missed, as it has been proved that the only

apparent into what error all the witnesses

supporting the prosecution had fallen. Their

Hypothesis is Not Sufficient.

After refuting the imputations against

Dreyfue based on the firing manual, which

he said was purely hypothetical, M. De-

mange continued, emphatically: "The pros-

ecution has no right to rest content with

a hypothesis. We are in a court of justice.

The defense alone has the right to say it

is impossible. It is the duty of the prose-

cutor to produce evidence, but he has ad-

After showing that the prisoner had never

seen the "120 short" gun fired, counsel read

letters from Esterhazy proving that the

latter attended the Chalons camp, and

"But the prosecution," added M. Demange,

"had not to choose between Dreyfus and

Esterhazy. It had only to prove Dreyfus

guilty, and could not do so. On the con-

possess the documents communicated, nor

overing of troops, M. Demange pointed out

General Mercier's change of front on this

the mobilization and transport of the troops.

no proofs had been furnished. What right

had the prosecution to advance statements

without corroboration? Counsel put it to

the conscience of the judges, and he had

Continuing to plead with great warmth

asked this of General Mercier himself.

sciously betrayed information?

Evident Guilt of Esterhazy.

plementary information which showed that

the original intelligence was incomplete and

ments culled from the secret dossier.

did not promise anything.

statement on the subject.

Major Carriere-Certainly.

language," retorted counsel.

ment?

language.

called M. Demange.

dangerous neighbor.

Dealing with the last line of the border-

Major Carriere recalled that M. de Bols

M. Demange-And you call that an agree-

"And do you call that an agreement?"

"Then we no longer have the same idea

Later, refuting M. Bertillon's theories, M.

rendered a great service to society in cre-

ating the anthropometric system, but it

must not be forgotten that genius has a

Treating the argument of the general staff

that M. Esterhazy was only a man of straw,

ccunsel asked: "If this was so, why did

Esterhazy wish to commit suicide when

Two Opposite Attitudes.

M. Demange pointed to the contrast be-

asking God to enlighten the minds of the

judges. M. Demange concluded by turning

to the audience and in a voice choked with

emotion and his hands trembling, saying:

You, gentlemen, be you for or against me,

in the inspiration of the sublime thought

of M. Mornard before the court of cassa-

tion, I tell you we are all Frenchmen. Con-

sequently let us unite in common love of the fatherland, love of justice and love for

the army." An outburst of cheers followed

the lawyer's appeal and M. Demange sank

being well dressed men and women, includ-

back in his seat as though exhausted.

Matthieu Dreyfus denounced him?"

his best to satisfy the probationers.

"Perfectly," replied M. Carriere,

the information contained in them."

probably witnessed the trials.

with artillery matters.

ot have betrayed this secret.

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ters;" these

not in estima- 5

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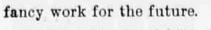
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Pillow covers, prices range from 25c to We carry a full line of Belding Bros.

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Black Silk Our new black silk larly ignorant. General Mercler's statement

goods, at much less prices than you and the judges must be on their guard would anticipate to pay.

Good taffeta waints made in the new-less was.

Combs and

styles.

Empire combs in plain and jeweled top at 25c, 35c and 60c. Neck combs at 20c and 25c each Side combs in pairs at 10c, 15c, 20c duced none against Dreyfus." Pompadour combs, plain and jeweled, at



Table cloths, napkins, etc., in handsome designs, made exclusively for us, all

Walsts - and satin waists ar. that Dreyfus attended the trials could be disrived Saturday - leakage resulting from those trials had been and they are now ready for furnished by the spy, Grenier. It was thus sale. We have an extra choice line of these opinions had been most imperfectly formed

est and best styles, at \$5.00. Others at \$7.50, \$8.50 and \$10.00.

We show this Hair Ornaments line in an end-Cotton Blankets—(Grey, tan or white), 54x74-in., at 50c and 75c pair; 64x80-in. at \$1.00 and \$1.25 pair; 74x84-in. at \$1.50 and \$1.75 pair. less variety of

placed on the counters.

New Bed Comforters—At 75c, \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.35, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2.00, \$2.75, \$3.75, \$4.75, \$6.00 up to \$20.00. THOMPSON, BELDEN &

The Only Exclusive Dry Goods House in Omaha.

