

Telephone 618-854.

Bee, Aug. 27, 1899.

Merit Will Tell

We are building reputation for merit, the process has been slow, but the foundation is substantial—Our business is growing daily, but we are just as careful of our reputation as we were at the beginning, thirteen years ago.



A Lining Bargain
A few pieces of fancy stripe skirt—lining light grounds with beautiful stripe effect, regular 15c quality.

Colored Dress Goods
Our stock of autumn dress goods was never as complete as now.

It is replete with all the scarce fabrics of the season. Such as golf suitings, chevrons, Venetians, in fact everything that is new for tailor made suits.

Kid Gloves
New Kid Gloves are beginning to arrive—One of the first lines to be received is a special quality of fine German lamb-skin.

Durable, pliable and well made, colors black, blue, tan and reds—special price \$1.00 per pair.

Men's Ties New fall shapes, new patterns—made of regular silks

That usually sell at 50c. They come in puffs and tecks—special price 25c each.

Underwear Our new fall line of Portage "Knit to Fit" underwear for ladies, made from best yarns, comprising Union suits, vests, drawers, and tights in sanitary merino, silk and lisle and all silk.

Women will enjoy this first treat at the new designs for autumn. This will give you a hint of the prices:

Flannel Department Our shelves and counters are loaded with new fall and winter goods.

The choicest to be found—We mention a few:
New plaid back cloakings, 56 inches wide, at \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.25 and \$4.50 yard.
New line of French flannels.
Persian stripes, dots, plaids and fancies at 49c, 55c, 70c and 90c yard.
Pieces lined new Cotton Wrapper Flannels at 10c yard.
New plaids in Vigourous Flannels at 15c yard.
New Venetian Flannels at 20c.
New Outing Flannels at 20c.
New Outing Flannels at 20c, 64c, 74c, 81-3c and 10c yard.

New Black A score or more of Crepons pretty patterns—crisp and new, are being shown in our black goods stock.

Women will enjoy this first treat at the new designs for autumn. This will give you a hint of the prices:

Mohair Crepons, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75 and \$3.25.
Silk Crepons, \$2.25, \$2.50, \$2.75, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$4.50, \$5.00.

AGENTS FOR FOSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO.

THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.
Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

as follows: John B. Wright, Lincoln, \$20; W. F. Hayward, Chadron, \$2.50; Charles T. Dickenson, Omaha, \$20; G. W. Norris, Beaver City, \$25; W. J. Jackson, Valentine, \$20; J. Warren Kiefer, Jr., Bostwick, \$20; P. M. Malcot, Valentine, \$20; E. W. Ineller, Shubert, \$20.

GENEVA WAITING FOR THE BOYS.
Henry Welcome to Be Given Company G. The Active Home.

GENEVA, Neb., Aug. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Last night the Forby Guards were presented with a large photograph of the late Captain Lee Forby, from First Lieutenant Burton Fisher. They drafted a set of resolutions to be sent to Company G.

illuminations, fireworks and extensive decorations with bunting, flags and words of welcome will mark the line of the parade next Tuesday.

A brass field piece, which has been in Geneva for some time, has been shipped home by Second Lieutenant Harry Hannes. Company G. will be an important part of the parade. It is a six-pounder and was captured at the fall of Manila.

Word was received last evening that Company H of Nelson will be with our boys at Geneva on the 9 a. m. train Tuesday.

Much gratitude is felt by citizens to D. E. Thompson for his kindness in assisting so liberally in bringing home the heroes.

The women of Geneva and vicinity are doing all in their power to assist the Women's Relief corps in the herculean task of feeding a multitude on Tuesday. Nothing better has ever drawn so on the generosity and loyalty of our people, who feel they cannot do enough.

Musicalian Claude Head of Company G is in the city, the guest of Deputy Sheriff Waite, until after the reception.

