

DREYFUS IS AT RENNES

Scarcely Anyone but Officials Witness the Landing at Brest.

HURRIED TO THE SCENE OF TRIAL

Small Crowd at That Point Which Was on the Watch Catches but a Fleeting Glimpse of the Famous Prisoner—Dreyfus Met by His Faithful Wife.

RENNES, France, July 3.—Dreyfus arrived here at 6 a. m., via L'Orient and Redon. The prisoner appeared to be in good health. He wore a blue suit, gray overcoat and soft felt hat. His hair is turning gray and his beard is of a reddish color. He held himself very erect.

The landing of Dreyfus at Quiberon was almost unnoticed. At 9 o'clock yesterday evening the guardship Caudan put to sea to meet the Stax, which had been sighted. The unusual bustle attracted many people to the harbor, but as they saw nothing, the crowd dispersed. The only persons remaining were those who knew where the prisoner was to be landed.

The weather was most stormy, and for a time it was feared it would be impossible to effect a landing. For hours the lights of the Caudan and Stax were plainly visible, as the vessels pitched and rolled. It seemed impossible to approach them in the rough sea.

On the landing stage were M. Vigile, the chief of detectives; M. Hennion, a commissary of police, and a force of gendarmes and police inspectors. Finally, at 11 a. m. a cutter manned by ten men and in charge of a naval officer, put off from the Caudan and went alongside the Stax. Thence the boat rowed to the shore, where Dreyfus was landed at 1:30 a. m. A company of infantry was drawn up at the landing point.

Dreyfus, who had been brought ashore in the boat, was immediately placed under the guard of a captain of engineers and a sergeant and corporal of gendarmes, who formally handed the prisoner over to M. Vigile. The latter then entered a landau with Dreyfus and two detectives and started for the railroad station.

Dreyfus did not speak a word. He personally opened the doors of the compartment of the special train, consisting of three carriages and a baggage car, which was in waiting. As the train was about to start the local health officer refused to permit Dreyfus to leave, on the ground that he had just arrived from the colonies. The matter was quickly arranged, however, and the train proceeded. Dreyfus was only visible for a moment to the reporters.

The train stopped at Rabelais, three kilometers from Rennes. There the party alighted and quickly entered a carriage drawn by two splendid horses, which immediately started at a sharp advance. It was 5:30 a. m.

At the level crossing of the line a wagonette containing the prefect of the department of Ile-et-Vilaine, M. Vigile, and three inspectors joined the party.

An amusing incident occurred there. The woman in charge of the crossing, when told that if she watched she would see Dreyfus, asked: "Who is Dreyfus? I have never even heard of him."

The drive from Rabelais to Rennes was without incident. Owing to the precautions the prisoners passed unnoticed in front of the arsenal. Workmen reading the posters there did not turn their heads, little suspecting who was passing.

The clock was striking 6 when the crowd which had been waiting around the prison, the people beginning to think themselves the very aims of a practical joke, saw a landau surrounded by guardsmen beyond the station. Then they all cried with one voice: "There he is!"

At this cry the people started off to meet the carriage and suddenly troops and mounted gendarmes hurried madly forward, yelling and shouting, as if accompanying a fire engine instead of escorting a prisoner.

The transformation from tranquility to a wild scene of gesticulation almost defies description. The suddenness of the movement stupefied everybody as much as, apparently it did the prisoner, whose face showed from the quickly passing carriage. But beyond the exclamations of surprise and curiosity there were no cries of any sort raised. The carriage was driven so fast that it covered the distance in a few minutes, passing the watchers like a flash. It was a race for the prison gates between the gendarmes with their captive and the spectators.

Preceded by his guards, Dreyfus entered the prison and was consigned to a cell on the second story.

The governor of the prison sent Mme. Dreyfus the news of the arrival of her husband and she immediately went to the governor and asked permission to see the prisoner. Leave being granted, the faithful wife entered the prison almost unobserved and was conducted to cell No. 830, accompanied by Mme. Havet.

