THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: THURSDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1898.

Historical Review of the Celebrated Case of Captain Drevius. CONSPIRACY APPROACHING AN

Unraveling of a Plot Based on Forgery, Race Hatred and Milltary Pride-Change of French Sentiment.

Several correspondents request a short history of the Dreyfus case, which has convulsed France and attracted world-wide at- to the letter, and soon Alfred Dreyfus was tention during the last three years. The on his way to his terrible abode of confinecase is now on review before the supreme civil court of France and its deliberations, though secret, are watched with keen public interest. In order to understand the tremendous influences exerted for and against base conspiracy were, of course, the members the prisoner, the race hatreds, the forgeries, of his family. Whatever opinion be held the military and political conspiracies in- about the man, no words of praise can do volved, an extended summary of its history more than simple justice to the admirable and adequately, by Prof. Adolphe Cohn of Columbia university in a recent number of the Outlook.

Prof. Cohn writes as follows:

Late in the fall of the year 1894 a Paris newspaper, which had then gained neither by her relatives and a few friends, and the notoriety nor the circulation it now guided by the experience and devotion of possesses, La Libre Parole, announced that Maitre Demange, she went to work, trying a Jewish officer, who belonged to the offices of the general staff in the War department. had been put under arrest and was soon to and which had upon appeal been upheld by

be a fanatical anti-Semitic newspaper, and as such had time and again leveled at members of the Jewish race accusations which had proved totally groundless, the statement at once produced in France the greatest excitement. In the midst of the violent discussions to which political questions had given rise since, and even before, the establishment of the republic, the army had been the one subject upon which the French had felt that, in sentiment at least, they were all absolutely united. Especially had it been so since the disasters of the Franco-German war, and through the long and persevering efforts which had been made with the object of reconstituting the military strength of the nation. An accusation of treason against an officer in possession of important military secrets could not fail, therefore, deeply to stir public opinion, and it was at once admitted that no such accusation would be formulated unless it rested upon the most serious grounds. Surprise was, however, expressed at the channel by which the public was made acquainted with a fact of such national importance.

It was soon learned that the statement of La Libre Parole was correct. The name of Outside of France opinion seemed to be the suspected officer was Alfred Dreyfus. He had already been incarcerated in the military prison of Cherche-Midi for more eraments of Germany and Italy, the two than two weeks. He belonged to an Alsatian family and was one of the most brilliant officers of the French army. After graduating from the Ecole Polytechnique and the slightest dealings with him, and it was even special artillery school at Fontainebleau he reported that the German emperor had gone had for a while served in an artillery regiment and then entered the Ecole Superieure be innocent. In France opinion was divided. de la Guerre, which is designed to provide While the mass of the nation persisted in the general staff with officers familiar with the belief that seven officers of the French every branch of military science. It was army, sitting as a military court, could not owing to the simple force of his demon- have been capable of sentencing a brother strated merit that he had been called to the officer for treason unless his guilt was confidential position he occupied in the cen- absolutely demonstrated to them, the numtral offices of the general staff. It was also ber grew daily, among the most intellectual stated, and not denied, that he belonged to members of the population, of those who a wealthy family, and that his fortune placed believed that there had been some gross him, in appearance at least, above the reach | irregularity in the trial, and that the case of temptations of a pecuniary nature.

There was, therefore, from the start in the as it was said to be. It was stated that case a mysterious element. What motives the chief proof against Dreyfus was a could have induced a son of Alsace to be- bordereau or list of documents sent to a tray the country to which Alsace remained foreign embassy, which he was ch