Grand Welcome at Valparaiso.
VALPARAISO, Neb., Aug. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Arrangements are being made to give the returning soldiers of the First Nebraska regiment and also those returned from the Second and Third regiments a grand welcome home on Thursday, August 31. Eight from the First regiment on their way, members of Company E, three discharged, already home, and three dead, all of the First, and two of the Third and one of the Second, making the number furnished from this vicinity.

Lunch for the Lads.
M'COOK, Neb., Aug. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—McCook is making arrangements to lunch the entire First Nebraska regiment, the first section of which is expected to reach here about 6 o'clock Monday evening. All three sections of the special train will stop here about one hour each and during the stop a whole lunch will be served to the gallant boys. People from all over this section of the state will be here to receive the brave lads.

Amateur Theatrical Performance.
"Over the Sea" drama in five acts was presented at the Creighton-Orpheum last night by local amateur talent and will be repeated at a matinee this afternoon. It is given for the benefit of B. & M. camp Modern Woodmen of America. The attendance last night was not as large as was anticipated, and a number of tickets that were sold were not used. For this reason it is believed that the matinee today will be witnessed by a large crowd. The performance was up to the usual standard of amateur theatricals, and the absence of stage fright and a familiarity with their lines on the part of those taking part were features worthy of note. The following local amateurs assumed the roles: James

"Woman's Work is Never Done."
The constant care causes sleeplessness, loss of appetite, extreme nervousness, and that tired feeling. But a wonderful change comes when Hood's Sarsaparilla is taken. It gives pure, rich blood, good appetite, steady nerves.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
NEVER DISAPPOINTS

REFUGEE BEHIND DEAD MEN

General Staff Reports to Quotations from Lips Long Since Dead.

ALLEGED ILLNESS ENCHAINS PATY DE CLAM

Military Clique Foresees Fatal Result of Labor's Questioning and Jousts Refuses to Permit Medical Examination.

RENNES, Aug. 26.—"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. 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 M. Loubet between truth and justice. M. Labori is fighting tooth and nail to drag him into court. Colonel Jousaust persists in refusing 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 today when, replying to General Mercier's last remarks, he exclaimed: "Always the dead, Sandherr dead; Henry dead; Du Paty de Clam is not coming."

Colonel Jousaust 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 Jousaust was not so particular in stopping the stream of irrelevant gossip which flowed from the lips of the military witnesses during the last fortnight. While, however, the Dreyfusards believe Du Paty de Clam is not seriously ill, they feel a necessity to insist on the presence in the courtroom of a medical expert.

Colonel Jousaust, not infrequently heard: "Sandherr is dead; Henry committed suicide, and Du Paty de Clam will die."

The confrontation today of Colonel Maurel and Major Freyzaeter and General Mercier was an instructive episode in the trial and dishonor of the general staff, which the absence of Du Paty de Clam alone prevented from becoming complete. The defense might demand that a rogatory commission be sent to the home of Du Paty de Clam to see if he is sick. But MM. Labori and Demange were not anxious to obtain such a verdict. There they want to have Du Paty de Clam in court and turn the screws of the rack themselves.

Meandering of Bertillon.
No one among the public who entered the courtroom this morning and again found himself entangled in M. Bertillon's cryptographic juggling anticipated the thrilling scenes to be enacted before the court. M. Bertillon, who had been in the courtroom during which time even Colonel Jousaust felt constrained more than once to bring him to the point. Then M. Labori popped a few questions, which, when the court-martial condescended to admit them, were answered in an offhand manner by the witness, who thought to show his contempt by barely looking at M. Labori and to proceed at the same time to pack up his voluminous parcels and diagrams.

Colonel Dreyfus also spoke a few words, repudiating Bertillon's direct denunciations, and then a military witness came up to explain to the judges what Bertillon really meant. He only managed to be equally obnoxious. All this was utter gibberish to the general public and the journalists, most of whom left the court room and sauntered up and down the court yard, leaving three-fourths of the benches empty.

