SANDHERR RECEIVED THE BORDEREAU

Ex-Assistant Chief of Intelligence Department Contradicts Much of the Evidence of the Prosecution.

RENNES, Aug. 29.-General Mercier, the former minister of war, and most of the other generals interested in the case were present this morning when the Dreyfus trial was opened. There was no special incident. Colonel Cordier, deputy chief of the Intelligence department under the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry, and who, since his previous appearance in court, had been relessed by the minister of war, General de Marquis de Galifet, from his oath of professional secrecy, was the first witness called today. He testified to the effect that the late Colonel Sandherr and not Lieutenant Colonel Henry received the famous

The witness deposed strongly in favor of Dreyfus and was most amusing in delivering his testimony. He kept the court and even the judges in roars of laughter by his comical manner and witticisms. He is a red nose. The colonel declared that his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus was first shaken when the date of the bordereau was given as May. The witness declared stoutly that he was now convinced that Dreyfus was in-

Colonel Cordier then spoke up strongly for Colonel Piequart as a conscientious soldier and an honorable man and threw light upon the situation which existed in the offices of the Intelligence department of the War office. He explained that Henry was jealous of Picquart because the latter was given charge of the statistical section, which Henry had hoped to get for himself. Cordier expressed the belief that it was because of Picquart that Henry committed his forgery.

Forbids Reference to Germany. The evidence of Colonel Cordier was delivered in a loud voice, accompanied by humorous asides. He several times mentioned the ambassador of Germany, which caused the president of the court, Colonel Jouaust, to intervene and tell the witness that he must not introduce the ambassador's name or refer to Germany. The hasty corrections of the witness when he repeated the same slips of the tongue as he did more than once and the amusing manner in which he avoided mentioning Germany at other times caused the greatest merriment. During his testimony no fewer than five witnesses rose and asked to be confronted with him. But the colonel received the interruptions with the utmost good

Dreyfus spoke a few words at the conclusion of Colonel Cordier's statements. He said the scene which preceded his arrest was so fantastic that it completely bewildered him and merely left a blunted impression on his memory.

The prisoner is now accustomed to his surroundings and has apparently recovered his self-confidence, as he speaks readily and clearly and follows the witnesses closely, taking notes of various points in their depo-

Bears No False Witness.

Major Lauth first confronted Colonel Cordier and tried to score against him by pointing out that Cordier was incorrect in saying there were no anti-Semites on the general staff, since Cordier himself was one. The colonel retorted, turning the tables on the major, as, raising his hand, he cried: "Quite true. I was an anti-Semite, but I, never bore false witness against the Jew.

I am an honest man." The audience applauded these remarks. Colonel Cordier then administered a well eserved snub to Major Lauth by remarking hat he (the colonel) might be allowed to low more than Major Lauth with reference the work of the Intelligence department, nee he (Cordier) replaced Colonel Sandhers s chief of the department whenever Sandher was absent, while Major Lauth, the t ness concluded, "was merely my assist-My assistant, mark you."

Major Lauth did not enjoy this little scene at all.

General Roget next confronted Colonel Cordier. The general assumed the same supercilious air which characterized him when he appeared at the witness bar, strutting about the stage in disdainful attitudes. His evidence, however, was not very striking, nor was that of Colonel Fleur or Archivist Gribelin, who also contested minor points of Cordier's deposition.

Finally General Mercier, who evidently appeared in order to demonstrate the baselessness of the stories of his intentions to fly and to show his determination to fight to the last, confronted Colonel Cordier. The general's remarks were of small importance, the most interesting being his repetition o Colonel Sandherr's opinion of Mathieu Dreyfus when the prisoner's brother went to see the colonel to ask for justice in behalf of Captain Dreyfus. Mercier admitted Sandherr said: "Mathieu Dreyfus impressed me as an bonest man, who was prepared to make any sacrifice to save his brother."

Fears Attacks on Army. M. de Freycinet, the former minister of

war, former minister of foreign affairs and premier, followed Colonel Cordier on the witness stand.

The court room was packed to its utmost capacity as the distinguished French statesman began his deposition. It was evident the public was anxious to see the former minister at the witness bar. He is a venerable looking man with scanty, snow-white hair and moustache and was dressed in a blue serge suit. He wore a little black how for a necktie and gave his testimony seated and in a low voice.

This witness was expected to speak about the 35,000,000 francs supposed to have been Germany, to the Dreyfusan war chest.

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all over this country of ours, - deservedly so, too.

Absolutely pure, delightful to the taste, and a great

is considered the greatest table water in the world.

