnessed the shooting of Maitre Labori. The spot was well chosen, as the murderers could not be seen by M. Labori until they rushed out upon their victim, the entrance to the lane being hidden by bushes. Moreover, they were afforded an easy means of escape by passing back through the lane, which led to the country. One of the laborers, named Patoux, who witnessed the shooting, said:

"As I was passing along the road I saw a tall man walking quickly in the direction of Rennes. He was on the towing path of the Villaine. He was attired in a dark lounge suit and wore a bowler hat. It was just as he reached the bridge crossing a stream falling into the Villaine that two men, about medium height and wearing dark suits and round, soft felt hats, emerged from a rural path entering the main road. One of them carried a heavy stick. They approached M. Labori from behind. Suddenly one drew a revolver and fired point blank at Labori. He was so near that it was quite impossible for him to miss.

The bulletin issued by physicians says: "Maitre Labori was shot from behind, the ball penetrating the posterior region of the thorax, on the right side, at the height of the fifth or sixth dorsal vertebrae. The heavy flow of blood prevents for the moment exploration of the depth of the wound. The doctors hope the ball is buried in the muscles enveloping the vertebrae column. They must, however, maintain full reserve respecting the integrity of the lung and spinal cord."

Mme. Labori, wife of the wounded lawyer, was promptly notified of the crime and rushed to her husband's side. She found him with his head on the sidewalk and his body in the roadway. She threw herself by his side and took his head in her lap and fanned him with a colored paper fan, which she had evidently snatched as she left the house.

ANOTHER AMERICAN VICTORY.

Force of Five Hundred Insurgents is Severely Wounded.

MANILA, Aug. 15.—A force of United States troops from Quinga, four miles northeast of Malolos, and from Balinag, near Bustos, about six miles northeast of Quinga, encountered a body of insurgents estimated at about 500 half way between Bustos and Quinga. In the engagement that ensued the Filipinos were severely punished and scattered. The Americans lost one man killed.

The insurgent force is believed to have been under the command of General Pio Del Pilar and to have had in view the tearing up of the railway at Bocaue and Bigga, about three miles northeast of Bulacan.

A battalion of U. S. Twenty-firs infantry will be sent to those points this afternoon to strengthen the railroad guard and to reconnoiter the country in the direction of Norzgay and on the Bustos road.

General Wheaton, with the troops at Calulet, met a reconnaissance on Angels, about four miles to the northwest, where he found 500 of the enemy. He silenced their fire and then returned to Calulet.

Anti-Boycotters Engage Counsel.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 15.—The business men's anti-boycott committee, which was appointed as a result of the meeting held the other day, met today and decided to hire lawyers to prosecute merchants and others who violate the civil rights law in compliance with the demands of the boycotters. They also agreed to hire detectives to hunt down and arrest dynamiters who have been placing explosives under street cars. The business men have pledged a fund of \$10,000 to meet the expense of the crusade against the violators of the law.

FIRST REPORT FROM HOBSON.

Informing Government of Salvage of Spanish Vessels.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—Naval Constructor Richmond Pearson Hobson was heard from by the navy department yesterday for the first time at any length since he was assigned to duty in charge of the Spanish ships raised from Manila harbor and now undergoing repairs at Hong Kong.

His report is unusually interesting, dealing in general questions such as the need of a large dock yard in the orient, the increasing shipping at Manila and the prospect that it will succeed Hong Kong as the emporium of the east, the value of Chinese labor in all branches of industry, etc.

He also says the three Spanish ships which are completed will be worth to the government about \$610,000, and he contemplates trying to raise three more Spanish vessels now at the bottom of Manila bay. The letter is addressed to Rear Admiral Hitchborn, chief of the bureau of construction, and is dated at Hong Kong, July 17. He says:

"In compliance with the bureau's directions, I enclose a special report on the raising and repairing of the Spanish vessels sunk in Manila bay.

"The three vessels under construction, the Isla de Cuba, Isla de Luzon and Don Juan de Austria, are at about equal stages of completion, which I estimate to be about 80 per cent compared with the vessels fitted out ready for sea. The batteries and electric plant, which have not arrived, will doubtless be the last items. I estimate that the time of completion will be about six weeks after the arrival of the armament and electric plant.