PAISONER OF DEVIL'S ISLAND | military prison of Cherche-Midi, Major For- infantry, and was declared to have been the zinetti. But, in spite of these scattered exauthor of the bordereau which had played pressions of dissent with the finding of the an important part in the trial of 1894. At court, there was really no discussion of the the same time facsimiles of the bordereau merits of the case, of which, moreover, very began to appear in the daily papers, together little was known; and what interested the public was to learn how the sentence that Dreyfus and Esterbazy, and numbers of prohad just been passed would be carried out. ple began to declare that these documents It was universally regretted that the military pointed to Esterhazy and not to Dreyfus as END code had not allowed the passing of a death the guilty man. Among those who thus sentence, and any alleviation of the penalty openly declared themselves was M. Emile would have been universally condemned. It Zola, the celebrated povelist. The publicawas soon announced that the spot selected tion in the daily newspapers of letters pur for the enforcement of the judgment of the porting to have been written by Esterhazy, court was a small island near the coast of and which were grossly insulting to the French Guiana, known by the name of French army, compelled the war minister Devil's island. There the captain was to to proceed against him, and he was sent beremain alone with his keepers, and every fore a military court, similar to the one precaution was to be taken against his poswhich had judged Dreyfus. His trial was a sible escape. The program was carried out short one, conducted part of the time with open, part with closed doors, and he was

acquitted. The next day, in a paper, ment. "L'Aurore."

Brave Struggle for Justice.

politician who had espoused Dreyfus' cause, Chief among those who considered him a M. George Clemenceau, appeared a letter victim either of a mysterious fate or of a in which Emile Zola, using the most violent expressions he could find in the French language, denounced the Esterhazy trial as a mere sham, accused the war minister and all the officers of the general staff necessary. This is supplied, succinctly wife whose faith in him never wavered for a of being members of a conspiracy of fraud moment and whose efforts in his behalf have and deceit, proclaimed Dreyfus innocent, and known neither rest nor discouragement. dared the government to prosecute him. She first asked to be allowed to share her husband's captivity, but this, of course, had The challenge was answered. The proseto be denied. At the same time, surrounded

cution of Zola was decided upon, but it was determined to base the accusation simply upon a few lines of the letter, charging the judges in the Esterhazy trial with having to discover some flaw in the procedure which acquitted, upon orders, a man whom they had resulted in her husband's conviction, held to be guilty, and not upon the whole letter. undergo trial under an accusation of treason. the highest court in the land, the court of In the trial, which took place before the Although La Libre Parole was known to cassation. Her hope was that the discovery court of assizes of Paris, every effort was of some new fact might enable her to appeal to the minister of justice for a revision of order to bring about a complete examination the trial. She and her friends also tried to of the Dreyfus case, but these efforts were influence public opinion, and their warm adgenerally thwarted by the presiding judge. vocacy of the ex-captain found a ready ear Justice Delegorgue, and the trial resulted in among the Hebrews in and outside of France, and also, to a certain extent, in the most inyear of imprisonment and a fine of five thoutellectual part of the Paris population. sand francs, for libel against the military Protestants and freethinkers especially were court. A sensational incident of the trial impressed by the fact that nearly every one had been the assertion by one of the witof the officers of the War department who nesses, General de Pellieux, that there was had been most hostile to Dreyfus were gradin the War department a letter, written in uates of a celebrated Jesuit school in Paris, 1896, which contained additional and absowhich made a specialty of fitting young m lutely convincing proof of Dreyfus' guilt. for admission to the two great military General de Pellieux's assertion was corrobo schools, the Ecole de Saint Cyr and the Ecole rated by the chief of the geenral staff, Cen Polytechnique. Ground, therefore, had bee eral de Boisdeffre. well prepared for a pamphlet which was One of the results of the trial was that it published in Belgium in the fall of 1895, unbegan to be generally admitted that Dreyfus' der the title of "Une erreur Judiciare." and the author of which, though at first not secret documents which had not been in evinamed on the title page, was soon known dence at the trial. Upon this Madame Dreyto be a talented literary critic of Hebrew

parentage, M. Bernard Lazare. Public Interest Revived.

the other our own generals; choose between

the two. As for the government, which was

and unless an application is made in due

M. Scheurer-Kestner's appeal to Prime

war, M. Godefroy Cavaignac, insisted that

there was in the hands of the minister a re-

port of Captain Lebrun-Renault, who had

had Dreyfus in his keeping on the day of

the military degradation, and that that re-

port contained an admission of his guilt by

the ex-captain. This, it must be said, was

that there was some foundation for M.