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warp, at \$2.50 and \$2.80 a pair; 68x82,

all wool, grey or brown plaids, at \$3.00

a pair; 64x76, all wool, shrunk, 4lbs., at \$3.40 and \$3.75 a pair; 70x84, all wool, shrunk 5 lbs., \$4.25 and \$4.50 a pair; 72x90, all wool, shrunk 6 lbs., at

All Wool White Blankets-64x80, 4 lbs.,

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\$5.00 and \$5.25 a pair.

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and \$6.75 each.

\$8.50 a pair.

Grey Woolen Blankets-66x82, cotton

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS. WE CLOSE AT 6 O'CLOCK SATURDAYS.

When the verdict of the court was an- and "Down with the Jews!" nounced the customers rose to their feet and demanded that the string band which plays constrators were arrested and the cavalry, maintain the word 'agreed.' on the terrace should give the Marseillaise. at a quick trot, broke up every group and Major Carriere nodded yes. To this coun-The band struck the air and the crowds, forced the participants in the demonstra-

the Lycee to his home. The crowd, with thorities.

side the hotel and sat down at one of the onstration tomorrow. little narble tables under the palm trees sat La Dame Blanche with a companion, ard, Lazaree and Gorzinetti with other Drey-

The two newcomers at once began to

The other diners, seeing the trouble, rose readiness, gendarmes arrived and after a scene of in- as tranquil as usual. tense excitement put the men who caused | The morning of the day which was to de-

with shouts of "Down with the Jews" and "Vive l'Arme" and demanded that the band play the Marseillaise. The band was obliged to comply with the demand and the crowd brawled the Marseillaise at the top suffering from the great strain. narch on march on against the Jews." Sticks, canes and hats were waved and then the crowd chanted "Vive l'Armee, vive l'armee, Conspuez les Juifs."

Finally one man waved his hat shouted; "Let us march on the Hotel Moderne." The crowd showed a strong disposition to follow this advice and as the hotel is within 100 yards of the cafe, the situation began to look ugly. Two Englishmen who were sitting in the cafe were recognized as foreigners and the crowd

hustled them out. At this moment the cry "Police!" was raised and ar instant later a strong body peroration. of the gendarmes and police, headed by detectives, rushed into the cafe and cleared every one out, demonstrators or not. At the same time several squadrons of mounted gendarmes and dragoons with carbines slung across their backs galloped up and threw themselves across the road leading to the Hotel Moderne. Other detachments of cavalry cordoned all the approaches to the cafe and then gradually closed in on crowd which was now rather large and extremely threatening, and drove them like cattle across the bridge of the river and into the upper part of the town, which

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If your blood is impure you cannot even "think of ease." The blood is the greatest sustainer of the body and when you make it pure by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla you have the perfect health in which even hard work becomes easy.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

ing their afternoon drinks and aperitifs. was filled with shouts of "Vive l'Armee!" was agreed that the probationers should go A number of the most noisy of the dem-

both inside and outside, joined in the tion out of the center of the town, around eral de Boisdeffre had promised to do all which was formed a cordon through which possible to give the probationers satisfac-Colonel Jouanst passed by a little later on no one was allowed to pass except he was | tion. foot and in full uniform on the way from provided with a pass from the police au-

bared heads, cheered him, crying: "Vive The demonstration dwindled from this l'Armee." Colonel Jouaust, in reply to their until 11:30 o'clock this evening, when only the court. Saturday being market day, the cheers, saluted with his hand to his kepl. | a few noisy bands were left, parading the As dinner time approached the streets be- smaller streets, but running at the first sight came empty, but about 8 o'clock the crowds of a man in blue. Strong repressive measagain gathered at the cafe De La Paix and ures, however, alone can prevent a serious in the square beside it and the adjacent disturbance. The cafes in the neighborhood Just then an incident occurred at have been closed, some by the police and the Hotel Moderne, which is known as the others through panic, and tranquillity is now Dreyfusard center. Two men, notorious anti- practically restored, though tonight's trouble Dreyfusards, entered the winter garden, in- may be only the prelude to a bigger dem-

and ordered coffee. At an adjoining table LAST DAY OF DREYFUS TRIAL while at other tables were seated MM. Bern- M. Demange Makes a Stirring Speech But it Fails to Save the

