

TRIBUTE TO A WOMAN

Dreyfus Acknowledges that His Wife's Influence Averted Suicide.

STORY OF PRISONER'S TEMPTATION TOLD

Formetti Describes Soldier's Desire for Death Before Dishonor.

RECITAL IS TOO MUCH FOR DREYFUS

Time of Session is Otherwise Consumed in Repeating Old Tales.

ALLEGED CONFESSION AGAIN BROUGHT UP

Accusing Witness, However, Cannot Explain Destruction of Note Book When Needed; Other Actions Are Likewise Suspicious.

RENNES, Aug. 31.—Dreyfus had the most trying day he has yet gone through. The strain proved too great for him, and for the second time in the course of the trial he gave way to his feelings, and the relief in tears of the general who had branded him as a traitor before the court, their subordinates have pointed the finger of scorn at him. But he only once flinched—when the official report of his treatment on Devil's Island was read before him, and he wept in tears of grief, mental and physical, was thrown vividly on the screen of his memory. Then he hid his features and wept.

He passed through another such crisis today when, after Captain Lebrun-Renaud and witness after witness had brought up before him that each January morning which ushered in the scene of his degradation, Major Forzineti, a man of heart, told in simple words and unaffected manner the story of Dreyfus' struggle with the temptations of the devil, his wife's intervention of his wife, as an angel, pointing out the road of duty. Then again the prisoner's breast heaved with emotion and tears trickled down his cheeks. He rose and after a forced effort to remain calm he spoke of new words concerning his denial to Colonel Du Paty de Clam that he wrote the bordereau, he turned to Forzineti with a look of thanks for his consolation. Dreyfus then uttered these words of heart: "I am innocent, I am innocent for the courage with which she inspired him: "It is due to her," he cried, "that I am alive today."

The prisoner could articulate no more, but sat down abruptly to conceal his distress. The proceedings continued a few minutes later and he was taken back to the prison, where his wife visited him, and in the presence of Mme. Dreyfus and the gendarme on guard, he broke down completely. The tension had been too much for him. He had been in the hands of his partner of his sorrows joined him in a solace of tears.

Old Tales Are Retold. Captain Lebrun-Renaud and the supporters of his assertion of Dreyfus' confession had an inquiring lasting nearly the entire session, the depositions containing little but what had been presented at the court of cassation. The other witnesses' testimony was a repetition of Captain Lebrun-Renaud's.

A very significant question was put to Colonel Guerin by a sufficient evidence of the Lieutenant Colonel Bronzart, who sits at Colonel Joussat's right hand and always puts pointed questions. He has thoroughly studied the Dreyfus case and is reputed to be one of the best authorities on the case. It is certain that he will be asked questions frequently during the proceedings. Bronzart is said to be a rabid anti-Dreyfusard and he today, in a quiet tone, asked Colonel Guerin if he thought that M. Well, who is a friend of Esterhazy, had not been referred to in yesterday's dispatch, the "V" being a mistake for "W." If relations can be proved between Dreyfus and Well, then he could assume Dreyfus was a traitor. The question was answered by a denial of a Dreyfus-Well-Esterhazy connection can be produced, can abandon the contention that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau and admit Esterhazy is the author of it. This is possibly the chance of tactics on the part of the general hinted at recently.

It was reported this afternoon that Generals Mercler, Rogot and Gouze, who are staying quietly at the house of a friend some miles outside Rennes, met today at General Mercler's house. The general in the evidence Colonel Schwarzkopf's house keeper, Mme. Batain, could give if she were subjected to a severe examination, with the result that it was decided her evidence was not conclusive enough to justify commencing her as a witness for the prosecution.

Details of the Testimony. The Dreyfus court-martial opened in closed doors in the Lycée, continuing until 9:15 a. m. Major Hartmann and Duress and General de Loye, all of the artillery, were present. The court discussed the secret documents relating to the artillery subjects of the bordereau.

The public was admitted to the court at 9:30 a. m. The first witness called after the public session began was Captain Lebrun-Renaud of the Republican Guard, who reiterated his testimony given before the court of cassation, repeating the terms of the alleged confession of Dreyfus: "I am innocent. In three years they will recognize my innocence. The minister knows it. If I delivered documents to Germany it was to have more important ones in return."

