THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1899.

Bee, Sept. 1, '99. Telephones 618-694. This store will continue to close at 6 o'clock Saturdays.

marten. Ladies who anticipate purchasing any-



sides the quality of the skins sold early is much more choice.

AGENTS FOR FOSTER 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.

night.

Handsome stole Collarettes with 8 Fox or Marten talk, made of beautiful brown

Elegant natural brown Marten Collarettes at \$18.00 and \$22.00.

Pretty Collarcites, made of Electric S cal and black Thibet, at \$5.00.

Extra fine Electric Seal and Moufflou Collarettes, at \$7.50.

We are also showing our full line of G olf Capes.

Has Been Guilty. MAKES VERY SENSATIONAL REVELATIONS Collarettes, Stoles and Boas is now ready for in-

spection-We have a magnificent assortment of This Startles the Anti-Dreyfusite the finest furs-especially in black and brown Lenders, Who Hold a Secret Conference in Hope of Saving Themselves. thing in this line will do well to see what we have

Exposes All the Crookedness of Which He

to offer, we can guarantee absolutely that purchases made (Continued from First Page.) now will be at least 25 per cent cheaper than later on, bewhether he hired horses of Germain's em-

ployer or not The next two witnesses, however, gave strong testimony in favor of Dreyfus and badly knocked Germain's testimony about.

His employer, a man named Kuhlman, got up and declared that all Germain had said was untrue, and Major Infreville followed and declared he never knew Dreyfus, so Germain's allusions to him were baseless.

Knew Country in His Youth. Captain Lemmonnier, who was a probationer on the headquarters staff at the same time as Dreyfus, deposed that the prisoner told him he was well acquainted with a certain German position because he had followed the Alsatian maneuve.s. Drevfus replied that Cantain Lemmonnier must have mixed up his remarks. The prisoner added that he was acquainted with that part of Alsace because he had epent

his youth there, and not because he was present at the maneuvers of the German army there. A witness named Villon then told a tale

Santa Fe, arrived from San Diego last It is not yet decided whether it will of how he overheard a conversation in a Berlin cafe between two German officers, in which a remark was made that mobilization plans were expected from Dreyfus. The cafe, however, has elace disappeared, and as furnished a horse to the prisoner. Asked

> story, it certainly should not have much effect on the judges. Two or three witnesses in support of Drev-

was charged to investigate the documents at the gunnery school at Bourges and found nothing to incriminate Drevfus. Lieutenant Bernheim testified that he lent

and was unable to get them back, and Ar-

General Roget asked to be confronted with the witness, and said the latter wrote M. Cavaignac, then minister of war, a violent letter of resignation, in which he declared it was a dishonor to serve in the French army.

tenant Brugere, turning to General Roget, eried: words.

thing." General Roget then backed down, saying: "Well, that was the general sense of the A roar of disgust came from the audience trifling delay in the case of a sailing ship at this apparent underhandedness upon the (for the Monongahela was not expected to part of the general, and Lieutenant Brugere use its engines to any extent) on a cruise as again emphatically declared General Roget

M. Labori, leading counsel for the defense, and Colonel Jouaust agreed that the letter should be obtained from the ministry of war

cellent reinforcement for Dreyfus. He gave

PATY DE CLAM CONFESSES mation mentioned in it was accessible to sign power documents affecting the national many officers of all arms in the spring of defense. Thomas, he added, was sentenced So far as the depositions were con- to death for attempted murder in 1888, but 1894. cerned, Dreyfus certainly had every reason the sentence was commuted to penal servi-

to be pleased with today's proceedings. tude for life. The witness went to Avignon and secured Proceedings in Detail. the convict's confermion that he communi-Following is a detailed report of the day's cated sketches of shell 80 of the house

artillery and of the 120 slege gun, for which The Dreyfun court-martial opened today he had received 4,000 francs. with the reading of an official report on M. Replying to Colonel Jouauet, the witness Dubreuil, who, August 23, testified to having declared that as Thomas was arrested in net Dreyfus and a German attache at the 1886, he could not have been a spy at a

house of a mutual friend named Bodson. later date. The cross-examination of the witness had reflected on his character, but the report to-Documents for Esterhazy. Lieutenani Bernheim testified that while day was to the effect that he never was a horse dealer, as claimed by M. Labori, leadn garrison at Rouen he furnished Esterhary ing counsel for the defense, that his characwith information and documents regarding ter was most respectable and that he was the artillery, in which Esterhazy was much held in general esteem