Prisoner. make offensive remarks about Dreyfus and RENNES, Sept 9.—The appearance of the Jews generally, one of them turning to Lastreets when Rennes awoke this morning Dame Blanche, saying: "Oh, these dirtyieft no doubts in the minds of any one that Jews; these dirty Dreyfusards." La Dame the final crisis of the great trial had been Blanche replied, telling him not to address reached. Instead of scattered gendarmes her. The man, however, persisted and guarding the vicinity of the prison and the added personal insults, whereupon La Dame Lycee, the whole town bristled with sol-Blanche became greatly excited and called diers, all the streets near the court were them cads to insult a woman. The men guarded at intervals by double lines of inretorted offensively and in a moment La fantry, two companies of infantry sat on Dame Blanche snatched a menu card in a the church steps adjoining the Lycee, with heavy metal frame and threw it at the their arms stacked in front of them, while head of her insulter, narrowly missing in the court yard of the prison and at various other points cavalry could be seen in

en masse and threatened to throw the men Every one entering the court was subout of the garden In an instant the place jected to the closest scrutiny. Even the became a perfect babel, every one shout- women who attended the session were deing at the top of his voice, calling the prived of their small sunshades before men cowards and "canaille." The women being permitted to pass. A larger crowd present hastily withdrew, Mme, Lazard be- than usual witnessed the passage of Dreyfus ing carried away in a fainting condition. from the prison to the Lycee, but the Just as the threatened free fight was on crowds were nowhere large, and aside from the point of breaking out a detachment of the presence of the military the town was

the disturbance into the street. "his, now- cide the fate of Dreyfus broke dull and ever, was but the beginning. The men cheerless and the court room was filled with proceeded to the Terrace of the Cafe De La a cold, unsympathetic light, which lent sad-Paix, which was now crammed with anti- ness to the proceedings. This was enhanced Dreyfusards, and there gave their own ver- by the grave aspect of the audience.. The sion of the row and in a few moments an faces of the judges also reflected the solanti-Dreyfusard demonstration was in full empity of the occasion. The last session swing. The people sitting at the sable of the court-martial opened at 7:30 a.m. Mme, Labori was among the few women present and in the press seats there were only about fifty reporters. The prisoner looked flushed and in ill-health, apparently

M. Demange resumed his speech for the defense, which was interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of the court. The audience listened to his remarks with the most serious attention and he was closely followed by the judges. In his appeal to them he strongly accentuated the words: must not say a thing is a possibility. A judge must have proof. No doubt must rest

on the conscience of a judge." M. Demangs concluded his speech at 11:35 a. m. and the court adjourned until 3 p. m. A loud clapping of hands greeted the conclusion of M. Demange's finely delivered

however, appeared impassive. But as Le left the stage he exclaimed to those around him: "I am not guilty:" The prisoner's hearers replied with cries by saying

"Courage, courage." Labori arcse and formally renounced his direct evidence, namely, the technical value

Stirring Speech of Demange. The percration of M. Demange was a splendid piece of oratory. His voice thunside. The officers and troopers stationed in the courtyard crowded around the entrance to the hall, standing on tiptoe to catch a given it. glimpse of the speaker, while inside the hall many of the audience were moved

The speech was very skillfully arranged and was devoted to demolishing stone by positions have no place. In order to produce stone the edifice built up by the general proof I must ask and we must know what staff, going over every point brought up in was the information supplied. Consequently he bordereau and refuting the arguments we must have the notes delivered; otherver declared he did not believe Henry and is my first objection, to which I challenge Esterhazy were accomplices; Henry would have suppressed the bordereau. But Henry might have given information to Esterhasy, believing him to be a man of tained, proceeded to minutely examine the honor, and when he discovered in 1896 that | theories of the headquarters staff, especially he had put his hand in that of a traitor, he General Roget, whose arguments he refuted committed forgery upon which counsel would seriatim. He similarly analyzed the evi-

to the maneuvers," M. Demange turned to the public prosecutor and asked: "Do you

Every ticket-holder entering the Lycee was again searched on reaching the court room. The judges re-entered the court at 3 p. m. precisely. They were all extremely There was a hush in the court room when Major Carriere arose, and in a deathly calm and dignified tone made a short speech, concluding with asking for the mposition of the verdict and punishment of 1894.

