THE BOERS AND BRITISH TROOPS ARE ADVANCING.

The Kind of Men the British Will Meet in the Field.

The group shows the types of the several kinds of soldiers of which the military forces of the Boers are constituted. At the left side of the picture the two armed men, one standing, one sitting, are civilians, the Boer ranchmen and cattle men, who make up the main strength of General Joubert's sturdy army. The mounted man in the rear is a trooper of the volunteer cavalry of Pretoria. The mounted officer and the two officers on foot, in the centre of the group, are Transvaal State artillerymen. The helmeted captain next to the right, standing by the horse, is an officer of the volunteer infantry of Pretoria. The black man, mounted, is a typical South African, hired for service on ammunition wagons. The private at the extreme right is a militiaman, a soldier of the volunteer infantry of Johannesburg.

Kruger Rushes Artillery to the Natal Border—After Martial Law All Foreign Postal Service Will Be Stopped.

British Advance Their Base of Operations, Guard Bridges, and Build Fortifications at Glencoe and Mafeking.

London, Sept. 30.—The important Transvaal news of the day is told in dispatches from South Africa, giving particulars of the movements of troops on both sides, and other war preparations.

According to advices from Pretoria, it appears that the authorities there are serving out no more Mauser rifles, but are giving Martini guns to the Burghers instead. This is mainly due to the defective Mauser cartridges, which are constantly bursting in the barrels and destroying the bolt action.

A telegram from Pretoria, dated yesterday, says the wildest excitement prevails there, and that the war preparations are proceeding apace.

Big guns, field telegraphs, Burghers, munitions of war and provisions are being carried off to Volksrust, the proposed base of the Boers operations against Natal. Crowds gather at the stations to witness the departure of the military trains. General Joubert goes to Volksrust to-morrow. The Boer War Office is working night and day, and commandeering is actively proceeding.

The Raad, in order to secure the support of many Outlanders, has decided that Outlanders who help the Boers will receive the franchise. Several of the Transvaal Government departments close to-morrow, including the High Court.

Will Stop All Mail.

Immediately after martial law is proclaimed, all outside postal communication will be stopped. The secret session which the Raad is holding this afternoon will probably be adjourned until Wednesday to await the result of the next British Cabinet meeting.

The Transvaal is concentrating artillery along the Natal border, and its reserve artillery has been dispatched to Standerston and Wakkerstroom, and also to Rustemberg, which will probably form the base of attack on Bechuanaland, in the direction of Mafeking, where a British counter-force is assembling, and fortifications are being hastily built.

About 1,800 Boer artillerymen, including the reserves, are encamped at Volksrust, where the Field Cornet has now issued 925 rifles and 45,000 cartridges.

From Vryheigh comes the news that a native laborer has sworn to an affidavit that he saw troops, between twelve and twenty armed Boers, enter the Colony from the Transvaal and visit a farmer named Haasbruck. According to his story the Boers remained in the house a considerable time, and then crept back across the frontier by a dry watercourse.

A telegram from Aliwal, in the north, says the Orange Free State is stopping wagons, produce and live stock on their way to Cape Colony. The Burghers, it is further said, are allowed to cross the frontier for business, but are expected to return immediately.

British Fortifying.

From Bloemfontein, in the Orange Free State, come advices which say the town is beginning to present a deserted appearance. Numbers of the inhabitants, chiefly women, have departed. The Government has issued a circular to the railroad employes, nearly all of whom are British subjects, notifying them that in case of war they will all be dismissed and paid in full. According to agreement, those volunteering to bear arms will be allowed to do so, and those resigning will be allowed to remain in the country without being commandered, but they will be expected to serve the state loyally.

On the British side the forces are steadily moving nearer to the frontier. Hussar scouts have advanced to Dundee, beyond Glencoe, in the direction of Laing's Neck, on the main railroad. The British camp at Glencoe is situated on a stony koppje, on top of which strong breastworks of stones have been erected. All the railroad bridges from Colenso to Newcastle are guarded day and night by a mixed force of police and infantry. Two men are allotted to each small bridge and four to each of the larger bridges.

