

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 Sfax, 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 Sfax 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 Sfax. There 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 Ille-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 gendarmes 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 the care of the governor and taken 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. Havel.

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 130 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 the 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 fedora 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 Angel's island. The 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.

THE INDIANS ARE DANCING.

PRICE, Utah, July 3.—The White river Uncompahgre and Uintah Utes are dancing at White Rocks agency. They are about 2,000 strong, and the band of which old Sowocic 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 Sowocic, 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."

RACE WITH LOCOMOTIVE

Cyclist Follows the Iron Horse Over Course in Less Than One Minute.

THE HIGH SPEED INDUCES DELIRIUM

The Record-Breaking Pace Calls Up Strange Images Along the Path—Rider Finishes in State of Collapse—Friends on Platform Seize Reeling Cyclist at End of Race.

NEW YORK, July 1.—Charles M. Murphy of the King's County Wheelmen rode a mile on a bicycle, paced by a locomotive, in 57.4 seconds today. His course was a two-mile board track on a siding of the Long Island railroad. Murphy followed an engine and a day coach, the latter being provided with a hood, which acted as a wind shield for the rider. The board track was laid near Maywood, L. I., and extended from that station two miles east, and was as nearly perfectly level as skill could make it. Fully 3,000 people saw Murphy make his daring ride.

Engineer Sam Booth had his hand on the throttle of engine 74 when the word was given to start at 5:10. The engine started at a rapid rate and before 400 yards had been traversed was running at a rate of more than fifty miles an hour. Murphy was keeping well within the hood.

As they neared the beginning of the mile stretch the pace was a mile a minute and clouds of dust obscured the rider from the view of spectators who lined the banks on either side. Entering on the space which would test his speed, Murphy, in reply to a query, shouted, "I'm all right; send her along," but there was no necessity for his remarks regarding speed, as the engineer was sending the big steam flyer along at top speed.

The quarter was reached in 15 seconds and the half in 29.5. The timers for the three-quarters were Messrs. Bieges and Stoll, the former registering 44 and the latter 43.45.

At the finish two of the watches showed 57.4-5, one 57.3-5, another 58 and the fifth 57.4, which was held by Sheriff Creamer. The timers agreed that Murphy covered the distance in 57.4-5.

Those on the back platform who watched Murphy all through his wonderful ride stated that the rider's handlebar had knocked against the rubber buffer at least six times, and each time the concussion sent him back six feet, but Murphy always had strength to regain this. During the last quarter the rider covered the ground fully a wheel length outside the hood, but as he passed the finish he was close up. Just then two strong men on board the train reached down and seized the rider by either arm and lifted him aboard the car in safety. Their action undoubtedly saved Murphy's life, because he was then in such a weak condition that had he been allowed to remain on the wheel he would have been unable to control it, and a serious, if not fatal, accident might have happened.

Murphy was carried to the front part of the car and laid on a cot, where a physician administered to him and in less than five minutes the cyclist was able to converse with those around him. Murphy seemed dazed at first and said in answer to queries as to why he fell back so many times: "I did that so that I might not come in contact with the planks which were being torn up in front of me."

Later on he did not refer to this, but said continually: "Boys, I always felt that I could do this. Now that I have done it I am satisfied and so are many others."

Before the train had reached Babylon Murphy had gained his normal condition.

Murphy rode a 28-inch wheel, geared to 120, 61 1/2-inch cranks, and the weight of the machine was twenty and one-half pounds.

REINFORCEMENTS FOR OTIS.

Thirty-Five Hundred Sail This Week and More Await Transportation.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—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. These troops are carried on the transports Zealandia, Sheridan, Valencia and Pennsylvania and include fifty-nine officers and 3,444 enlisted men. About half of the troops are recruits intended to fill 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.

The war department is awaiting advice from General Otis before proceeding actively with the enlistment of volunteers under the recent decision of the administration to organize nine regiments of three battalions each, including the three skeleton regiments in the Philippines, amounting in all to about 10,000 volunteers.

Everything is in readiness for the proposed increase in the army and the entire machinery of enlistment and organization can be put into operation at a moment's notice. The necessary orders will be given as soon as the information desired from General Otis is received.

Code of Arbitration.

THE HAGUE, July 1.—The examining committee on arbitration today passed the second reading of the code of procedure in arbitration.

Tomorrow it will take up the permanent tribunal scheme.

Quiet Prevails at Samoa.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—The steamship Mariposa arrived from Australia, via Samoa and Honolulu, today, and reports everything quiet in the Samoan islands.