The next step in the development of this

dramatic case was a letter from M. Mathleu

Dreyfus, a brother of Alfred Dreyfus. This

stated that Alfred Dreyfus had been sen-

tenced for another man's crime, and it gave

From that moment the question of Dreytion of secret documents had not yet been proved. fus' guilt or innocence was before the public. Upon appeal, the court of cassation analmost unanimous that the military court had sentenced a guiltless man. The govlated, not by the war minister, but by the libeled court itself; and when an attempt countries which were believed to have been the beneficiaries of Dreyfus' treason, took pains to assert that they never had had the same, and Zola disappeared from the coun-In the meanwhile new elections had taken so far as to state that he knew Dreyfus to

place, and a new cabinet, of more radical of the public safety. tendencies than the Meline cabinet, had come into office. It had for its war minister M Cavaignac, who, a few days after taking office, delivered before the house a speech setting forth some of the proofs of Drevfus' guilt. Among these proofs he quoted the letter of 1896, which had been alluded to in the Zola trial. The next day, in an open letter, Lieutenant Colonel Picquart, who had Dreyfus' case, offered to prove that this letfor the prosecution was not as strong in law ter was a forgery.

and a few hours after being led to the Mont Valerien fortress committed suicide. Confession and Suicide. Colonel Henry's confession and suicide rought about a complete revulsion of public feeling. Irrespective of their opinion about Dreyfus' innocence or guilt, the people insisted that a trial in which a self-confessed had been one of the principal witorger nesses must be revised, and it was soon known that the osbinet agreed with the people. In spite of the opposition of two successive war ministers, the first steps prescribed by the law for the revision of a criminal trial were soon taken. A letter of the minister of justice placed the whole matter in the hands of the court of cassation. On October 25 the houses, which had adjourned for their summer vacation three fact that all over the world, and even in months before, resumed their sittings. Their France. Hebrews were more ready to be first session will ever remain a memorable one in the parliamentary annals of France. Goaded into complete loss of self-control by

funds.

with specimens of the handwriting both of Two Noted Southerners Discuss the Cause of the Trouble and the Cure.

RECENT OUTRAGES TAKEN AS A TEXT

White Man's Government at Any Cost Advocated with Flery Earnestness -Views of a Leader of the Colored People.

According to ex-Governor McCorkle of West Virginia and many other prominent southerners, both white and black, negro suffrage is now the most serious problem before the American people. In the article which follows, he speaks with flery earnestness of the race troubles in the Carolinas. He says that it is folly to believe that the southern negroes vote as they desire, or that they ever will be allowed to control elections, no matter how great their numerical majority. In answering him, Booker T. Washing-

edited by a prominent

Presecution of Zola.

fus based a new request for revision, which

was answered negatively by the government,

as they held that the fact of the introduc-

ton, the best known negro in the south, president of the Tuckegee institute of Alabama, makes the surprising statement that he believes it was a mistake to give the ballot to the negro originally and suggests that the right of suffrage be subject to educational and property tests.

These two men represent the most advanced thought in the south on the race problem. W. A. McCorkle is the ex-governor of West Virginia, a lawyer by profession, and he probable will be a United States senator in the near future. His made by M. Zola's counsel, Maitre Labori, in knowledge of the race problem is the result of generations of experience. His ancestors were the first people to settle in the valley of the Virginias, and the family has been there during the last 160 years. Zola's conviction. He was sentenced to one His statement was taken verbatim by shorthand in Mr. McCorkle's apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York, and has been carefully revised by him. It follows: What Ex-Governor McCorkle Says.

not a ruler. "Let us look at the inciting cause of the recont trouble. Wilmington is a very beautiful town, inhabited by the best and most cultured white people on this continent, but ignorant, brutal negroes control all of the public offices. About fifty justices' positions within the Wilmington district are held practically by negroes and conviction had been procured by means of a few white people. At least forty of these negroes can neither read nor write. Ruin there is no hope for the south. political, financial, and moral, stares the land and property owning people of the city in the face. Under the circumstances the good people of the city, without regard to politics, determined that no longer would they be under the control of the most brutal rule that has ever cursed the counnulled the proceedings against Zola, upon the try outside of Hayti and San Domingo, and ground that they ought to have been ini- they have joined together in a common bond of public interest. I speak plainly. It is not a question of politics. Democrate was made to begin a new trial, Maitre Labori were not the only ones in the trouble, but managed to force a postponement of the a republican paying \$1,500 a week exclusively to negro laborers, and one of the most important men of the city, has been the head and front of the league for defense

