

Telephone 618-684.

See, Aug. 20, 1899.

Monday's Dress Goods Show.

These are busy days among the new Dress Goods, ar ranging and planning for the new Fall Dress.

Gloves—Chamois gloves, in gray and natural color, all sizes, regular \$1.00 quality, now, 69c.



Wash Goods—Not many left but make it interesting. Dark Lawns and Dimities, Gingham, Grandies, Batistes, some plain colors of dimities, some white goods, some madras.

Stylish Never were plaid New Plaids—dress goods so handsome a n d stylish.

We make the buying of plaid dress goods easy by showing you over fifty styles to choose from at 15c to \$3.00 a yard.

New Tailor Cheviots—Beauty and service are combined. The tailor-made dresses make these cheviots permanent.



Parasols—We have about 25 fancy parasols left and not wishing to carry one over until next season, we have made one price for any parasol.



Celluloid Collars—For Ladies. These are worn under ribbon stocks, preventing them from mussing and soiling. They are very light weight and come in two heights—price 15c each.

Special value 52-inch at 65c and 85c a yard, other qualities at \$1.00 to \$4.00 a yard.

A Rare Bargain—Every day in the Black Crepon—interest in creases in this collection of fine black Crepons.

At \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$2.00, \$2.50, \$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00, \$6.00, \$7.00, \$8.00, \$9.00, \$10.00, \$12.00, \$15.00, \$18.00, \$20.00, \$25.00, \$30.00, \$35.00, \$40.00, \$45.00, \$50.00, \$55.00, \$60.00, \$65.00, \$70.00, \$75.00, \$80.00, \$85.00, \$90.00, \$95.00, \$100.00.

AGENTS FOR POSTER KID GLOVES AND McCALL'S PATTERNS.

THOMPSON, BELDEN & CO. THE ONLY EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS HOUSE IN OMAHA.

Y. M. C. A. BUILDING, COR. 16TH AND DOUGLAS STS.

state officers delivered addresses of welcome. Responded were made by Majors S. W. Young and P. A. Grant.

To RECEIVE PENNSYLVANIANS. Preparations Completed for Honoring Next War Volunteers in Philippines.

Decorations committee: Mrs. J. H. Bairdridge, Miss Mae Louise Hamilton, Miss Buchanan.

Flower committee: Mrs. George A. Hoagland and Mrs. H. T. Clark, assisted by Flower Mission, Gertrude Clark, Lizzie Isaacs, Martha Stone, Sara Alexander, Julia Hollmeyer, Fannie Purvis, Helene Wymann, Birdie Balbach, Elizabeth McConnell, Grace Gordon, Kate Ryan, Glennie Crosby, Mrs. Laura Moore, Miss Cooley, Miss Elizabeth Cooley.

Ice cream committee: Mrs. C. L. Chaffee, Mrs. George P. Cronk, Mrs. G. P. Metcalf, Mrs. W. P. Stevens.

"Think of Ease But Work On." 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.

ROADS REPLY TO POYNTER

Give Their Reasons for Not Bringing the First Regiment Home.

TOO GREAT A FINANCIAL RISK TO ASSUME.

Would Have Been Necessary to Advance the Southern Pacific and Pullman Companies a Large Sum of Money.

Officials of the Union Pacific and Burlington railroads believe that some of the statements made by Governor Poynter in his open letter to the people of Nebraska, published yesterday, are entirely misinterpretations. The general attorneys of both roads, to whom the proposition of Governor Poynter regarding the furnishing of transportation for the returning soldiers with the promise of future legislative remuneration is referred in order to establish its legal status, are as thoroughly cognizant of the entire history of Governor Poynter's plan as any other officials, and their statements will add considerable light upon the subject.

"Personally, the officials of the Union Pacific, from the president down to the humblest subordinate, are as greatly interested and have as much admiration for the boys of the gallant First Nebraska regiment as any other class of citizens in this state," said John N. Baldwin, general attorney of the Union Pacific for Nebraska and Iowa.

"The proposition submitted by Governor Poynter was that the Union Pacific company should transport the regiment from San Francisco to Omaha and rely upon future legislative action for payment for this service. In addition to the outlay which the Union Pacific would incur for transportation of the regiment over its own line, it would be compelled to pay for the actual cost of the service upon its own line, and to the Pullman company for sleeping car service. The Union Pacific has no control over these companies, and they would demand their share of the amount to be paid in advance. Assuming that 1,600 men and officers would be carried, the cost would be as follows: 1,000 second class tickets at \$7.50, \$7,500; 3,333 sections in tourist sleepers, \$3,333, a total of \$10,833.