The batteries of British artillery which left Glencoe ostensibly for Dundee, a few miles distant, have suddenly been ordered to Newcastle, which is in advance of the present British base. The farmers of this northernmost part of Natal, which enters the Transvaal like a wedge, are leaving their farms and coming further southward into Natal.

To Defend Rhodesia.

In Rhodesia, which is exposed to a Boer attack, the British colonists are actively preparing for defense. The Administrator at Bulawayo has informed the Chamber of Mines that the forces will be doubled, the forts strengthened and machine guns mounted. There are constant patrols in the country districts. Water is scarce in Rhodesia, but there will be enough if it rains soon.

A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg says the Governor of Natal has issued a proclamation in view of the belief that many of the Dutch farmers of that British colony may join the Boers. The proclamation warns "wickedly disposed persons" that the punishment of treason is death and the confiscation of the rebels' property. The mounted Natal Volunteers, including the reserves, have been warned to be in readiness for active duty.

Outlanders Lose Property.

The Outlanders who have gone to Cape Town from the Transvaal are greatly indignant at the Transvaal's Confiscation law, which practically places at the disposal of the Transvaal their whole property. The nature and definition of the offences enumerated in the law are such as to embrace every possible contingency, and render their property liable to confiscation whatever they do.

The military ports and camps in England, such as Woolwich, Chatham and Aldershot, are very busy with war preparations.

The Times Correspondent at Cape Town says he learns that the Dutch farmers throughout the Queenstown district have Transvaal Mausers and ammunition.

The strip of colonial territory from which the most danger is apprehended is Colesberg across to Aliwal—North, as it lies along the extreme Southern border of the Orange Free State. Although the country west and southwest is mainly Dutch the attitude of its inhabitants gives no anxiety.

The Durban Infantry, with three guns and a detachment of naval volunteers, left Durban this afternoon for Colenso. Enthusiastic crowds bid the troops farewell.

The news of the stoppage of a train at Volksrust by the Boers is confirmed. The cause of this action is unknown. Subsequently the train proceeded to Johannesburg. The wires are interrupted. The town is crowded with people from the Transvaal and there is much excitement and anxiety.

WOLSELEY IGNORED BY WAR SECRETARY.

London, Sept. 30.—The Daily Chronicle puts the situation pithily, saying: "The interim dispatch is followed by an interim Cabinet meeting."

The Peace Party is making the most of the respite, urging every possible argument likely to avert war. But it looks as though a collision will occur before the Cabinet reassembles. If war breaks out, it is expected that Premier Schreiner, of Cape Colony, will immediately resign.

The session of the British Parliament is not expected to be either long or exciting, and will be devoted mainly to voting the necessary money and supplies. The Army Board met after yesterday's Cabinet Council and discussed various questions of strategy. A majority of the Board seems to believe the Boers will make no serious invasion of Natal.

Many criticisms appear blaming the Government for not permitting the War Office months ago to put an adequate defensive force on the probable scene of action. But rumors of the forthcoming departure of an army corps somewhat appease these critics.

It is almost certain General Sir Redvers Henry Buller, the former Adjutant-General, will have supreme command in South Africa. In the meantime the military responsibility is divided between Major-General Sir George Stewart White and Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick William Forestier-Walker. The last named officer is now at the Cape and General White is on his way to Natal. Each is supreme over his own district.

General White is described as a fighting man "keen as mustard." Upon him will fall the duty of checking any desultory Boer raids, or, in case of a sudden outbreak of actual hostilities, of holding Natal until General Buller's army corps arrives, when the aggressive British campaign will probably begin.

N 19

Many of the British officers believe the Mauser, with which the Boers are armed, is superior to the Lee-Metford rifle of the British for use against civilized troops.