"These men, without regard to politics determined that this negro rule should then and there cease. They notified the negroes plainly that they should not continue this state of affairs. Bad blood was engendered, as it naturally would be, and when they attempted, by a strong hand, it is true, to do away with this anarchy, a personal conflict was brought about, the first shot being been retired on account of his advocacy of fired by the negroes, and things were done which were never contemplated. It was regretted and deplored by every honest south-A few weeks later Lieutenant Colonel ern man that blood was shed. I speak Henry admitted that he had forged the letter as a friend of the negroes. As a lawyer, I himself. He was instantly put under arrest, have defended as many negroes as any man in the south, without thought of reward. When I was governor of my state every legal voter, white or black, when he approached the ballot box, was allowed to vote. I speak with a full sympathy for the colored race, but, nevertheless, I speak with a most earnest determination, expressing the opinion of the intelligent southern man, when I say that the white race will not be controlled and ruled by the negroes in the south.

SOLVING THE RACE PROBLEM expenses in his election amounted to nearly orty, possess a high degree of industry, aktil \$400,000 and it was paid out of the public and substantial character. We must get our young people off the streets, keep them out "Will my brethren of the north consider

for one moment the effect of the dominance of the negro in southern politics. Do you not see that the control by the negroes of southern affairs, as demanded by some people and the best colored people in the fanatics, will mean the absolute dominance

of the national legislature by the negro vote? It will give to them at least fifty votes in the house of representatives and at

least five or six senators. The balance of power will be absolutely in the control of the negro vote. He would entirely dominate the house and senate of the present congress. Are you willing to pay the price? Would he be a safe arbiter of the vast in-

terests of this nation? I think not. "Another point of interest to my northern

Rev. Samuel Scoville, a son-in-law of Henry Ward Beecher, has resigned the pas-torate of the First Congregational church of Statafard, Conn., which he has held for friend. You are today regenerating the south. You are building thousands of miles of railroads. You are pouring millions of dollars into our coal and iron mines. You nearly twenty years. are erecting vast manufactories. Public im-

provement, the result of millions of north the Trappist monistery at Gethsemane, Ky. Father Obrecht was presented with a crozier made of over 7,000 pieces of wood, the ten years' work of one of the monks. ern money, is showered on every side. Within ten years in my own state you have placed more than \$20,000,000. Your sons are

Queen Wilhelmina of Holland is a firm becoming to live with us and are honored as Hover in and a stout supporter of the Salva-tior Army. She and her mother regularly our best citizens. Are you willing to have all this vast interest at the beck and nod send generous checks to the organization to of a venal legislature, or under the control further the work in Holland and in its of ignorant negroes? colonies.

The Episcopal bishops of Winchester and Negro Government a Failure. Rochester, England, are often seen in com-pany on cycling expeditions and the Roman Catholle bishops of Limerick and Cloyne, "As a civilizing and governmental power the negro has been a total failure in all countries and in all ages. In Liberia, Hayti, Ireland, spend their vacations on bicycle Africa and America he has left a swath of tours.

hideous desolation behind him. He has not Alexander McDonald, the Cincinnati milhad the training and will improve, say those Housire, has given the Young Men's Christian association of his city \$20,000 in addi-tion to \$5,000 presented a short time ago. who advocate giving him the reins of power in the south: he will improve, give him time This is to free the local association from and opportunity. We grant that the propodebt. sitions may be true, but we do not intend

A new Knlepp has arisen in the person of that his experimental stages of training shall Pastor Felke, who has a parish in Repelen be made upon the south. If he is not yet Rhenish Prussia. The number of his patients already runs up into the thousands and early educated for government let him wait until next year an institution will be erected for their better treatment. he learns the art. The oiler or the fireman may become a good engineer, but until he