The witness' explanation that he did not refer to the confession of Dreyfus during his interview with President Casimir-Perier because he overheard a conversation, during the course of which he was called "traitor," "canaille" and "scoundrel," was not sufficient for he did not mention this in his evidence before the court of cassation, as M. Labori, leading counsel for the defense, pointed out.

Queer Proceeding of Witness. M. Labori also laid stress on the fact that Captain Lebrun-Renaud should have kept his notebook, in which he assumed to make a note of his conversation with Dreyfus, for four years, and to have destroyed it, for the very narrow the matter was brought up in debate in the Chamber of Deputies. The captain's reply that he looked upon the copy made by M. Cavaleraise, then minister of war, as being sufficient was considered rather lame.

Captain Lebrun-Renaud is a well built man of medium height, broad-shouldered and wearing a well trimmed mustache. He has queer eyes. He spoke in a loud, clear voice. Dreyfus, replying to the witness, began by

TRANSPORTS AT THE WHARF

Idaho, North Dakota and Wyoming Regiments Leave at San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—At 9 o'clock this morning 385 officers and men of the Idaho, North Dakota and Wyoming Regiments, and a battery of light artillery, who arrived from the front at the Folsom street wharf and in a triumphant procession through the city to the Presidio, where they will remain in camp until mustered out of the service.

The reception accorded the returning volunteers was hearty and noisy, bombs being fired at regular intervals over the heads of the cheering crowds, which thronged the streets, from the roofs of the tallest buildings as the column marched past.

The returning men were escorted by the First California volunteers and five batteries of the Third artillery, who formed on Market street to receive them and heeled into line after they had marched past.

At the head of each column rode the governors of their respective states and their staffs, who subsequently, fell out of the column at the junction of Bush street and Van Ness avenue for the purpose of reviewing their respective organizations at the stands erected for that purpose.

The men, who wore the regulation khaki uniform, were decorated with laurel wreaths and a bunch of flowers was inserted into the muzzle of each rifle.

TRANSPORT PARA ON THE WAY

Leaves Manila with Fourteen Officers, Forty-One Enlisted and 924 Discharged Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—General Otis today informed the War department of the departure from Manila of the transport Para in the following dispatch: "Para sailed today, fourteen officers, forty-one enlisted and 924 discharged men. Six weeks after witnesses had brought up before him that each January morning which ushered in the scene of his degradation, Major Forzineti, a man of heart, told in simple words and unaffected manner the story of Dreyfus' struggle with the temptations of the devil, his wife's intervention of his wife, as an angel, pointing out the road of duty. Then again the prisoner's breast heaved with emotion and tears trickled down his cheeks. He rose and after a forced effort to remain calm he spoke of new words concerning his denial to Colonel Du Paty de Clam that he wrote the bordereau, he turned to Forzineti with a look of thanks for his consolation. Dreyfus then uttered these words of heart: "I am innocent, I am innocent for the courage with which she inspired him: "It is due to her," he cried, "that I am alive today."

The state volunteers yet remaining in the Philippines in the order in which they left San Francisco for Manila are: First, Washington, Twentieth Kansas, Third Tennessee, First Iowa, troop Nevada cavalry, First Wyoming battery. It is the policy of the War department to have the troops return in the order in which they sailed, and these volunteers probably will come on the ships above named in the same order.

DRIVES BACK THE NATIVES

Colonel Bayless with Two Field Pieces Makes a Sortie into the Filipino Hills.

MANILA, Aug. 31.—5:30 p. m.—Dispatches just received from Cebu announce that American troops under Colonel Bayless, with two field pieces, sailed on Monday, into the hills against a band of natives who recently ambushed four of our soldiers and who have been generally troublesome. The American force found the natives entrenched and drove them from their trenches further into the hills. There were no casualties on the American side, though there were some heat prostrations. The natives fled to the mountains.

The United States cruises, Charleston landed men, who guarded the city during the absence of the troops. 5:30 p. m.—The Fourth infantry having prepared to give the insurgents a warm reception, the latter have ceased their preparations for an attack on Imus.

OTIS WILL PRINT A PAPER

Governor General of the Philippines Proposes to Take the Role of Editor.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) MANILA, Aug. 31.—(New York World Telegram—Special Telegram.)—General Otis is arranging to begin the publication of a newspaper next week. The soldiers who have been assigned to duty in the composing room complain that as they have been ordered to set type they must typecasters' pay.

General Bates will return to Jolo to continue the negotiations for the pacification of the southern archipelago and to post garrisons in the various towns.

