

THE RED CLOUD CHIEF.

DUPATY IS WANTED

Dreyfus Case Hinges on De Clam's Presence.

ALL THE OTHERS ARE DEAD.

Army Staff Conspires to Keep du Paty de Clam Away and a Prejudiced Court a Willing Instrument in Their Hands—Dramatic Scenes in Court Room.

"Dead men tell no tales." This is the barricade behind which General Mercier and the general staff have entrenched themselves.

But there is one weak point in their defense—Colonel Du Paty de Clam—and the military clique know it, and are striving to the utmost to keep him out of M. Labori's clutches. If they can prevent Du Paty de Clam, who is now called the "sick man of the Dreyfus affair," from appearing at the witness bar, they can effectually put the silence of the tomb between truth and justice. M. Labori is fighting tooth and nail to drag him into court, but Colonel Jouaust persists in lending him the necessary assistance. He declines to send reputable doctors to officially report on the state of Du Paty de Clam's health, which every Dreyfusard firmly believes, is only diplomatically affected and that he will recover quickly enough after the trial.

M. Labori hit the nail on the head Saturday when, replying to General Mercier's remarks, he exclaimed: "Always the dead, Sandherr dead, Henry dead, Du Paty de Clam is not coming."

Colonel Jouaust immediately cut him short, declaring he must not make observations, and M. Labori staggered and fell back into his seat with a despairing gesture.

Colonel Jouaust was not so particular in stopping the stream of irrelevant gossip which flowed from the lips of the military witnesses who had defiled before the court during the past fortnight. While, however, the Dreyfusards believe Du Paty de Clam is not seriously ill, they feel a secret dread, which is expressed in the significant remark, not infrequently heard: "Sandherr is dead, Henry committed suicide, and Du Paty de Clam will die."

The confrontation of Colonel Maurel, Captain Freystaeter and General Mercier was an instructive exposure of the fraud and dishonesty of the general staff, which the absence of Du Paty de Clam alone prevented from being complete. The defense might demand that a commission be sent to examine Du Paty de Clam on his sick-bed. But M. Labori and M. Demange despair of obtaining a satisfactory result therefrom. They want to have Du Paty de Clam in court and turn the screws of the rack themselves.

Captain Freystaeter was called to the bar. His opening statement was grape and canister for the Mercier gang. He gave the lie direct to Colonel Maurel, who had stated that he had only read one of the secret documents at the first trial. Captain Freystaeter said: "Not only did I read them, but Colonel Maurel read them, and made commentaries after each." This was the lie direct, and Colonel Maurel confessed himself a liar when he objected to the use of the term, "commentaries" as used by Freystaeter. Maurel was hissed by the crowd.

Mercier was called, and first he was allowed to question Freystaeter, endeavoring to catch him on a question regarding the Robin shell, but Freystaeter confounded him by answering that he did not say the document referred to the Robin shell, but to a shell, and the simple answer showed up the craftiness of General Mercier. Captain Freystaeter quoted the Panizardi dispatch to the court martial, flatly contradicting Mercier.

Then M. Labori started in on General Mercier. Mercier saw the trap he was about to get into and shifted his position by declaring that it was not du Paty de Clam who compiled the dossier, but the late Colonel Sandherr.

Today's session tore the last shred of credit from Mercier, but added the name of Freystaeter to the little roll of heroes who have risked everything in the defense of Dreyfus. One needs to be in the very midst of the storm of passion now raging in France to appreciate the height of moral courage to which Captain Freystaeter has risen in coming forward to the defense of the truth against the army chiefs. They are simply furious at the thorough exposure, and all blame Maurel for falling into the trap laid for him by M. Labori in Thursday's cross-examination, although it is difficult to see what else Maurel could have done.

After the court rose and all the public were supposed to be excluded, General Mercier accosted Colonel Maurel in the court yard and gave him a piece of his mind, even going to the extent of calling him a blockhead. Maurel vainly protested his helplessness and the impossibility of warding off Labori's home thrusts in view of Captain Freystaeter's testimony. Finally Mercier left him in a temper.

NEWSY NOTES.
The trial trip of the battleship Kearsear will take place September 5 and October 15. The ship is now with about 4 per cent of completion.

GERMAN CRISIS PASSED.

William Bottles His Wrath at Defeat Over Canal Bill.

The political developments in Berlin last week were highly interesting. The unexpected defeat of the government in the diet, which, after emphatic utterance at Dortmund, was a personal defeat for Emperor William, has engrossed attention to the exclusion of everything else. The fact that the blow was dealt by the conservatives, a party which has been favored and nursed for generations at the expense of every other party, made the event all the more sensational. The absence of his majesty complicated the situation, for the cabinet and the emperor, not having expected the rejection of the canal bill, no provision was made as to what steps the government would take on such an event.

Rejoices Over Kaiser's Defeat.

The English weekly newspapers make no effort to conceal their satisfaction at the rejection of the German canal bills.

MCLEAN FAR IN THE LEAD.

Democrats of Ohio Favor Him For Governor.