Sold by all dealers in mineral waters, and in every

DONS THE CAP AND BELLS be remembered a conversation with General the embassay, which the witness described an Italian woman, with whom the departing an honest man resolved to sacrifice in M. Demange pointed out the contradictions the estimates will be made before the week ment at that time was in correspondence everything for his brother." money coming from abroad in support of the Dreyfus agitation, "which, while disinterested in France, might not be so abroad." M. de Freycinet, however, did not remember the details of the conversation, nor could he say if any specific amount was mertioned.

M. de Freydnet then alluded to his fears that "attacks on the chiefs of the army "Might not these attacks lead to the disap- it was very difficult to accept Guenee's state- president of the court that he had received pearance of discipline, and what then would be the result if we found ourselves in difficulties with a foreign country?"

In short, M. de Freycinet delivered a patriotic speech, rather than a deposition, concluding with the words: "All the world will accept your verdict, which will open an era of reconciliation."

The members of the court-martial treated M. de Freycinet with the greatest def-

The president of the court, Colonel Jouanst, declined to put to the witness some questions from Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defense, on the ground that they had no direct bearing on the case. One of these questions referred to M. de Freycinet's personal opinion on M. Scheurer-Kestner, the former vice president of the senate, who has interested himself strongly in behalf of Drevius. Although the colonel refused to put the question, the witness replied that M. Scheurer-Kestner was his friend and that he had a high opinion of his character. M. de Freycinet was then conducted to the witness seats, where he sat for a few minutes beside General Billot, chatshort, stout man with a jolly face and a very ting with that officer. He left the court later.

Evidence in Detail.

Following are the proceedings in detail: The appearance of Colonel Cordier, formerly deputy chief of the Intelligence department of the War office, as the first witness at the Dreyfus court-martial today aroused great interest, as, since his previous appearance, the colonel has been released by the minister of war from his oath of professional secrecy. Speaking in firm, audible tones, the colonel testified that September 23, 1894, he left Paris on a fortnight's leave of absence and that nothing was then known in the Statistical department of the War office of the bordereau.

Continuing, Colonel Cordier said that the Sandherr, who appeared greatly distressed, was contemporaneous with this leakage. handed him a copy of the bordereau on foolscap paper. Sandherr and Cordier I made a mistake on this point and conanimatedly discussed the bordereau, Sand- founded the document with another containherr considering it ample evidence of ing the initial alone. I should like very treason. The document was photographed much to see the document, in order to asand an investigation was opened, resulting sure myself that it had not been tampered. in suspicions against Dreyfus being aroused. It is not, however, of any importance, ex-Prior to this there was no presumption of cept to show that General Roget's evidence | Lauth's statement, Cordier replied: "Noth-Dreyfus' guilt. It was October 8 that the concerning me is false from beginning to ing at all. suspicions of the prisoner's guilt became definite. Witness said he believed the bordereau arrived at the War office after September 24. He could not say who received it. Very few officers were then aware that treason had been committed. Witness thought it necessary to enter these still occurring when the witness left the all the work done, while Major Lauth was particulars in reply to the statements of war office. his assistant, Major Lauth, before the court

to speak, my colonel."

Cordier said he believed the bordereau was , however, it assumed quite a different aspect handed to Colonel Sandherr by Colonel It was admitted that before his marriage

Ordinary Channel of Information. Cordier then explained what was the 'ordinary channel' by which information reached the War office. "The ordinary channel," the witness said, "was a very clever spy attached to the Intelligence department, who had the habit of visiting great houses, but who preferred the com-

pany of servants to the company of their Cordier then described the method of piec- witness, was probably explained by his ing documents and showed how the knowledge that he would not long remain bordereau was pasted together by Henry, on the headquarters staff and he desired to who was usually entrusted with such work, obtain all the information which might be sessed fascination for the men who were engaged upon such work, "like the passion

of fortune-teling by cards. Men who have once pieced paper," said the witness, amidst laughter, "will always continue to do so." Referring to the spy who has been dubbed as the "ordinary channel," Colonel Cordier said the former did not directly receive the documents from the embassy from which they were abstracted. A woman, he explained, served as an intermediary and the 'ordinary channel" having been closed, it was found necessary to negotiate directly with the intermediary, otherwise the woman, with whom rendezvous were usually made in churches. But as the "ordinary channel's" services were still available elsewhere, his pay was continued. "Possibly," continued the witness, "the spy endeavored to renew his relations with the embassy. Such was the situation at the moment of the reception of the bordereau."

Leakage of War Secrets.

