

DONS THE CAP AND BELLS

Witness in Dreyfus Case Who Cannot Help Being Funny.

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...

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 short, stout man with a jolly face and a very red nose. The colonel declared that his belief in the guilt of Dreyfus was first shaken when the date the bordereau was given on May 13, 1894.

Colonel Cordier then spoke up strongly for Colonel Piouquet as a conscientious soldier and an honorable man who was right when the situation which existed in the office of the intelligence department of the War office. He explained that Henry was jealous of Piouquet because the latter was given charge of the statistical section, which Henry had hoped to get for himself.

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he remembered a conversation with General Jambou, in which there was a reference to 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 mentioned. M. de Freycinet then alluded to his fears that "attacks on the chiefs of the army might be prejudicial to discipline," adding: "Might not these attacks lead to the disappearance 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 deference. The president of the court, Colonel Joubert, declined to put to the witness questions from M. de 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 court. The witness testified that he had never seen M. Scheurer-Kestner, and that he had never seen any of the documents which were the subject of the trial.

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 office of professional secretary. The document was photographed, and an investigation was opened, resulting in suspicions against Dreyfus being aroused. Prior to this there was no presumption of Dreyfus' guilt. It was October 8 that the suspicions of the prisoner's guilt became general. The document was given to the Dreyfus family on 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 he had returned to Paris on September 23, 1894, and that he had seen the bordereau, which appeared greatly distressed, handed him a copy of the bordereau on a newspaper. Sandherr and Cordier anxiously discussed the bordereau, Sandherr considering it simple evidence of treason. The document was photographed, and an investigation was opened, resulting in suspicions against Dreyfus being aroused. Prior to this there was no presumption of Dreyfus' guilt. It was October 8 that the suspicions of the prisoner's guilt became general. The document was given to the Dreyfus family on 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.

At this point Major Lauth, rising in the center of the court, exclaimed: "I beg leave to speak, my colonel." Proceeding with his testimony, Colonel Cordier said that the bordereau was handed to Colonel Sandherr by Colonel Henry.

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 company of servants to the company of their masters."

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 1894. The following correspondence did not mention him, and consequently a letter addressed to him was intercepted and a reply was sent. This letter asked for plans of a shell. The headquarters staff obtained the plans and sent them to Thomas' correspondents. The latter replied, thanking Thomas and enclosing bank notes, which were credited to the funds of the headquarters staff.

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.

the embassy, which the witness described as "a house with a large garden." Colonel Cordier emphasized the fact that the above personal description did not bear the slightest resemblance to Dreyfus, but resembled much more closely another officer whose name had not been mentioned and who 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 of treachery, but the colonel explained that it was very difficult to accept Guenee's statement as gospel.

Witness regretted Guenee'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 of the mission was to recruit 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. However, he pointed out, such an organization and therefore it could not be maintained that only German was spoken at the interview at Basle, 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 was the knowledge that the latter was a false document 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 Joubert called the witness to order and the remark was withdrawn, but 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 court.

"Yes," exclaimed Cordier, "quite true. I was an anti-Semite, but my opinions never went to the length of bringing false evidence against the Jews. (Sensation.) I am an honest man and have a conscience." (Renewed excitement.) Major Lauth proceeded to discuss other points. "The Canaille de D—" document, and added that it was received at the department at the end of 1893. It could not be regarded as ancient. He explained that the reason existing in the department was because the officers and Colonel Cordier had been so confident that it had not been tampered with. It is not, however, of any importance, except to show that General Roget's evidence concerning me is false from beginning to end." (Sensation.)

General Roget then mounted the platform, where his appearance caused a general stir. He said he would not reply to Colonel Cordier's remarks 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 impostor and swindler, and stated that he had known him since 1894. He said that he had been employed by the general staff as an interpreter. He said that he had been employed by the general staff as an interpreter. He said that he had been employed by the general staff as an interpreter.

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an Italian woman, with whom the department at that time was in correspondence. Colonel Cordier immediately asked the office: "I greatly regret Italian ladies in general," said General Cordier, "not when it is a case of espionage, and I advised Piouquet not to make too much of the woman's quarrel, saying to him, 'There must be no petticoats.'"

Major Lauth, having been permitted to speak, said Colonel Cordier's leave of absence commenced September 18, 1894. He then mentioned to the court that he had been so much surprised at contradiction on such an important 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 headquarters 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 court.

When the president asked Cordier if he desired to say anything in rebuttal to Major Lauth's statement, Cordier replied: "Nothing at all." "When, however, the major asserted in general that he had nothing to do with the affairs, which Sandherr conducted, Colonel Cordier rose and said: "As deputy chief I was acquainted with all the work done, while Major Lauth was merely my assistant."