Rev. Everett Bean of Portland, Me., is a does we who ride on the train want him to member of the local foot ball team. The captain of the Hallowell. Me., foot ball team keep his hand away from the throttle. We will help the negro to become a citizen, bu is the Universalist pastor of the city. These

gentlemen pound the ball on we week days "It is folly, plain and unvarnished, for The Presbyterian Board of Home Missions the men of the south to say to the men of the north that the negro is allowed at ecided a few days ago to send Rev. W. H. Linzie of the Canton mission to the Philipall times to cast his ballot as he wishes pine islands for the purpose of studying It is not true. It would be ruin to the their missionary opportunities and report upon the best places for missionary stations. south, and every southern man well knows it. It is a sad state of affairs, and we in Rev. I. M. B. Thompson, pastor of a Bapin the south have to face the plain infractist church in Woodbury, N. J., has raised a storm which may result in his resignation by endorsing a request of some colored Baption of the election laws, for the simple reason that unless they are infringed upon tists to use the baptismal pool of the church to immerse their converts. Some of the white people objected and the congregation "This brings up the question, what are

we going to do? The two races are side is divided by side, mingled and intermingled in every That there is much room for active misimaginable way, but not in the old relation sionary effort is this country is shown by the replies of a child of 9 years to a New of master and servant, and having none of the old sympathy. It is a question which York judge who inquired if she knew the "it's a bad word." "Do you know who God is?" said the judge. "Who?" said little Kate Collins. "God," said the judge. "Nope, I dunno Him," said little Kate Collins. "Did God in His mercy will work out for these people, but it is a momentous question to this country today. The only hope for the settlement of the problem is in the gradual enlightenment of the colored race. Nineanybody ever tell you you had a soul?" said the judge. "Nope, I ain't got none." "Do teen-twentleths of the money expended for you know where bad people go?" "Yes." "Where?" "To the Tombs." "Do you know the education of the negro race in the south is raised from the whites, and one-tweatiwhere you go when you die?" "Ye "Where, Katie?" "Out to the cemetery." eth from the negroes. When this gradual 'Yes. enlightenment comes there will come with it a solution of the question.

An Unfounded Charge.

"So many of the northern people are of the opinion that we want the negroes back to slavery. No statement can be further from the truth. I was a slave owner myself. Child as I was in the slavery days and filled with all the traditions of the southern people over that question, I speak as a person who is familiar with the subject, and I say that there is not an intelligent man or woman south of Mason and Dixon's line who wishes to see the slaves back in bondage. They feel at the same time that who were in bondage should not the men

of barrooms and dens of orime. The great bulk of our people in the south are still in dense ignorance; ignorance leads to idleness and idleness to crime. 'The time has come when the best white

south should get together for counsel, advice and sympathy. The negro must not feel that the white man who is his next door neighbor is his enemy simply because he is a southern white man." RELIGIOUS.

There is a Cuban Congregational church in Florida with a membership of eighty-six, sixty of whom have been received since

January, 1898.

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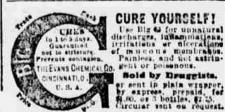
all the importance of purchasing the true and original remedy. As the genuine Syrup of Figs is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only, a knowledge of that fact will assist one in avoiding the worthless imitations manufactured by other partics. The high standing of the CALI-FORMIA FIG SYNCP Co, with the medical profession, and the satisfaction which the genuine Syrup of Figs has given to millions of families, makes the name of the Company a guaranty of the excellence of its remedy. It is far in advance of all other laxatives, as it acts on the kidneys, liver and bowels without irritating or weakening them, and it does not gripe nor nauseate. In order to get its beneficial effects, please remember the name of the Company -