The apparent inclination of the Secretary of State for War, the Marquis of Lansdowne, to run the campaign preparations on his own ideas, and his tendency to consult subordinate officers, have called forth a published reminder that he has a capable Commander-in-Chief, in the person of Field Marshal Lord Wolseley, at his elbow.

Some newspapers compare the status of Field Marshal Lord Wolseley with the status of Major-General Miles when the American Commander-in-Chief was reported to have been ignored by Secretary Alger.

Montagu White, the Transvaal's Representative in England, Has Little Hope That Peace Will Be Preserved.

He Says That the War, if It Comes, Will Be the Blackest Story in the History of the Progress of England.

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London, Sept. 30—Montagu White is the representative of the Transvaal Government in London. Although an Englishman, he is thoroughly versed in the history of the South African Republic, and is particularly familiar with the recent diplomatic developments growing out of the Transvaal's dispute with England.

He has steadfastly refused to be interviewed by the English newspapers regarding the crisis, but to-day he consented to give, through the Journal, an impartial view of the situation for the American public. He said:

"No doubt all American citizens are aware there has been a standing difference between England and the South African Republic for many years. As in most disputes, neither country, perhaps, has done all it ought to have done to heal that difference.

"England has constantly protested that she does not wish to interfere with or abridge the independence of the republic, but one or two events have laid the foundation for a strong suspicion in the minds of the Transvaal people that the least Great Britain wants is the extinction of that independence.

"The latest and presumably the last dispatches of the English Government tend to increase that suspicion, for mention is made in them of the 'conventions of 1881 and 1884.' Every reasonable and thinking man, whether he be an Englishman, an American or a German, will discover, if he takes the trouble to inquire into the history of those diplomatic agreements, that the convention of 1884 is the only one now in effect, for it was undoubtedly substituted for that of 1881.

"Although one must always hope for peace until war actually begins, the present hope of a settlement of the dispute except by the sword is very faint. Indeed, if war comes, it will be the blackest story in the history of the progress of England.

"Despite the present situation, I cannot believe diplomacy is at so low an ebb that it will be unable to find a way out of the difficulty. England ignored diplomacy in the Bloemfontein conference by making at that meeting a demand for what has now come to be known as the 'irreducible minimum.'

"The Transvaal will not, as many believe, embark on war, if war comes, in ignorance of the feeling of England. I have informed the Government officials at Pretoria that, strong as is the peace party in England, it is not strong enough to keep England from resorting to arms.

"There has as yet been no mention of my recall."

ENGLAND BUYS 12,000 MULES FOR THE WAR.

London, Sept. 30.—The Boer reply to England's last note had not reached, the Colonial Office at noon, much to the astonishment of the officials who remained on duty all last night expecting its arrival at any moment.

Four steamships were chartered at Liverpool this morning to call at Naples, where each vessel will embark three thousand mules and take them to South Africa.

The Kaiser as a Hunter.

Berlin, Sept. 30.—Emperor William is not having his old luck in hunting this year. During five days' sport in Sweden he shot only sixty-two bucks, one fox and seven buzzards. He gave more decorations to Swedes than he killed head of game, viz., thirty-two of the higher grade and fifty-seven of the lower.

The Last Strike in Havana.

Havana, Sept. 30.—The masons at a meeting just held, have rejected the offers of the employers of $2.80 per day and nine hours' work. The men said they would go to work for $3 per day and eight hours' work. But, they agreed that any mason who wished to accept the terms of the employers could do so.

Portuguese Soldiers Have Plague.

Oporto, Sept. 30.—Five new cases of the bubonic plague and one death from the disease were reported yesterday to the authorities. It is said that a number of the soldiers forming the sanitary cordon are ill with the plague.

British Laugh With Mr. Choate.