All flocked back, however, when M. Labori rose and asked that Major Freyzaeter be called to the bar. Everybody knew the significance of his appearance and dead silence fell upon the court as the little sergeant usher returned and sat down. He had been looking man seemingly every inch a soldier in his parade uniform. As he came to a halt in front of Colonel Jousaust, he smartly gave the military salute, took off his kepi, stood at attention and replied to the formal questions as to his name, age, rank and military unit in a resonant tone, which he maintained throughout the whole of his testimony. Never once did his voice falter. Never did it degenerate into hoarse croaking as did Colonel Maurel's when Captain Freyzaeter looked him straight in the eye and with astounding calmness gave him the answers.

Colonel Freyzaeter's opening statement was a discharge of grape-shot for the Mercier gang. He enumerated four documents that were secretly communicated to the 1894 tribunal. The first Captain Dreyfus reportedly declared, and the evidence has been adduced in its support.

The second was the "Camille De D." document, which has been shown not to refer to Dreyfus at all. The third was the D'Avignon letter, supporting the second, which, therefore, falls to the ground with it, while the fourth, a Panizzardi dispatch, which has proved to be incorrectly translated and ruled out by the proceedings by Colonel Jousaust in the present trial, as utterly unrelatable.

M. Labori asked Colonel Maurel to explain his declaration that only one document was read. Maurel gave the Jesuitical reply: "I did not say only one was read, I said 'I only read one.'"

A wave of indignation passed over the audience, shown by a tempest of hissing and "Ohs" which were repeated when he said again in a distracted way that he had only read one. Captain Dreyfus did not hesitate a second time when M. Labori asked him if he maintained his open statement. He replied: "Not only did I read the documents, but Colonel Maurel read them and made a commentary after each."

This was the first time that Colonel Maurel, who did not protest, but merely objected to the term "commentary."

Proceedings in Detail.
Following are the proceedings in detail: The reappearance on the stage of the court-martial today of M. Bertillon, the distinguished anthropometrist, was the signal for an outburst of hilarity on the part of the audience.

Before continuing his demonstration, M. Bertillon replied to the comments upon his evidence yesterday. In regard to the prisoner's exclamation of "Oh, the wretch," the specialist asserted that if Dreyfus, who had up to that time retained his self-possession, had forgotten himself at school, he was as to insult the witness, it was obviously due to agitation when he saw his method of fabricating the bordereau was discovered.

"My extraordinarily ingenious demonstration yesterday proves the excellence of my system," added the anthropometrist.

M. Bertillon then resumed the explication of the technicalities of his system, passing around charts, plates, etc.

Here followed a re-enactment of scenes similar to those of yesterday. The prisoner was apparently quite indifferent to what was going on and the judges and counsel alone attempted to follow the specialist in his interminable cryptographic problems.

The witness was heard to say during his demonstration: "The system I have the honor to explain to you is really carried on under your eyes and if you like I will again read the notes."

Roars of laughter greeted the deprecatory reply of Colonel Jousaust, president of the court-martial, who said: "Oh, no, don't trouble yourself."

As the demonstration was prolonged it grew so

wearisome that the audience brought out newspapers and chatted in low tones. M. Jaurès, a member of the Chamber of Deputies and a strong Dreyfusard, openly showed his impatience, but was not rebuffed for so doing.

Bertillon Sums Up.

M. Bertillon, at one point, advanced alleged fresh proofs against the prisoner, namely, in the Dreyfus papers seized at the trial, and in which the specialist said he found two words had been traced. As he proceeded the witness became imbedded in paraphernalia. His lecture, delivered in funeral tones, began to pall on the judges, who finally paid only a cursory attention to the examples submitted. One of M. Bertillon's demonstrations was handed to Dreyfus, who closely scrutinized it and returned the paper with a disdainful shrug of his shoulders and without uttering a word.

Summing up the results of his test M. Bertillon said: "Fully understanding the responsibility of so positive statements, on my soul and conscience I declare today, as I did in 1894, on my oath, that the bordereau is the work of the prisoner here." (Sensation.)