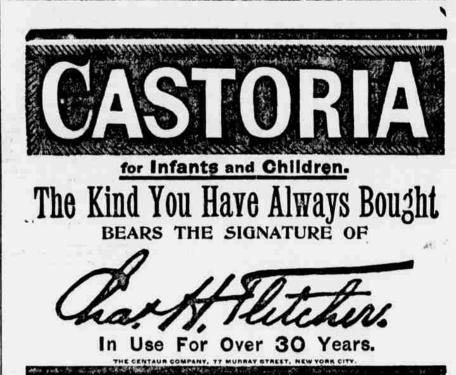
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so passionately attached, in spite of its an- and denied having written, and that the nexation to Germany? What motives could experts who had examined the document have induced a Hebrew to betray the coun- had been divided as to its authorship. This try which of all countries in Europe had division of public opinion was made more proved most generous to his race? The dangerous and violent by the injection into anti-Semitic papers had a ready answer to the case of race feeling. Up to the opening these questions. Captain Dreyfus was a of the Dreyfus case there had been very traitor because he was a Jew-that is, a little of this in France. The anti-Semitic man without a country. But the credit of leaders had but a small following, much the anti-Semitic papers was then very small smaller than had been the case in Germany and in the press as well as in public opinion during the Stoecker agitation, or than was there was on the whole a widespread dis- actually the case in Austria under the leadposition to suspend judgment until after the | ership of Dr. Lueger and Prinz von Lichtenmeeting of the military tribunal before stein. But the Dreyfus case made matters which the suspected captain was to appear, decidedly worse in this respect. Antiand a hope that after all it would be found Semitic newspapers pointed to it as a proof that they were justified in their hatred that the ranks of the beloved French army of the Jews. They called attention to the did not contain any traiter.

The Military Trial.

This hope was doomed to disappointment. The military tribunal met on December 19, lieve that seven French officers had 1894. The proceedings were secret. It was sentenced an innocent man than that a Jew said that a publication of the evidence had been proved a traitor, and they soon might have brought about a declaration of found ears willing to listen to them when war of Germany against France. The culprit they accused the whole race of hatred was ably defended by the foremost criminal against the French army. The almost lawyer of the Paris bar, Maitre Demange, and at the close of the trial was declared in England and Germany, against the finding guilty as per the indictment. The charge of the court, did not help matters; rather that of having communicated to a the reverse. It was considered an intrusion foreign power documents of such a nature of foreigners into matters that did not conthat they might result in a declaration of cern them. It enabled the anti-Semitic war. The penalty was that of degradation papers to state the case thus to the people from the army and transportation for life in a fortified spot. It is to be noted here that one of the chief witnesses for the accusation had been an officer holding a high post- time and again questioned in the chambers tion in the secret information depart- about the case, its answer was always the ment of the war office, Lieutenant Colonel same: The Dreyfus case is res adjudicata, Henry.

What had been thus far the attitude of the form to the minister of justice for a reman who had just been declared by his peers vision of the case, an application based upon a traitor to his country? Consistently, con- new facts which were not known at the time of the 1895 trial, there is no longer any tinuously, from the very first day of his imprisonment, he had protested his innocence, Dreyfus case. and no word had escaped him which might be construed into an admission of guilt. What was his attitude after sentence had been passed upon him? In public it remained what it had been before. He went through the terrible ordeal of public degradation in the presence of detachments from all the bodies of troops then garrisoned in Paris, surrounded by thousands and thoucance of spectators, whose hearts were filled with execuation for the crime of which he had been declared guilty, and who found even his terrible punishment too lenient for such a crime. He never flinched. From the moment when he was brought before the troops to the end of that terrible marching past in front of every detachment, after having the insignia of his rank and his uniform buttons torn from him, and after having been proclaimed unworthy to belong to the French army, his firmness never deserted him. Kestner, vice president of the Senate, had Hardly any words escaped his lips except become convinced of Dreyfus' innocence and these: "I am innocent! Long live France!" would ask the government to grant him a Was his attitude the same when far from the new trial. Events after that began to follow public gaze? Here the cautious historian each other in rapid succession. must refrain from making any positive statement. The authorities contend that Minister Meline and to General Billot, then some words that escaped the condemned man minister of war, was not followed by any contained a virtual admission of his guilt; practical results, except that in an interhis friends deny it. pellation to the cabinet an ex-minister of

On the whole, public opinion in France accepted the verdict as a just one. There was no disposition to doubt either the correctness of the proceedings or the intelligence and honesty of the military judges. It was known, moreover, that at the war office, from the minister, General Mercler, down, everybody was convinced of Dreyfus' guilt; and confidence in the motives and ability of at once indignantly denied by Dreyfus' the members of the war office was then friends and family, but it was later shown aniversal in France. Here and there only ome of the co-religionists of the degraded Cavaignac's assertion. aptain refused to believe in the guilt of one of their race; and it was soon known, in adlition, that two other men, at least, were arm believers in his innocence. One was his letter, addressed to the war minister, plainly sounsel, Maitre Demange, who declared pubacly that he never would have appeared for im if he had not believed him innocent. that man's name. He was Count Ferdinand The other was the officer in charge of the Valsin Esterhazy, a major in a regiment of