The witness was never able t interested. M. Demange insisted that the judgment of recover the documents. He supposed at the the court of coutances in regard to M. time that Esterhazy was anxious to increase Dubreuil should be read. The latter therehis military knowledge. upon advanced to the witness box and an-Replying to M. Demange, Lieutenant Bernnounced that he had arranged for all papers heim said he had not testified at the Ester

the case to be sent to the court. In bazy trial because his testimony was then the meanwhile M. Dubreuil read letters enconsidered to be of no great value. Lieutenant Brugere, the artillery reserve.

the next witness called, said it was perfectly easy for any officer to closely inspect th "120 short" gun. Moreover, he added, detailed explanations and information regarding the brake were given to the officers present when the gun was fired. On two ccasions, witness said, when the gun was fired, he noticed the presence of a group of non-artillery officers. Therefore, the lleutenant pointed out, it was plain that access to the gun was quite easy. In May, 1894, Lleutenant Brugere continued, the new firing manual was distributed. A copy was given to each battery, and, as the captains' lectures were not fully understood, further copies of the firing manual were printed, and all officers and non-commissioned offi-Germain, a groom, one of the witnesses cers so desiring could obtain as many as cited by Colonel Jouaust, testified he was they liked. In some regiments even the at Mulhausen in 1886, where he was emordinary gunners secured copies, and among ployed in a livery stable which, he said, these favored regiments Lieutenant Brugere pointed out the Sixth artillery, stationed at Rennes. (Excitement.) "Give him his head and you will see." Dreyfus, witness claimed, attended the

The witness said he gave his copy of the firing manual to an infantry officer, May 17, German maneuvers at Alsace at that time. 1894. The Societe de Tira Cannon of Paris,

Colonel Jouaust-Have you seen the prisalso reprinted the manual and distributed it among its members. Germaln-Yes. I recognized him in the Brugere Stands His Ground. Bois de Boulogne as Lieutenant Dreyfus. Colonel Jouaust-How did you know that? Captain Lebrond here interposed, saving that no batterles of the 120 short gun were Germain-An officer named d'Infreville, a at the Chalons camp in 1894, and Lieutenant Colonel Jouaust-Do you recognize him Brugere retorted that he only referred to what he saw in the month of May. A lively Germain (looking at the prisoner)-Yes. discussion ensued, General Roget and Gen-M. Demange inquired whether the witness eral de Loye denying Lieutenant Brugere's had not been prosecuted for swindling and statement. General Roget asked Lieutenant Brugere if he was not the officer who wrote Germain replied in the negative, but he M. Cavalgnac, then minister of war, a admitted that he had been convicted of emviolent letter, tendering his regignation and

declaring it was a dishonor to serve in the Counsel also showed Germain was sen-French army. (Sensation.) tenced to six months imprisonment for em-Lieutenant Brugere energetically pro-

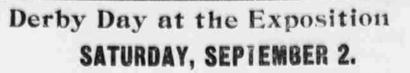
tested against such a meaning being given M. Labori asked Germain if he was acto his letter, which was quite contrary to quainted with M. de Beaurepaire and wit- its effect. General de Loye, to whom ness replied that he was not acquainted General Roget appealed, said he had been with him, but he added that M. Beaurepaire consulted by the minister of war as to what knew the facts to which he testified through ought to be done in connection with the witness' friends and he also admitted havletter and witness read the report which ing written to M. de Beaurepaire, giving inhe made on the subject to the president of formation which the latter had published the republic, who, he added immediately signed an order relegating Lieutenant Bru-In reply to the usual question, Dreyfus gere to the territorial army. After this admitted that about 1886 or 1887 he spent, a furlough at Mulhausen, adding: Lieutenant Brugere again arcse and emphatically maintained that he made no statement in the sense indicated by Genera? "Every year, both while studying and at-Roget, but had only alluded to some pertending the gunnery and artillery training sonalities and had not mentioned the French schools, I passed one or two months at Mulhausen. But I can positively affirm that I was never present either in an official or