At the county conventions in the different parts of Ohio the delegates for the democratic state convention at Zanesville next Tuesday and Wednesday was completed, showing the following results for the nomination for governor:

Out of 802 there are only 589 instructed as follows: McLean 158, Kilbourne 69, Sherwood 36, Seward 11, Chapman 7, Haskell 8.

Of the 513 uninstructed votes, the McLean men are as confident of 350 as of those having instructed delegates, making the McLean vote 478 on the first ballot, or seventy-six more than necessary.

WAS NEAR TO DEATH'S DOOR

L. M. Crawford Took an Overdose of Sulphate of Atropine.

L. M. Crawford, Lincoln, took a fifth of a grain of sulphate of atropine and one-half a grain of morphine Friday and came near dying from the effects of it. He was found on his hands and knees at Ninth and N streets. The police took him to the station and called Mayor Winnett, who administered an antidote for the poison. Crawford took the drug at his room in the Ledwith block and later went out. He has been addicted to the morphine habit and was told to take atropine to cure himself of the habit. An average dose of atropine is 1-15 of a grain, and the drug is deadly poison. Mayor Winnett said the dose taken would have killed him had he not taken the morphine with it. As it was he had a very narrow call, but the mayor thinks he will pull through all right.

Government May Act.

The French government has decided to prosecute the Eclair for the publication of the "Canaille de D—" document, one of the four documents secretly communicated to the Dreyfus court-martial of 1894 and which has been shown not to refer to Captain Dreyfus at all. The object of the government is to discover who communicated it to the Eclair. The assumption is that the communication was made by Colonel du Paty de Clam or possibly by General Gonse.

Sunday evening it was rumored that the government had also decided to arrest General Mercier, but the rumor is not confirmed.

Captain Carter Case.

There is every reason to believe that the long delayed decision in the case of Captain Oberlin M. Carter will be forthcoming from the white house within ten days after President McKinley's return. Carter's crimes are estimated to have cost the government two millions of dollars. The worst of the situation is that those who are probably almost equally guilty with him will probably escape, as the statute of limitations will bar any criminal proceedings.

Decamps With Much Cash.

Demetri Friedlander, treasurer of the United Russian churches of Chicago, private banker and agent of the Wacker & Birks Brewing company, is missing, and at the same time an amount variously estimated at from \$40,000 to \$100,000 has disappeared.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKINGS.

Customs receipts in Cuba are proving to be more than enough to run the island.

The village of Pleasant Plain, Arkansas, was totally demolished by a storm.

Amigoa in the Philippines cannot be trusted. Many army men believe the policy of conciliation bad.

A dispatch from Montevideo says, The United States gunboat Wilmington has arrived at this port with its screw broken.

Fire broke out Sunday night in the oil refineries of the Standard Oil company at Chicago. The loss so far is estimated at \$300,000.

Onsala did not entertain the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment as was proposed. The regimental train was late and only stopped a few moments.

The condition of ex-Governor Merrill of Iowa, who is sick at Los Angeles, is somewhat better. The attending physicians say the chances for recovery are slight.

NATIVES HELP OTIS

Tribesmen of Zamboanga Join With Americans

ENGAGE THE REBELS IN BATTLE

Are Led by Dato Mundu, a Warrior of Education—Followers of Aguinaldo Defeated in First Engagement and Thirty are Killed—Filipinos Propose Surrender

A Manila dispatch of the 28th says that a report received from Cebu says Dato Mundu, with his tribesmen, has taken the warpath against the insurgents, who are holding Zamboanga, and has given them a hot battle. Mundu welcomed General Bates, and said he was anxious to become an American citizen, and asked permission to fight the insurgents. He was given an American flag. General Bates will return to the Sulu archipelago to arrange for establishing American garrisons there.

A dispatch has been received at the war department from General Otis, under date of August 16, stating that Dato Mundu of Zamboanga attacked and defeated the insurgents there on that date, killing thirty of them. The dispatch is much confused, and the officials have been unable to ascertain just who Dato Mundu is. It is thought, however, he is one of the smaller chiefs. The text of the dispatch is as follows:

"Dato Mundu attacked and insurgents defeated there, killing thirty this date. Under Spaniards he supervised moros of entire southwestern peninsula Mindanao island. He visited General Bates at Jolo to give adhesion to United States. Bates returned him to small island near Zamboanga, where he requested permission to drive out insurgents, but was told that troops would be sent to Zamboanga soon. Insurgents there offered, several weeks ago to turn over the city on promise of surrender, in case Aguinaldo was successful in Luzon. Proposition declined. Dato Mundu able man, educated abroad, thoroughly loyal to American interests. Bates leaves 30th to place troops in Sulu islands; will soon place troops in Zamboanga and Isabela, the naval station in Basilan islands. (Signed) Otis."

WAS A DREYFUS DAY.

Berthillon Theory Dumped by Other Handwriting Experts.

The greater part of the evidence at Monday's session of the Dreyfus court-martial, for a change, was in favor of Dreyfus. Five witnesses were for him and two against him.