M. Demange replied with a few words and then Dreyfus flushed and said haorsely: "I affirm I am innocent." The prisoner added that he had lived for his own honor and the honor of his wife and children, and after five years of frightful torture he was the prosecution. But their hypothesis was mitted that it was not, while all of them convinced at last that he would at least

Notable Speciators Present. Trarieux, the former minister of justice, remained seated in the front row of the witnesses' seats. In the second row of the His sunken eyes and careworn face reflected Demange refuted the arguments made in the face toward Matthieu to watch the effect it did not display the intense emotion with

must have been bursting. Gendarmes were plentifully distributed among the audience and posted in the gangways around the court room. There was a pleasant contrast in their pretty blue uniforms, with white cord trimmings, to the soher attire of the majority of the spectators as they watched what was going on in the court, and their hands rested on the black leather cases in which nestled big army

revolvers.

the troops were stationed. Details of Day's Proceedings.

and eloquence and with closely reasoned M. Demange declared he did not believe in the complicity of Henry and Esterhazy. If he had been the accomplice of Esterhazy

sel protested and Major Carriere said Gen-

Gendarmes Line the Streets.

The cordons of troops and gendarmes were maintained during the suspension of streets were full of people and the crowds massed outside the lines of troops, who blocked every street leading to the Lycec. The afternoon turned bright and warm. The quarter of the town in which the Lycee is situated appeared as though in a state of siege, with pickets of red-trousered infantry, brass-helmeted dragoons and stronge detachments of gendarmes, mounted

receive justice.

Baron Russell of Killowen, the lord chief justice of England, was again present. Among the prominent witnesses only Senator privileged public, facing the judges, eat Matthieu Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner. his anxiety and anguish. It was evident that he had not slept during the night. He was attited in black. Captain Dreytus sat beside a captain of gendarmes and as M. speech of the government commissary, Major Carriere, the prisoner continually turned his upon him. Captain Dreyfus, however, which his heart on this critical morning

The silence was only broken by the occasional rustling of a reporter's notebook or the neigh of an artillery horse picketed in a street beside the Lycee. Now and then was heard the sound of the rattling of a rifle and the clanking of the sword of some soldier hastily crossing the courtyard, where

The following is a detailed account of the proceedings: Maitre Demange resumed his plea for the defense shortly after 7:30 a. m. He began

"When yesterday's sitting was ended After M. Demange had spoken, Maitre was about to deal with what is called the of the bordereau. The prosecution, by taking separately each of the notes containing information supplied by the writer of the bordereau, deduced the opinion dered through the court and re-echoed out- | Dreyfus alone could have communicated information on the documents. If he had at his disposal proof of this he should have It devolves upon the public prosecutor to prove that Dreyfus possessed this information and nobody but him. That s how the question must be put. We are before a court of justice, with which supof Generals Mercier and Roget. The law- wise we have to deal with a hypothesis. That otherwise the public prosecutor to reply

Counsel, remarking that the hypothesis accepted in 1894 could not now be maincommitted forgery upon which counsel would seriatim. He similarly analyzed the evinot dwell, for the offender had paid for it dence of General Mercier, reiterating the
with his life.

The innabitants of Renness general management and an innabitant of Re

Bee, Sept. 15, 1899. terms used in the bordereau in connection who stopped for a moment within half a confidently and fully maintaining the conth artillery matters. mile of the Lycee was requested to move clustons already announced. I demand the Counsel then reviewed the well known on by gendarmes, who appeared on every application of sricle 76 of the penal code facts in the case, showing that Colonel side.

Schwartzkoppen, the German military at- The front of the telegraph office was held tache at Paris, supplied information to his by a detachment of dragoons, while the government years before regarding the "120 other quiet streets were enlivened from M. Demango rose to reply. His short" field gun. He said that only the in- time to time by troops of dragoons marching ternal construction of the brake of this gun through, with their shining belimets, and remained secret, but Dreyfus knew nothing long horse-hair plumes trailing behind. about it and never asked for information on When the court reached its intermission the subject from the few officers knowing it. there was the usual rush to the cafes and Therefore, counsel contended, Drayfus could restaurants, where the case was again discussed in all its aspects. Regarding the practical tests of the gun,