Dealing with the leakage discovered by the military authorities, Colonel Cordier said he ascertained it was occurring at Bourges. Witness recalled the fact that an artificer named Thomas was sentenced for treason in notice his arrest and consequently a letter addressed to him was intercepted and a reply shell. The headquarters staff obtained the Sandherr." plans and sent them to Thomas' correspondcredited to the funds of the headquarters

Whatever has been said to the contrary, witness maintained that the leakage at Bourges could not be ascribed to Dreyfus. This was also the opinion of Colonel Sandherr, who frequently had recourse to witness' intimate knowledge of this question in the futile efforts to discover evidence against Dreyfus.

Cordier, whose evidence greatly interested his hearers, described the various leakages. He especially referred to a very serious case designed as "leakage of St. Thomas Aquinas," in which a clerk of the Church of Thomas Aquinas, Paris, was mixed up in espionage and a serious leakage in the contributed abroad, mainly in England and ministry of marine. The witness recalled how information of the leakage of 1894 was M. de Preycinet began by expressing the received primarily. The name mentioned pain which he experienced at the troubles was that of a gentleman 45 years of age and his country was undergoing. Later he said decorated, who used to convey documents to

Colonel Cordier emphasized the fact that through an intermediary at the foreign office.

the above personal description did not bear the alightest resemblance to Dreyfus, but eral," said General Cordier, "not when it is resembled much more closely another officer a case of espionage, and I advised Picwhose name had been mentioned and who quart not to make too much of the woman's

could no longer be prosecuted or convicted. The witness then referred to the spy Guenee's denunciations, to the effect that officers of the headquarters staff were guilty might be prejudicial to discipline," adding: of treachery, but the colonel explained that ment as gospel.

Witness regretted Guence's death, as he said the court would have been edified by his testimony in regard to the manner in which many things were fabricated. Recruiting German Spies.

Referring next to what he styled the "huge undertaking of Richard Cuers, La Joux and Company," the colonel declared the object was nothing les than recruiting German spies for the service of the French government. He said the organization would have been of the greatest utility in the event of war and said regrets were frequent during the last war in regard to the lack of spies. Cuers, he pointed out, epoke French admirably and therefore it could not be maintained that only German was spoken at the interview at Basic, between Cuers, Henry and Lauth. One of Cuers' special services, continued the witness, was furnishing Germany with false information. He was therefore sometimes obliged to say he had succeeded in suborning a French officer and in this way Cuers was induced to declare he had obtained the collaboration of an officer of the headquarters staff. Proof of this could be found at headquarters in the dossier

of false documents delivered to Germany. "These documents," added Colonel Cordier, "are no doubt in all the better order because the archivist, M. Gribelin, wears blue spectacles. (Laughter.)

Colonel Jouanst called the witness to order and the remark was withdrawn, witness declaring, amidst peals of laughter, "It escaped me, Monsieur le President. I withdraw the spectacles."

Only One Serious Leak.

plans of the fortresses, had occurred at the newed excitement.) time of his arrest. The document known

"It has been said," said the witness, "that and." (Sensation.)

General Roget asked leave to speak, but Colonel Cordier continued, showing how the dier had nothing to do with the Italian leakage of plans of fortresses was facilitated by the carelessness of the headquarters | Cordier rose and said: staff, and maintaining that the leakage was Reverting to the manner in which the

suspicions against Dreyfus crystallized, the first received was very bad and constituted a certain day. Proceeding with his testimony, Colonel, strong proof against the prisoner. Later Dreyfus was not "unimpeachable morally, nor was he entitled to wear a wreath of orange blossoms." (Laughter.)

But, Cordier added, after his marriage Dreyfus was quite different. The witness also said that while Dreyfus boasted of his conquests he (Cordier) was of the opinion that those who boasted the most accomplished the least. (Laughter.) Dreyfus, he continued, bragged a great deal and probably now repented having done so and Drevfus' inquisitiveness, according to

The colonel then paid a tribute to the memory of Colonel Sandherr, who examined espionage and unearthed the "Cette Canaille de D-" document, which seemed to the witness to date back to antiquity.

In 1894 the witness regarded as insufficient the sole proof against Dreyfus the judges were unanimous in convicting him | witness, to prosecute the newspaper, changed the witness' mind. His doubts, however, returned when he saw that the date of the bordereau received in September had been fixed as May. Colonel Picquart's investigation and the infamous suspicions of the witness

"In 1894." declared Colonei Cordier, emphatically, "I had been reassured by the the letter was not delivered to the adlutely convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, well known. Now I am absolutely convinced of his innocence." (Great excitement.)

himself. He said he was astonished at Dreyfus case and that the discussion must being accused of being soured, because he be terminated. 1894. The following correspondence did not was not given charge of the Intelligence department in succession to Colonel Sandherr, "as every one knew I wished to quit of my depositions is false before I reply. was sent. This letter asked for plans of a the service simultaneously with my friend,

Replying to the president, Cordier defamily's ardent desire to save an innocent 1894. member of it."