The meeting between the long-parted husband and wife can better be imagined than described. Naturally, it was most touching. Both Dreyfus and his wife were deeply affected. They remained long clasped in each other's arms, tears and smiles intermingling with tender endearments.

Up to noon there has been no sign of a public demonstration.

Jumps from the Brooklyn Bridge.
NEW YORK, July 3.—An unknown man dropped from the center span of the Brooklyn bridge early today, about 150 feet from the water. Two men who saw the suicide climbing over the rail described him as about 54 years of age, of fair complexion and weighing about 200 pounds. In falling he made several revolutions of the body and struck horizontally upon the water. On the bridge near the place where the man took his fatal drop were found a brown coat and a black fedor hat, but they afforded no clue to his identity.

ORDERS ISSUED FOR RECRUITS.

First Step Taken Toward Increasing Force For Otis.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The first orders were issued today for recruiting the troops under the clause authorizing the enlistment of 35,000 men. The order contemplates enlisting men for the three skeleton regiments in the Philippines. Recruiting officers have been instructed to enlist men with this understanding.

Since the announcement that about 10,000 volunteers were to be mustered into the army for service in the Philippines, the president has been deluged with applications for commissions. Almost every congressional caller has one or more applicants whom he presses on the president's attention.

The president requests all his visitors to file their applications with Adjutant General Corbin. At the same time he makes it clear in a general way that the policy of the administration in granting commissions will be to give preference to volunteer officers who showed ability and who performed valuable service during the Spanish war. Some regular officers are also to be given volunteer commissions, in the belief that one or two regular officers in a regiment will be of great advantage.

The number of officers to be commissioned is being carefully guarded to prevent a scramble.

A statement prepared in the office of the adjutant general of the army shows that with the departure of the Pennsylvania from San Francisco about 3,500 reinforcements were dispatched to the Philippines this week. About half of the troops are recruits intended to fill the gaps in the regiments in the Philippines caused by deaths, disabilities and discharges. There are about 3,000 recruits at San Francisco, which are also intended to recruit the regular regiments in the Philippines up to their maximum strength of 128 men to a company. Including the Nineteenth infantry, under orders for Manila and troops at San Francisco, there are 4,000 ready to start for Manila as soon as transportation can be provided.

One of the members of the cabinet, speaking in connection with the campaign in the Philippines, said:

"The president has given General Otis to understand that he is to have all the men necessary in the conduct of the operations against the insurgents. General Otis has been told this in so many words, the president having said to him in effect that if he (Otis) did not have enough men it was his own fault. Before the rainy season began General Otis was instructed to prepare for it, and in various ways was given to understand the president's desire that the soldiers should be well cared for and well fed."

CALL OFF THE QUARANTINE.

Suspected Plague Ship at San Francisco Released.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 3.—The steamer Nippon Maru, suspected of being infected with the bubonic plague, has been released from quarantine, after being thoroughly fumigated by Dr. Kinyoun, the federal quarantine officer at Angler's island. Its passengers and crew were held on the island, but the steamer is now lying off the Pacific mail docks, where it is the intention to unload the cargo.

Although Dr. Barbat, bacteriologist of the board of health, fears that the bacilli from the glands of the two Japanese sailors found in the bay are plague bacilli, from their close resemblance to the germs of the Asiatic disease, he cannot express a definite opinion until today, when the cultures will have been developed. Meantime the members of the board of health declare their intention to prevent the landing of freight from the vessel.

There is a clash between the federal authorities and the Nippon Maru affair. The federal authorities have received instructions from Washington to release the vessel from quarantine, but the board of health has gone into the matter more deeply and has stationed a squad of policemen around the steamer to prevent any one from leaving the suspected vessel. Dr. Barbat, the bacteriologist, is convinced that the bacilli is that of the bubonic plague, but will inoculate a pig or other animal with the germs to finally determine the question. In the meantime the steamship company will apply for an injunction permitting the cargo of the vessel, which has been fumigated, to be removed. It is probable that the Maru will again be ordered into the stream on the strength of Dr. Barbat's second analysis of the bacilli.

