

Telephone 618-614.

Bee, Aug. 25, '99.

Something of importance in our
Cloak Department

Final Closing Sale of all our summer Skirts, White Waists and light colored Lawn Wrappers. Ladies who have attended our former clearing sales, know that we never do anything by halves. The prices made on all the above goods are so low that they will not last long, so you had better come early.

All our \$2.00, \$2.00, \$4.00 and \$4.50 white waists, clearing price \$1.00.
All our \$2.00 and \$2.00 colored waists, clearing price 50c and \$1.00.
Some white waists in large sizes, slightly soiled, some were \$1.00 and \$1.25.

Agents for Foster Kid Gloves and McCall's Patterns.
Clearing price 25c.
About a dozen summer skirts, the \$1.50 and \$2.00 kind, clearing price 50c.
A lot of nice wrappers, some in lawns, some prints, none sold for less than \$1.00, clearing price 35c.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & Co.
THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.
T. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 10TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

GOVERNOR LEE CONSIDERS

South Dakota Anxious for a Special Session of the Legislature.

ITS BOYS MUST HAVE A FREE TRAIN

Persistent Efforts to Raise the Necessary Funds Have So Far Failed—County Apportionment Scheme Being Pushed.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Aug. 25.—(Special Telegram.)

Two-thirds of the members of the state senate and two-thirds of the members of the lower house of the state legislature having signified their willingness to attend a special session without cost to the state, for the purpose of appropriating the sum necessary to bring the South Dakota regiment home from San Francisco, that matter now rests solely with Governor Lee, who has taken the question of calling a special session of the legislature under advisement until tomorrow, when he will announce his decision.

County Apportionment Scheme.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Feeling in this city is strongly in favor of any move which may get the county home from San Francisco without cost to them. The banks of this city have agreed to advance the \$1,000 apportioned to Hughes county under the county apportionment scheme and wait for legislative action to reimburse them. Just what proceedings will be taken in adjoining counties is not yet known, but the committee feels confident of raising the amount apportioned to the counties in this part of the state.

Action Taken at Huron.

HURON, S. D., Aug. 25.—(Special.)—A meeting of the committee appointed to devise plans for raising funds to defray transportation expenses of the First South Dakota regiment from San Francisco to this state, which was held here Wednesday evening. Frank Brown of Aberdeen acted as chairman of the meeting and Ed J. Miller of Huron was secretary. Following general discussion it was agreed that in view of the fact that the state treasury is empty, a report of the Yankton Gazette on the question of calling a special session of the legislature, showing that out of fifty-nine answers received from members of that body, all but three expressed a willingness to attend a special session, should be called without compensation other than actual expenses, and this resolution was passed:

"That the chairman appoint a committee of three to wait upon the governor and ascertain whether he intends to call a special session of the legislature for the purpose of providing means for the return of the First South Dakota regiment to the state as soon as they are mustered out of the United States service, and if not, to solicit his personal co-operation with this committee in raising funds for that purpose."

NO INTENTION OF SELLING

Mrs. Hearst Denies the Rumor that She Has Sold Her Interest in Homestake Company.

LEAD, S. D., Aug. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—General Superintendent T. J. Grier of the Homestake Mining and Milling company was interviewed tonight in regard to the reported sale of the Hearst interest in the company. Mr. Grier has heard nothing of the contemplated transfer and he doubts the truth of the statement. The Hearst people have always looked upon the Homestake investment as a good one and have never talked of selling heretofore.

"Good Beginnings"

Make Good Endings.