NATIVES RULE THEIR OWN TOWNS.

General Lawton Extends Privilege of Self-Government to Filipinos.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—General Lawton's course in extending municipal government in the Philippines is explained in detail in Manila newspapers just received at the War department. The state that the general has made a tour of many towns along the line of his division, including Santa Ana, Pandacan and San Felipe, and has established in each a complete system of civil government. The inhabitants of the towns are to have entire charge of affairs according to General Lawton's system. The general called before him the principal men of the towns and after pointing out the general purposes and desires of the American government, the inhabitants designate a mayor, vice mayor and head men for the several wards. General Lawton explained to the inhabitants that the United States government did not wish to meddle at all with the local affairs of the people and they were told to proceed with their own affairs, such as public improvements and to establish such civil offices as they saw fit.

The people were told that the tax money was to be expended at home and none of it was to be contributed to the general government. General Lawton also established the first civil government at Bataan, Senor Guerrero being installed as captain general. Local governments also have been put in force at Bacoco, Paranaac and Las Pinas.

Location of Transports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—There are now quite a number of transports in port which will be dispatched as rapidly as possible to the Philippines with troops and horses. The hospital ship Relief will sail on September 15 with surgeons and hospital nurses. There are now on the way to Manila the ship Tacoma with horses, which sailed from here July 27, the steamer Moravia City, sailed August 19, the steamer Siam, sailed with horses August 19, City of Puebla, sailed August 29, and St. Paul, which sailed from Seattle on August 19 with members of the Fourth cavalry and horses.

On the way from Manila are the Sheridan, now out twenty-one days, and the Zealandia and Valencia. In Manila bay are the Pennsylvania, Wysefold, City of Para, Conemaugh, Tatar, Ohio, Newport and Indiana. The Pennsylvania has been to Cebu, Iloilo and other places in the Philippines and only got back to Manila on the 24th inst., and the Star is to sail on September 5 via Hong Kong with the Twentieth Kansas volunteers.

PENSION ROLL MOUNTS HIGH

Gratuities Paid to Surviving Soldiers Show Increase for the Year.

ARRAERS OF WORK ARE BEING MADE UP

Bureau is Now Able to Take Prompt Action on Claims—Legislation is Suggested of Good for the Service.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The annual report of Hon. H. Clay Evans, the commissioner of pensions, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1899, presents some very interesting facts in connection with the condition of the pension roll and the operations of the bureau. The pension roll is made up of 732,461 surviving soldiers and 237,415 widows or dependent relatives and 653 army nurses. To them last year were paid \$1,417,961, being \$449,496 more than ever before.

The average of each class of pensioners is also higher. The cost of bureaus, attorneys' fees, etc., brought the total expended up to \$1,285,655.62, being \$1,644,943 less than the appropriation.

The payments for pensions for the year are classified as follows: General law, \$71,115,703; Spanish war, \$28,696; act of 1890, \$84,321,460. Fees paid to attorneys were \$176,969, against \$780,000 in 1898.

Total number of claims filed during the year, 48,765; allowed, 37,077; restored, 3,914; total allowances, including increases, \$9,054; total claims pending June 30, 1898, 635,059; June 30, 1899, 477,233.

The total disbursements to pensioners since 1865 were \$2,353,974. During the year \$1,490,988 went to examining surgeons, \$1,692,178 to pension agencies and \$52,237,238 for salaries and other expenses of the bureau.

The number of pensioners residing in foreign countries is 4,306, to whom is paid \$33,309. Of this number 673 reside in Canada, 415 in Ireland, 605 in Germany and 321 in England. There are four surviving widows and seven surviving daughters of the revolution war on the rolls. Hiram Crook of northwestern New York is the only surviving pensioned soldier of the war of 1812. He is 99 years of age. The number of pensioned widows of the war of 1812 is 1,998. On account of the Indian war 1,568 soldiers and 3,899 widows are pensioned. For service in the Mexican war there are enrolled 9,204 soldiers and 3,179 widows. The total number of pensioners was 991,519, being 2,195 less than on the same date in 1898.

ARRAERS ARE BEING MADE UP

The report says that considerable progress has been made in bringing up the arrears of claims in the bureau. The work on original claims is pro-current and the work of aiding claimants in increasing claims is being pushed so that very little time now elapses between dates of filing and ordering the medical examinations.

The commissioner reports the work in far better condition than at any time since April, 1897, and it is believed that further progress will be attained by the systems instituted in the different divisions.