Esterhazy and Henry were in the intelli- shell, gence department together about the year 1878, but he added Esterhazy had not since been employed there and if he had any relabeen clandestine.

Henry Produces Discord. Replying to Colonel Jouaust's request to state what he knew regarding Henry's relations with Picquart, Cordier said good fellowship prevailed in the department until the appearance of Henry, who had been forced on Sandherr. Henry had close relations with the supreme chief and his cotleagues suspected he might report what he heard in the office divisions and what occurred in the department. Some supported Sandherr and others supported Henry. Among the latter was Gribelia. It was then, while the division was rampant, that he witness handed over his department to Colonel Picquart. Henry was much incensed at being superseded by a junior officer, resolved to do everything to supplant him and, added the witness, the Henry forgery could have had no other object but to ruin Colonel Picquart, with

the view of giving Henry his place. Maitre Labori asked the witness what he knew in regard to the arrest of Dreyfus, and of them." Cordier replied that his recollections on that oint were not very definite. He found difthat one of the proofs advanced against in a mirror. That is going too far. If thing besides his own face in the mirror. o the letter mentioned in M. de La Roche Vernet's evidence referring to the spy "C C. C.," which was dispatched to the War office at the time of Picquart's arrival.

"I greatly respect Italian ladies in genoffers, saying to him, There must be no

petticouts.

No Offer of Money. a telegram signed "Pages," announcing the disaptch of a letter relative to the relations betwen Colonel Sandherr and the Dreyfus received a telegram as follows: "I declare fense of Dreyfus. Colonel Sandherr told me distinctly that neither before nor after the conviction was an offer of money made to him."

not read the letter because he knew nothing and calm restored. of the writer and asked the usual question of Dreyfus, who replied that he would refer merely to the scene on October 15, preceding his arrest.

frankly confess I understood nothing con-I left the extraordinary scene my head literally reeled, so I cannot remember the facts and details." Major Lauth, having been permitted to

speak, said Colonel Cordier's leave of absence commenced September 13 and not September 23, to which Cordier retorted that he was much surprised at contradiction on such an unimportant point. But, nevertheless, his original statement was true. Continuing, the major commented upon

Colonel Cordier's testimony, especially the statement that there were no anti-Semites on the headquarter's staff, remarking that there was one exception, and this was Cordier himself, who was always expressing antipathy to the Jews, especially when there was a question of introducing Dreyfus to the department.

"Yes," exclaimed Cordier, "quite true I was an anti-Semite, but my opinions never Cordier then described the events prior | went to the length of bringing false evito the arrest of Dreyfus and showed that | dence against the Jews. (Sensation.) I am only a single real leakage, namely, the an honest man and have a conscience." (Re-

Major Lauth proceeded to discuss other day after he returned to Paris Colonel as "Cette Canaille de D-," he explained, points. He said he himself pieced the Cette Canaille de D-" document, and added that as it was received at the department at the end of 1893 it could not be regarded as ancient. He explained that the tension existing in the department was between the officers and Colonel Cordier. When the president asked Cordier if he desired to say anything in rebuttal to Major

> When, however, the major asserted in regard to the letter "C. C. C." that Cor-

affairs, which Sandherr conducted, Colonel "As deputy chief I was acquainted with

merely my assistant." At this functure Major Lauth handed in a letter from Mme. Sandherr contradicting At this point Major Lauth, rising in the colonel described the efforts to pry into the Colonel Cordier's statements relative to the center of the court, exclaimed: "I beg leave prisoner's life and said the information at presence of Sandherr at the War office on

General Roget on the Stand. General Roget then mounted the platform,

where his appearance caused a general stir. He said he would not reply to Colonel Cordier's statements concerning himself; 'but," he added, "the witness has stated that what I said was false. He must now say in what I have been incorrect." Colonel Cordier-In everything. General Roget-Very well. Let us be

exact. Let us take the case of Le Mercier-Picard. Continuing, General Roget entered into a lengthy explanation, denouncing Le Mercier-Picard as an imposter and swindler, apparently with the object of showing that Cordier's allegation that Le Mercier-Picard was employed by the general staff was un-