"The Union Pacific's proportion at this rate is \$29,250 and the Southern Pacific's is \$12,250. Deducting the amount of the Union Pacific's proportion, \$20,250, would leave \$29,583 which the Union Pacific would have to advance to the Southern Pacific and the Pullman company, in addition to the actual cost of the service upon its own line.

"As the payment of this claim could not be legally enforced, the Union Pacific company declined to advance such a large amount of money and depend entirely on legislative action for reimbursement. Another serious objection to entering into such an arrangement is that it would be recorded as a precedent for other states. The Union Pacific company has been informed that other states would be anxious to copy the Nebraska plan, and that it would be necessary to insist upon the same agreement for their railroads. The Nebraska arrangement could be used as unanswerable logic by other states to demand similar favors. In the end there would be fixed upon the Union Pacific a responsibility and liability which its representatives cannot assume or incur."

Position of the Burlington. OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 19.—To the Editor of The Bee: I have read with much interest your article regarding the proposed movement of the people of Nebraska by Hon. W. A. Poynter, governor of the state.

"The Burlington company is concerned in this matter, and its position is more injurious than giving forth an entire falsehood. So far as the Burlington company is concerned, it is as anxious to recognize the gallant boys of the First Nebraska regiment as any other class of citizens in this state, and it feels particularly a strong inclination to do everything in its power to bring the gallant men of the First Nebraska to their homes without delay.

The rate fixed by the roads connecting with the Burlington, over whose arrangements the Burlington has no control, is \$3.90, the Burlington road would get \$3.90, being the pay over its road from Denver to Omaha. Thus, it will be seen that on the basis of the movement of the people of the Burlington company, if it did what has been requested, would not only have to bear the pleasure of the First Nebraska for \$3,900, but it would have to advance to the Denver & Rio Grande, the Rio Grande Western and Southern Pacific railroads in cash \$21,900 for more than 1,600 men and their baggage. The Burlington company has no objection to the movement of troops to the states of Kansas, Iowa and Illinois, and we would have no objection to a loan of money for such a purpose, if it were guaranteed by the legislature to be reimbursed. A moment's consideration on the part of any fair man will satisfy him that it is a most reasonable proposition.

Proposed Loan Bill. We regret that the efforts of Governor Poynter to obtain the \$20,000 from the banks has failed, but an examination of the national bank act would show that it would be a violation of the law for them as national banks to make a loan on such indebtedness. It is suggested that the government should guarantee the loan, and that the government should be reimbursed by the legislature, if it can be induced at its next session to pass the bill. If within ten days the bill is not passed, the government should then the only other course open for us is to permit each man of the First Nebraska to travel by the Burlington road to his home, and then to travel by the Burlington road to his home, and then to travel by the Burlington road to his home, and then to travel by the Burlington road to his home.

The proposition made by the newspapers has been to raise enough money by voluntary subscription to bring the First Nebraska from San Francisco to their homes. This is a most generous offer, and it is to be hoped that it will be accepted. It is to be hoped that it will be accepted. It is to be hoped that it will be accepted. It is to be hoped that it will be accepted.

FREE TO SUBSCRIBERS. The New Cure for Kidney, Bladder and Uric Acid Troubles.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cure for kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles, the great kidney remedy.

I have the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century, discovered twenty years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing kidney, bladder and uric acid troubles.

Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, and in the helplessness too poor to purchase relief and has proved so successful in every case that a special arrangement has been made by which all readers of this paper may have one already tried, it may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in The Omaha Sunday Bee and send your address to Francis Drake, publisher, 214 North Sixteenth, George W. Dower, Delegate Bandle of Indianapolis wanted the conven-

DIVIDED ON DREYFUS

(Continued from First Page.)

make I must feel as they do about Dreyfus. I hope his judges will have the courage to sentence him again."

Judges Open Their Eyes. Here is a verdict of Octave Mirbeau, the distinguished journalist: "Until Bertillon, the examining magistrate in the Esterhazy case, took the stand, we heard but one side of the question. Before Bertillon the witnesses were the generals, who naturally accepted a long string of lies as the gospel truth. But when Bertillon revealed the truth, the Esterhazy case was cleared up. I hope his judges will have the courage to sentence him again."

Convicted of Dreyfus' Guilt. After launching the above declaration, which he apparently considered to be weighty evidence of the treachery of Dreyfus, Major Guignet proceeded to recount in detail the facts which General Gougeon assigned to him in May, 1888, of classifying the documents in the Dreyfus, Esterhazy and Picquart cases. "The first question I will ask here is," said the witness, "is Dreyfus guilty?" Major Guignet said his guilt is based on three grounds.