SPYING ON PLANTS' GROWTH.

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 incloses 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 sides 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 eat 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. Byrum, 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.

A DAY OF MAD TUMULT

Mob Law at Brussels Seriously Continues Its Sway.

THE BELGIANS RIPE FOR REVOLT

Wild Time in Deputies Forces Adjournment—The Premier Reproached and Threatened with Violence—Crowds on the Outside Have Collision With the Troops.

BRUSSELS, July 1.—The storm of verbiosity was renewed in the chamber of deputies yesterday. The socialists hurled anathemas at M. J. Vanden Perreboom, who endeavored to explain the action taken by the police yesterday and the socialists persistently interrupted and insulted the premier, reproaching him with being responsible for yesterday's conflicts between the people and the police.

Although a vote censuring the government was rejected by the chamber by a vote of sixty-seven to thirty-one, the tumult was so great that the president suspended the sitting. The socialists then led a cheering crowd, shouting "viva la republique" to the park where a conflict with gendarmes occurred. Thence the mob proceeded to the public square, the shops closing as the rioters approached. Later it was announced that King Leopold had a long conference with Vanden Perreboom, Berge and Beer-gaert. The latter has been summoned from The Hague. It was reported that M. Vanden Perreboom would resign.

When the chamber reassembled tonight M. Destre, socialist, called attention to the riots which had occurred since the adjournment, in which he was struck by a gendarme's sword and demanded the man's punishment. Thereupon the chamber at once returned to a state of tumult, the socialists, surrounding M. Vanden Perreboom with clenched fists, denouncing him. As the tumult increased the chamber rose.

In the meantime the streets were filled by a shouting mob, which eventually gathered in front of the war ministry, where gendarmes with their swords drawn attempted to disperse the rioters.

Orders have been issued prohibiting street assemblies tonight.

The Parisian public is rather listless about his arrival, and there is no enthusiasm at Rennes, where torrents of rain are falling. The station is full of reporters, waiting the coming of the prisoner.

Havana Is Free of Fever.

HAVANA, July 1.—General Ludlow, military governor of Havana, in the course of an official communication to Governor General Brooke, complains of statements occasionally printed in American newspapers regarding the existence of yellow fever here, which intimates that the authorities have reasons of their own for concealing the actual facts of the case. The particular statements to which he refers appeared ten days or so ago, which asserted that persons who had just returned from Havana declared that there was more yellow fever in Cuba than it was the policy of the administration to allow the public to know, and another that despite the denials of the American authorities in Havana that there were fifteen cases here on June 1.

Both statements, General Ludlow says, are without foundation.

Out of Quarantine.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—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 Angel's island. Its passenger 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 taken 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.

Battle with Highbinders.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 1.—In a battle with highbinders in Chinatown at midnight Deputy Sheriff V. L. Bache was shot in the side and badly wounded. A bullet entered, but did not penetrate the abdominal cavity. Sheriff Langford received word that six highbinders were coming from San Francisco to kill Lee On Poon, president of the Hip Sing Tong, and with several deputies was on watch, when a gang of Chinese appeared and opened fire, which was returned by the officers. Deputy Bache was hit at the first volley, and it is thought that one of the Chinese was killed, but his body has not been found. Four of the highbinders were arrested.

Negro Miners Leave Pana.

PANA, Ill., July 1.—The departure of the state troops and the closing of the mines have resulted in a complete restoration of peace in Pana. Tonight is without doubt the quietest that Pana citizens have experienced since the strike began, April 1, 1898. Agents of mining companies in Missouri, Kansas and Texas succeeded today in employing 230 negroes, whom they furnished free transportation. They left this afternoon for Bevier, Mo., and other western striking miners' camps to take the places of union miners. They occupied four coaches and on passing the works of the Pana Coal company opened fire upon the offices and buildings, doing considerable damage.

Fire on Colored Miners.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Carbondale, Ill., says: Word has just been received here that the colored men from Pana, Ill., who went to the Williamson county coal field last night received an exceedingly warm reception today, as they were attempting to reach the mines at Fredonia. When nearing the mines they were met with a fusillade of shots, resulting in the killing of two persons and the wounding of twenty men. Desultory firing has been in progress all morning and the situation is critical.

Stoan Puts Up a Thousand.

LONDON, July 1.—The Star today says the Tod Sloan assault case has been finally settled by the payment of £11,000 to the waiter.

DREYFUS IS ON FRENCH SOIL.

Captive Is Said to Have Secretly Disembarked from the Sfax.