Reverting to the manner in which the suspicions against Dreyfus crystallized, the colonel described the efforts to pry into the prisoner's life and said the information at first received was very bad and constituted strong proof against the prisoner. Later, however, it assumed a different aspect. It was admitted that before his marriage 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, brought a certain number of servants to the company of their masters. Cordier then described the method of placing documents and showed how the documents were placed together by Henry, who was usually entrusted with such work. The witness said placing documents possessed fascination for the men who were engaged upon such work, "like the passion of fortune-telling by cards. Men who have once placed papers," said the witness, amidst laughter, "will always continue to do so."

Referring to the spy who had 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, whom rendezvous were usually made in churches, but at the ordinary channel, her 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."

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ing an honest man resolved to sacrifice everything for his brother." The statement caused a commotion in court. M. de Freycinet questioned. After a brief adjournment, the session of court was continued, the name of M. de Freycinet was called, and amidst suppressed excitement the former minister of war, former minister of foreign affairs and former premier took the witness stand. M. Demange proceeded to question the former minister. Counsel recalled General Mercier's statement that M. de Freycinet told General Jamont that 35,000,000 francs had been raised abroad for the defense of Dreyfus.

M. Lissou Jonax, who supplied the Bclair with information from which the "Cetie Canaille de D—" article was concocted, was arrested today. The prisoner declared that the article was made up from information received from several persons, not from documents, and that he did not know anything about its origin.

Monday night's meeting of the city council resulted just as many had predicted—in a fizzle. Of course, the Envoies were jubilant yesterday and the Johnston followers were correspondingly depressed. All hope of the proposed investigation resulting in the removal of Mayor Ennor from the executive chair has been given up, as there is no present split in the combination of six, there is little chance of even passing the ordinance which provides for the trial of elective officers. At the rate the ordinance is going through now it will be the middle of October before it could be effective, even if passed. Then, after passage, it must go through the mayor's hands and run the chances of a veto, so that the prospect for an airing of political liars is indeed slim at this time. To his friends, Johnston still appears confident of winning out in the end, but the ordinance remains to be seen. In yesterday's Bee it was stated that it was presumed that the ordinance in question merely laid the ground work for the proposed trials of Mayor Ennor and City Attorney Montgomery. Error was made in mentioning the city attorney, as his is an appointive office and the ordinance refers only to elective offices. The city charter provides specifically for the removal of appointive officers for cause, but 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 the municipal election will be adjourned until after November.

Mayor Ennor was asked yesterday by a friend to what he attributed the attack of the council and he replied: "As a politician and a physician I would diagnose the case as follows: Party politics, personal enmity and poor wifery." The mayor appeared confident that he would win out in the end, in 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 issue.

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, between B and F streets, is not satisfactory to the present property owners. Those who are asking for the petition want the grade raised four feet in the center of the block between B and C streets, lowered ten feet at the intersection of C 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 never been graded. The property owners are considering the matter, but want the grade changed before any steps are taken toward grading or paving.

With a view to doing away with the dry closet system the Board of Education has awarded contracts for the placing of flushing closets in the Lincoln and Hawthorne schools. Parks & Co get the work at the Lincoln school, while George Darr will make the change in the system at the Hawthorne school. Members of the board assure 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 as possible in order that the flushing system may be in use when school opens next month.

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 the cost of this work has been made by the city engineer as yet, but it is thought that it will be about \$10,000.

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M. Demange pointed out the contradictions in M. Belhomme's original report and in his statements today. The court at noon adjourned until tomorrow.

To Examine Petit de Clam. PARIS, Aug. 29.—General Brugere, the military governor of Paris, this morning ordered one of the principal military surgeons to examine Major Du Petit de Clam and report when it will be possible to take his evidence for use at the second Dreyfus court-martial. The report has not yet been delivered. The examination of Du Petit de Clam will be conducted by Major Tavernier in the presence of Demange of counsel for the defense.

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the estimates will be made before the week is out. Property owners on O street are anxious to have the street graded, as it is reported that the railroad will build a viaduct across the tracks next year with the east end resting 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 streets.

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. It is reported that Superintendent Wolfe 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 thought that the board will adhere to its original plan of having a man for principal and a woman for assistant. As there is no available material for principal at present in the employ of the school board, it is more than likely that the new principal will be an out-of-town man.