London, Sept. 30.—Vanity Fair this week contains a kindly cartoon of Ambassador Choate. Humorously describing the Ambassador, the paper says he is known as the Charles Russell, of America, is an irreproachable man of charming manners, well married, yet he still regards life as a jest, adding: "He is an American Ambassador, yet he is not vexed."

SHOULD THE CHURCH MARRY DIVORCEES?

Clergymen Generally Agree with Bishop Potter That Remarriage Should Not Be Sanctioned in Any Case.

Others Hold That It Is Not Right to Punish the Innocent Party to a Separation Equally with the Guilty.

Letters Arguing Each Side of the Question Pour Into the Journal Office—It Has Become a Vital Issue.

THE evil of marriage after divorce was the subject of long discussions in drawing rooms and in rectories yesterday, and several persons denied that it is an evil. They said that in the cause of public morality divorce and marriage were guiding principles, only the abuse of which needed adverse criticism.

They said that Bishop Potter's address, the Diocesan Convention Committee's report, the remarks of the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix printed in the Journal were wisely applicable to a transitory, ephemeral condition of manners in a fashionable society not really bad at heart.

This condition, they were sure, was not a reason to condemn remarriage after divorce implacably.

Protestant Episcopal clergymen said that it was not only fidelity to the Right Reverend Bishop that made their opinions on the subject conform absolutely with his. They said that the principle of remarriage after divorce was wrong. They referred to the text of the Rev. Dr. Walter M. Barrows's defense.

The pastor of the Second Congregational Church, of Greenwich, Conn., was charged by the Church Association with dereliction of duty in having sanctified the marriage of the divorced wife of Henry D. Sloane to Perry Belmont. Dr. Barrows had been highly esteemed. Nothing derogatory had ever been whispered against him. But the fault of that marriage was not to be overlooked because of his record. His defense was as follows:

Defense of Dr. Barrows.

"No one can regret more bitterly than I do that that marriage was ever celebrated. In the most public manner possible I desire to apologize to the members of the Association for my unwitting indiscretion in having united Mr. Perry Belmont and the divorced wife of Mr. Henry D. Sloane in the holy bonds of matrimony.

"But I must plead in extenuation of my act that I was deceived. Mr. Belmont and Mrs. Sloane imposed upon my credulity. They deliberately took advantage of my ignorance of current scandal.

"As a minister of the Gospel I should never have dreamed of marrying Mrs. Sloane to Mr. Belmont or to any one else if I had known that she had been divorced for the statutory offence.

"I wish to assure the ministers here assembled that I deeply regret the act which has brought us so much unlimely notoriety, and if there was a way by which I could undo what I have done I would gladly do so."

Protestant Episcopal ministers alluded to this as an evidence of all the clergy's detestation of remarriage after divorce. The Rev. Dr. R. Heber Newton said:

"The report of the Diocesan Convention Committee expresses the ideas of all those who think deeply. The laws are lenient, society must not be too indulgent to defend itself. There is nothing to add to what the Right Reverend Bishop has said."

The Rev. Dr. D. Parker Morgan said: "The Church is not enunciating a new principle in its opposition to remarriage after divorce, but reaffirming in the clearest manner, in a moment of real peril, an implacable doctrine. Society must respect itself and its faith."

George Macculloch Miller, of the Diocesan Committee, said: "Since the charges against the manners of society that are made in the resolutions of the Diocesan Convention Committee's report were true there could not be a doubt of the Church's attitude."

Colonel William Jay, also of the Diocesan Committee, said: "I was one of the signers of the Diocesan Convention Committee's report. I could not add a word or detract one from the terms."

"Women Must Suffer Most."

To those who argued in defence of women—cruelly punished always in the end—the men who had authority to speak for the Protestant Episcopal Church said: "Yes, women who falter are more cruelly punished than men, and it seems unjust, but it is necessary, that they should suffer more when they fall, for the good of society depends upon them."