Continuing, M. Demange exclaimed: M. Demange continued, Dreyfus was simi-"Hear what the author of the bordereau writes: 'I am going to the maneuvers.' Is Is not it rather a certainty? Well, gentlemen, I have shown you Dreyfus could ot have written that. On the contrary Esterbazy's regiment was at the maneuvers regarding which information was supplied. Was Esterhazy there? do not know. But what is certain is that Dreyfus, if he was the author of the bordereau, could not have written at the end of August. 'I am going to the maneuvers,' since he knew the probationers were not

"I think I have shown that when all the points of the accusation are examined they vanish So much for the technical value of the bordereau. I have argued foot by foot with my honorable friends on the other side and I have shown the fallacy of the enental process whereby they reached the point that they were able to affirm on their soul and conscience that Dreyfus was guilty. I might therefore say with pride that I have demonshed the case of the prosecution But I am not entitled to do so. I merely say to the court, be careful. You must be certain, and before you can say Drevfus is guilty you must, on your souls and consciences, be able to declare that there is no doubt that no one but him had the documents enumerated in the bordereau. trary, we have shown that Dreyfus did not But you do not know what the documents are. That is my last word on this portion of the case. I have now to deal with the

Dealing with the note referring to the material evidence." After the usual brief adjournment of the court M. Demange resumed his speech for subject. In 1894 the general contended that the defense. He dissected the handwriting was with reference to the commands of evidence and reminded the court of the these troops that the leakage occurred, groans with which M. Scheurer-Kestner while he now asserted that it was regarding | was greeted when he displayed the handwriting of Esterhazy in the tribune of the The prosecution had thus advanced two senate. "Is that all you have?" disdainfully versions, which must cause the judges terri- asked the senators. Today the prosecution ble searchings of conscience, especially as has no more.

Flaws in Bertillon's System.

M. Demange said he did not understand M sertillon's conclusions. "He produced in ourt a monumental work," said the lawyer, "but I am convinced and hope to prove that M. Bertillon's system is false. But I must do him the justice of saying that when arguments, which were followed with the prefect of police applied to M. Bertillon breathless interest by the entire audience, he appealed to a man of genuis, who, by the creation of the anthropometric department, conferred upon society an inestimable tenefit. Still, I can also say: 'You have fallen into error which may be fatal to an

Henry would have destroyed the bordereau. Possibly Henry had inadvertently divulged innocent man.' " Information to Esterhazy under the im-Proceeding M. Demanue demolished M pression that he was conversing with an Bertillon's theories, dealing at great length honorable, straightforward man like himwith the different contentions, admitting self, and, discovering in 1898 that he had that some of them might content certain placed his hands in a traitor's, he comscientific minds. But, he added, it must mitted a crime upon which counsel declined not be forgotten that genius had a dangerto enlarge, since the perpetrator had alous neighbor. It did not do to have too ready paid for it with his life. What other much genius, and M. Bertillon's work was explanation could be given of the suicide of liable to land the judges in serious error. this man with whom the whole army sympathzed, even after the discovery of the The declarations of M. Bertillon himself showed that the experts had not proved crime? Henry had spoken of scoundrels. the guilt of Drevfus. If the handwriting of Was one of these not Esterhazy and the the bordereau was disgulsed, how could other Weyl, the latter having uncon-Dreyfus' exclamation, "This handwriting has a frightful resemblance to mine," be explained?

Replying to the hypothesis deduced in the Counsel said he was convinced the bornote relating to the modification of the dereau was written, in his natural hand, by artillery, M Demange pointed out that the Esterhazy. The paper on which it was writ-

nformation could have been obtained by ten also condemned Esterhazy Esterhazy at the Chalons camp, while, re-Then M. Demange examined at length garding the Madagascar note. Dreyfus had the theory that Esterhazy was a straw never had possession of it, though one of man, and showed that this was rendered his most bitter persecutors, Colonel Du quite untenable by every action of Colonel Paty de Clam, had it in his office. Revert- Picquart, who was accused of trying to ing to the firing manual, counsel showed effect the substitution. How, if Esterhazy how Esterhazy secured a copy of it and was a straw man, could he have lost his pointed to the fact that his government had head at the moment of his arrest to such asked Colonel Schwartzkoppen for supan extent that he contemplated suicide? Contrast in Two Lives. supplied by an incompetent person, not an