Magie City Gosling. Harry Marling of Wood Bros' office force is on the sick list. Workmen commenced yesterday to paint the K street viaduct. Epa Cory and wife have returned from a two weeks' visit in the east. A permanent sidewalk is to be created on Twenty-fourth street, from N to Q. E. C. Price is expected home from Vermont the latter part of this week. Mayor Ennor's Jersey coat was found by some boys in the North park. Mrs. John Wallwork of Chicago is in the city, the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. L. Lott. Street Commissioner Ross has been ordered to repair the crosswalks at Twenty-third and J streets. Miss Jessie Flowers has resigned her position as clerk in the office of Building Inspector Dunham.

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 a street, between Thirtieth and Forty-third. 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 city, the guest of Mr. and Mrs. Howard Moyer, Twenty-third and I streets. W. S. King, chief engineer for the Union Stock Yards company, is confined to his home with an abscess on his left hand. The ordinance compelling property owners to lay permanent sidewalks on Twenty-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 3 o'clock. Grading bonds in the sum of \$1,500, to pay for the grading of Sixth street, from M street to a point 360 feet north of Missionary avenue, are to be issued at once. Authority has been given by the city council for the issuing of \$800 in grading bonds in payment for the filling in of G street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth.

Frank Pivonka is complaining that storm water is damaging the foundation of his building on N street, between Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth. Pivonka asserts that the drainage of the alley is poor and that the city is to blame. Coronor Swanson held an inquest yesterday afternoon over the remains of Joseph Stejpal, 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 Stejpal came to his death by accidental drowning. Melissa E. Cockrell died suddenly yesterday afternoon at the home of Louis Cockrell, Twenty-second and J streets. She deceased was 64 years of age. The funeral will be held at 2 o'clock this afternoon from the residence, Twenty-second and J street. Interment at Laurel Hill cemetery.

HEARING INSTRUMENTS. This style "London Hearing Horn" established in 3 sizes, each \$5.00. We carry the largest stock of instruments for the aid of deaf people to be found in the west. THE ALOE & PENFOLD CO., Largest Retail Drug House, 1408 FARNAM, OMAHA, OPPOSITE FAYTON HOTEL.

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Most Famous all over this country of ours,—deservedly so, too. Absolutely pure, delightful to the taste, and a great aid to digestion. No wonder. Soda Water. is considered the greatest table water in the world. Sold by all dealers in mineral waters, and in every hotel and club in America.

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

Monday night's meeting of the city council resulted just as many had predicted—in a fizzle. Of course, the Envoies were jubilant yesterday and the Johnston followers were correspondingly depressed. All hope of the proposed investigation resulting in the removal of Mayor Ennor from the executive chair has been given up, as there is no present split in the combination of six, there is little chance of even passing the ordinance which provides for the trial of elective officers. At the rate the ordinance is going through now it will be the middle of October before it could be effective, even if passed. Then, after passage, it must go through the mayor's hands and run the chances of a veto, so that the prospect for an airing of political liars is indeed slim at this time. To his friends, Johnston still appears confident of winning out in the end, but the ordinance remains to be seen. In yesterday's Bee it was stated that it was presumed that the ordinance in question merely laid the ground work for the proposed trials of Mayor Ennor and City Attorney Montgomery. Error was made in mentioning the city attorney, as his is an appointive office and the ordinance refers only to elective offices. The city charter provides specifically for the removal of appointive officers for cause, but 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 the municipal election will be adjourned until after November.

Mayor Ennor was asked yesterday by a friend to what he attributed the attack of the council and he replied: "As a politician and a physician I would diagnose the case as follows: Party politics, personal enmity and poor wifery." The mayor appeared confident that he would win out in the end, in 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 issue.

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, between B and F streets, is not satisfactory to the present property owners. Those who are asking for the petition want the grade raised four feet in the center of the block between B and C streets, lowered ten feet at the intersection of C 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 never been graded. The property owners are considering the matter, but want the grade changed before any steps are taken toward grading or paving.

With a view to doing away with the dry closet system the Board of Education has awarded contracts for the placing of flushing closets in the Lincoln and Hawthorne schools. Parks & Co get the work at the Lincoln school, while George Darr will make the change in the system at the Hawthorne school. Members of the board assure 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 as possible in order that the flushing system may be in use when school opens next month.

CASTORIA For Infants and Children. The Kind You Have Always Bought Bears the Signature of J. C. Watson & Co. Largest Retail Drug House, 1408 FARNAM, OMAHA, OPPOSITE FAYTON HOTEL.

Something New in Omaha—The latest society fad—posters mounted 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 at th store.

A. HOSPE, We celebrate our 25th business anniversary Oct. 25th, 1899. Music and Art. 1513 Douglas.

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