so, he continued, since the French army consists of all citizens over 20 years of age. semi-official capacity at the German M. Labori said he thought it would be maneuvers. I was never invited to attend advisable to produce the letter in question the German maneuvers and I never dined or and Colonel Jouaust promised to ask the lunched with any German officer. On each minister of war for the document. visit I called on the general commanding at Mulhausen, with my regular passport, in ac-Captain Carvalho of the artillery also

testified to the ease with which the 120 short gun could be inspected. He said the

"I would like to point out in regard to the em gun was frequently operated in the presence maneuvering ground to which reference is phatically declared that there were no spemade, that the Mulhausen ground is not of non-artillery officers who were told cial precautions to keep the mechanism of the 120 short gun secret. Moreover, he ground over which maneuvers could be carried out. It is merely a small drill ground, nothing more than a clearing in the Hart forest on the road from Mulhausen to Basle.

Denies Attending Maneuvers.



11:00 a. m.-Concert by Franz Adelmann's Band in Machinery Hall, 2:30 p. m.-Concert by BELLSTEDT'S BAND in the Auditorium. 8:30 p. m.-Four Running Races on Race Course, with a field of over 100 horses, one of the races being the

Greater America Exposition Derby

with Indian pony and Foot Races and Sionx Braves' Dance. -Concert by BELLST EDT'S BAND on the Grand Plaza. 7:00 p. m. 8:45 p. m.-Electrical Fountain on Lagoon, with Serpentine Dance.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 4-LABOR DAY-

with Foot Racing, B ase Ball, Tug of War and other Athletic contests, and

ROYAL ARCANUM DAY-

with appropriate fraternal ceremonics.



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COLD STEEL ONLY REMEDY paired before returning to the Philippines. The Belgian King, lately chartered of the Funston Says Insurgents Must Be Whipped Into Submission.

Marten, at \$15.00.

2

CAVALRY WOULD BE OF GREAT SERVICE

Fine black Marten Collarettes at \$12.00.

Mounted Soldiers Could Catch and Scatter Filipinos, Who Are Too Swift of Foot for the Infantry.

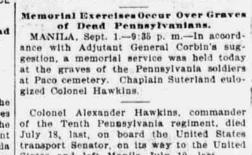
MANILA, Sept. 1 .- 8:10 a. m .- Of the troops about to return to the United States the Kansas men will leave on board the transport Tartar, the Washington regiment on board the Pennsylvania and the Nevada cavalry on the Ohio. All these departures will occur within the next week. Eight hundred men of the Kansas regiment will return and 200 will remain at Manila, 150 of them re-enlisting. Three officers and thirty men of the Kansans were killed and nineteen officers and men died from disease during the smallpox opidemic, while 122 members of the regiment were wounded. Of the Washington men 875 men are embarking, while eight officers and 206 men will stay, most of those remaining enlisting in the new regiments being formed here.

One of the officers of the regiment was killed, one was wounded and one died from disease; twenty-four of the men were killed 128 were wounded and nine died.

General Frederick Funston and Mrs. Funston are with the general's regiment. General Funston has undergone an operation, necessitated by an injury resulting from a fall from his horse while serving in the Cuban army with General Gomez.

Funston Makes a Forecast.