The passengers who arrived on the Nippon Maru are still detained at the Angel island quarantine station.

Use Indians Are Dancing.

PRICE, Utah, July 3.—The White river Ute and Uintah Utes are dancing at White Rocks agency. They are about 2,000 strong, and the band of which old Sowocle is the leader numbers fully 1,000. They are camped in a bunch about a mile from the agency. Among this crowd are some 350 bucks, followers of old Sowocle, who says he will lead them back to their lands in Colorado when the dance is finished and the Green river has gone down so it will permit of their taking their ponies and squaws across. This year the dance is known as the harvest dance. Indian Agent Myton having forbidden the sun dance. It is nothing more or less than the old ghost dance, or the coyote dance, and its significance is to make bad medicine. One troop of the Ninth cavalry has lately been withdrawn from Fort Duchesne and sent to Fort Douglas, leaving but one troop, or 103 men, at the Fort Duchesne post.

Pingree to Fight Unions.

DETROIT, Mich., July 3.—The Pingree & Smith shoe factory lockout is in full force today. Frank C. Pingree, brother of Governor Pingree, who is manager of the business, said today: "We have stood a great deal from the unions on account of Governor Pingree's position in politics. No, there will be no decrease in wages if the men return. It is simply a question of who is going to run this business."

Passes Out of Receivership.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 3.—The receivership of the Baltimore & Ohio road terminated at 12 o'clock tonight, and the property was turned over to the stockholders without formal ceremony. The new officers are: President, John K. Cowen; first vice president, Oscar G. Murray; second vice president and general manager, Fred D. Underwood; treasurer, W. H. Hams; secretary, C. W. Woodford; general attorney, Hugh L. Bond, Jr.

LABOR TROUBLES EAST

Fight Between Carnegie Company and Unions Coming On.

WAGE QUESTION IS NOT INVOLVED

Men Belonging to Amalgamated Association Discharged and Told Their Membership in the Organization Was the Cause—Matters that May Bring On a Serious Rupture.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 3.—The reported strike at the Homestead steel works of the Carnegie company has not taken place as yet, but the men are worked up over the discharge of the members of the Amalgamated association, who waited upon Superintendent Corey yesterday and demanded the return of the fifteen men dismissed recently for joining the association. Threats of a strike are heard on all sides, but the plant was in full operation today and all the men were at work save the twenty-four discharged.

A meeting of the Homestead workers was in session until an early hour this morning and a conference with Superintendent Corey was held at 9 o'clock today, but the closest secrecy was maintained by both sides. A short time later Superintendent Corey left the works for Pittsburgh to consult with the officials of the company. At the offices in this city nothing could be learned, as the officials preserved their customary silence upon all matters concerning their affairs. When Superintendent Corey was seen the following interview took place:

"Did 2,000 of your men quit work last night?"

"They did not," was his answer.

"What reply did you give the committee?"

"I prefer not to talk for publication."

"Well, then, is the story true?"

"I would prefer that you see Mr. Lovejoy on the subject."

"Can we say authoritatively that there is no strike and that the men did not quit?"

"You can."

An effort was made to communicate with Mr. Lovejoy, but he was inaccessible.

President Schwab of the Carnegie company, when asked for a statement about the proposed strike, refused to discuss the matter at all. He would not admit the truth of any conference between himself and Mr. Corey, on one side, and the committee of nine on the other.

There are 4,000 men employed in the big works. The company asserts that only about 150 or 200 of them are skilled workmen in the sense that the term used is to be accepted. It is true the laborers predominate numerically, but the Amalgamated people claim to have received every promise of aid and support from them. The company has not made any attempt to conceal the reason for the dismissals. It was solely for the reason that the men went into a labor organization when they had been forbidden. The question of wages does not enter into the controversy, the men being as well paid and in many instances better than those of the mills recognizing the unions, and paying what is known as the "scale rate."