The lawyer contrasted the lives of Dreyfus and Esterhazy, saying there were nothartilleryman. The memorandum to Colonel Schwartzkoppen asked for the firing manual, ing but idle tales about the former, while which must therefore have been offered, and the latter was always in search of a 5-franc for the graduation bar, which Esterhazy plece. When the time arrived for the had obtained from a friend and kept it. judges to say whether the bordereau was in the handwriting of Dreyfus they would Had all these proofs existed against Drayfus how strong would have been the case for have to remember that all the experts adnot even probable, while the theories of admitted that it showed traces of Esterdefense were all supported by docu- hazy's handwriting. They would also have to compare the demeanor of Dreyfus during the last five years with the demeanor of eau, "I am going to the maneuvers," counsel Esterhazy today; one, on Devil's island. constantly turning his eyes toward France out to the crowd, but it produced no exciteproduced a note written by Dreyfus proving that he knew in May, 1894, that he would and appealing to General de Boisdeffre not attend the maneuvers with his regiment. against his conviction, demanding only Counsel dwelt upon the importance of the justice; the other full of recriminations fact that the probationers absolutely knew and abuse, writing insulting letters to the

they could not attend the maneuvers, though generals. certain individuals cherished the hope that "I ask only one thing and that is that at exceptions might be made in their favor. this moment you cast one more backward Only one actually applied to General de glance. Remember that the prisoner was Bolsdeffre for permission, but the latter on Devil's Island. Remember how, for five years, this man, in spite of the most horri-M. Demange protested against the gov- ble sufferings, notwithstanding the most ernment commissioner's assertion that it cruel torture, was never for a single moment alone, a guard with him night and had been agreed that the probationers should attend the maneuvers, as officers of day, never allowed to exchange a syllable the headquarters staff, and said he wished with a fellow creature. I am not speaking of the torture of his being placed in irons. to know if Major Carriere adhered to his I am speaking of the terrible mental torture to which he was subjected. Well, gentlemen, the spirit which these sufferings, these defire had declared he had promised to do tortures could not curb, a spirit which remained proud and high, I ask you, is it the spirit of a traitor? I ask you if it is not that of a loval, true soldier? I ask if the man who only lived for his children, that M. Demange-Then we do not agree as to they may bear an honest name, this man the meaning of the word in the French here, who has the culp of honor in his family, I ask if you can believe him to be a villain and a traitor to his motherland? No I have no need to proclaim his innocence. "I say your verdict will not be a verdict of guilty for you have been enlightened. of the value of the word in the French The judges of 1894 had not been so enlightened. They had not before them Esterhazy's writing. But you had it. That is the con-Demange remarked that M. Bertillon had ducting wire As God has permitted you, gentlemen, to have it. My task is now ac-

> of which she has so much need." Counsel's Impassioned Appeal.

complished It is for you to do yours.

pray God," exclaimed the counsel, lifting

M. Demange added in conclusion: "As to you, whoever you may be. Frenchmen, be you with me or against me, finding tween the private life of Esterhazy and inspiration in the sublime idea of M. Mor-Dreyfus and showed that Dreyfus on Devil's nard before the court of cassation, I say to all, we are Frenchmen. Let us then be island was constantly turning his eyes to France and asking for justice from his united in the common sentiment of love of chiefs, while Esterhazy was attacking and country, love of justice and love of the writing insulting letters to his chiefs. After army.

As he reached this climax counsel's voice swelled like the tones of an organ. The close of his impassioned percration was followed by an outburst of applause, which was immediately suppressed by the presi-M. Labori then said he did not desire to

Major Carriere, however, claimed the right to reply. When the court resumed its session after a brief adjournment the government commissary began his reply

He promised to be brief and said he desired

to submit to the court-martial a simple ob-

As the morning passed the crowds in the servation:= Weigh the importance of the two catestreets materially increased, the majority of witnesses, those for and those ing a number of Americans and Englishmen against the prisoner. Weigh the importance from Dinard and other watering places and judge in all the independence of your near by. The inhabitants of Rennes gencharacter and all the strength of soldiers.

and article 267 of the military code."