"I estimate the value of these vessels when completed, exclusive of armament, to be about as follows: Isla de Cuba, hull, fittings and outfit, \$140,000; machinery, \$75,000; total, \$215,000; Isla de Luzon, hull, etc., \$140,000; machinery, \$75,000; total, \$215,000; Don Juan de Austria, hull, etc., \$125,000; machinery, \$55,000; total, \$180,000. Total estimated value of all three vessels, \$610,000."

ANOTHER RELIEF PROCLAMATION.

Secretary of War Issues New Instructions on Mode of Procedure.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The secretary of war yesterday issued the following proclamation to governors of states for aid for the storm sufferers in Porto Rico:

"Sir—I enclose herewith copies of two telegraphic dispatches received last evening from the governor general of Porto Rico, by which it appears that the devastation wrought by the recent hurricane in that island is even greater than was at first supposed. It is evident that a great multitude of people rendered utterly destitute by this awful calamity must be fed and cared for during a considerable period until they can have the opportunity to produce food for themselves. Enormous quantities of supplies such as indicated by the governor general must be procured.

"The magnitude of the work to be accomplished leads this department to supplement the appeal already made to the mayors of the principal cities of the country by a more general appeal and I beg you to ask the people of your state to take generously to the relief of Porto Rico.

"Swift steamers have been provided to leave the port of New York to carry the supplies directly to Porto Rico as rapidly as they can be collected.

"Contributions should be either in supplies of the character indicated or in money, in order that the supplies can be purchased. The supplies should be sent to Colonel F. B. Jones, Army building, foot of Whitehall street, New York city, in packages plainly marked 'Porto Rican relief,' and he should be consulted as to the time of shipment. Money should be sent to the National bank of North America, New York city, which has been designated as a depository for the relief. Very respectfully,
ELIHU ROOT,
"Secretary of War."

LOSS OVER SEVEN MILLIONS.

Official Expert Reports on Damage by Texas Floods.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—E. S. Holmes, Jr., an expert of the statistical bureau for the department of agriculture, has just completed a report of Chief Statistician Hyde of that department, embodying the results of a tour of the flood devastated region of Texas and making a careful estimate of the damages done, the aggregate of which he places at \$7,414,000.

The report states that the greatest damage was in McLennan, Falls, Milam, Robertson, Brazos, Burleson, Grimes, Washington, Wailer, Austin and Fort Bend and Brazoria counties. The number of farms submerged is estimated at 8,100, with a total area of about 1,380,000 acres. Of this area at the time of the flood there were about 503,000 acres under cultivation, 333,000 acres being in cotton, 124,400 acres in corn, 10,800 acres in sugar cane and 28,800 acres in other crops, with a total production in sight equivalent to about \$7,950,000.

Although nearly 90 per cent of the total loss occurred in the destruction of or injury to growing crops, the damage to farm property and the losses to live stock, etc., amount to the large sum of \$844,000. The land itself is damaged by washing and gulleying to the extent of over \$200,000.

Natural Gas in Iowa.

MUSCATINE, Ia., Aug. 15.—Natural gas in great quantities has been struck on the farm of Robert Lee, near this city. The vein is 170 feet below the surface.

Germans are Agitated.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The State department has received a report from Louis Stern, United States commercial agent at Hamburg, Germany, telling of agitation in industrial circles throughout Germany, over the enormous development of the industries in the United States. He says several meetings of representative industrial branches have taken place in Germany of late, to discuss this constant extension of American exports and adds that a strong fight will be made against American competition.

TO OVERSHADOW ALL THE WORLD

Your Uncle Samuel Will Lead All Nations at the Paris Show.

Out on the Avenue Rapp in Paris are the splendid offices of the American commissioner. When I was there recently, Commissioner Peck was away, but smooth-faced, pleasant-mannered Commissioner Woodward told me that the plans for the American pavilion had that day been approved by the special fire department, which had been organized for the exposition. It will be reminiscent of the Administration building at the World's Fair in Chicago, and will be quite the finest building erected by any visiting nation. Its elaborate white front, surmounted by a tremendous dome 180 feet high, will rise majestic on the banks of the Seine a little below the Alma bridge. Its site now is utterly bare except for the pleasant fluttering of the American flag. Whatever may have been the feelings of France toward America at the time of the Spanish-American war, and whatever may be the general sentiment of the people of France toward the people of America now, France has certainly showed the greatest desire to be agreeable to our commissioners and generous to our exhibitors. Notwith-

I asked Commissioner Woodward what he thought would be the finest American exhibit.