The Amalgamated association has been working with the Carnegie employees for some time. It was intended to make the matter of formation of the organization public several weeks ago and declare an open fight. A secret ballot was taken and it was decided to keep the secret, awaiting developments. The officials of the company, by some means, came to know that some of their employees were members of the union. Discharges immediately followed, with the plain statement by the officials that they did not want union men in their employ.

One by one men were discharged, as their affiliation with the labor organization became known. That there has been much quiet work done among the men during the last five years is known among the officials of the organization. Open meetings were held at Homestead some time ago for the purpose of gaining a foothold. The meetings were well attended, but the men were afraid to show their colors. Many of them were discharged for their attendance at these gatherings. The open plan was then abandoned and secret work begun.

Burns Homes of Union Miners.

ST. LOUIS, July 3.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Carbondale, Ill., says: Union City, named from the fact that it is occupied by union miners, was the scene of a battle last night about midnight, and as a result the town is in ruins. The non-union negroes and the other men employed by Brush at his mines near Fredonia, having become crazed over the killing of the woman yesterday, went to the camp, which consisted of mine houses, and opened fire on them, which was at once returned. The battle raged until the union miners ran from their homes and took refuge in a clump of timber close to the village. The non-union men at once applied the torch to the houses and all were burned to the ground. After the men had destroyed all the property previously occupied by the union men they moved on to the woods and until daylight the fusillade was kept up. No lives have so far been reported lost in the engagement at Union City. Union miners have been arriving at the scene of the trouble all night and the outcome must be a long-drawn-out battle. Both sides seem determined to win.

Robbers Break a Depot Safe.

CEDAR RAPIDS, Ia., July 3.—At 1 o'clock last Saturday morning three men in a buggy drove up to the Northwestern depot at Dewitt, held up the operator at the point of their revolvers, blew open the safe and escaped with \$100.

GOBBLED BY THE CENTRAL.

W. K. Vanderbilt Plans a Big Railroad Deal.

NEW YORK, July 3.—The following statement was given out by President Callaway of the New York Central railroad: "At a meeting of the board of directors of the New York Central & Hudson River Railroad company held recently the lease of the Boston & Albany railroad to the New York Central for a period of 999 years was unanimously passed, and President Callaway has been notified that similar action has been taken by the Boston & Albany railroad."

Supplementarily to the foregoing an official assertion was also made that the terms of this 999-year lease provided for a guarantee by the New York Central of 8 per cent annual dividends on the \$25,000,000 of capital stock of the Boston & Albany. This merger is one of the most important railroad events in recent years. The scheme was planned and carried out by William K. Vanderbilt so quietly that less than a half dozen persons connected with the New York Central system knew anything about it until it was made public. J. Pierpont Morgan and H. McK. Twombly were associated with Mr. Vanderbilt in arranging the details of the transaction.

BOSTON, July 3.—Simultaneously with the meeting of the New York Central directors in New York the Albany directors came together in this city, and after a short conference passed a resolution recommending the lease, with a proviso, however, that an 8 per cent dividend, payable quarterly, shall be guaranteed by the New York Central railroad, and also that \$4,000,000 in money or property shall be reserved by the Boston & Albany road. This sum consists of the trust improvement fund of the road and other funds and property which had been laid by for improvements and other special expenses.

This sum of \$4,000,000, invested at the current rates of interest, would mean a return of at least one-half of 1 per cent additional to the stockholders, so that the proposition, stated broadly, is that the stockholders of the Boston & Albany will derive net dividends of 3½ per cent on their lease.

This recommendation must be accepted by the stockholders, who will vote on the proposition at the annual meeting to be held September 27. Then it must be approved by the legislature of this state. All these preliminaries being favorable to the proposition, July 1, 1900, will find the lease in operation and the new tenants in control.