Under the warning of the Bishop and the pastors in the personal appeals that are to be made to them in the rectories, in drawing rooms and wherever words have power, fashionable society will find, if it wishes, the strength to be strict in its appreciation of the morality of its members.

The Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix is not alone in associating with their indifference to the observance of Sunday the spell of leniency under which they have conducted themselves recently. He recalls the ardor of the ancient orators against the follies of the Medicis, in his expressions against the sumptuous frivolity of the Summer season at Newport and elsewhere.

In his indignation the clergymen who were questioned yesterday about the evil of remarriage after divorce concurred. But the philosophers have their reasons to be optimists, the scientists have their explanations, and letters expressive of varied points of view come in a mass every day to the Journal office. Three of them, chosen for their contradictory opinions, are as follows:

In Favor of Remarrying.

To the Editor of the Journal:

Every effort to preserve the sanctity of the home is to be commended, and doubtless the scourgings of Dr. Dix and Bishop Potter will have a wholesome effect upon society.

But are not these zealots rushing to another extreme? Should the way not be left open for a man and wife who find themselves utterly unfitted for each other to sever the tie?

Otherwise, may not a still worse condition of things result? If the husband then loves another will not two women be made miserable instead of one? Should the first misguided alliance forever bar the second honest attachment?

Let our canon makers realize that they are framing laws for fallible humanity.

CHARLES H. PIERCE.

Sept. 30, 1899. Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

In Contempt of Divorce.

To the Editor of the Journal:

If every one realized that marriage is a pledge for life none would engage in it needlessly. I do not believe that there is ever a good reason to break it. Pity for the man or woman who suffers from it inspired the law that permits divorce, and see how true is the observation of the old philosopher who said that pity is a dangerous sentiment.

The divorced woman marries immediately the man that gave cause to grant a decree against her. And because the divorce and the marriage were legal, she loses nothing in the esteem of the persons whose manners are supposed to be representative and exemplary.

She is welcome still in their festivals. The man who was released from her continues to be miserable. She is happy; the world smiles with her. The children—the poor, criminally offended children—become what they may.

It happens often that the divorced wife and husband both remarry. And wise men continue to classify us as a monogamous people. We practise polyandry and polygamy. Abolish divorce.

H. M., West Fifteenth street.

September 30, 1899.

In Praise of the Clergy's Tact.

To the Editor of the Journal:

I am not sure that the Bishop and his associates are right in condemning the remarriage of persons who have been divorced. But if it is to be condemned at all, I am sure that there is no better way of making the condemnation effective than the one that they have taken.

They have addressed their report to the wealthiest members of their congregations. These live lives that are not hidden. What they do, in spite of their alleged exclusiveness, all the world knows. All the world has known in recent times that divorce and remarriage were cloaks to cover scandals in fashionable society.

If they were so easily condoned and remedied there, why was the ordinary world not to follow the example? The question was not an abstract, but a practical one. Men and women who were intelligent and representative of fashionable American society, had obtained decrees of divorce and married again, and their reasons were not elevated. The occasion to make of the evil—if evil it be—an object lesson was well chosen.

F. L. C.

September 30, 1899. Manhattan Hotel.

With their marvellous knowledge of the human heart, the faithful of the Protestant Episcopal Church's clergy have begun an infinitely interesting war.

Killed by a Railroad Train.

Michael Egan, forty-five years old, of Fifteenth street, Jersey City, while walking on the Pennsylvania Railroad tracks near the Hackensack River yesterday, was run down by a train and killed.

Kidnapper Winold Released.

Charles O. Winold, who was arrested in Hoboken a few days ago at the request of the Cincinnati police on a charge of kidnapping his own children, was released from custody yesterday by Recorder Stanton, owing to a defect in the criminal process.

CARTER NOW A CONVICT BY M'KINLEY'S ORDER.

President Approves the Sentence of the Court-Martial, and the Convicted Officer Is Under Arrest.