In the course of an interview General Funston remarked that he would not mind staying in Luzon. He dislikes war, but inasmuch as there is fighting he would like to remain and aid in bringing it to a close. Speaking of the future he said: "The only solution of the problem will be through whipping the insurgents. I do not think they will surrender. When we begin active em on a larger the autumn we will scatter them into small bands and I think when the soldiers composing these bands see that they are persistently pursued they will throw away or hide their arms and return to the pursuits of peace. A year hence small bodies of armed men will be able to go anywhere in Luzon. The island was always infested with bandits and was never safe for Europeans to travel in. Probably after the end morning to Pitaya to join Colonel Pienado's of the fighting the highwaymen will be more numerous because the members of Aguinaldo's army, who have lived for years with guns in their hands, have acquired a taste for bush life and would rather continue soldier was killed and the Mexicans routed. as highwaymen than return to work. General Torres' headquarters have been The "Cavalry is greatly needed here. entirely cut off from telegraphic communicacountry, when dry, is superb for cavalry tion with the outside world for five days. operations. The insurgents have none. One The Yaquis burned about a mile of telegraph of their strong points is their ability to repoles and carried the wire away. treat rapidly. Cavalry could overtake and hopelessly scatter and punish them, and columns of 100 or more and a heavy guarded could subsist largely on the country. When cavalry is once here it should be given a pack train of mules is kept busy conveying chance to go ahead and not kept in towns been gained when the regimental commanders have been allowed to quickly follow up the advantages gained in battle. Small pass the night. bodies of Americans, operating freely and commanded by officers of dash and energy. could badly break up the enemy. The capture of Aguinaldo by calvary would be a less difficult proposition than the capture of the Apache chiefs in Arizona."



States and left Manila July 10, last. Changes in Naval Commands. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1.-Captain C. F. Goodrich of the cruiser Newark has been detached from that command and today will assume command of the battleship Iowa, relieving Captain Terry, who is ordered home on waiting orders. At the same time the command of the Newark will devolve upon Captain B. H. McCalla. It is expected Captain Terry will soon be promoted to the

rank of rear admiral. No Fears for the Monongahels. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- The Navy department is still without the slightest apprehension on the score of the training ship Monongahela, although it is about four days letter." overdue at Chesapeake capes. This is a

long as that from Funchal to Hampton Roads.

Troops Sail from Manila. WASHINGTON, Sept. 1.-General Greely, bief signal officer, received a cablegram from Manila today saying the Nineteenth volunteer signal corps had sailed on the City of Paris yesterday and that the Eighteenth corps would sail on the Newport on September 5. These are the last volunteer signal corps soldiers in the Philippines.

be fitted to carry troops or horses to Manila. but it will probably be troops. Another new transport, the steamship Tacoma, left Puget sound yesterday for San Francisco. SERVICES FOR QUAKER TROOPS. there are no means of verifying Villon's if the horse jumped, witness replied:

fus on artillery questions were next heard and Commissary Flecher testified that he

Esterhazy documents dealing with artillery

tillery Lieutenant Brugere, who attended . gunnery course at Chalons, testified that it was easy for an outsider to obtain particulars about the guns. He said that he, him-

manual to an infantry officer.

Roget Eacks Down

was wrong.

and read in court.

this step, while the general returned to his seat with less buoyancy than he left it. The next witness, Captain Carvalho, a handsome young artillery officer, proved an ex-

self, had on one occasion lent his firing

This declaration caused a scene, for Lieu-

"I protest against General Roget's I affirm that I never said any such

The lieutenant expressed satisfaction at

his evidence clearly and boldly and

dorsing his character and thanked the court for the opportunity to defend himself against the attacks of M. Labori. The prisoner was questioned as to the date of his relations with Madame Bodson and replied that it was in 1887, and M. Dubreuil, thinking that Dreyfus had said 1885, offered amidst laughter to have the date verified by two of M. Bodson's valets. Dreyfus expressed intense indignicion at

the reference made in the court of his personal relations with Madame Bodson. "I emphatically reassert," said he, "that never met any foreigners at M. Bodson's, and I beg the court to make such inquiries as are necessary to ascertain the truth on this point." Saw Dreyfus at Maneuvers.

oner since?

major, told me.

in the prisoner?

had been acquitted.

bezzlement in 1898.

in the Echo de Paris.

cordance with my duty.

bezzlement June 17, 1893.

SHORE DUTY FOR SAMPSON

After Conclusion of Dewey Celebration He Will Give Up Command of North Atlantic Squadrow.

field.

boats, etc.