The commissioner calls attention to the fact that order No. 225, issued June 9, 1893, which provided for a readjustment of rates of pensions, is being enforced under the operation of order No. 164, is still in force, but he states that no revision of rates under said order has been made under his administration.

During the year 107,919 claims of all classes were rejected in the bureau. A careful analysis of the causes of rejection of so many claims is given, showing that a large percentage of rejections occur in nearly every case of unusual delay the fault lies with claimants or their attorneys and not with the bureau.

In order to bring the present complex system of pensioning into a more uniform practice in the future the appointment of a commission on the revision of the laws, rules and regulations is recommended.

Legislation is suggested extending the benefit of the acts of June 1890, to persons who served in the confederate army and afterward voluntarily enlisted in the union army or navy prior to January 1, 1865, and were honorably discharged.

The re-enactment of the law requiring biennial examinations of pensioners is recommended, from which it appears that in nearly every case of unusual delay the fault lies with claimants or their attorneys and not with the bureau.

A full and detailed explanation as to the causes of delay in the adjudication of claims is presented, from which it appears that in nearly every case of unusual delay the fault lies with claimants or their attorneys and not with the bureau.

Complaints have been made against the bureau for the stoppage of the pensions of those who enlisted or accepted commissions in the war with Spain. The pensions ceased by operation of law and not by any order or instructions from the bureau. Up to this date, the number of rejections of pensioners for service in the war with Spain has been reported as thirteen of the army, forty-four of the regular army and sixty-six of the war of the rebellion.

Out of 4,941 cases in which an action has been taken by the department in appeals from the action of the bureau, the bureau was reversed in 317 and many of these cases in which the adverse action had been taken before April, 1897.

The commissioner expresses his satisfaction with the results for the past year. No new rules of evidence have been introduced in the adjudication of claims, but the work has been accomplished under prescribed rules of many years' standing.

In his conclusion the commissioner states that the pension laws are generous; that their interpretation by the department has always been liberal and their administration by the bureau has been, and is now, far more liberal than the general laws—always giving the benefit of a doubt in favor of the soldier.

QUOTAS OF STATES ARE FILLED.

Less Than One Hundred Appointments of Volunteers Officers Remain.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Adjutant General Corbin said today that there were less than 100 appointments of volunteer officers yet to be made and they belonged mainly to the states of Wisconsin, California and Ohio. The quotas of the other states are practically full. The president has made a small list from which the remaining regimental appointments will be made and it is expected that the result will be announced in a few days.

RAAD WOULD AVERT CONFLICT

Transvaal Note Shows Strong Desire to End the Strained Relations.

ENGLAND MAKES A CONCILIATORY ANSWER

Reply Amounts to Acceptance of the Five-Year Franchise Offer and Suggests a Further Conference at Capetown.

HAZING MUST BE STOPPED

Order to West Point by Secretary Root Accompanying the Discharge of P. S. Smith of Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(Special Telegram.)—Hazing at West Point was denominated by the secretary of war as a "plebe" and the other concessions was strongly worded and explained that the concessions were made with a sincere desire fully to settle all differences, to put an end to strained relations and to avert a disastrous war. Therefore a prompt answer was requested.

The note of Mr. Conyngham-Greene in reply was conciliatory and tantamount to an acceptance of the five-year offer. It agreed to waive the suggested commission of inquiry provided that a representative to be appointed by Sir Alfred Milner should be given facilities to investigate the franchise question, otherwise the Transvaal government was requested to await further suggestions from the imperial government before submitting the new proposals to the Volksraad. Mr. Greene's note in conclusion suggested a further conference at Cape Town.

Read Considers its Reply. President Kruger today announced to the Volksraad that he had received a telegram from the governor of Mozambique saying the detained ammunition would be forwarded immediately.

President Kruger also claimed that in the convention of 1884 the sovereignty of Great Britain was distinctly asserted in his address and that there was no mention of it in the convention of 1884.

He denied the government had excluded the British from political rights. The executive council explained that when the Transvaal was to the joint commission dispatch was read the state attorney interviewed the British diplomatic agent, Mr. Conyngham-Greene, in consequence of which the reply framed held that Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch was no reply to the Transvaal. Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch was no reply to the Transvaal. Mr. Chamberlain's dispatch was no reply to the Transvaal.