"Probably machinery and electricity," he replied. "I expect America to take more space in those sections than in any other. In one field, which was at the beginning essentially French, we have made marked inroads. Our exhibit of American automobiles will be extremely fine.

"Another and very gratifying exhibit will be that which our painters will make. Our share of the art section will unquestionably be a revelation to France. There is something fine in thinking that America, the newest of the countries, will come over here and do something in the very art center of the Old World which will be striking and meritorious. The man in charge of the work of collection and arrangement—John B. Cauldwell of New York—will, I am sure, please everybody.

"Some of the state exhibits will be very fine. California is particularly proud of its horticultural interests; New York is anxious to show its great strides in the path leading toward

sixteen-page newspapers, printed in fine colors, every sixty minutes. This would be equal to 152,000 of the French four-page papers every hour."

The American government and the various state governments will officially spend more than \$3,000,000 on the exposition. The federal appropriation amounts to \$1,200,000, and in addition to that almost every one of the states has appropriated a sum. These state appropriations range between \$10,000 and \$120,000.

The man who said that every street in Paris seemed to be called the "Rue Barree" (closed street) spoke wisely. The French capital is literally torn asunder and turned upside down by the approaching exposition.

It is pleasant for an American who knows aught of our World's Fair of 1894 to contemplate the exposition grounds in Paris. They will not compare with the great World's Fair grounds in Chicago. This may be wholly because of the circumscribed space, and it may be because the French do not understand as well as we do how to lay out the site for such a great show. There will be no such grand whole at Paris in 1900 as there was in Chicago six years before. Some of the buildings will be superb, two particularly—the great and little palaces which will glare finely and almost virgin white on the Champs Elysees after they are finished, and will be finer than anything that Chicago had. This is not because of their impressive

SLEEP IS NEEDFUL.

The belief that is slowly making its way into the metropolitan mind of New York that half of the noises of its streets are preventable is due to a growing appreciation of the value of sleep as a restorative. The prevailing lack of knowledge on the benefits of sleep is well shown by the conduct of the average volunteer regiment before it gets "whipped into shape," says the Army and Navy Journal. The common idea in the mind of the recruit is that if he can't kill the country's enemies, at least he is to imitate Macbeth and murder sleep. This he proceeds to do with the usual enthusiasm of the recruit.

When the serious work of the campaign is on, however, he soon finds that sleep is too valuable to be trifled with. Even if he does not think so himself he is soon made to understand it by the strong protests of his comrades. When Lieut. John McClintock, U. S. A., was last year recruiting a regiment in one of the New York city armories he found that the recruits were making night hideous with their horseplay. The men were appearing each day more and more run down, and finally Lieut. McClintock lined the command up and made a little speech to them on the value of sleep. All listened with listless ears until the speaker said: "Remember that Gen. Grant once said: 'Two hours' sleep is worth heavy reinforcements.'" This was enough to let light into the tumbled heads of the recruits, and that night the army was as still as a graveyard.

Now that our soldiers are being brought face to face with climatic conditions to which they are totally unaccustomed, it ought to be impressed on them unceasingly that they cannot afford to underrate the value of slumber. The Medical News of New York says on this very subject: "It is well known that heat prostrations are due much more to the exhaustion incident to insufficient sleep on successive hot nights than to the actual intensity of the daily heat. Anything that is calculated to add further to nocturnal disturbance and wakefulness deserves especial attention during the heated season." Such advice, of course, is not needed for the veteran, but so many of our regiments are made up of raw material that their commanding officers taking them to the hot climate of the Philippines will do well to observe the warning sounded by the medical journal.

How to Boil Money.

A well-known chemical expert recently boiled a sixpence and watched it dissolve and pass away in the form of vapor, just as any one might do with a pot of water. While he was doing it he declared that any substance on earth might be boiled and made to become vapor, if only you had heat great enough to do it, not excepting granite rock. In boiling the sixpence, says Pearson's Weekly, it was cut up into small pieces, which were placed in the hollow carbon of an electric arc lamp. Any one who has examined the discarded carbons of an arc lamp will have noticed that one of the carbons is always pointed, while the other carbon has a small cuplike hole in the end. When the lamp is lighted the carbons stand one above the other, the sharp point of one carbon fitted into the "cup" of the other. It was in this little cup that the sixpence was boiled. Probably it was the smallest pot and the hottest fire in the world. He placed the pieces of the coin in the hollow end of the one carbon, and fixed the other pointed carbon down against them. Then he turned on the electric current. He had arranged his apparatus in front of a magic lantern, so that the whole thing could be seen on a large white screen. The carbons, the coin, and in fact, everything could be viewed plainly. Of course the electric current passing between the carbons made them very hot, and the cup soon became filled with a white heat. It was wonderful to see how quickly the silver melted and simmered, and finally boiled.