He Will Be Imprisoned Five Years at Hard Labor at Fort Leavenworth, Must Pay a $5,000 Fine, and Dismissed.

Prisoner Bursts Into Tears When Placed in a Cell—An Armed Guard Is on Duty to Prevent Escape or Suicide.

Captain Oberlin M. Carter.

He is now under arrest on Governor's Island, guarded by an armed sentry, and will be sent to Fort Leavenworth prison to serve out his sentence of five years' confinement at hard labor on a charge of defrauding the United States Government.

FORMER Captain Oberlin M. Carter is in a cell in the military prison in Old Castle Williams on Governor's Island.

He was arrested yesterday morning in obedience to a warrant issued by Adjutant General H. C. Corbin, at the direction of Major-General Miles.

He is kept in closer confinement and is under a stronger guard than any prisoner in Castle Williams or his nearest neighbors and deserters from the army.

He is in solitary confinement. His spirit is completely broken. There is a belief on Governor's Island that Carter would end his life at the first opportunity and for that reason, as well as to prevent his escape, an armed soldier will be kept standing at his door day and night as long as he remains in Castle Williams.

His stay there will probably not be longer than Monday, and the local military authorities say the arrangements will be made by that time to transfer him to the United States Penitentiary at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., where he will have to serve his sentence.

The case against Carter is ended. There is no appeal. His only hope now is that he will be pardoned, and his friends said yesterday that the same influences which prevented the carrying out of the sentence of the court-martial will be a strong factor in inducing Carter liberated after he has served a part of his sentence.

President Approves the Sentence.

President McKinley, who has so long delayed taking action in the Carter case that the impression was established that he would either be acquitted or nominally punished, made up his mind on Friday last and affixed his signature to the approval of the findings of the court-martial.

The report of the court-martial, which President McKinley will not interfere with, is as follows:

"And the Court does therefore sentence the accused Captain Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, to be dismissed from the service of the United States Army, to suffer a fine of $5,000, to be confined at hard labor at such place as the proper authority may direct for five years, and the crime, punishment, name and place of abode of the accused to be published in the newspapers in and about the station and State from which the accused came, or where he usually resides."

President McKinley said, officially, in passing judgment:

"The findings of the court-martial in the matter of the foregoing proceedings against Captain Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, are hereby approved as to all except the following: Charge II., specifications 7, 8, 9 and 10; charge III., specifications 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 11 and 22, which are disapproved.

"And the sentence imposed by the court-martial upon the defendant, Oberlin M. Carter, is hereby approved."

The decision is signed by President McKinley and Secretary of War Elihu Root.

Miles Orders the Dismissal.

When the result had been officially communicated to General Miles, the following order was issued:

"By direction of the Secretary of War, Captain Oberlin M. Carter, Corps of Engineers, ceases to be an officer of the army from this date, and the United States penitentiary, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is designated as the place for his confinement, where he will be sent by the Commanding General, Department of the East, under proper guard.

"By command of Major-General Miles.

"H. C. CORBIN,
"Adjutant-General."

It had been unofficially known in army circles that President McKinley's decision would be an adverse one for several days before it was officially announced, and during this period the movements of Captain Carter were watched by secret service agents in this city so that he could not escape.

He was unaware of this surveillance and went about among his friends as usual. He lived at the New York Athletic Club at Fifty-ninth street and Sixth avenue, in one of the most expensive rooms in the club. He had no thought that the decision would be made, and spoke confidently of his acquittal to his friends on Friday last.

He had arranged to view the military parade yesterday from the reviewing stand at Twenty-third street and Fifth avenue, and expected to have a seat near Admiral Dewey.

Assistant Adjutant-General Simpson, who is also a major, armed with an official order for the arrest of Carter, came to this city from Washington on the night train. He received information as to the whereabouts of Carter, and at 8:30 o'clock in the morning reached the New York Athletic Club house.

Arrested by an Old Friend.