Dreyfus heard this assertion unmoved. The witness was asked by the court how he explained the similarity of the handwriting of the bordereau and that of Esterhazy, to which he replied that since 1894 Esterhazy may have practiced imitating writing of the doctor and could even have practiced the substitution of himself for the prisoner. In support of this theory M. Bertillon produced a fresh array of plates, which he alleged proved his hypothesis in regard to Esterhazy. There were murmurs of assent and dissent. The witness pointed out that in Esterhazy's writing there were certain calligraphic blunders, which, he asserted, did not exist in the original bordereau, but were found in reproductions of the document in consequence of imperfections in the methods employed to reproduce them. This, he contended, proved that Esterhazy had appropriated the writing of these reproductions.

"Esterhazy," exclaimed M. Bertillon, "is a man of straw and a scoundrel. I have said this ever since the commencement of the trial."

There was a sensation in court at this remark, which was turned to laughter as the witness, in his excitement, knocked his portfolio to the ground. M. Demange asked M. Bertillon if he had submitted Esterhazy's handwriting to the same test as the bordereau, and the witness replied in the affirmative, explaining, however, that the test was less complete than in the case of the prisoner.

Dreyfus Replies.
After a short incidental discussion of the matter, which it was believed was intended to settle the question of the order of the court to ask General Mercier if he had anything to say in reply to the witness, and the attention of all present was immediately riveted on Dreyfus, who explained how the exclamation "Oh, the wretch," escaped his lips yesterday.

"I was asked yesterday a note relative to General de Mirbel," Dreyfus said, "was constantly turning to me while testifying and calling me the guilty man. I returned 'wretch' to him. Those are the circumstances under which I uttered the word. I have nothing to reply to the deposition of the witness. But there is one thing which I am absolutely certain of, and that is that I am not the writer of the bordereau."

Referring to his papers, which were seized at the war office, Dreyfus said he would not be strange to see notes, written by officers, altered. He added:

"It was shown yesterday a note relative to General de Mirbel, which was brought in a document corrected made by the chief of the department himself, which shows that immediately after having written a note he handed it to the chief of department."

Referring to the so-called blotting paper Dreyfus said: "The blotting paper is perfectly genuine. Mme. Dreyfus is perfectly correct to that point. No one here will doubt the word of Mme. Dreyfus, and you, gentlemen, less than any one," he added, looking steadily at the judges.

Agrees with Bertillon.
After a brief adjournment the government commissioner, who was called upon by Captain Valerio of the artillery, to give an opinion on M. Bertillon's system and to give an opinion on the subject. The captain said he thought M. Bertillon's evidence might be summarized in a sentence: The bordereau was composed of specimens fabricated by means of secret writing or stencils, the key, the key word 'interest' being found on the blotting pad letter attributed to Mathieu Dreyfus."

The witness declared that as he wished to remain on scientific ground, he would not discuss the motives actuating the writer of the bordereau, but he was perfectly convinced it could only have been Dreyfus. Esterhazy had declared himself to be the writer, but that could not be true, because it had been proved that the bordereau was not written by Esterhazy.

In conclusion Captain Valerio declared court now had in its possession material proof of the prisoner's guilt. (Sensation.)

When Dreyfus was asked the usual question, the prisoner pointed out that the evidence was not of a technical nature, but of a moral nature, and that consequently M. Bertillon's and that consequently his reply to the latter applied equally to Valerio.

Reference having been made to the doctored words in the minutes written by him on the 22d of July, Dreyfus pointed out that those minutes were written in the presence of witnesses. He also dwelt upon the fact that he had already acknowledged the genuineness of the "blotting pad," declaring that the hypothesis that he doctored the minutes was a mere fancy. He added that he fell to the ground itself, since he had never attempted to turn the system to use. (Sensation.)

"All M. Bertillon's measures are false. All, without exception," exclaimed the prisoner vehemently, amid excitement.