First, His confessions to Captain Lebrun-Renaud. Second, The technical nature of the content of his confessions, which were not sufficiently defensible toward his chiefs. Third, The results of the examination of the secret dossier.

"I protest that a campaign has been undertaken against justice, truth and our country." The major's outburst of heroic evoked cynical smiles and indications of dissent, coupled with marks of assent from the assembled general.

The witness next spoke of the secret dossier of the war ministry, containing information relating to the interview between M. Tralet, former minister of justice, and Count Ternelli, the Italian ambassador, "which country," said Guignet, "benefited by the treachery."

Faith in Confessions. Regarding the confessions said to have been made to Captain Lebrun-Renaud, witness said he still believed they were authentic, and added: "If people do not believe the confessions to Captain Lebrun-Renaud they will believe no human testimony."

Continuing, the witness reasserted that the dossier was written by Dreyfus at the end of August, and incidentally the major protested against Colonel Picquart's insinuations against Dreyfus. He then referred to his interview with chief of the war ministry, containing information from which he declared the court was sure to draw important deductions.

"The first portion of the dossier," he said, "shows that in 1888 there was a constant demand for the war ministry. We have had proof of the plans of fortifications reaching the hands of a foreign power. It is known to a certainty from the letter of an agent of the foreign power that the stolen plans emanated from the Ministry of War. A certain number of agents had been organized against us, headed by agents belonging to the same power as 'A' (Colonel Schwartzkoppen, the German military attaché), the agents of other powers also cooperating.

Witness then invited the court's special attention to the dossier, in which he said would be found ample proof of the prisoner's guilt.

At this stage of the proceedings Dreyfus interrupted the witness, shouting: "That is a manifest lie."

Another document of the dossier, according to Major Guignet, showed beyond dispute that the dossier actually passed into the hands of Colonel Schwarzkoppen. This, to the witness, established the authenticity of the dossier, an examination of which, he pointed out, proved Schwarzkoppen and Panizardi had the dossier in their possession at the time of the trial. Referring next to the dispatch of Colonel Schneider, former Austrian military attaché at Paris, denouncing as a forgery a letter purporting to have been written by the prisoner, which was represented as referring to efforts being made by Schwarzkoppen and Panizardi to conceal their relations with Dreyfus, witness maintained that General Mercier's statements on the subject were true, and that the authenticity of the letter had been proved. The intelligence department, he added, had other documents from the same attaché in its possession. Major Guignet pointed out that the secret dossier was included in the dossier and that M. Chamoin, who had the secret documents in his charge, had shown it to the court in behalf of the Ministry of War. Therefore, witness claimed, the charges of falsification were really addressed to the French government. (Sensation.)

"Besides," added Guignet, "I wish to point out that the attaché issuing the denial in question is the same man who, in reality, is his ally. It is therefore possible that this denial was imposed upon him." (Renewed sensation.)

Disavowal from Government. Major Guignet, the government's commissioner at this juncture said he thought it desirable to remark, as the representative of the government, that he must not be understood to endorse all Major Guignet had just said with reference to a foreign military officer, who at the present moment had a diplomatic appointment in France. (Sensation.)

At the request of M. Demange the major's deposition before the court of cassation, relating to Henry's motives and Paty de Clam's role in the preparation of the forgery, was read. It showed that Guignet emphatically declared before the court of cassation that he was convinced an investigation would be instituted by the court, and that he was the principal author of the Henry forgery.

General Gougeon said he thought he was doing his duty "in saying all that is in my mind." "Do you agree," asked counsel, "to all you said before the full court of cassation?" This question greatly confused the witness, who attempted to reply by saying that he was not arguing at that time, and that it was not for him to judge Paty de Clam.

M. Demange pointed out that in spite of the major's arguments Major Guignet had advanced against Paty de Clam, the military judge, Tavernier, had thrown out the case, and added Demange, "Major Guignet has advanced as much against Dreyfus. The court will be able to appreciate the value of his arguments."

Counsel then asked why Guignet had employed the term "report" to describe the Schneider letter and the witness replied he was justified in doing so, owing to the similarity of the expressions in it with the terms usually employed in reports.

M. Demange pointed out that the document which Guignet had referred to was the word "report." "Does the original," he asked, "contain this word?" "No," replied the witness.

any case he had better apply to his own chief, Major Bertin. Dreyfus pretended Bertin would not impart any information. Day after day he pestered me, so that finally, having no reason to distrust him, I began giving him explanations. Dreyfus displayed the greatest interest and took copious notes. When later his house was searched these notes were not discoverable. I do not know what became of them. But it is difficult to believe they were destroyed, considering the importance he seemed to attach to the information and the persistence shown in procuring it."