Though Carter had been out late on Friday night, he was up earlier than usual yesterday. He was in the dining room alone at breakfast when Major Simpson's card was brought to him by an attendant. The men were old friends, and the card did not suggest the real purport of the visit.

Carter came from the dining room smiling, shook hands cordially with Major Simpson and said that he was glad he had come on to view the ceremonies. There was no mirth in Major Simpson's face or mission.

He took Carter by the arm and led him to a secluded corner of the waiting room. There in a few words Major Simpson told the dumfounded Carter of President McKinley's decision and showed the order commanding the arrest of Carter and his detention in the prison at Castle Williams.

Carter was visibly agitated and turned deathly pale. He was speechless and seemed to be dazed. The men were together in the waiting room about ten minutes when Major Simpson arose and indicated by a gesture he would have to carry out his orders.

Carter obtained permission to notify his lawyers, Kellogg, Rose & Smith, of what had occurred by telegraph, and Major Simpson left the clubhouse arm in arm with ex-Captain Carter, who had been dismissed from the army by the service of a copy of the President's decision upon him.

The arrest was made so quietly that no one in the clubhouse was aware of what had been done, and later in the day club officials and members denied that Carter had been arrested there.

Taken to Governor's Island.

Major Simpson took his prisoner downtown in a carriage and over to Governor's Island on the ferry boat General Meigs. The soldiers on the boat and deckhands, who knew Carter well, saluted him, but he made no response to the salutation.

He walked with bowed head to the office of Captain B. K. Roberts, post commander, who had been Carter's intimate friend for years. Captain Roberts thought the visit was a friendly one, and greeted Carter pleasantly. Major Simpson stated his business, and Captain Roberts officially forgot his friendship for Carter and treated him as a convicted felon.

Carter gave his name and age and answered other formal questions put to him by Captain Roberts, who addressed the prisoner as "Carter," without the prefix. Carter keenly felt the degradation. Tears rolled down his cheeks, but he tried to keep back his emotion.

Captain Roberts's voice trembled when he called for a sergeant and squad of men to take Carter away, and as the prisoner walked from the office in the centre of a square of soldiers with bowed head and an expression of despair on his face Captain Roberts wiped the moisture from his eyes with a handkerchief. "To send my old friend to prison," he said, "was the hardest thing I ever had to do in my life."

Carter, on the way to Castle Williams, had to pass a dozen convicts who were raking leaves from the grass. They knew Carter. One of them shouted: "We won't feel lonely now with a swell guy with us."

Carter heard the remark and burst into tears.

Major Simpson's orders were that Carter should be carefully guarded. The prisoner was taken to a cell in the second tier, which had formerly held a cannon. It is directly above the sunset gun on the west side, and has one window. It contains a cot, plus table and a chair. Capt. Roberts sent a rug to the cell.

Carter Weeps Bitterly.

A soldier was directed to stand at Carter's door and watch him. When Carter was alone he threw himself on the cot and wept bitterly.

His only visitor was Lawyer L. L. Kellogg. He spent an hour with Carter, arranging his business affairs. Mr. Kellogg said that Carter had broken down completely and protested his innocence with every breath.

Mr. Kellogg got into a dispute on the ferryboat General Hancock with Colonel Byrne, Chief of the Medical Division, and it looked for a few moments as if there would be a personal encounter.

Lawyer Kellogg denounced the members of the court martial which tried Carter, said that there never was an honest trial before a military court and that military tribunals believed an accused man to be guilty and compelled him to prove his innocence.

"Your remark, sir," said Colonel Byrne, who is an old man, "is a direct insult to the army and applies to me personally as I have been on many court martials."

"Well, I'll stand by it," said Lawyer Kellogg.

Colonel Byrne glared at the youthful lawyer and walked away.

"There never was a fairer court-martial," said Colonel Byrne, "than the one that proved Captain Carter guilty. It is a just verdict. Every one in the army believes that Captain Carter is guilty. The evidence against him is overwhelming.