RENNES, France, July 1.—Captain Dreyfus landed at Quiberon and was conveyed by train to Brus, twelve kilometers from Rennes. There he entered a landau, accompanied by a chief of the detectives, and was driven to Rennes, where twenty-five gendarmes waited his entrance into the town. Ten of the gendarmes entered a wagon and followed the carriage. The rest followed on foot. The party arrived at the prison without incident. A large crowd assembled and witnessed the arrival in silence and without manifestation.

BREST, France, July 1.—A dispatch from Rennes says the police are taking up positions around the railway station there and that everything indicates that Captain Dreyfus is already enroute. It is reported that he will reach Rennes at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning.

It is not known here where the landing was effected. The weather is very heavy and it is impossible to see 200 yards from the shore along the coast in the vicinity of Brest, owing to the rain and dense mist. Excitement was at fever heat this evening when it was reported that the Sfax had already entered the harbor and was off the arsenal. Scores of journalists immediately put off in boats to investigate, but they failed to find the warship.

Up to 4 a. m. no news had been received here of the arrival of Captain Dreyfus at Rennes.

The latest report is that the authorities had arranged a secret landing at the little village of Moulins Blanc, about four miles from Brest, but the vigilance of the newspaper men led to a change in the arrangements and Dreyfus was disembarked at Quiberon, in Brittany, near L'Orient, where the telegraph office closes at 9 p. m., thus rendering it impossible to telegraph to Rennes the fact of his arrival.

PARIS, July 1.—It is persistently rumored here that Captain Dreyfus landed last evening from the cruiser Sfax, Captain Coffiniers de Nordeck, at L'Orient, and immediately proceeded for Rennes. As the telegraph offices are closed, it is impossible to verify this report.

It is also said that the government has advised from the Azores when the Sfax passed Fayal that the health of Dreyfus was precarious. This is held in some quarters as explaining the anxiety to prevent the public from seeing him.

The Parisian public is rather listless about his arrival, and there is no enthusiasm at Rennes, where torrents of rain are falling. The station is full of reporters, waiting the coming of the prisoner.

Havana Is Free of Fever.

HAVANA, July 1.—General Ludlow, military governor of Havana, in the course of an official communication to Governor General Brooke, complains of statements occasionally printed in American newspapers regarding the existence of yellow fever here, which intimates that the authorities have reasons of their own for concealing the actual facts of the case. The particular statements to which he refers appeared ten days or so ago, which asserted that persons who had just returned from Havana declared that there was more yellow fever in Cuba than it was the policy of the administration to allow the public to know, and another that despite the denials of the American authorities in Havana that there were fifteen cases here on June 1.

Both statements, General Ludlow says, are without foundation.

Out of Quarantine.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 1.—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 Angel's island. Its passenger 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 taken 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.

Battle with Highbinders.

SAN JOSE, Cal., July 1.—In a battle with highbinders in Chinatown at midnight Deputy Sheriff V. L. Bache was shot in the side and badly wounded. A bullet entered, but did not penetrate the abdominal cavity. Sheriff Langford received word that six highbinders were coming from San Francisco to kill Lee On Poon, president of the Hip Sing Tong, and with several deputies was on watch, when a gang of Chinese appeared and opened fire, which was returned by the officers. Deputy Bache was hit at the first volley, and it is thought that one of the Chinese was killed, but his body has not been found. Four of the highbinders were arrested.

Negro Miners Leave Pana.

PANA, Ill., July 1.—The departure of the state troops and the closing of the mines have resulted in a complete restoration of peace in Pana. Tonight is without doubt the quietest that Pana citizens have experienced since the strike began, April 1, 1898. Agents of mining companies in Missouri, Kansas and Texas succeeded today in employing 230 negroes, whom they furnished free transportation. They left this afternoon for Bevier, Mo., and other western striking miners' camps to take the places of union miners. They occupied four coaches and on passing the works of the Pana Coal company opened fire upon the offices and buildings, doing considerable damage.

Fire on Colored Miners.

ST. LOUIS, July 1.—A special to the Post-Dispatch from Carbondale, Ill., says: Word has just been received here that the colored men from Pana, Ill., who went to the Williamson county coal field last night received an exceedingly warm reception today, as they were attempting to reach the mines at Fredonia. When nearing the mines they were met with a fusillade of shots, resulting in the killing of two persons and the wounding of twenty men. Desultory firing has been in progress all morning and the situation is critical.

Stoan Puts Up a Thousand.

LONDON, July 1.—The Star today says the Tod Sloan assault case has been finally settled by the payment of £11,000 to the waiter.