Major Carrier asked the court to confront Colonel Maurel and Captain Freyzaeter. As Captain Freyzaeter, his breast glittering with decorations, advanced with firm step and an air of energy, he created a good impression. He wore a short beard, turning gray, and a flowing blonde mustache. His hair was almost white, although he is only 42 years of age. He deposed, saying:

"I was a judge of the court-martial of 1894. My belief of the prisoner's guilt was due to the evidence of experts and Colonel Henry and Colonel Maurel. I will not say it was strengthened by the reading of documents which were communicated to us, the judges, in a private room."

"The secret dossier contained:

"First—A biographical dossier, imputing to Dreyfus acts of treason committed at the military college of Bourges, at the military college and while on the headquarters staff.

"Second—The document known as the 'Cecile Canille De D.' document."

"Third—A letter which by showing resemblance to the handwriting proved the genuineness of the 'Cecile Canille De D.' document and which was called the 'd'Avignon letter.'"

"Fourth—A telegram from a foreign military attaché to the French minister, distinctly insinuating the prisoner's guilt."

"A great sensation and lively interjections followed this statement. 'This telegram, if I remember rightly,' continued the witness, 'was in the following terms: 'Dreyfus is arrested. Embassy warned.' (Renewed exclamations of "Oh, oh.")

At this juncture General Mercier and Colonel Maurel jumped up simultaneously and asked for permission to speak. Their action was interpreted as an attempt to divert attention from the fact that the prisoner's evidence was being read.

Colonel Maurel said: "I have only a word to say. The other day Maitre Labori drew me from the ground of argument to the

ground of secret deliberations. I told him I had only read a single document. These were the words: 'I only read one document.' I did not say only one document had been read." (Sensation.) "I did not go any further than that and did not wish to violate the secret of the judges' deliberation."

Colonel Freyzaeter was then requested to definitely give his recollections concerning the production of a secret document at the court-martial of 1894. His manner was quiet and collected as he replied:

Flatly Accuses Colonel Maurel.
"Not only did I see them, but I assert Colonel Maurel had them in his hands. And, what is more, I assert that he made a commentary on each document as it passed through his hands." (Immense sensation.)

Colonel Maurel, very pale, nervously protested against the use of the word "commentary," which caused laughter.

"I could not have acted as Captain Freyzaeter asserts," said Maurel. "I was too conscious of my duty to allow myself to be influenced in any way by the judges whose precedent I was, and if what Captain Freyzaeter has just said in regard to me had been done in my presence, if the president had attempted to exercise pressure on me as a judge, if he attempted to influence me, notwithstanding his age, rank or functions, I would have reminded him of his duty. I would not have waited five years before coming forward to provoke an audience in open court."

"I have finished. I will say no more in reply to Captain Freyzaeter."

Addressing Colonel Jousaust, Captain Freyzaeter said: "My excuse for my conduct is my conscience. I did not know at all that it was forbidden to make any communication in the judge's room. (Sensation.)"

Moreover, April 8 I wrote to Colonel Maurel, clearly explaining everything. I intended to do so when I learned it was irregular to communicate documents in the judge's rooms."

Colonel Maurel admitted the truth of his statement, adding: "Captain Freyzaeter wanted to do so, but I did not allow it. In his mind by Colonel Henry's forgery. He spoke of the anguish by which his conscience was tortured. I did not reply to Captain Freyzaeter because I am accustomed to allow every one the liberty of his opinion. In my opinion every one ought to guide his ship by his own way."

M. Labori requested the judges to note that no contradiction was offered to Captain Freyzaeter's statement that the Panizzardi telegram of November 2 was communicated to the court in 1894, and that, under the circumstances, General Mercier having testified that he had given an order that the telegram should not be communicated and, whereas, he had also testified that the order was carried out, counsel begged the president of the court to ask General Mercier for an explanation concerning the statement, which entirely contradicted his evidence. (Great sensation.)