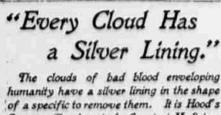
be presented.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- At the conclu sion of the Dewey celebration at New York Admiral Sampson will be relieved of the command of the North Atlantic squadron. This action is to be taken at the request of the admiral, who has already had much more than his portion of sea service in his figures and all the estimates, with the ex-After a short leave of absence he ception of those relating to armor and grade. will be assigned to shore duty, probably in ordnance, will be in hand tomorrow. They command of the navy yards.

In considering the selection of Admiral along the line owing to the rapid develop-Sampson's successor as commander-in-chief of the North Atlantic station the Navy department has practically narrowed the demands growing out of the war and the acfield down to two names. It has been laid quisition of new territory. down as the policy to be followed that the commands of fleets and stations shall be head of "increase of the navy," which is \$5,reserved wherever practicable for the nine 000,000 more than any previous estimate rear admirals of the first grade. It has under this head. It is due to the unusual been found that of these officers who are number of war ships now in course of connot already on sea service, or about to re- struction, aggregating fifty-four in all tire shortly, there are three names-Remey, in command at Portsmouth; Farquhar, commandant at Norfolk, and Sohley, president of the retiring board. Farquhar has been eleven battleships, four monitors, three longest on continuous shore duty and it is armored cruisers, six protected cruisers, indicated here that either he or Remey is to thirty-three destroyers and torpedo boats succeed Sampson.

Movements of Transports.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 1 .- The sailing of the transport Warren for Manila with 1,150 secruits has been postponed until tomorrow. The Sherman and Grant are both to be re-



of a specific to remove them. It is Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's Greatest Medicine, which drives out all impurities from the blood, of either sex or any age.



YAQUIS ROUT THE MEXICANS Band of Eighty Indians Kill One Soldier and His Comrades Take Flight.

The largest item is \$18,000,000, under the

Honesty in Example.

Detroit Journal: Long ago, he had taken the resolution always to be perfectly honest

added, from April, 1894, the artillery officers had a description of the hydro-pneumatic brake given them. "Here," said Captain Carvalho, "is an actual copy of the manual, which I hand HERMOSILLO, Mex., Sept. 1 .- A com-

over to the court-martial." pany of volunteers went from here this M. Labori then had an animated discussion with Colonel Jouaust, who at first recommand and arrrest the Yaquis who had fused counsel's request to read a letter destroyed the telegraph lines to Potam. The which the latter had received yesterday troops met a band of about eighty Yaquis evening, signed "Corning," setting forth and a short fight occurred, in which one that the firing manual had been copied by men referred to as "A" and "B." Colonel Picquart, in reply to M. Labori confirmed the statements made in the letter

and said he thought Major Lauth could say something on that point, whereupon the major rose and declared he did not know Volunteers continue to arrive daily in "Corning." Advocates Have a Poor Show.

new guns and ammunition from the launches M. Labori then asked to be allowed to for guard duty. Our greatest successes have at Medano to Torrin. Many of the natives question Major Lauth, but Colonel Jouaust who occupy huts near the edge of the town refused. Counsel insisted, but Colonel Jouhave become so alarmed that they carry aust waived him down, whereupon M. Latheir beds in near the heart of the towns to bori cried: "You suppress all awkward questions." (Sensation.)

General Luis Perez has suspended hostill-The government commissary, Major Carties until October, when cooler weather will riere, said: "I desire to point out that the have set in and the troops will be better able defense is always asking to speak, while I to take care of themselves. By that time am always refused permission to do so there will be about 3,000 more soldiers in the when I ask." Colonel Jouaust, out of patience, retorted:

"I have heard enough. Be quiet. The in LARGE ESTIMATE FOR THE NAVY. cident is closed." This cavalier treatment of the government mount of Shipbuilding Calls for In-

commissary, who, however, makes himself creased Estimate for Coming Year. ridiculous whenever he opens his mouth, WASHINGTON, Sept. 1 .- The secretary of caused general laughter. the navy has directed that all estimates for General Sebert followed. He also proved the requirements of the naval service next a trump card for Dreyfus, as he declared year shall be submitted by tomorrow, Septhe wording of the bordereau revealed protember 1, thus giving him three months for fessional ignorance. He also said the man co-ordinating them for submission to conwho wrote it was not an artillery officer gress, Accordingly, the several naval bureaus and said such an officer as Dreyfus could bave been active of late preparing their final not make the mistakes he referred to. General Sebert entered into a lengthy explanations of his statements, pertinently pointshow in general a considerable increase all known the interesting parts of the Firing Manual and would not have written in the ment of the navy, the unprecedented amount bordereau "take what interests you." of shipbuilding now in progress and the large