You are making a good beginning when you commence to take Hood's Sarsaparilla for any trouble of your blood, stomach, kidneys or liver. Persistently taken, this great medicine will bring you the good ending of perfect health, strength and vigor.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

PRESIDENT ON THE SEA SHORE

President and Mrs. McKinley in Excellent Health Enjoy the Trip Very Much. RECEIVES NEW YORK ARMY OFFICERS

Declines a Public Reception—Visit Made to Ocean Grove—Presidential Party Greeted with Enthusiasm Everywhere.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 25.—President and Mrs. McKinley, with Vice President and Mrs. Hobart, Garrett A. Hobart, Jr., Attorney General Griggs, Dr. and Mrs. Rixey, Private Secretary Coriell and Executive Clerk Barnes, arrived here this morning at 7:45 o'clock from Washington on a special train of four palace cars. As the train drew into the station the presidential salute was fired by Wilson battery, Second National Guard, New York, and a detachment of Troop C of Brooklyn presented arms. The president was greeted with great enthusiasm as he emerged from the car and assisted Mrs. McKinley to alight.

President and Mrs. McKinley looked in excellent health and bowed their acknowledgments repeatedly to the great crowd as they were escorted to their carriage by the reception committee and driven to the Normanhurst in Norwood park. At Norwood a great crowd gathered, which received the president and Mrs. McKinley with great enthusiasm. Vice President and Mrs. Hobart and the rest of the presidential party were driven to Norwood by the president's party, the one taken by the president's carriage. The president breakfasted at Norwood and will remain there quietly until 2:30 p. m., when he will review the military tournament at the horse show grounds.

Officers Welcome McKinley.

At 10 o'clock the reception committee and officers of Troop C of Brooklyn and the Second National Guard, New York, met at the Normanhurst in six carriages and formally welcomed the president to Long Branch. Miles O'Brien introduced the members of the delegation to the president, who exchanged a few words with each on presentation. Former Senator Rufus Blodgett welcomed the president and was elected a member of the permanent and transient citizens of Long Branch.

The committee also tendered to the president a public reception tonight at the Hollywood hotel, which the president was obliged to decline. The president in reply said: "I thank the committee and citizens on behalf of Mrs. McKinley and myself for their courtesies and hearty welcome. I cannot say just now what my plans are for today, as Dr. J. E. Felt, of Ocean Grove, has a promise from me to visit that unique stronghold of Methodism. I feel, however, I am bound by the desires of the Long Branch citizens, as their invitation was the first. I have wished for a long time to pay this visit, as I was fascinated by the surroundings of Long Branch when I visited in this vicinity twelve years ago."

Dr. Jacob Price, dean of the Ocean Grove summer school of theology, called on the president and extended the formal invitation from the trustees and citizens of Ocean Grove. The president said he would be at Ocean Grove at 2 o'clock.

The president, accompanied by Mrs. McKinley and Mrs. Hobart, subsequently drove to the iron pier to witness the arrival of the Scorpion. As the carriage reached the pier the first little gust of a squall struck and fired the president's salute. The president took a short drive along Ocean avenue and returned later to Normanhurst for lunch. Everywhere the president was greeted with cheers, hand-clapping and waving of handkerchiefs. Secretary of the Interior Knickerbocker, the former vice president of the Senate, who was prominent in obtaining a revision of the Dreyfus case. During this discussion Savignaud protested that he had been confused with the name of a man whose name he had had a bad character.

Policy in the Philippines.

OCEAN GROVE, N. J., Aug. 25.—President McKinley in an address here this afternoon said: "I believe that there is more love for our country and the United States here than ever before. Wherever that flag is raised it stands not for despotism and oppression, but for liberty, opportunity and humanity and what that flag has done for us we want it to do for all people and all nations which by the freedom of war have come within its jurisdiction. That flag does not mean one thing in the United States and another in Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands. There has been some doubt in some quarters respecting the policy of the government in the Philippines. I see no harm in stating it in a country like this first, then with charity for all, establish a government of law and order, protect life and property and occupation for the well-being of the people who will participate in it under the stars and stripes."

BERTELLON IS A BUTT

Continued from First Page.

The witness asked General Gouze if an envelope accompanied the bordereau, as he, M. Gobert, wished to see what the writer's careful calligraphy was like, explaining that the address of a letter is always in a firm hand, and that the handwriting of General Gouze refused the request on the ground that the witness must not know the name of the addressee. The general also refused to allow the bordereau to be photographed, alleging that if the War office photographers were allowed to photograph it, it would be acquainted with the bordereau the next day. (Laughter.)