FIRST REGIMENT OFF.

Colonel Mulford Informs Gov. Poynter of Departure from Manila.

LINCOLN, Neb., July 3.—(Special Telegram to the Bee.)—Governor Poynter this morning issued the following proclamation calling attention to the departure of the First regiment from Manila and recommending that some kind of public demonstration be arranged to show the appreciation the people entertain for the valorous deeds performed by the Nebraska soldiers:

"The executive office is just in receipt of advice that the First Nebraska has this day sailed from Manila. The home-coming of this gallant regiment is such a notable event in the history of our state as to call for official recognition and for such a demonstration of welcome upon their return as will fitly commemorate their splendid courage and fortitude.

"As chief executive of the state, and in obedience to the dictates of my own feelings, I recommend that the warm welcome which the people have already prepared in their hearts for our returning heroes shall take shape in an organized and concerted movement and that such a demonstration be arranged as will give ample proof to the world that Nebraska appreciates her noble sons who have by their valorous deeds made her famous throughout the world. In testimony whereof I hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the great seal of the state of Nebraska.

Done at Lincoln this first day of July, A. D. 1899.

By the governor,
W. A. POYNTER,
W. F. PORTER, Secretary of State.

The following cablegram was received at the governor's office this morning:

MANILA, July 1.—8:52 a. m.—Governor Poynter, Lincoln, Neb.: Sall today. Touch Nagasaki, Yokohama. MULFORD, Colonel.

MANILA, July 3.—The United States transport Hancock sails for home tonight with 740 men of the Nebraska regiment and 250 men of the Utah artillery. About thirty of the Nebraska harbor this week awaiting the Utah's main here, a majority of them re-enlisting. The Nebraska troops have been living on board the ship in the kins and twenty-five of the Utahs re-readiness for departure.

The soldiers enjoyed transport life immensely after months spent in the trenches.

Sheriff Calls for Troops.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 3.—Acting Governor Worder today received a telegram from Sheriff Gray at Carterville saying he was powerless to control the rioters and asking that rifles and 200 troops be sent at once. The acting governor immediately ordered 150 rifles and ammunition sent to Sheriff Gray and ordered him to summon and arm a posse. No troops will be ordered out until the sheriff's resources are exhausted. Sheriff Gray telegraphed that a coroner's inquest was held over the body of the negro woman killed yesterday and several warrants issued. Sheriff Gray arrested three men, but when on his way to the jail his carriage was surrounded by the men's sympathizers, the horses cut loose and the prisoners released.

THEY ALL WANT PEACE

Southern Islanders Anxious that War Shall Come to an End.

DIFFICULTY FROM HEAVY RAINS

Watching and Waiting Earnestly for the Defeat of Aguinaldo—Shurman Pleased with Trip to Other Islands of Archipelago—Several Banquets Given in His Honor—Public School Opening.

MANILA, July 3.—Prof. J. G. Schurman of the United States advisory committee for the Philippines returned to Manila today from a three weeks' tour of the southern islands. He takes an entirely hopeful view of the general conditions there. The intelligent and substantial citizens desire an American protectorate. The masses are awaiting the settlement of the war in the island of Luzon before declaring themselves.

They are chiefly anxious to be undisturbed. The president of the town of Santa Nicolas, in the island of Cebu, said to Prof. Schurman: "We want peace, food and prosperity. We do not wish to fight. We would be neutral."

The president of the commission thinks his declaration fairly expresses the sentiments of the people in the southern islands of the archipelago. Many of the towns there are in the hands of small bands of Tagalos and the people fear to endorse American rule until they are certain that Aguinaldo must be beaten. Let them once be convinced of this and the allegiance of the southern islands, Mr. Schurman thinks, can be secured by diplomacy.