The demand of the government commis-M. Demange rose to reply. His voice was

bearse from fatigue. He said: "The government commissioner, in reminding you of the text of the law, has also reminded us of what we already knew, namely, that you are only answerable to your consciences and God for your verdict. This is my last word in this case. I feel that, as men of honor and loyalty and as military judges, you will never admit as proofs the hypothesis and presumptions advanced here, consequently my last word is the same I spoke this morning. I have confidence in you because you are soldiers."

Dreyfus' Final Statement.

Colonel Jounust, president of the court, asked Dreyfus If he had anything to add in his behalf. The prisoner, in a voice choked with emotion, declared he had only one thing to say, but of that he was per-

feetly sassured. He said: "I affirm before my country and before the army that I am innocent. My sole alm has been to save the honor of my name, the name borne by my children. I have suffored five years of the most awful torture. But today, at last, I feel assured that I am about to attain my desire, through your loyalty and justice."

Colonel Jouaust-Have you finished, Drey-

Dreyfus-Yes, Mr. President,

The court then retired to deliberate and the prisoner left the hall, never to return, as, in accordance with law, the verdict was rendered in his absence. Reading of the Verdict.

The ringing of a bell announced the entry of the judges, an officer ordered "Carry arms" and "Present arms," the rattle of riffes followed and then Colonel Jouaust marched in, saluted and laid his kepi on the table. The other judges did likewise, the gendarmes shouted "Silence!" and the stillness of death fell on the audience, who were waiting heart in mouth for the announcement of Dreyfus' fate.

Colonel Jouaust then began reading the judgment, which opened with the question referred to the judges by the court of cassamachinations to send secret documents to a break of the war with Spain. Dreyfus and foreign power?" He then gave the answer other topics sank into obscurity, popular that the court by a majority of 5 to 2 found enthusiasm has been at fever heat and the

The silence was immediately broken by a rush of the reporters to drop their previ- of the status of the crisis. usly prepared telegrams into the letter box, spective messengers for transmission by

The gendarmes then closed around the audience and pressed them outside. Not a

Everything passed off with complete calm. As the people emerged the gendarmes kept hem moving away from the court.

The small crowd of people outside cheered or the army, but the gendarmes did not interfere and there was not the slightest disorder.

Dreyfus Quite Contained.

The judgment was read to Dreytus in an court, M. Coupers. Dreyfus listened impassive; did not give the slightest sign of back to prison like a automaton. It is understood Dreyfus will be sent to Fort Corte in the Island of Corsica.

A large crowd, which the police kept noving, waited around the square in which the telegraph office and the principal cafes are situated. When the people learned the Dreyfus. The first indication to these watchers that a result had been reached was when a soldier on a bicycle came tearing along as fast as he could from the Lycee towards the artillery barracks. The soldiers and gendarmes skirting the streets sat up in their saddles and watched the bicyclist as long as he remained in sight. This orderly was dispatched before the court returned, as another five or ten minutes elapsed before the army of reporters and messengers on foot and on bicycles came in a wave up the street, and were received. In the meanwhile the news of the condemnation of Dreyfus had filtered | Cape Agulhas and the Zambesi, it is said;

ment. The votes were taken separately, beginin the last grade, the president of the court having to give his opinion last. The decision of the court was as follows:

Decision of the Court. "The court declares on the question by a majority of five votes to two, 'Yes.' The accused is guilty. The majority agrees that there are extenuating circumstances, in consequence of which, on the request of the commissary of the government, the president put the question and received again the votes in the above mentioned form. As a result the court condemns, by a majority of five votes to two, Alfred Dreyfus to the

punishment of ten years' detention.' The judgment then quotes the code and the constitution under which the sentence was delivered, with the articles of the law enjoining the government commissary have this judgment immediately read in the presence of the prisoner, before the assembled guard, under arms, and to notify him that the law allows a delay of twentyfour hours in which to lodge an appeal.

JOUAUST'S MIND FULLY MADE UP. Determined to Pass Judgment Today in Spite of Gallifet's Order. PARIS, Sept. 9 .- The anti-Dreyfus newspapers here received contemptuously the statement published yesterday in the official

portion of the Berlin Reichsanzeiger concerning the Dreyfus case. The Echo de Paris says: "The German government has made a last effort to save his arm" toward heaven, "I pray God that you will restore to our France the concord the traitor.' The Petit Journal says: "The court-

martial will attach the same importance to

the statement as it would to a declaration by Dreyfus himself." It is asserted here that Colonel Jouaust, the president of the court-martial at Rennes, in replying to a dispatch from the minister of war, General the Marquis de Gallifet, ordering him not to pass judgment in the case until Monday, said he took orders from nobody and that the judgment would be

given today.