General Mercier's Bluff.
General Mercier, who had paid wretched attention to what was going on, pointed out that Captain Freyzaeter had spoken of an act of treason, alleged to have been committed by the court-martial as having been committed by Dreyfus at the Polytechnic school, adding that Freyzaeter seemed to retain very exact recollections of the documents communicated, and asked what he referred to in the letter mentioned by the witness.

Colonel Freyzaeter—It referred to a shell. I see the document perfectly in my mind's eye."

General Mercier—So, Captain Freyzaeter is caught in the very act of lying. (Loud protest.)

"I repeat it," the general repeated coolly, amid renewed protests. "As a matter of fact, the Robin shell to which he refers, was only adopted by Germany in 1895. We were only informed of the act of treason in 1898."

Colonel Freyzaeter adhered to his statement that a shell was mentioned in the commentary to the generals in 1894.

M. Labori then said: "In view of the incidents occurring I must insist once more, Monsieur le President, that the condition of Colonel Du Paty de Clam be examined into by impartial physicians." General Mercier has stated that the packet containing the secret documents was prepared by Colonel Du Paty de Clam."

General Mercier (interrupting)—Pardon me, I said I had learned from General de Boledeire that the package was brought by Colonel Du Paty de Clam. But I also said Colonel Sandherr prepared the package. (Sensation.)

M. Labori—Always the dead Sandherr, the dead Henry, the dead! Their testimony is constantly being cited.

Colonel Jousaust protested against these words as being out of order and M. Labori resumed his seat in silence.

This incident, which terminated with the evidence of Captain Freyzaeter, caused an immense sensation on the audience. The Dreyfusards were jubilant.

FIGHTING IN SANTO DOMINGO

Rebels Engage Government Troops for Three Days and Inflict a Severe Defeat.

CAPE HAYTIAN, Hayti, Aug. 26.—News has just been received here confirming the report of yesterday's fighting in Santo Domingo between the government forces and those of the revolutionists.

General Pacheco, at the head of 400 men, of the revolutionary troops, fought the government troops for three days, inflicting heavy losses. It is reported that the government force lost 150 men in killed and wounded and that the revolutionists captured two field pieces. In addition General Antonio Caldero, one of the government commanders, was killed and secretly buried.

The revolutionists only thirteen men killed, besides several wounded.

Incendiary Work at Huron.

HURON, S. D., Aug. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—An unsuccessful attempt was made last night to burn the Hill block on the corner of Dakota avenue and Third street, and one of the largest and best brick buildings in the city. Coal oil was poured on the stairs just above the first landing and some was also left in a bottle and set on fire. The fire was discovered by some passers-by before much damage was done. It is a clear case of incendiary, and will be carefully investigated. Two rooms in the building were being put in readiness for occupancy by Nilo Brought with his stock of dry goods.

A special train brought to the city today thirty-one grain elevator proprietors, auditors, inspectors and buyers, representing the various elevator companies doing business along the railway lines between Minneapolis and Saint Paul and the Missouri river. They are inspecting warehouses, elevators and weighing samples of grain. They are a merry lot and have been out since Monday evening.

Meet in Baltimore on 1901.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 26.—The supreme court of the Foresters of America decided today to hold its next meeting in Baltimore in 1901. The matter of selecting a permanent headquarters was turned over to the advisory board for final action. It is believed that the city will be selected, because of its central location.

Design for New Silver Certificate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 26.—Two designs for new five-dollar certificates have been submitted to the secretary of the Treasury by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. One has upon its face a vignette of Washington and the other of Jefferson. It is likely the former will be accepted, owing to the superiority of the workmanship upon it.

FUGITIVE NEGRO RUN DOWN

Henry Delagel, Hard Pressed by Posse, Surrenders to Lieutenant Wood.

CANDLER CONSIDERS SITUATION CRITICAL

Entire First Georgia Regiment is on Scene and Other Troops Are Held in Readiness—Whites Are Largely Outnumbered.