Thereupon the witness remarked: "General Gouze, this is a very interesting confession."

M. Gobert then suggested that the work be entrusted to the prefecture of police, where M. Bertillon is the photographer. Until then, the witness also said, he had never heard of M. Bertillon as a handwriting expert, saying he became an expert for this purpose when he was called in the War office. (Laughter.)

General Gouze Enraged.

General Gouze, it appears from the testimony, was greatly enraged when he learned of the result of M. Gobert's examination of the bordereau and visited the expert repeatedly. The latter was insisted on learning the name of the suspect. "It was not proper," said M. Gobert, "for me to accuse anyone without being perfectly cognizant of the facts, especially in connection with a case of such importance. I would not accuse anyone anonymously, for to do so would be contrary to the law."

borderau. The audience watched him bend over the desk, busily drafting letters, the judges gazing at him until at the end of ten minutes the president and the judges returned to the table and Colonel Jousant remarked that it was not necessary to copy the whole bordereau and that a few lines would suffice. A few minutes later M. Bertillon rose, strode to the judge's table and laid before them his copy. The judge, counsel, government commissary, Major Carriere, and the clerk of the court clustered around in one group, eager to see the result. The audience watched this strange spectacle until Colonel Jousant shrugged his shoulders, and then the speaker declared that M. Bertillon had failed to satisfy them.

M. Bertillon noticed this and said apologetically: "I was too badly placed."

M. Demange of counsel for the defense returned to counsel's table and in response to a look of inquiry from Dreyfus whispered to him, and he proceeded to point out the identity of letters therein with letters in documents admittedly written by Esterhazy, saying that, while the resemblance was not apparent in Dreyfus' handwriting, Esterhazy's three were marked peculiarities of punctuation and the manner of beginning lines which were also noticeable in the bordereau, but which were not found in the prisoner's calligraphy.

Proceedings in Detail.

Following are the proceedings in detail: At the opening of the session of the Dreyfus court-martial today considerable comment was caused by the request of Grillein, the principal archivist of the headquarters staff, for permission to absent himself for twenty-four hours, owing to a summons of the minister of war, General de Galliffet, who desired to see him in Paris. It was suggested that the minister of war wished to refresh M. Grillein's memory, which has been so strongly anti-Dreyfus.

Then followed the reading of a medical certificate signed by two doctors, whose names were not familiar to the audience, setting forth that Colonel Du Paty de Clam is too ill to leave his bed and appear at Rennes, at which the audience was not surprised. Mme. Du Paty de Clam also wrote to the institutions of General Gouze a written supplementary deposition from her husband.

Confession of Esterhazy.

Rowland Strong, correspondent of the New York Times and a member of the staff of the Observer in London, was the first witness called. His description of the interviews which he had with Esterhazy, saying the Observer offered Esterhazy £500 for certain documents and a confession that he wrote the bordereau, as published April 22.

In reply to the court, Mr. Strong said that Esterhazy, while admitting the authorship of the bordereau, said the documents enumerated in it had been betrayed by Dreyfus to Germany.

Mr. Well, a former officer of the headquarters staff, called by the court, but was absent and his deposition was read. The facts in the case were published April 29. M. Well's statement, in substance, was that Esterhazy told him in 1894 that Dreyfus was innocent, but that this would not prevent his conviction, because he was a Jew. (Sensation.)

A brief discussion ensued regarding the character of Colonel Picquart's former orderly, Savignaud, who testified yesterday to possessing letters in May and June, 1897, addressed to Colonel Picquart by M. Schœffer-Kestner, the former vice president of the Senate, who was prominent in obtaining a revision of the Dreyfus case. During this discussion Savignaud protested that he had been confused with the name of a man whose name he had a bad character.