"Soldiers in trying men at court-martials try to find something in their favor, so as to prevent disgracing their calling, but there is nothing in favor of Carter except the abusive remarks of his lawyers and friends. It is a good thing that influence could not sway the President."

Wayne MacVeagh, of Philadelphia, one of Carter's counsel, was notified of the arrest of Carter by Lawyer Kellogg, and was greatly surprised to learn that President McKinley had not been impressed by the recent arguments made in favor of Carter.

"I do not know officially," said Mr. MacVeagh, in his office, "that the decision is against my client, but I presume it is true. What further action will be taken in the case will depend entirely upon circumstances. Whatever the result may be I am positive in the belief that there is not sufficient evidence of Captain Carter's guilt in the testimony taken before the court-martial, and I will always believe in his innocence."

When the sunset gun was fired last night and the change of guards was made Carter's head rested upon his hands on the pine table in his cell, and his grief was pitiable.

Carter's trial as well as the finding of the court-martial which degrades him publicly in his old home, is said by military men to have been the most extraordinary held in military circles in this country. He was accused of misappropriating $1,000,000 of Government funds while he was in charge of improvements in Savannah harbor and in other harbors in the South.

The embezzlement was discovered by his successor, Captain Gillette, who made an examination of his accounts. When the irregularities were reported to Washington a board of inquiry was appointed, consisting of Colonel Charles Gillespie, Major Charles W. Raymond and Major M. B. Adams, engineers of high standing, who after an investigation reported that there was evidence that Captain Carter "had falsified vouchers, signed false certificates relating to absences from his station and had deceived and misled the chief engineers in official reports."

Otis Was His Chief Judge.

As a result of this report charges were preferred against him by Secretary Alger and a court martial was ordered. General E. C. Otis was president at the trial. Testimony was taken in this city and Savannah to show that Carter had entered into a conspiracy with Government contractors in 1896 to defraud the Government and secure the payment of two fraudulent checks for $230,740.00 and $365,000, and it is said that the evidence of the conspiracy and fraud connected with these items was a strong factor in leading the court martial on May 12, 1898, to find a verdict of guilty.

Carter put in a strong defence to the accusations, and his friends allege that he is the victim of a conspiracy and has been sacrificed to save others. According to the affidavit published recently in the Journal, made by Frank P. Blair, one of Carter's counsel, Judge-Advocate Barr was accused of conspiracy with General Otis, while the case was being tried to secure the conviction of Carter upon manufactured evidence.

Tremendous pressure was brought to bear upon President McKinley by influential politicians to save Carter, and the recent appeal of Wayne MacVeagh to Attorney-General Griggs, at least, convinced Carter's friends of his innocence.

Carter's Career in the Army.

Oberlin M. Carter was born in Patriot, Ohio, in 1856. His career has been brilliant. He was appointed a cadet in the Military Academy by President Hayes in 1876, and at the end of each course during the four years he stood at the head of his class.

He was graduated in 1880 with a rating of 1.9922, the highest average ever attained by any of his predecessors. He was for a time stationed at Willet's Point, and his work in determining the effect of the explosion of dynamite upon ocean sand bars attracted widespread attention among engineers.

He was delegated to attend, as the representative of the War Department, the International conference of engineers held at Zurich and Stockholm. He was afterwards appointed military attache to the American Embassy in London and a member of the Nicaragua Canal Commission.

Carter in 1891 married the daughter of R. P. Westcott, the millionaire expressman. He lived in Washington and this city at the rate of $25,000 a year, and his friends say that the money was obtained from his father-in-law. During recent years his salary has been $226 a month.

He is a member of the New York Athletic Club, Union Club and University Club. Recently a movement was started in the New York Athletic Club to have his name dropped from the roll, but his friends succeeded in having it put off until a final decision in his case was reached.

His wife died four years ago.