The general again declared that the bordereau could not have been written by an artillery officer or by one who had passed through the polytechnic school. This made was intensified when General Sebert, who is venerable looking gentleman, concluded fearlessly:

"I am happy to have had the strength to classes, a total much in excess of the numcarry here my stone toward the edifice of ber under construction at any previous time reparation which the court is building up in the history of the navy. These include with so much care and confidence, while holding itself aloof from outside passions." Major Ducrees deposed that he commanded a field battery, that he knew Dreyand several miscellaneous craft, submarine fus and offered him certain information. But, he pointed out, Dreyfus never asked There is no estimation thus far what new him a question, although he knew he (the

ships will be needed, but the impression prewitness)' possessed most interesting inforvails in well informed naval quarters that mation, notably particulars about the the secretary will confine his recommendahydro-pneumatic brake. tion to three 6,000-ton protected cruisers, to General Mercler here intervened and said cost about \$1.250,000 each. These were recthat at the time Major Ducrees was speakommended last year and were the only ships

ing of the field plece had been rejected in not authorized by congress, so that it is favor of the Deport cannon, and, he said. Dreyfus." thought likely the need of them will again Dreyfus therefore could have no object in procuring particulars of the Ducros gun.

More support for Dreyfus was forthcoming in the deposition of Major Hariman of the artillery, who expressed the opinion that the author of the bordereau did not know what he was writing about since he spoke of the "120 short" gun, when he meant the "120 long" gun. The major led

the court through a maze of technical details about artillery until Colonel Jouaust asked him to refrain from technicalities

the resolution always to be perfectly honest with his children. "My son," he accrdingly observed, "I am beating you with this frunk strap, not for your own good, but because I am hot under the collar! No. it does not by any means hurt me more than it hurts you!" In the face of such a luminous example, it would be strange if a boy did not grow up to be an honest man. It was perhaps possible to overdo this thing, and render a boy so honest that he would be unable to earn his living in any of the learned professions; but that diff-culty, if it existed at all, was theoretical rather than practical. Hariman might reveal secrets of the serv- seem to incriminate Dreyfus. ice. His evidence was directed entirely to

It is true that in the course of my excursions in 1886 I might have seen regihe placed at the disposal of the court. ments drilling, but I emphatically declare that while out riding in 1886 or in 1887 I never dined or lunched with German officers, was never even invited to do so by foreign officers and never spoke to foreign officers." Replying to Colonel Jouaust, Dreyfus said that while he was at Mulhausen he rode his brother's horse and did not remember anything about the horse mentioned by Germain. Kuhlman, the livery stable keeper, who employed Germain at the time, testified that he never rode with Dreyfus as stated by the Germain, that he never went to Picquart on the subject. maneuvers in company with Dreyfus and absolutely denied all Germain's statements. Germain, the liveryman added, was in his employ and possibly accompanied Dreyfus, but the witness had no knowledge of it. In

conclusion Kulmann emphatically reiterated that he never rode with Dreyfus. He said he was well acquainted with the whole Dreyfus family.

Denies Germain's Story.

Major d'Infreville testified that he had known Germain since 1894. He added that whether it was the 1894 or 1895 manual and of M. Bertillon's system, saying that in Germain informed him that Dreyfus attended the German maneuvers. Witness had never said that an officer Germain saw in that Colonel Picquart's recollections were so true one. Bois de Boulogne was Dreyfus, for the simple reason that he did not know Dreyfus.