A former sergeant, who was at one time employed in the war office, testified to seeing Dreyfus copying the list of railroad stations mentioned in the plan of mobilization, to which the list by order of Captain Besse. (Sensation.)

Experts Take a Turn.

The evidence of the handwriting experts followed. M. Gobert, after testifying to the facts on April 22 and April 24, vehemently protested against the imputation that he was an interested witness. He referred to his thirty years of service, during which he had reported on thousands of documents, and added, visibly affected:

"I protest against the term 'interested expert' applied to me, turning towards the prisoner: 'After all I have no right to complain when I look at this unfortunate man now before you.' (Great sensation.)"

The court closely followed M. Gobert's exhaustive story of his examination of the bordereau, and then called in General Mercier, Dr. Boissereff and Gouze. M. Gobert asserted that the handwriting of the bordereau was natural and fluent, but that it was almost illegible, whereas Dreyfus, even when writing rapidly, always wrote in a clear hand.

The witness asked General Gouze if an envelope accompanied the bordereau, as he, M. Gobert, wished to see what the writer's careful calligraphy was like, explaining that the address of a letter is always in a firm hand, and that the handwriting of General Gouze refused the request on the ground that the witness must not know the name of the addressee.

Suddenly the wondering attention of those remaining in the hall was riveted by the cryptographic remark, enunciated by M. Bertillon in loud tones: "We clearly have before us a fabricated document. The one word always reads upon the other, with a divergence of 1.25 millimeters and 2.25 millimeters. That is a phenomenon which is unnatural."

M. Labori watched the specialist for a few moments and then returned to his seat, holding up both hands and exclaiming: "It is most extraordinary."

more definite criticism of the bordereau and the witness replied that he noticed certain similarities between the handwriting of the bordereau and that of Dreyfus; but, he added, there were many important differences which proved to him that Dreyfus was not the author of the bordereau and his opinion had since been confirmed, "because it was not possible for the bordereau was the work of Esterhazy" (Sensation.)

Replying to the court, M. Gobert suggested that the judges compare the bordereau with a letter admitted to be in Esterhazy's handwriting and dated from Rouen, August 17, 1894, and the documents written by the prisoner. "You will then unmistakably recognize," Gobert added, "that the bordereau is in Esterhazy's handwriting and not in the handwriting of Dreyfus." (Great sensation.)

Writing Tallies with Esterhazy's.

The witness at this juncture identified the bordereau as the same which was submitted to him, and he proceeded to point out the identity of letters therein with letters in documents admittedly written by Esterhazy, saying that, while the resemblance was not apparent in Dreyfus' handwriting, Esterhazy's three were marked peculiarities of punctuation and the manner of beginning lines which were also noticeable in the bordereau, but which were not found in the prisoner's calligraphy.

Proceeding, the witness traversed the old ground of the peculiarities of the tracing paper which it is known Esterhazy used, and said the date of the bordereau must be July 24, 1894.

The expert refused, in reply to a question by "Who was the same which was submitted to him, and he proceeded to point out the identity of letters therein with letters in documents admittedly written by Esterhazy, saying that, while the resemblance was not apparent in Dreyfus' handwriting, Esterhazy's three were marked peculiarities of punctuation and the manner of beginning lines which were also noticeable in the bordereau, but which were not found in the prisoner's calligraphy."

General Gouze asked permission to question M. Gobert and said:

"Who was the same which was submitted to him, and he proceeded to point out the identity of letters therein with letters in documents admittedly written by Esterhazy, saying that, while the resemblance was not apparent in Dreyfus' handwriting, Esterhazy's three were marked peculiarities of punctuation and the manner of beginning lines which were also noticeable in the bordereau, but which were not found in the prisoner's calligraphy."

There was a further dispute between General Gouze and M. Gobert over circumstances in connection with the latter's examination of the bordereau. M. Gobert said that Colonel D'Arboville was present, but the colonel promptly advanced and said he had never seen M. Gobert before today, adding:

"If M. Gobert's other recollections are as exact as this court will draw its own conclusions" (Murmurs of disapproval.)