Major Du Paty de Clam was called out, whereupon Major Carriere said Paty de Clam had been officially informed that his presence was necessary to the court-martial and it was hoped he would be able to come as soon as possible, but the government commissary had been notified from him since this notification was sent.

At the request of M. Demange it was decided to notify Paty de Clam that the court-martial was ready to hear his deposition.

There was a further thrill of curiosity when General Boisdore, former chief of the general staff of the French army, advanced to the witness box and took the customary oath to tell the truth. The general remarked that in view of the exhaustive evidence already given he would try to be brief. He hurriedly reviewed the features of the bordereau, the arrest and trial of Dreyfus and the latter's alleged confessions, before the ceremony of degradation to Captain Lebrun-Renaud. He then said he believed the confessions were genuine. He next referred to Colonel Picquart's appearance in the intelligence department, although the witness had hesitated to appoint him because he thought Picquart too self-willed and not sufficiently deferential toward his chiefs.

"It has been said," continued General Boisdore, "that a secret package of papers was shown the judges of the court-martial and I positively assert that, so far as I am concerned, I never ordered Colonel Picquart to convey any envelope to Colonel Maurel. I may add that Colonel Picquart never doubted the guilt of Dreyfus, and never even expressed doubts of his guilt when he took over the duties of chief of the intelligence department. The first instructions I gave him were to follow up on the Dreyfus affair, and it is well known what were the results of these instructions."

Discredited Picquart. The general next described the interview between himself and Colonel Picquart, who the latter had mentioned Esterhazy, without, however, connecting him with the Dreyfus affair. Witness discredited Colonel Picquart's statement that he asked him (witness) to mention the investigation to General Gougeon.

"General Gougeon," said Boisdore, "is a friend of thirty years' standing. I have always had the greatest confidence in him and should certainly not have entertained a request to leave him in ignorance of what was occurring."

General de Boisdore, whose evidence was attentively followed, especially by the members of the court-martial, then related the conversation which had taken place between Picquart and General Gougeon and General Gougeon's subsequent letter to the witness, advising a continuance of the investigations regarding Esterhazy, but adding that the affair must not be mixed with the Dreyfus affair. As Colonel Picquart persisted in trying to hurry matters and was neglecting his other duties and the witness proposed to the minister of war to send him, not in disgrace, on a mission to the United States, to look after the general asserted, found another mission for him.

Everything, the general added, went quietly for a year, until M. Scheurer-Kestner's intervention was made, and the denunciation of Esterhazy by Mathieu Dreyfus and the inquiry into Esterhazy's proceedings.

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MORE MEN FOR FIRING LINE

Three Regiments Ordered to Proceed to San Francisco at Once.

SMIL AS SOON AS TRANSPORTS ARE READY.

Regiments Included in the Order of Secretary of War Are the Twenty-Seventh, Thirty-First and the Thirty-Fourth.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The following dispatch was today sent by the adjutant general to the commanding officer of the Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth volunteer regiments of infantry: "Orders of today will direct that your regiments be placed en route for San Francisco as soon as transportation can be provided by the quartermaster general. On arrival at San Francisco your regiments will go into camp at the Presidio, and its instructions in target practice, etc., continued until transports are ready to take your command to Manila. Acknowledge receipt with any remarks you may have to make to the adjutant general at the War department."

The Twenty-seventh is at Camp Meade, the Thirty-first at Fort Thomas, Ky., the Thirty-fourth at Fort Logan, Colo.

The quartermaster's department today directed the Glendale and Tacoma of the Northern Pacific steamship line be chartered for carrying troops to Manila. The Glendale will carry 800 and the Tacoma 650 men.

Orders were issued from the War department today placing all major, captain and lieutenant appointments for the new regiments on recruiting duty. They will assist the nearest recruiting officer for a period of about one week and will then conduct their recruits to the rendezvous.

The first ten regiments of volunteers are complete and there is a surplus of about 2,000 men for the regiments in the Philippines and the next ten being raised. The enlistments yesterday were 236, making a total of 1,628.

Speaking of the orders issued today to the three regiments to proceed to San Francisco, General Corbin said that not only would the other regiments follow soon, but ten recently ordered for the new regiments on recruiting duty. They will assist the nearest recruiting officer for a period of about one week and will then conduct their recruits to the rendezvous.

The following is the order for the movement of the three volunteer regiments: HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 19, 1899.