The most interesting testimony was that of Chief Handwriting Expert Charaway, who had come to declare he had changed entirely his opinion, which in 1891 was against, and now is in favor of Dreyfus, who, he today affirmed, was not the author of the bordereau. His candid confession of error was received with murmur of satisfaction in court, which became discreet applause, in spite of Colonel Jouaust's patent disapproval, when he solemnly added, "I declare here, on my soul and conscience, that the bordereau was written by Estherhazy."

The most important incident, however, was Colonel Jouaust's acquiescence to Major Carriere's request that a rogotary commission be instructed to take Colonel Du Paty de Clam's deposition. The initiative came purely from the government commissary, Maitres Labori and Demange having no faith in such a measure, because it allows Du Paty de Clam to escape cross-examination, which is the only thing worth having under the present circumstances.

DEFEAT FOR THE GOVERNMENT

Revolutionists in San Domingo Gaining Ground.

News from the republic of Santo Domingo shows that General Pepin, returning from succoring Santiago, was defeated by the Dominican revolutionists and obliged to retreat on Monte Christo.

May and a section of Guayacanes have declared in favor of the revolution and the revolutionists are massing in those places, cutting off communication with Monte Christo.

TELEGRAPHIC TICKINGS.

Forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Laramie county and Deer Creek, Colo.

William Moran of Marshfield, Wis., shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide.

G. Tanner killed Deputy Sheriff J. R. Brown and Fannie Barnes in a lodging house in San Francisco.

County Superintendent of Education J. T. Flavin of Watertown, Wis., committed suicide by hanging himself.

Amigos in the Philippines cannot be trusted. Many army men believe the policy of conciliation bad.

William Schneider was shot dead on a street at Ripley, O. John McDonald and son are under arrest for the shooting.

CRUSHED BY TONS OF STEEL.

Accident at Chicago Cost at Least Nine Lives

Twelve steel arches, each weighing thirty-three tons, which were to have supported the superstructure of the Chicago coliseum building in course of erection on Wabash avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth streets, fell to the ground late Monday afternoon. It is known that nine lives were crushed out. The bodies of two men are supposed to be under the wreckage. Seven are in the hospital with injuries received in the accident.

Of these, four will die, one may possibly recover, and the balance are, for the greater part, badly injured.

The dead:

Charles Walpot.

Edward Murray.

Frank Logan.

Stephen J. Thompson.

John Farrey.

Richard Sherman.

Theodore Thorn.

Leroy Fenner, workman from Toledo, O.

Al Norman, workman from Toledo.

Fatally injured:

John Marshman, fractured skull, and fractured right leg.

J. J. Dowd, internal injuries, both eyes out, both legs broken.

Peter Peletier, right arm cut off at shoulder, skull fractured.

John White, skull fractured, internal injuries.

Missing and believed to be in the ruins:

Edward Swanson.

Joseph King.

Injured, not serious:

Cornelius Toomey, J. H. Warley,

John Hawthorne, John J. Johnson,

David Reardon, H. P. Zimmer, H.

Hanson, J. W. Flack, Andrew Morrison.

Dead nine missing two; fatally injured four, injured, not serious, nine.

NIGHT FIRE IN A CONVENT.

Four Lives Lost and Buildings Ruined at Sparkhill, N. Y.

Fire that broke out at 1 o'clock Monday morning destroyed nine of the ten buildings of St. Agnes' convent and orphanage at Sparkhill, N. Y., entailing a loss of \$150,000, and caused the death of four persons.

Emma Mackin, aged seven.

Helen Brown, aged six.

"Jane" a pensioner, aged seventy.

Mary Kate McCarthy, aged twenty-eight.

The missing are:

Theresa Murphy, aged sixteen.

Mary Brown, aged four.

The seriously injured are:

Sister Sienna.

Sister Marie.

Sister Bertrand.

Sister Katherine.

Hannah Shea.

Twenty-five inmates were injured by falls, jumps and burns, none seriously.

That more lives were not lost was due to the heroism of the sisters and some of the older inmates. When the fire broke out the 400 inmates of the institution were asleep. Most of them were gotten out in almost perfect order, but a score who risked their lives to save the others were finally forced to either jump from the upper stories or make desperate dashes through stairways and corridors filled with flame and smoke.

There were 326 children in the orphanage, sixty of whom were girls, and their ages ranged from two to six years. Most of them were from New York City, and they were in most instances committed by the Gerry society and city courts. The orphanage was conducted by the sisters of the Dominican order.

ENGAGE IN PITCHED BATTLE

Desperate Encounter Between Wealthy Kentucky Families.

News has been received at London, Ky., confirming a report that a pitched battle took place last Saturday evening between James Hayes and his three sons on one side and Senator William Clarke and Sherman Leadford on the other on the streets of McKee, Jackson county. Clark received three pistol shots wounds and his condition is critical. Young Hayes was shot in the breast and will die. The two families are the most wealthy in Jackson county.

Suffer Heavily by Fire.

The Lockport