an insulting attack of the anti-Semitic leader, Paul Deroulede, General Chanoine announced from the speaking stand his resignation of the office of war minister-not unanimous stand taken abroad, especially however, until after asserting that he shared his two predecessors' views in regard to Dreyfus' guilt and the inadvisability of a revision of his trial. The discussion which followed this unprecedented announcement resulted in a defeat for the Brisson cabi-On one side the foreigners and the Jews, on

Two days later the criminal chamber of the court of cassation met, in consequence of the letter of the minister of justice referring to it the question of the revision of the trial of 1894. It heard three very able arguments: First, one by one of the justices, Justice Bard, who had been commissioned, according to the practice of the court, to prepare a preliminary report; second, the requisitoire of Procureur General Manau, representing the people; third, an address by the lawyer representing the family, Maitre Mornard. Every one of these arguments had

That there still was such a case became however, evident when Lieutenant Colonel for its conclusion a request to the court to Picquart, who had been for quite a while at order a revision of the judgment of 1894 and the head of the secret information departa retrial of Dreyfus. Procureur General ment in the war office, was suddenly re-Manau even asked for a suspension of the moved from his post and sent to command penalty inflicted by the military tribunal. Three courses were open to the court: a regiment in Tunisla, for it was known at once that the reason of this decision was a First, a rejection of the request for a revision; second, the quashing of the judgdifference of opinion between the lieutenant ment and the issuing of an order for a recolonel and his brother officers in regard to trial; third, a declaration that more informathe whole affair. About the same time the tion was needed, and that such information rumor grew that Dreyfus' conviction had would be searched after by the court in sebeen procured only by the production before cret sittings, but with full power to call for the military judges of secret documents all documents, summon all witnesses, etc., which had not been placed in evidence duras specified in a law of 1895, relating to the ing the trial, and which had never been revision of criminal trials. The court deshown to the defendant or to his counsel. cided for the third course, and it has already Finally, in the fall of 1897, it was an bebun to hear witnesses and examine the nounced that one of the most eminent mem documents relating to the case. bers of the republican party, M. Scheurer

The cabinet which opened the revision proceedings is no longer in office, but the acw cabinet, which, curiously enough, has for its head the prime minister of December, 1894, M. Charles Dupuy, has neither the desire nor the power to interfere with the

court of supreme jurisdiction in France. The ground is now cleared. Nearly every one who was concerned in the Dreyfus and Esterhazy trials has had to step aside. Esterhazy himself has been put out of the army by decision of a military board of inquiry and expelled from the Legion of Honor by the council of the order. General de Boisdeffre resigned his position of chief of the general staff immediately upon the detection of Colonel Henry's forgery. Colonel du Paty de Clam, who was one of the chief informers against Dreyfus, has been put on the retired list. General Gonse, who was at the head of the secret information department of the war office, has left the war office, and Lieutenant Colonel Picquart is in the military prison of Cherche-Midt.

This is the past history and the present state of the case. Let us hope that the new trial of Dreyfus, which is now inevitable. will olear for all sincere minds the question of his guilt or of his innocence. years to \$600,000. The governor's personal

Question of Life and Death.

"In the splendid state of South Carolina there are 200,000 more negroes than white people. In many portions of the south this proportion continues. I repeat most solemnly that the question in the south is not a question of who shall be the political rulers, or whether negroes shall have the right to vote, but it is a question of life and death to the southern people. This is above all statutory enactments. There are 6.000.000 of negroes in the south; an inferior race; a standing menace to peace, law and order. We have spent millions of dollars to raise them in enlightenment, and yet today we are confronted in many portions of the south by an alien race-ignorant different in color, different in education and refinement absolutely dominating and controlling the fairest sections on the face of the earth.