Dreyfus, attributed to Cordier, whereupon the latter again arose and protested against General Roget's insinuations. He declared the immense mass of documents relating to that when it became known that he was going to testify he was covered with mud and treated as a drunkard in order to minimize the value of his evidence. He also emphatically protested against a statement of the Libre Parole that he offered namely, the bordereau. He did not believe his services to Mathieu Dreyfus and said the prisoner was guilty, but the fact that the minister of war had authorized him, the

In regard to the forged letter to Mathieu Dreyfus, continued Cordier, investigation had showed that Le Mercier-Picard undoubtedly forged it. General Roget having pointed out that campaign against Picquart increased the the letter in question was returned to the headquarters staff through the poet. Colonel. Cordier expressed surprise at the fact that

unanimity of the judges and I was abso- dressee, whose residence, he explained, was Major Lauth again asked permission to speak, but Colonel Jouaust declared that Next the witness discussed the attacks on the incident was not connected with the

General Roget-Very well, I will wait until Colonel Cordier states exactly which Continuing, General Roget proceeded to make the same attempt as General Mercier to confound Captain Freystaetter, saying think of the accusations of a certain section ents. The latter replied, thanking Thomas clared that the approaches of the Dreyfus that the leakages in regard to the Robin of the press against MM. Scheurer-Kestner and enclosing bank notes. which were family to Colonel Sandherr were not at shell were only reported in 1896-98, which, Trarleux, Brisson and Ranc and by another tempts at corruption and that Dreyfus' he said, necessarily invalidated the caps section, tending to attribute the opinion or brother's remarked: "Our fortune is at your tain's statement that these leakages formed the revision expressed by those persons to disposal," was only the expression of the the subject of parts of the secret dossier in the influences of corruption?

Captain Freystaetter, however, merely question Witness well remembered hearing that mentioned "a shell," and not the Robin

Was Always a Leakage

The general then declared that the leakafter the conviction of Dreyfus, and said former orderly, to which the president of the information given to a certain foreign the court replied that the good faith of M. power before Dreyfus was convicted was Scheurer-Kestner was not under d'scussion quite correct, while the information fur- Colonel Jouanst added that M. Labori wished nished afterward was incorrect.

Colonel Picquart's testimony in this con-Dreyfus promptly rose and said:

or six copies of it.

General Roget also spoke of a letter from further attendance. Captain Demus. I would be very glad to see that letter. I know nothing of it.

Colonel Cordier shrugged his shoulders and "We have taken Dreyfus with his hand in admitted that just a week before the arrest the bag." ficulty in recalling the names of those who of Henry he said forgory had been comwere present at the dictation scene, but he mitted at the headquarters staff; but, the schools, 78 years of age, testified that he informed on several occasions as to colonel added, he told the same thing to examined as an expert the bordereau in the what occurred. "I remember," he declared, others the day after the posting up of the Esterhazy case and came to the conclusion speech of M. Cavaignac, the minister of that it was not the work of Esterhazy. The Dreyfus was that during the scene he looked war, was voted by the Chamber of Deputies. witness added that he adhered to his opinion Archivist Gribelin also advanced and even more positively now than before.

Dreyfus looked in the mirror it was because protested against Colonel Cordier's state- Incidentally M. Belhomme expressed surhe had seen another head besides his own ment. He was followed by General Mercier, prise at the fact that the court of cassation there. There was an arrangement of mirrors who said it was necessary for Cordier to say did not take the result of his examination and since it must be told I will say it. what he knew about the arrangement of the into account. In conclusion M. Belhomme Behind the curtain were two ears, listening, secret dossler by Colonel Sandherr. Gen- declared he never believed the bordereau Dreyfus therefore might have seen some- eral Mercier caused a sensation by endura- was in Esterhazy's writing, and added that ing Colonel Cordier's statement with refer- until he actually eaw him make a fresh M. Labori questioned the witness in regard ence to the alleged attempt of Mathieu copy of the document, he would have no Dreyfus to bribe Colonel Sandherr. The remarks to make in regard to the handgeneral said;

"When Colonel Sandherr reported the inter- ciently examined. view and I asked his opinion of it, Sandherr After M. Demange had asked a question Cordier explained that it was a letter from replied: 'He gave me the impression of be- or two, to which M. Belhomme did not reply.