Issue of August 25:

PENSIONS FOR WESTERN VETERANS.

Survivors of the Civil War Remembered by the General Government. WASHINGTON, Sept. 9 .- (Special.) - The following western pensions have been granted:

Davis, Lexington, 48. Renewal—Lafayette Culdwell, Des lows: Increase—James M. Laney, De-o \$8: George H. Stevens, Lewis, \$6 to \$10; James R. Lenington, Centerville,

Colorado: Original-James Adams, Crow,



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WAR SOLE TOPIC IN LONDON

All Other Issues Sink Into Obscurity in the Face of the Transvanl Crisis.

(Copyright, 1899, by Associated Press.) LONDON, Sept. 9 .- This week Great Britain has resembled in every respect the tremendously exciting week in the United "Was Dreyfus guilty of entering into States which immediately preceded the outelightest preparation for war has been seized on by the press and public as an indication

The difference between the state of afopening into the street, where a gendarme fairs here and the situation in the United received them and gave them to the re- States in April, 1898, is merely that the projected campaign is military instead of naval. The army is ready. The papers teem The noise called forth a shorting of with accounts of their equipments and 'Silence! Silence!" and again all sound method of transport, and even the relative was hushed until Colonel Jouanst finished killing properties of the bullets which it is speaking. He concluded by saying the court expected will soon be lodged under Boer would remain sitting until the room was skins. The particular pet is now a bullet cleared. He saked the audience to go out known as "Mark 4." It is now claimed its quietly and not to raise a shout of any lead core is harder and less fusible than

any tried heretofore. Though mobilization has never been a strong feature of the British army, it is ery or a word was raised by any one. believed a British system is as near perfect. as possible. The commander in chief, Field Marshal Lord Woolsey, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Redvers Buller and other generals have been working strenuously for months. Many features have been introduced, many of them being based on the lessons learned by the Americans in the war with Spain. Among the latter is the extreme usefulness of mules in such a country as the Transadjoining little room by the clerk of the vaal. The British army officers who have been in the United States, Spain and South America selecting bunches of these animals emotion, did not utter a word and marched have been now ordered to close their purchases and ship the mules as quickly as possible to the scene of the probable hos-

All these things, to say nothing of the morale and reputation of the regiments selected for the cape, indicate that if war comes it will be waged relentlessly and court had been out an hour it was argued there will be no abatement until South that this meant a disagreement in favor of Africa is flooded with British troops in such numbers that organized resistance by the Boers will be impossible. Before the main body of troops arrive it is thought the Boers may score some decided successes and even after being overcome by the force of superior numbers they may continue a guerilla war for many months. But conservative opinion places six months as the outside limit for the capture of Johannesburg

and Pretoria. Majuba Hill as a Lesson. If another Majuba Hill marks the annals in a minute the telegraph office was a of the possible war it will not be due to pandemonium. It was literally packed with lack of caution on the part of the British men and women, all struggling towards the The Swaz's are expected to give Great two little windows where the dispatches Britain considerable support and with the Pondos, the whole body of blacks between

will be against the Transvaal. The Boer plan of mobilization is said to be merely defensive, consisting of 45,000 men. ning by the inferior grade and the youngest who would occupy strategetical positions in their own counties. The greatest danger the British contemplate facing after the Boers' steady hands and heavy rifles is the climate and scarcity of ammunition owing to difficulty of transportation. There is no doubt many British lives will be given up to enteric fever.

Mr. Montague-White, consul general of the South African republic in London, said: "If the Boers would not yield to hysteria there is no casus belli. We decline responsibility for what others have muddled. Suzerainty is not the question. The franchise is the rick on which Mr. Chamberlain decides we must split.

"Supposing the existing Boer regiments are annihilated, no force can beat down the Afrikander and Dutch strength of Africa He who declares war on the Transvasi lights the torch of revolution. The Transvaal will not precipitate matters. burghers will go out to defend their homes and country when the note of alarm is sounded. That is no menace. Lord Salisbury has to be reckoned with. He will not be driven by personal feeling or quibble We believe the British sense of fair play

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