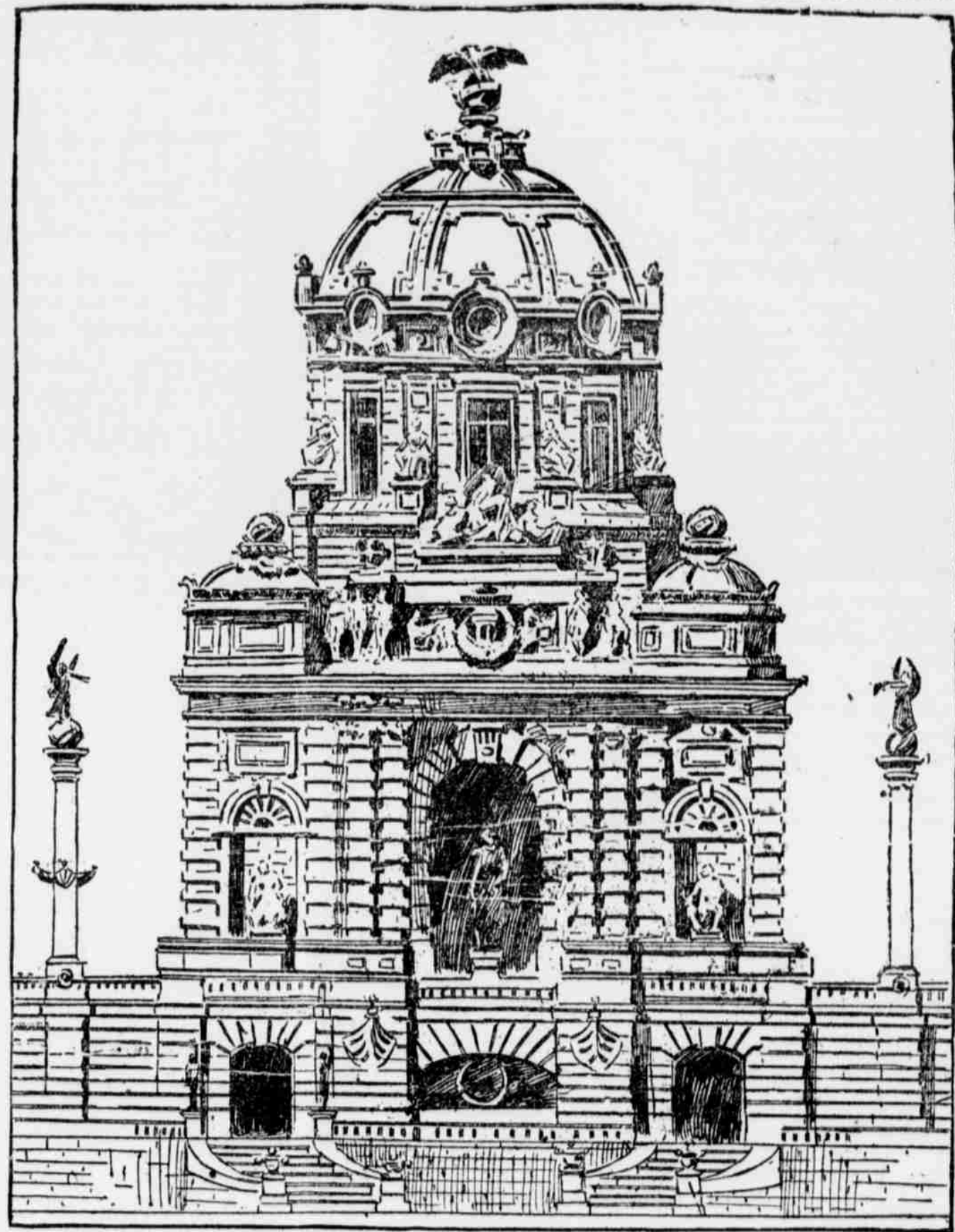
Spencer F. Baird, Naturalist.