This statement caused a commotion in

M. de Freveinet Questioned.

After a brief adjournment, the session of family. Counsel added that he had himself francs had been raised abroad #r the de- defense.

anguish which he felt at the sight of the Canalle de D-" article was concocted, was Colonel Jouanst announced that he would and said his whole desire was to see peace the article was made up from information It is reported that Superintendent Wolfe

In regard to the conversation referred to the witness said:

"General Jamont made me a visit of courtesy on the occasion of my quitting "It was," he said, "so fantastic that I office at the beginning of May. I received many similar visits. I do not think that I nected with it. It was conducted under such exaggerate when I say I received 100 such conditions that I don't know what manner visits. I made no note of the remarks brain could have conceived it and when exchanged by my different visitors. In the case of General Jamont we, of course, talked about the case and the campaign speeches and press utterances which had been proceeding in different parts of the world during the previous two years. In regard to the Dreyfus case, I was led to say that our agents abroad reported that efforts had been made on the initiative of private individuals in behalf of this campaign-a very disinterested campaign in France, I am sure, but less so abroad. I reported the estimates I heard had been made by people who professed to be well acquainted with the probable money value of the whole cam-

Plea for Reconciliation.

"You know well, gentlemen, that there is a higher discipline than even the military code, as I said in the chamber. It is that more rigorous discipline which comes from the confidence of the soldier in his chiefs. How can that confidence be maintained if those chiefs are depicted daily in the blackest colors? Was it not to be feared that at a given moment this confidence would disappear, and what would be the result if we were engaged in external difficulties? (Sensation.)

"I adjure those of my countrymen," continued M. de Freycinet earnestly, "who participate in these attacks under the impulse of generous passion and with the object of serving a noble elevated idea-I have no doubt they are led away-to take heed to the dangers to which they may involve the country. As General Jamont said to me: 'It is high time to end it.' Let us cease throwing in one another's faces accusations which discredit us in the eyes of our rivals. Gentlemen, let us prepare—and I would that my feeble voice could be heard by all-let us prepare to accept your judgment with respect and silence. May the judg ment of this French court, towards which the whole world has its eyes turned, open up the era of reconciliation which is so necessary. (Immense excitement.)

"Gentlemen, pardon me for telling you what I wish. It springs from a heart which has no longer much to desire here below except to see the country great and honored (Great commotion).

"I have finished. I have given an exact account of the interview with the commander-in-chief of our armies in time of war. have nothing to add."

count of his ability to speak lengthily without conveying much information. Replying to a member of the court-martial M de Freycinet explained the part which he played in the ministry to which he belonged

He said he confined himself to giving effect to the government's decisions when the supreme court decided in favor of a revision. Small Importance of the Affair.

M. Demange wanted M. de Freycinet to repeat in court his statements, made in the Chamber of Deputies in regard to the small importance attaching to the alleged treason. but M. de Freycinet declined to inflict them. saying the court, however, indicate the sense of his speech. In his opinion most of the leakages could only have been of finitesimal importance, though the information relative to covering the troops might have been important. The publication of secrets relating to arming and explosives was also dangerous. But when the witness made his speech in the Chamber of Deputies | the cost of this work has been made by the he wished above all to avoid increasing

public excitement. M. Labori-Is M. de Freycinet aware o any fact which led him to believe that any money had been placed apart in the revision

of the trial of 1894? Jouannt Refuses to Put Question.

M. Labori-What does M. de Freycine Colonel Jouaust-I refuse to put the

M. Labori insisted that he should at least be permitted to question M. de Freycinet relative to M. Scheurer-Kestner, statements about the letters Colonel Pictions with the department they must have ages in the department of war continued contradicted by Savignand Piccontradicted to impart passion into the proceedings.

Counsel was defending himself against this nection, Roget asserted, was untrue. All aspersion when M. de Freycinet intervened the leakages subsequent to 1894 related to and said he did not scruple to say that M documents anterior to the arrest of Dreyfus. Scheurer-Kestner was his friend and that he When asked if he had anything to say had the highest opinion of his character. M. Labori thanked the witness for this "I never had any share in the preparation frank statement. After leaving the witness of plan 13, to which General Roget alluded stand M. de Freycinet took a seat beside This plan was executed in 1894. I had General Billot, with whom he briefly conmerely to superintend the printing of five versed. The former minister then left the court room, after having been excused from

President. Colonel Fleur appeared in the witness box M. Gallichet, editor of the Drapeau, then refute Colonel Cordier's testimony. He testified. He expressed his personal indignadeclared that August 23, 1898, Colonel tion at the charges of treason against Henry Cordier said to him: "Dreyfus is guilty, but and repeated the gossip of a third party there must be two others. There are three relative to an alleged remark Colonel Cordier was overheard to make, namely:

M. de Freycinet-No, no, Monsieur le

M. Belhomme, a former inspector

writing of Dreyfus, which he had not suff

adjourned until tomorrow.