Orders of today will direct the following changes in stations of troops are hereby announced: The Twenty-seventh, Thirty-first and Thirty-fourth regiments of infantry, United States volunteers, are hereby relieved from duty at their present stations and will proceed by rail to San Francisco, Cal., for embarkation on the Philippines islands, to be reported upon arrival to the commanding general, Department of the Pacific, Manila. Mounted officers may take their horses. The regiment will be fully armed and equipped and supplied with 200 rounds of ammunition per man and proper cooking. Personal baggage will be limited to clothing actually necessary for immediate field service.

Department commanders will by concert of action arrange with commanding general, Department of California, for details of movement and hour of departure and will forward orders by telegraph to the War department.

The quartermaster's department will provide the necessary transportation; the subsistence department proper medical attendance and supplies.

By command of Major General Miles, H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General.

Movements of Ocean Vessels, Aug. 19. At Hamburg Arrived—Admiral Von Albatross from New York via Cherbourg and Southampton.

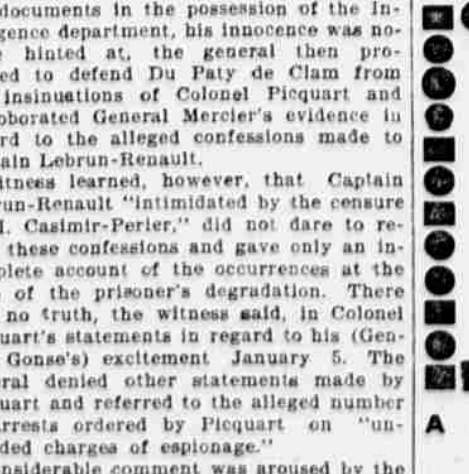
At Yokohama Arrived—America Maru, from San Francisco via Honolulu, Cebu and Manila.

At Liverpool Arrived—Campania, from New York; Georgia, from New York; and Southampton Arrived—Friedrich Der Grosse, from New York for Bremen.

At New York Arrived—Luzania, from Liverpool; and Copenaghen, from Hamburg via Plymouth and Cherbourg.

Electrical Workers' Picnic. The members of the National Brotherhood of Electrical Workers held a picnic and social at Nonpareil park Saturday afternoon and evening. Races and polo climbing contests furnished amusement, and dancing was indulged in by the ladies. Mr. J. Kent made an address in the evening. There was a large attendance and the grounds were illuminated with electric lights.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS. Edgar Howard of Papillon is in the city. Mr. and Mrs. S. Brannon of Denver are in the city. Mr. Manley, city editor of the Fremont Tribune, is in town. Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Stinson of Winfield are visiting the exposition. James F. Ely of Auburn and M. T. Sears of Beatrice are in the city. Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Trimborn of Oakland are among the Millard's guests. Col. Taylor of Chicago, who will leave San Francisco for home on August 23. T. C. Callahan of Friend and Ira Mallory of Columbus are in the city on business. H. T. Wagner, traveling passenger agent of the Milwaukee railroad, is in the city. Mr. and Mrs. Theodore G. Case and Master Paul T. Case of Chicago are registered at a prominent hotel. Mr. Selwyn Doberty has resigned his position with the Burlington, and after an extensive trip through the west will attend college at Yankton, S. D., where he will make his future home. H. E. Kratz, superintendent of the public schools of Sioux City, and a brother to Leo G. Kratz, the well known musician in Grand Rapids, arrived in town yesterday, and will remain here some time. Mr. Kratz is to be one of the instructors in the county institute, which opens Monday.



A New Flavor for the Coffee. ADD Grape-Nuts. A Combination of Beverage with Food. Coffee in itself contains no nourishment of any kind, but when two teaspoonsful of Grape-Nuts are added to a cup of coffee, a new flavor is found and the best of nourishing food obtained. It is a novel experience in food and drink and worth trying. People who cannot digest their coffee, or who are unable to get any complete account of the occurrences at the time of the prisoner's degradation. There was no truth, the witness said, in Colonel Picquart's statements in regard to his (General Gougeon's) excitement January 19, 1889. The general's statements in regard to his (General Gougeon's) excitement January 19, 1889, and the investigation made by Picquart and referred to the alleged number of arrests ordered by Picquart on "unfounded charges of espionage." Considerable comment was aroused by the fact that, contrary to the provisions of the law requiring the testimony to be verbal and without notes, General Gougeon, adjusting his eyeglasses, proceeded to consult a large notebook and frequently refreshed his memory. At this point the testimony was cut short by the adjournment of court until Monday.