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The Daily Chronicle publishes the following dispatch from Capetown: It is rumored here that Sir Alfred Milner, governor of the Cape colony, contemplates dismissing the Schreiner ministry under his special powers. If he does it is feared that a rebellion will break out in the Dutch world because that Great Britain is again forcing Cecil Rhodes to the front.

TREASURY IS FULL OF GOLD

Largest Amount of Yellow Metal is on Hand in the History of the Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Today's treasury statement shows that the amount of net gold on hand was \$247,880,601. This is the largest amount on hand at one time in the history of the department, the next largest being \$185,573,025 on December 31, 1898. This situation is accounted for by the fact that during the last two weeks or more, the revenues of the government, of which from 80 to 90 per cent are paid in gold, have largely exceeded expenditures.

At New York the customs receipts, with the exception of from 8 to 10 per cent, are being all paid in gold and at other important points the excess of gold has been nearly or quite as large.

The receipts today exceeded the expenditures by \$1,460,668 and for the month the excess amounts to nearly \$4,500,000. Since July 1, however, a deficit is shown of \$4,036,658. The total receipts for the month are \$49,975,173, which \$20,446,697 came from customs, \$24,327,639 from internal revenue and \$5,194,437 from miscellaneous sources.

The expenditures amount to \$45,518,000, of which \$14,285,000 are charged to the War department, \$14,998,000 to the navy, \$13,130,000 to pensions and the remainder to civil and miscellaneous interest and Indian accounts. For August last year, the payments to the War department amounted to \$24,115,594.

PARCELS POST TREATIES POPULAR.

Other Governments Are Following Lead of Germany.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—The recent success of the German minister, Mr. Von Mumm, in negotiating a parcels post convention with this country is leading to inquiries from the various governments of Europe. France would welcome a similar parcels post treaty and that negotiations are likely to be opened at an early day.

The British government, likewise, has taken steps looking to an arrangement on the same lines as that which has been made with Germany. Information on several points was received at the Postoffice department today from the British postoffice, while the mails brought a request from Mr. Tower, the British charge, now at Newport, for a copy of the German convention.

Pertaining to Postoffices. WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—(Special Telegram.)—Treatment of today: Nebraska—Thomas H. Quiggle, at Rosemont, Webster county, vice John H. Kuck, resigned, and Alvin Knapp, at Watson, Knox county, vice S. D. Watson, resigned. Iowa—Orlando B. Ayres, jr., at Dunreath, Marion county; Mrs. Henry Sanders, at Collins, Story county; J. V. Simek, at Gladstone, Tama county; William Meisheid, at Halbur, Carroll county; John B. Jones, at Incline, Boone county; H. E. Traylor, at Youngsburg, Polk county; Wyoming—E. Stevenson, at Diamondville, Uinta county.

An order was issued today establishing a postoffice at Bailey, Cherry county, Neb., and Sarah L. Weed was commissioned postmistress; also establishing postoffices at Prairie Bel, Jasper county, Ia., with Ezekiel Buck postmaster.

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Fair, Cool, Southwest Winds.

Table with 4 columns: Hour, Temp., Wind, Rain. Rows for 5 a.m., 8 a.m., 11 a.m., 2 p.m., 5 p.m., 8 p.m., 11 p.m.

NEIGHBORS CALL ON M'KINLEY

Stay of President at Canton is Marked by the Constant Visits of Old Friends.

CANTON, O., Aug. 31.—President McKinley's brief visit to this city, for the purpose of rest and quiet, is marked with almost constant calls and informal visits from his neighbors and friends, and it cannot be said that the president is marked degree of quiet. But he seems to be thoroughly enjoying the little chats with his old friends and this evening is the best of spirits and is rested and benefited by the brief stay here. Aside from a trip to the cemetery this morning with Mrs. McKinley, her sister, Mrs. Barber and Miss Kate Barber, where they laid fresh flowers on the graves of departed parents and relatives and the little detour about the city which followed, the president remained practically all day at the Barber residence.

There was a large flood of telegrams and mail delivered to him there, a large portion of both being messages of congratulation on the sentiments expressed in his address at Pittsburg. Only the most urgent matters of public business were forwarded from Washington to receive attention here, but even these kept the secretaries well occupied.

It is understood that some personal business received attention here, but nothing definite was done in arranging for the furnishing of the recently purchased home on North Market street, although the matter was discussed. It is understood that possession will probably be taken about October 1. No plan for its occupancy has been definitely decided upon.

There are several county society meetings in progress and delegates