DARLINGTON, Ga., Aug. 26.—The round-up of riotous negroes in McIntosh county by the military forces resulted in the surrender of Henry Delagel, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Townsend, and the location for future arrest of Delagel's brother and the woman directly implicated in the killing. Delagel's surrender was made to Lieutenant Wood, in charge of a detachment of thirty Georgia soldiers stationed fifteen miles from the county to back up the sheriff's posse which was scouring the swamps. Delagel tonight stated that he surrendered to the troops for protection as he saw the sheriff's posse was closing in on him and his capture was only a matter of a few hours or minutes. The arrest of Delagel and the arrival of the reinforcements for the military seem to have broken the backbone of the defiance of the law by the negroes. A whole regiment of troops is on duty in and about Darlington, under command of Colonel Lawton, and it is not believed there will be further bloodshed. There are still several ringleaders of the blacks wanted by the officers of the law. Unless they come in and surrender, they will be brought in by their friends and turned over to the authorities the troops will go after them tomorrow.

Situation Still Critical.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 26.—"The situation in McIntosh county is extremely critical and grave," said Governor Candler tonight. The entire First regiment, composed of seven companies, and the First and Second regiments of the Georgia militia, and I have ordered companies I and F of the Fourth regiment to report at their armories and hold themselves in readiness for a call from Colonel Lawton.

"The law does not provide that the militia make arrests of the governor," he said, "but the troops will back up the sheriff, who is in command of a large posse, and will see that he has all the assistance needed. We are doing everything in our power to get the arms, ammunition and tents and equipment on the scene as speedily as possible."

Governor Candler was in his office all day and was constantly receiving reports from the seat of the trouble. Colonel Lawton reported by wire to the governor that it would be impossible to restore peace and order unless the Delagels were arrested. The governor announced that the First regiment was in command and should do as wisdom and discretion suggested. One of the first messages received by Governor Candler today was from Captain J. H. Devoe of Savannah, commanding the colored militia, who offered his company to the governor to assist in the transportation of the First regiment had previously been called out and the negro company was not needed.

One report was received during the day that not less than 1,000 negroes were under arms in the swamp and they were in a position to surround the camp of the First regiment. Another message said that several hundred citizens, acting upon their own responsibility, left Brunswick this morning and were en route also to the scene of the crime.

Outbreak in "Black Belt."
That section of Georgia comprising McIntosh and Liberty counties, where the outbreak has occurred, is the "black belt" of the state. The negroes there outnumber the whites five to one. Liberty is the only county having negro representatives in the Georgia legislature. It is one of the most thickly negro inhabited sections in the south and there are many towns and villages composed of negro families. The "black belt" is owned largely by white people, the farms are owned by negroes themselves. Should a prolonged difficulty with the whites occur the black men would have sufficient food to sustain them supplied from the farms by negroes or tenants who would appropriate the landlord's crop without compunction. The O'Keefe negro swamp, in a portion of which the negroes hide, is probably the largest in the United States, being in many parts absolutely impenetrable and unexplored. It is a low, marshy land, fed by water from the Gulf of Mexico with a heavy growth of vines, tough grasses and other semi-tropical plants.

Colonel A. R. Lawton, who is in control of the militia, commanded the First Georgia regiment, United States volunteers, during the Spanish-American war. He has long confided altogether with his visit to Darlington and the authority given him in the present trouble attests to this effect.

LONDON SOCIETY GOSSIP

Lady Randolph Churchill's Engagement to Young West Causes No End of Talk.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Aug. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lady Randolph Churchill's engagement to young Cornwallis West, despite all newspaper contradictions, is perfectly true. Moreover, as stated originally, the announcement was made by the lady herself to her mother to prevent the match. Mrs. West's generalship has been rewarded by at least a temporary victory. Lady Randolph has gone to Aix les Bains and young West, whose mother is two years younger than Lady Randolph, has been married five years and has a fine figure for his age. If at the end of that time they remain constant they will be married, but it is believed even if West's mind is unchanged Lady Randolph has been so affronted by the criticisms he has encountered that she will never come to the altar. Winston Churchill sternly opposes the marriage and West has been notified by