Dreyfus here declared in the most positive manner that he had never been at the Bank of France, where M. Gobert was employed, or had relations with any one there. The prisoner asserted that his sole desire was to know the truth. He admitted he had been engaged in various financial operations, but said he had never used either for written or verbal information from the Bank of France.

Amounds of Papers.

There was a general movement of curiosity when M. Bertillon, the well known expert on forgery, testified in the examination of the human body, was called, and the interest deepened when the chief of the identification department advanced to the witness bar. He was soon afterwards followed by four soldiers and a non-commissioned officer bearing portfolios, drawing boards and a variety of packages and paraphernalia, which were deposited on the platform, to the amusement of the audience.

M. Bertillon prefaced his evidence by saying his explanations would be understood only by very limited number of specialists, therefore he asked the court to permit him to refer to documents which he had brought in, in order to make his evidence more intelligible. (Laughter.) The specialist then unpacked packages of photographs, plans, etc., and another table was brought in to hold the mass of papers produced.

In monotonous tones M. Bertillon proceeded, in the manner of a school boy reciting a lesson, to demonstrate technically how the amendments in the bordereau, reciting the facts published April 22. He said he proposed to prove to the court:

1. That the bordereau was a doctored document.
2. That it could have only been manufactured by the prisoner.
3. That it had been written in a free hand by means of a keyboard placed beneath tracing paper in such a way as to be quite white.

The witness, continuing, declared Dreyfus had no have recourse to imitating Esterhazy's free handwriting because it required too long to study, and he used the tracing process because it is easier to learn and more likely to be successful.

With the view of illustrating his meaning, M. Bertillon handed round photographs of the bordereau, etc. During the course of the demonstration M. Bertillon advanced to the judges' bench and with his finger pointed out illustrations of his theories.

Mm. Demange and Labori, the judges and other gathered in a group around the anthropometer. M. Bertillon proceeded to puncture the queer expressions of the anthropometer with peals of laughter. The members of the court-martial evidently were delighted in the fact that Dreyfus appeared fatigued, but endeavored to follow the arguments.

"My theory," continued the witness, "was, in 1894, considered by the military of war to be favorable to the prisoner. If the defense accepted it, the prisoner's face contracted. When I spoke of the fabrication of the bordereau, he exclaimed: 'Oh, the wretch. He saw me write them.'"

"I did not hear the remark, but as it was repeated to me it was a revelation, for, if innocent, the word 'fabrication' would have delighted instead of frightening him." Dreyfus listened impassively to this trade. The audience again became animated when M. Bertillon announced that he would give a practical demonstration of how the bordereau was fabricated by means of a keyboard.

The court adjourned for the day at 11:45 a. m.

At the close of the proceedings quite a crowd of people surrounded M. Labori, anxious to know his opinion of M. Bertillon's initiation of the proceedings. The lawyer answered that, so far as he could judge by a hurried glance, it certainly had a resemblance to the original, but by no means an identity with the document.

"But," he added, "M. Bertillon only did what dozens could do. It only proves he is a clever forger. That is all."

Delta Tau Delta Fraternity. CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—The thirty-fifth annual convention of the Delta Tau Delta Fraternity closed here today with the resolution of the following officers: President, Rev. Edward H. Hughes, Boston; secretary, Henry T. Bruck, Mount Savage, Md.; treasurer, Alvin E. Durr, Philadelphia; ritualist, F. C. Hodgdon, New York; editor of official organ, Frank P. Rogers, Leland, Stanford University.

Convention of Fire Chiefs.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 25.—At the convention of the fire chiefs this morning seven amendments of the Seventh Day Baptists were considered. It was decided, beginning with next year, to elect a president and two vice presidents. Irrespective of the vice president, the amendments of the United States are changed so as to provide for a board of directors to consist of the treasurer, secretary and three other members to be elected

RED LETTER DAY.
Saturday, Aug. 26.
AT THE EXPOSITION.
Union Veteran Union Day.