"There is also a law of race and nowhere on the broad globe has ever the Angio-Saxon or the Scotch-Irishman, the tw

great strains of southern life, ever bowed his nock to an inferior race. What does it mean? Although a young man, I have sen ea magnificent county, inhabited by a splendid white population, with the most fertile fields, the most beautiful scenery, seen a magnificent country, inhabited by a of refinement and culture, and every office in the county filled by ignorant negroes. I have seen the judges on the bench dispensing justice when the judge could not read nor write and had to make his mark to the court records. I have seen five school commissioners in a district appointing the school teachers when not a single man of them owned a dollar of property and when not a single one of them knew his A B C. I have seen the assessors placing valuation on land when none of them ever owned a cent's worth of property, negro policeman enforcing the law, clerks making up the sacred and solemn records when the clerk himself could not sign his name to the record and had to have it done by other men. This continued for long years. Justice was bought and sold as a farmer buys a field. Taxation in three years was increased tenfold. Murder and riot were every day occurrences and the judge himself before an fument was concluded was taken off the beach, and gave his decision to the highest bidder. Lot me ask you one thing. How long would the people of New York

or Boston stand that situation of City affairs? Broadway would be affame in a week and riot would reign rampant up Fifth avenue.

Negro Soldiers in Control.

'Let me give you some other plain facts. In two years the negro government inereased the state debt from \$5,000,000 to \$25,-000,000 and I was there when negro soldiers twice marched into the state house and took the speaker away from his desk and broke up the assembly and turned the members out of doors. In four years they spent \$100,000,000. The taxable properties of the state went down nearly two-thirds. In ten years the negro rule of Louisiana squandered \$150,000,000 and not one single public improvement was left to show for it. In three years in the state of Mississippi taxes were raised fourteen-fold and the state debt in the same proportion. The whisky bill of one legislature was \$350,000. The bar was opened to members and their friends in a com mittee room within the sound of the speaker's gavel. The public printing in less than eight years amounted to \$1,500,000, when it had only amounted in all of seventy-five

today be their rulers. As long as they will grow side by side, receiving an equal protection under the general laws of the land, they will receive part of every crust which a southern man has to give, but when they attempt to step forward and take the rein of the government in their hand, then the southern citizens will peremptorily and sternly stop that aspiration. Would not the north do the same? Surely it would.

"Not very lonk ago I heard a speech by negro man who has the true idea and theory of the race question. He was speaking to negroes. He said: 'Remember, my breth ren, this one thing; that you are pretty near up against the race question in this country, and when you do get to it, mark what I tell you, the white people of this country will settle it, as the white people have always settled those questions, vigorously and earnestly, and in a way that the white people want it settled."

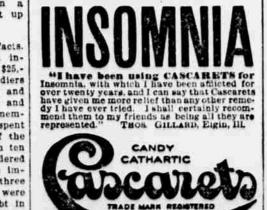
"In conclusion, I most earnestly and sol emnly repeat that the one great pre-eminent and prominent proposition stands head and shoulders above this whole discussion, that notwithstanding the mere enactment of statutes, the passing of laws, the southern people do not intend to be ruled by the negro race. The south will settle this question justly, honestly and fairly to the negro race, but it will settle this question alone and unnided and within herself."

Views of a Negro Leader.

Booker T. Washington wrote as follows: "It was unfortunate that my people permitted themselves at the close of the civil war to be led in such a wholesale manner into politics. In many cases responsibilities were accepted by us which we were not equal to because of lack of education and experience. I do not believe that it is wise for the government nor just to the people sought to be helped to confer unlimited suffrage upon any ignorant, poverty-stricken, inexperienced people. I would let the right to vote be interwoven with the ability to acquire intelligence or property, or both. The feeling is very strong in the south that since the negro pays such a small proportion of the tax to support government that he should have little or no control in the government.

"The feeling also exists in some sections that the negro wants to control the white man. This is not true of the black race as a whole. Unless the negro gets into the hands of bad white men, he does not seek to control anyone except himself, and he has a pretty hard task often to do that.

"To my mind the way to remedy the present evil is for the negro not to get discouraged. In the past I fear he set too much store by politics. In too many cases he has sought the shadow rather than the substance. The negro all over this country must become a large taxpayer, own prop-





"A HANDFUL OF DIRT MAY BE A HOUSE-FUL OF SHAME." KEEP YOUR HOUSE CLEAN WITH SAPOLIO