The United States gunboat Bennington took Mr. Schurman to Mindanao and the islands of the Sulu and Visayan groups. He traveled through the island of Negros with Colonel Smith and a party of natives. In several of the principal towns he was tendered banquets and he had an hour's conference with the young sultan of Sulu, who received him in the royal audience chamber, surrounded by a body-guard of fierce looking Moros.

Mr. Schurman told the sultan that the United States had acquired the sovereignty of the Philippines from Spain but had no wish to subjugate the population nor to interfere with the customs or religion. On the contrary, the great desire of the American government was to help the people of the islands to develop their country.

The sultan replied that he earnestly desired peace and was anxious to continue the existing treaties.

On the return voyage the president of the commission visited the town of Brnoo, capital of British North Borneo, where he was cordially received by the British officials, who afforded him every facility in his study of the local government and the customs of the people. The population he found much like that of the southern Philippine islands.

The government is at present in a rather elementary state, but a more complete organization is being developed as rapidly as is practicable.

Yesterday General Lawton and Prof. Worcester of the commission visited the principal towns in the province of Cavite, out of which the natives were recently driven. Their chief purpose was to direct the elections of the presidents of Imus, Bacoor, Paranaque and Las Pinas. Under the municipal system thus inaugurated the presidents, or the mayors, of the towns are empowered to appoint minor officials and to levy taxes, which are to be expended solely in public improvements.

Before acting General Lawton and Mr. Worcester had consulted with the leading men in each town and selected candidates whose honesty and friendliness to American rule were beyond question. Wherever they went the Americans were heartily cheered by the people.

Tomorrow the public schools in Manila will open and it is expected that there will be 5,000 children in attendance. The teachers include Americans, Spaniards and Filipinos. One of the instructors is the widow of the Filipino patriot, Dr. Rizal, who prepared the statutes of the Philippine league, and who, when about to board a steamer for Barcelona in the autumn of 1896, was arrested by the Spanish authorities and sent to Manila, where he was tried by court-martial on a charge of having organized the uprising in the Philippines, sentenced to death and shot on December 29 of that year. After her husband's execution Mrs. Rizal, who is the stepdaughter of a retired Hong Kong gentleman, went to Imus and was chosen captain of a company of insurgents.

English will be taught in the schools one hour each day. The prescribed holidays include the twenty church days observed in Manila, Washington's birthday and the Fourth of July.

Almost every steamer brings missionaries. The arrival of one in Cebu made no little trouble, as the report spread rapidly among the ignorant classes that the Americans intended to compel them to give up their churches. The American authorities, in the interest of harmony, requested him to withdraw, and he complied.

Senor Lorente, who is considered the most influential native in Cebu, said to Mr. Schurman: "I like the American idea of the separation of church and state, but I think it would be unwise to introduce Protestantism while conditions are so unsettled."

He has since arrived in Manila and taken his seat on the bench of the supreme court.

Says Washington Was Right.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 3.—In an interview today William J. Bryan said: "I believe George Washington was right. We ought not to enter into entangling alliances with foreign nations. The question of an Anglo-Saxon alliance is involved in the question of imperialism. No entangling alliance would be suggested were it not for the fact that a colonial policy would strengthen those who desire a foreign alliance."

SPYING ON PLANTS

Moving Picture Machine Pressed into New Service.

WASHINGTON, July 3.—The Agricultural department has pressed the moving picture machine into the service of science. The division of vegetable pathology has a machine of this sort in operation in one of its green houses photographing the growth of a small oak tree. The machine works automatically, taking a picture each hour. At night an electric light is thrown into the circuit as the exposure is made. The machine has been running about two weeks and will be kept going about two weeks longer on its present subject. When the series of pictures is completed it will be possible to reproduce with the stereopticon the growth of the plant from the time the first shoot appeared above ground till the tree is in full leaf and a foot or more high.

While the oak tree pictures are purely experimental to develop the capacity of the machine it is intended to use the cereal photographs in watching the progress of plant diseases, blights, insect parasites and the like. The department hopes in the near future to be able to loan to the agricultural colleges and experiment stations rolls of lantern slides film to illustrate certain of the department's bulletins.