Germain, on being recalled, asserted that a doubtful character. he certainly thought Major d'Infreville told him the officer referred to was Dreyfus. Captain le Monnier of the headquarters the major replied:

staff, who was a probationer on the staff at (Laughter). the same time as Dreyfus, deposed that while Dreyfus, in the course of a conversation re- mail. ferring to the conveying of troops in the Colonel Jouaust refused to allow the ques- relative to guns, but did not take advantage acquainted with a certain position to which tion).

vers on horseback. The prisoner at this point quietly pointed

a profound impression on the court, which erent locality from where he (the prisoner) is closed." (Prolonged laughter). is supposed to have followed the maneuvers. Dreyfus added:

"Captain le Monnier must have confused manual was being copied ?" with a position which I described from knowledge acquired when traversing the whole district on horseback while a youth." The prisoner reiterated that he never attended the maneuvers in question.

M. Villon, a tripe merchant, and another of the friends of M. de Beaurepaire, declared that when in Berlin during the year 1894 he overheard a conversation of some German officers who were lunching in an adjoining room. One of the officers, witness said, expressed indignation that a French officer should be guilty of treason and his companion replied:

"It is a good thing for us. You know we were getting the plan of mobilization from

At the request of M. Demange, M. Villon detailed the alleged conversation and said he had not mentioned the conversation in 1894 because Dreyfus had been arrested, and, knowing him to be guilty, witness foresaw he would be convicted.

Did Not Incriminate Dreyfus.

Special Commissary Fischer of the Eastern Military railway system deposed that he was ordered to investigate a leakage in the gunnery school at Bourges, and, he

Fischer asserted that he was not long in

everything they desired to know, including a description of the hydro-pneumatic brake. Regarding the 1895 firing manual, witness said copies were obtainable in 1894 in stration. (Sensation.) all the regiments in the army and said he

had purchased a copy of the manual, which Foreigners Have Firing Manual. At this juncture M. Labori read a letter has done the greatest service, but French

he had copied the Firing Manual in the tions so pretentious as those M. Bertillon room of Major Panizzardi, the Italian mili- brought here. I reassert most emphatically tary attache, at Paris, in the presence of that the bordereau was not written by an Colonel Schwartzkoppen, the German mili- artillery officer, nor by any officer who passed tary attache, at Paris, referred to as "A" through the Polytechnic school. and "B." He said he was not certain "I have been sustained in giving my evi-

whether this was the 1894 or 1895 manual dence by my firm belief in the entire innoand begged the president to question Colonel conce of Dreyfus, and I am glad I have had strength enough to bring here the stone Picquart said he believed it was the 1895 which I have to lay on the edifice of repa

manual and that the copy was made in 1896, triation which you are constructing so care in Major Panizardi's room in the presence fully and conscientiously, while holding aloo in Major Panizzardi's room in the presence from outside passions. (Excitement.) This Colonel Picquart added that Major Lauth edifice is a work of apppeasement and peace ught to know something about a certain which will restore the country to an ear of mark on the manual. All the manuals at the concord and union." (Prolonged excitement.) Versaliles garrison were ordered returned to A brief suspension of the session followed headquarters in order to see which one was When the session was resumed, at the re quest of M. Labori, General Sebert expressed General de Loye admitted he was not sure his opinion of Valerio's evidence in support

corroborated Colonel Picquart's statements. spite of the latter's talent, he had not suc Major Lauth expressed surprise at the fact ceeded in converting a false theory into vague and added that Picquart had relations M. Bertillon at this point exclaimed: "

with the spy "Corningue," who, he said, was beg leave to speak." Colonel Jounust asked the prisoner if h

M. Labori asked to what soy Major Lautif had anything to say in reply to the witness was able to give a good character, to which and the prisoner replied that he had not. Then Colonel Jouaust, without taking the "Why, none." slightest notice of M. Bertillon, called the

war.

tomorrow.