"He knew the birds of the air, from the ptarmigan that lives among the everlasting snows, to the humming bird that revels among the orchards of the tropics; he knew the beasts of the forests and the prairies, and the reptiles that crawl through the desert sands or slily marshes; he knew the fishes that scale mountain torrents, that bask in quiet lakes, or that journey from zone to zone through the deep waters of the sea. In all his realm of nature he had a minute and comprehensive knowledge that no other man has ever acquired. What others had recorded in this field of research he knew, and to their discoveries he made a contribution so bounteous, so stupendous, that he is recognized as the master of systematic zoologists."—"Self Culture."

He Lost His Job.

"Funny, wasn't it?" said the young man with the hard-up look. "I had a dead-sure thing on a \$2,000 clerkship in Washington last winter, but just before I got my paws on it a man ahead of me on the street struck an icy spot and went down. I laughed, of course. Yes, I leaned up against a lamp post and roared. The man got up, took a long look at me and limped off. Next day I called on the chief clerk who had my little affair on hand and as we met he pointed to the door. I went out. It was no use to linger. He was the chap I had laughed at."

Twenty-five years ago the United States supplied 15 per cent of the world's coal consumption; now it supplies 30 per cent.



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT BUILDING AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION—180 FEET HIGH.

standing differing reports concerning the amount of space allotted to America by the Paris managers, the fact remains that America has been given a larger floor area than any other exhibiting nation, and when the space upon which our pavilion will stand was dedicated in the presence of Commissioner Peck and his staff, the Frenchman in charge turned courteously to the commissioner and said: "Gentlemen, you are on American soil, you need not cross the ocean to be in your native land. France welcomes the presence of this small piece of American territory, as she ever has and ever will welcome the citizens of your country."

The American pavilion will have a floor area of 75 by 90 feet. There will be four stories, and aside from the offices of the commissioner general and his staff of twelve commissioners for 1900, the building will be practically a home for visiting Americans. There will be reading rooms, resting rooms, a bureau for guides endorsed by the commissioner, a branch of the New York Chamber of Commerce, facilities for exchanging money, and offices of American express companies. Even with all these things there will be space left to be utilized. It is probable that this will be divided into rooms for separate states, in which one of the pleasantest features will be complete files of home papers.

popular education. Iowa and Illinois have both appropriated large sums toward making their agricultural display perfect and devolving the idea of establishing experiments in kitchen and cooking work. These two states will especially emphasize the advantages of corn as a food product. Corn is little known over here, and the Frenchman—who always likes good things to eat—will open his eyes and smack his lips when he tastes our American corn muffins.

Nearly all the states are planning for special exhibits. We are also trying to secure some annexes to our national exhibit, one in which to show the working of our agricultural department, and another one with a typical western log cabin, especially imported for a forest and fisheries exhibition. We feel that we have something to show concerning our merchant marine, and are also trying to annex a building in which to give an idea of our chemical industries. Still another plan which we have in mind is the erection of a great American printing press. Europeans understand little about American journalism, and almost nothing of its mechanical marvels. There is not a paper in Paris, for instance, which can print more than 10,000 four-page copies in an hour on any one of its printing presses. In America there are presses in existence which will deliver, cut, folded, pasted and counted, 48,000

design, nor because of their tremendous size, but because of the fact that they have been constructed of solid stone, without any of the subterfuges usually resorted to in exposition buildings, and are planned to remain permanent after the Paris show of 1900 has passed into one of the memories of the great French capital. From the same vast subterranean tract in which the Catacombs grin gloomily horrid beneath the city, the stone of these buildings has been excavated in tremendous blocks, soft and almost workable as clay. Before the exposure to the air hardens it this pleasant sandstone can be easily carved into those delightful designs of which the French sculptors are so thoroughly the masters. You can see this stone with cross-cut saws as they saw logs in the forests of Michigan. You can chip it with axes as the American carpenter chips his timber with his adz. It is scarcely less easy to handle than wood and has the whiteness and beauty of marble after it has been placed in position. The whole tremendous inclosure in which these great buildings are being constructed shines and glitters blindingly from the white dust of this strange stone.

EDWARD MARSHALL.

The doubt that is an interrogation may be a blessing, but if it is a determination, it is a curse.