11:00 A. M.—Reception in Auditorium to Tenth Pennsylvania Regiment, Parah of Indian Band.
2:30 P. M.—Bellstedt's Concert Band.
3:30 P. M.—Special Events on Race Track—Miss Marie La Blanche, Bicycle Record 3 1/2 Miles will Race "Hunting Boy" One Mile for \$50.—Four Running Races for Good Purse—Indian Pony Race, 80c. No Extra Charge.
7:00 P. M.—Bellstedt's Concert Band on Plaza.
8:30 P. M.—Reception to Woodmen of the World.
8:45 P. M.—New Electrical Fountain and Serpentine Dances, West End Lagoon.
9:15 P. M.—Pain's Grand Fireworks in Honor of Gallant Tenth Pennsylvania.

ON THE MIDWAY.

The Cream of the Midway
--CYCLORAMA--
THE BATTLE OF MISSIONARY RIDGE & LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN
THE NEW DARKNESS AND DAWN: OR, Heaven and Hell.
THE OLD PLANTATION
The Exposition Fun Factory.
HOBSON
Sinking the Merrimac
THE MOORISH PALACE
--AND--
GREAT PASSION PLAY.
WARACRAPH
The Battle of Manila.
PHILIPPINE VILLAGE
The greatest feature of the Exposition—Portraying the Life, Habits and Customs of the Philippine Islands. The Real Thing—Entered by the Clergy. An Educational and Entertaining Attraction.
GRIFFITH'S SCENIC RAILWAY
The Great Naval Battle in the Tunnel.
HAWAIIAN VILLAGE
COR. EAST MIDWAY and GRAND PLAZA.

WE HAVE HER NOW
In Her Own Aquarium
..CORA BECKWITH..
Champion Lady Swimmer of the World. See Magic Stunts—That's the Place. WEST MIDWAY.

AMUSEMENTS.
BOYD'S TELEPHONE 1919
Woodward & Burgess, Managers.
TODAY, 2:30. TONIGHT, 8:15.
THE WOODWARD STOCK CO.
In the Romantic Costume Play.
THE MUSKETEERS.
Matinee Sunday, Wednesday and Saturday.
The Trocadero—W. W. COLE, Mgr. Tel. 2109.
EVERY EVENING.
Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.
THE TROCADERO OPERA CO.
Numbering 42 People, Presents
Andru's 2-Act Opera,
THE MASCOTTE.
Prices—50c, 25c, 10c.
Next Week—Double bill, "H. S. Pinafore" and "Cavalletta Rusticana."
Creighton ORPHEUM
WILL OPEN
Second Successful Season
SUNDAY, SEPT. 3.
Only Eight Days More to Wait.

EXCURSION STEAMER SACHO
RICHMAN
Leaves for Douglas Island, S. D., daily at 1 and 4 p. m. Returning at 11 a. m. and 2 p. m. The 3 p. m. excursion is given on Wednesdays and Fridays. Fare, 25c. Children under 12, 10c.

HOTELS.
THE MILLARD
13th and Douglas Sts., Omaha.
--AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN PLAN--
CENTRALLY LOCATED.
J. E. MILLARD & SONS, Props.

Constipation, Indigestion, Sickliness, Biliousness, Bile Headache.
BEECHAM'S PILLS
Get the genuine if you want to be cured. 10 cents & 25 cents at all stores. In men, women or children, cured by

Seventh Day Baptist Conference.
ASIAWAY, N. J., Aug. 25.—The general conference of the Seventh Day Baptists is being held here this week, with a good attendance, those present including representatives of all sections of the United States. The program is exhaustive, embracing all departments of the work of the denomination with liberal time designated for reports from missionary and evangelical work.

for three years. The salary of the secretary is made \$600, instead of \$500, per year. A resolution was adopted restraining the directors from changing the place of meeting of the association.