It is pointed out that a lecture before a class of students could show in five minutes the growth and seed distribution of any noxious plant, such as the Canadian thistle or the life history of an insect pest, so that it could be readily recognized and combated on its first appearance in a vegetable, although the workers there had never seen it in actual life.

In addition to the straight photographic work expected of the new machine its designer intends to adopt it to use with the X-ray, so as to take pictures of certain objects that otherwise would be invisible. It is thought by the department that a series of pictures of this sort taken during the period of gestation would be of value to stockraisers and might be adopted to the use of the medical profession in certain lines of research.

CANNIBALISM IN KLONDIKE.

Story of Horrible Suffering Endured by the Argonauts.

CHICAGO, July 3.—A special to the Chronicle from Portland, Ore., says: "The stories of cannibalism practiced in Alaska are enhanced in their hideousness in a letter received here yesterday by Captain Hans Svensen from Majonine, in the Kotzebue sound country. The writer, Olof Jorgensen, depicts a condition without parallel. He, with two other sailors, hailing from Stockholm, Peter Martin and August Olsen, together with twenty others, went to the Kotzebue country last September from Seattle."

The letter includes one to Jorgensen's mother in Stockholm, which Martin, in some roundabout manner, succeeded in mailing at St. Michaels, where he is now lying at the point of death, unable to give an account of what he and his fellows suffered. Jorgensen's letter to his mother must have been written some days before he penned his to Svensen, as it is more lucid.

After explaining how he and his colleagues separated from the rest of the argonauts and went prospecting on their own account with dogs and sledges Jorgensen told how they got lost in the most inhospitable region on earth in December last.

The greater part of their provisions were stolen by wild beasts and by January they had nothing left but a few slices of bacon.

"Hunger also stalked among us," added Jorgensen, "and you have not even a faint idea what it means among a gang of hopeless men, desperate in the extreme. A dozen of my party died in thirty days and we then began to cast lots for healthy human flesh. There are only four of us alive, but all too weak to travel, excepting Martin, who will try to mail this letter and obtain relief. But I suppose the letter will be too late."

The writer says that only a few days before he discovered a large nest of nuggets peering out of the frozen ground of his tent, but he turned from the gold with disgust.

JURY FINDS COLE NOT GUILTY.

Out Only an Hour—Accused Man Shouts for Joy when He Hears the Verdict.

BLOOMINGTON, Neb., July 3.—The jury in the Cole case, after being out one hour, informed the bailiff that they had reached a decision. He immediately informed the judge, who had retired, and he came up and opened court. Cole was brought in and took his accustomed place by his attorney, Mr. Moore. His other attorney, Mr. Hyrum, was absent. The foreman then handed the judge the verdict, and when he read it Cole jumped from his chair and shouted:

"Glory to God!" Then he leaped over the table and shook hands with the jury and his attorney and everybody in sight. After awhile he left the court room, clapping his hands.

This ends one of the most sensational trials ever held in Franklin county. John Philip Kreichbaum disappeared on December 2, and soon Tooman and Cole began to haul off the stuff on the farm. Immediately foul play began to be suspected and Tooman and Cole were spotted as the men who had committed the crime. On the night of December 14 the body of Kreichbaum was found in a hole in the stable floor on Kreichbaum's place. Tooman and Cole were arrested and confined in jail at this place, and while Tooman has not always been the favorite, Cole has now the favor of all who visited him, by his honesty and straightforwardness. He was tried in March at the time Tooman was convicted, but the jury on the Cole case failed to agree. Since he was arrested he has been in jail and tonight, when he was released a free citizen, he went down the stairs on the jump and clapping his hands. All Bloomington was aroused and many pressed around to congratulate Cole, but he quickly went to the home of his relatives. It is reported that he and Grace Tooman are engaged, but this cannot be ascertained for sure.