M. Labori said Major Lauth insinuated next witness, Major Ducros of the artillery, they were at the School of War in 1894, that "Corningue" was trying to levy black- who showed that Dreyfue had abundant op-Was that his idea? portunities in 1894 to obtain information

Vosges region and the movements necessary tion and M. Labori exclaimed: "You disof them. General Mercier tried to belittle for the invasion of Aleace, said he was well allow every awkward question." (Sensa-

missing

the Germans attached great importance as The stir caused by this lively retort had ing out that an artillery officer would have a means of checking a French advance. This not yet subsided when the government com- had been rejected in favor of the Deport gun. position, witness continued, was westward of missary, Major Carriere, rose and begged to Mulhausen and Dreyfus said he reached this point out that the defense was constantly next witness for the defense. He asked peropinion after following the German maneu- asking leave to speak, and that when he (the commissary) asked to do so he was refused

the necessary permission, to which Colonel out that the position mentioned by Captain Jounust replied: "I have heard enough. le Monnier was situated in an entirely dit- Hold your tongues. Be quiet. The incident

Addressing Colonel Picquart, M. Labori asked: "When did you know that the firing

> Colonel Picquart-During the summer of ised to render a decision later. Proceeding,

Was Not on Artillery Officer.

M. Labori having remarked that this was all he desired to ask at present. General ready published early in the year. He spoke Hippolyte Sebert, retired, of the marine artillery, deposed. He preceded his testi-

withhold the evidence he was able to give, as he felt it would contribute to the repatriation of a judicial error. The general then criticised the bordereau from a professional standpoint, pointing out that the

writer must have been a low-classed man, negotiating directly with a correspondent on whose doles he was dependent. He said he was probably an officer, but certainly not

an artillery officer, adding that this was proved by the employment of expressions an artilleryman could not have used. The witness gave a number of instances showing in East St. Louis, despite the protests of the dense ignorance displayed in gunnery technicalities by the writer of the bordereau the

and, amid profound silence, General Sebert announced that his study of the case had led him to the conviction that the bordereau could not have been written by an artillery officer, nor by any officer belonging to the as far as possible, evidently fearing that added, the results of his inquiries did not special arm of the service who had passed through the Polytechnic school.

show that Dreyfus was not the author of finding out that a former artilleryman he felt at knowing that the experts of the who persisted in appointing a German priest the bordereau and that the artillery infor- named Thomas had communicated to a for-

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In Vaud ville, the Reigning Craze this testimony by saying Dreyfus was proba-Prices never changing. Evening, reserved seats, 25c and 50c; balcony, 10c; mat'nees, any seat 25c; children, 10c; gallery, 10c. bly aware that knowledge of the Ducros gun was no longer of importance, since the gun

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Irish Members of St. Patrick's Church

Succeed in Driving Out German Priest.

Major Hartmann of the artillery was the

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Sept. 1 .- Father Cluse the German-American priest appointed rector of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic church its members, who are now resting unde ban of excommunication, resigned today and Bishop Janssen accepted his resigna tion. Pending a decision by Mgr. Martinelli in Washington, to whan the trouble in the

disaffected parish has been referred, Bishop Janssen appointed Father Harkins of St. Mary's parish, administrator of St. Patrick's. those who know this appears to be a General Sebert referred to the satisfaction backdown on the part of Bishon Janssen,

to the woman who secures between Sept-ist and 15th the greatest number of White Russian soap wrappers. No wrappers turned in before Sept. 1st nor after 2 o'clock p. m. Sept. 15th will be counted in this 130 contest, but each and every wrapper, no matter when turned in, will count in the grand prize contest ending Dec. 20th, 1859, when the woman having the greatest num-ber of ber of

WHITE RUSSIAN SOAP WRAPPERS

to her credit will receive as a present a \$550.00 Alaska scalskin jacket made to meas-ure. There will also be nine additional prizes. Two valued at \$55 each and seven of \$10 cash each.

of 310 cash each. These contests open only to the women of Nebraska and the city of Council Bluffs, Ia. Bring or send all wrappers to Jaa S. Kirk & Co. 308 S lith St. Omaha. Lillie A. Ragats, Columbus, Neb., had the greatest number of White Russian soap wrappers up to noor, Aug. 31, and receives the file cash prize.

given before the court of cassation and as alin loud, energetic tones and occupied the whole of the remainder of the session. The Cash mony by saying he did not think he ought major will continue his testimony tomorrow. The court at 11:40 a. m. adjourned until JANSSEN YIELDS TO PARISH Prize