To Examine Paty de Clam. PARIS, Aug. 29.—General Brugere, 100 court was continued, the name of M. de military governor of Paris, this morning or-Freycinet was called, and, amidst sup- dered one of the principal military surgeons pressed excitement the former minister of to examine Major Du Paty de Clam and rewar, former minister of foreign affairs port when it will be possible to take his At this juncture M. Labori informed the and former premier took the witness stand. evidence for use at the second Dreyfus court-M. Demange proceeded to question the martial. The report has not yet been delivformer minister. Counsel recalled General ered. The examination of Du Paty de Clam Mercler's statement that M. de Freycinet will be conducted by Major Tavernier in told General Jamont that 35,000,000 the presence of Demange of counsel for the

M. Lisso Jouax, who supplied the Eclair In reply, M. de Freycinet expressed the with information from which the "Cette trouble into which his country was plunged arrested today. The prisoner declared that received from several persons, not from documents, and that he did not know anything about its origin.

fizzle. Of course, the Ensorites were jubithe removal of Mayor Ensor from the executive chair has been given up, as, with the present split in the combination of six, there is little chance of even passing the ordi nance which provides for the trial of elective officers. At the rate the ordinance is going through now it will be the middle of the question of advertising in regard to October before it would be effective, even if passed. Then, after passage, it must go paign throughout the world since its in- through the mayor's hands and run the ception. That, Monsieur le President, is a | chances of a veto, so that the prospect for resume, as complete as my recollection per- an airing of political linen is indeed slim mits, of the conversation with General at this time. To his friends, Johnston still Jamont. What struck me most was the appears confident of winning out in the end, identity of our anxiety in regard to the but that remains to be seen. In yesterday's We mutually expressed uneasiness, Bee it was stated that it was presumed that for it must not be concealed that the pres- the ordinance in question merely laid the ent attacks have had a profound echo which ground work for the proposed trials of Mayor might eventually endanger the cohesion of Ensor and City Attorney Montgomery. An error was made in mentioning the city atcity charter provides specifically for the removal of appointive officers for cause, but

torney, as his is an appointive office and the ordinance refers only to elective offices. The an ordinance is necessary for the trial and removal of elective officers. The intent of the ordinance introduced at Monday night's meeting was to prepare the way for the filing of written charges against the mayor, and allowing seven members of the council to sit in judgment thereon. Even should the ordinance in question secure the sanction of the mayor, interest in the fall campaign is increasing daily, and it is thought by many that all proposed investigations will be sideracked until after November 7. Mayor Ensor was asked yesterday by a

friend to what he attributed the attack of the council and he replied: "As a politician Stock Yards company, is confined to his and a physician I would diagnose the case as follows: Petty politics, personal enmity and poor whisky." The mayor appeared ers to lay permanent sidewalks on Twenty-confident that he would win out in the end, seventh street, between M and N, is now a n fact he was even willing to wager that the end had been reached and that the matter of his resigning would henceforth be a dead isoue.

Change of Grade Wanted.

A petition for the changing of the grade on Twenty-seventh street from B to F streets is being prepared. The grade on Twenty-seventh street was established in 1892 and is not satisfactory to the present property owners. Those who are asking for the petition want the grade raised four | fifth. feet in the center of the block between B and C streets, lowered ten feet at the intersection of D street, and raised three feet at the intersection of E street. No change is contemplated at the intersection of Twenty-seventh and F streets. This street has M. de Freycinet had fully maintained his never been graded. The property owners grade changed before any steps are taken toward grading or paving.

Changes Ordered in School Buildings. With a view to doing away with the dry closet system the Board of Education has terday afternoon at the home of Lincoln school, while George Dare will make the change in the system at the Hawthrone school. Members of the board assert that the dry closet system is a menace to the health of the pupils and for this reason sewer connections are to be made. These alterations will be made as rapidly might as possible in order that the flushing system may be in use when school opens next month.

The Grading of O Street. Within the next day or two City Clerk Carpenter will advertise for bids for the grading of O street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-sixth streets. No estimate of city engineer as yet, but it is thought that

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. ine Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Gast Helther.

in M. Belhomme's original report and in is out. Property owners on O street are his statements today. The court at noon anxious to have the street graded, as it is reported that the railroads will build a viaduct across the tracks next year with the east end reeting at the intersection of Twenty sixth and O streets. On account of this rumor O street property is being held at a high price and, in fact, can scarcely be bought at all. Rumor also has it that when this proposed viaduct is built the Omaha Motor company will construct the long talked of loop and land passengers bound for the stock yards at Twenty-sixth and O

Who Will Be Principal?

Just where the Board of Education will land when it attempts to select a principal and assistant principal of the High school no one seems able to predict at this time. would like very much to have Miss Helen Seeley named as principal, but it is understood that the teachers' committee will refuse to recall Miss Seeley, since her resignation has been accepted. The next meeting of the board will be held on September 4, and it is presumed that at this meeting these two positions will be filled. Several candidates are in view, mostly women, but it is Monday night's meeting of the city council | thought that the board will adhere to its resulted just as many had predicted-in a original plan of having a man for principal and a woman for assistant. As there is no lant yesterday and the Johnston followers available material for principal at present were correspondingly depressed. All hope in the employ of the school board, it is more of the proposed investigation resulting in than likely that the new principal will be an out-of-town man.

Magie City Gossip. Harry Marling of Wood Bros.' office force

on the sick list. Workmen commenced yesterday to paint he Q street viaduct.

Eps Cory and wife have returned from a wo weeks' visit in the east. A permanent sidewalk is to be created on wenty-fourth street, from N to Q. E. C. Price is expected home from Ver-

mont the latter part of this week. Mayor Ensor's Jersey cow was found by some boys in the northern part of Omaha. Mrs. John Wallwork of Chicago is in the ty, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. L. Lott.

Street Commissioner Ross has been ordered to repair the crosswalks at Twentythird and J streets.

Miss Jessie Flowers has resigned her position as clerk in the office of Building Inspector Dunscombe. It is reported on the streets that John

Fitz Roberts intends resigning as president of the Board of Education. City Engineer Beal has been instructed to establish the grade on O street, between

Thirteenth and Fourteenth. The city street department will construct a culvert at Fifteenth and Monroe streets in order to carry off storm water. F. A. Cressey and wife and Mrs. R. B

Montgomery have returned from a two weeks' stay at Hot Springs, S. D. Miss Flossie Justin of Chicago is in the ity the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Meyers, Twenty-third and I streets. W. S. King, chief engineer for the Union

home with an abcess on his left hand.

seventh street, between M and N, is now a law. The Ladies' Missionary society of the First Presbyterian church will meet with Mrs. M. Carl Smith on Thursday afternoon at

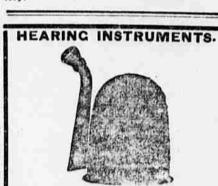
The ordinance compelling property own-

3 o'clock. Grading bonds in the sum of \$1,500, to pay or the grading of Sixteenth street, from M street to a point 360 feet north of Missourl avenue, are to be issued at once. Authority has been given by the city council for the issuing of \$600 in grading

street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-Frank Pivonka is complaining that storr water is damaging the foundation of his building on N street, across the alley from the South Omaha National bank. Pivonka asserts that the drainage of the alley is

bonds in payment for the filling in of G

poor and that the city is to blame. Coroner Swanson held an inquest yester-M. de Freycinet had fully maintained his never been graded. The property owners day afternoon over the remains of Joseph title to the nickname, the "little white are considering the matter, but want the Siejpal, the packing house employe who was drowned in the Missouri river Monday. A dozen witnesses were examined and the jury came to the conclusion that Slejpal came to his death by accidental drowning. Melissa E. Cockrell died suddenly yeswarded contracts for the placing of flush- Cockrell, Twenty-second and J streets. The ing closets in the Lincoln and Hawthorne deceased was 64 years of age. The funschools. Parks & Co get the work at the eral will be held at 2 o'clock this after-J street. Interment at Laurel Hill ceme-



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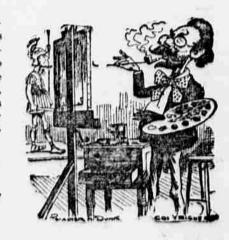
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The latest society fad-posters mount ed upon colored mats-terrible creations yet just the thing now-200 new imported posters just received-no two alike-will be sold at 60c each-these are the productions of celebrated French, Italian and German artists-there has never been a time when such a display of th genuine poster was seen as now

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\$1.50 School Shoes—

Next week school begins-the boy and girl must be dressed up on the opening day-New shoes add more to the appearance than anything else-Most mothers know the value Drex. L. Shooman puts in his \$1.50 shoes for boys and girls-Boys' sizes, \$1.50-that means we can fit all boys-Misses' sizes, \$1.50-Child's \$1.25-It would be a good idea to come in this week and avoid the rush that is sure to be here next Monday-You will never regret paying \$1.50 for our shoes.

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