

COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPTAIN DREYFUS.

The Case Reopened in the Court of Cassation at Paris.

Reporter Bard Recites Many Facts Favorable to a Revision.

General Belief That the Court Will Pronounce Neither for Revision Nor Annulment of the Decision in the Case, but Will Decide That There Has Been No Treason, and Therefore the Condemnation Pronounced by the Court-Martial Cannot be Upheld.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Court of Cassation, which is to decide upon the reopening of the case of Alfred Dreyfus, the prisoner of Devil's Island, who is selling important military plans to agents of a foreign Power, opened at noon today. The hall was filled with people, but there was no demonstration around the Palace of Justice, the gates of which were closed as a matter of precaution, and only ticket-holders were admitted. Guards were stationed in all the corridors.

Maitre la Borce, who was counsel for M. Zola during the latter's famous trial, was seated among the lawyers. Mme. Dreyfus, wife of the prisoner, was provided with a counsel in a corner. The case was represented by Maitre Mournaud. The Dreyfus appeal case was called immediately after the opening of the court.

Reporter Bard opened the proceedings by referring to the scandals demanded by the case, even before the opening of the trial. He then reviewed the history of the case from the arrest of Dreyfus, and said his condemnation was for one of the crimes which inspire universal horror, and struck one of them in whom the country put much confidence.

Continuing, M. Bard spoke of the efforts made to obtain a revision of the case, referred to the denunciation of Major Esterhazy, and reviewed Mme. Dreyfus' appeal for a revision of the case. In so doing, M. Bard said this appeal was based on the contradictory document that the bordereau was written by Major Esterhazy. He then pointed out that there were suspicious facts which justified the request for the revision. Mme. Dreyfus contended that her husband did not write the bordereau which some of the experts reported he did write. The court, therefore, would have to examine these facts and decide whether a revision was justified.

M. Bard added that the appeal for a revision was decided upon in consequence of the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry's confession that he had forged a document in the case. M. Bard said that this forgery was committed in 1896, and could not alone be regarded as ground for a revision, or for an annulment of the judgment rendered in 1894. Notwithstanding the fact, M. Bard said, that Lieutenant Colonel Henry had committed forgery, his confession was the most crushing against Dreyfus, but, he continued, the evidence of a forger is open to suspicion. There was, therefore, the presumption of conscience, based upon fresh facts, that led to the appeal for a revision of the case.

The belief is general to-night that the Court of Cassation will pronounce neither for revision nor annulment of the decision in the Dreyfus case, as either course would entail awkward consequences. It is expected that the court will decide that as the affair now presents itself there has been no treason, and that therefore the condemnation pronounced upon Dreyfus by the court-martial cannot be upheld.

The sensation of M. Bard's report was the shorthand notes of the examination of the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry by M. Godfrey Cavaignac, then Minister of War, after Henry's forgery had been discovered. These notes showed that the confession of forgery only obtained with the utmost difficulty. Henry stoutly denying and then preparing to the effect that he had only added one phrase to the genuine letter, and then, when driven to the last corner, protesting that he acted for the country's good.

The drift of M. Bard's conclusion was that the confession of forgery was the real culprit, but his condemnation would mean the ruin of the intelligence department. M. Bard dwelt severely on the withholding of secret dossier from Dreyfus himself, as the presentation of the secret documents to Dreyfus could not have been made without the disclosure of the dossier, and said the course adopted was in flagrant violation of the French prisoners' code. Although the meetings so far are favorable to Dreyfus, it must not be assumed that there will be any real clearing up of the mystery. It looks rather as though an attempt would be made to hide the real truth by liberating Dreyfus without a new trial.

It is asked by the Dreyfusites if the secret dossier exists, as alleged, and what good purpose can be served by the Court of Cassation giving a decision without seeing it, since that is the only real proof, if any, of the guilt of Dreyfus. To-morrow's sittings of the Court of Cassation is awaited with the most intense anxiety.

McKINLEY WILL RETALIATE. Germany to Suffer for Discriminating Against American Meat. CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—A special to the "Tribune" from Washington says: During the winter the Administration proposes to take steps retaliating against Germany for discriminating against American meat. Professor Wiley of the Agricultural Department is now conducting an investigation for the benefit of the President, and has gone to New York for the purpose of securing samples of German wines and other products which will undergo a close scrutiny to find reasons for excluding them from this country.

American meat products have been harassed in so many ways that it has become unprofitable to export them to Germany. It has been charged that these products are infected with trichinae, and everything imaginable has been done to harass trade and drive it from that market.

Records of reports show that charges of trichinae exist in the American pork are unfounded, and upon a scrupulous investigation it was found to exist in meats which came from other countries and were marked as coming from America.

The President already has power to act on his own responsibility, and the data are now being collected, and the case is being conducted for Germany to base grounds for excluding German products which are found to be impure and adulterated.

The data which Professor Wiley secures will probably be submitted to Congress with the President's message, and he will undoubtedly make strong reference to it and suggest to Congress that it take some action in the matter, which he believes will be more effective in bringing Germany to its senses when specifically directed by Congress with the approval of the President and the people.

Later M. Bard cited further facts favorable to the revision and expressed in the whole affair, but he conducted. He referred to the fact that the residence of Colonel Picquart had been searched, while the residence of Major Esterhazy, who was directly accused, was not searched.

The general also severely criticized Major Ravary's report on the charge against Major Esterhazy, and he further said that the handwriting experts Benhomme and Varnier were lunatics, whose testimony was unreliable.

The general referring to the fact that the experts who examined the bordereau differed widely in opinion, M. Bard concluded with expressing the belief that if the bordereau was the principal factor in the condemnation of Dreyfus, on the testimony of the experts, his condemnation ought to be revoked.

During the session of the court an anti-revisionist mob numbering about 100 persons headed by M. Drumont, Mulvoey and Lesles, shouting "Vive l'Armee," and "A Morte Les Juifs," attempted to enter the Court of Cassation. The passage of the mob was barred by the police, and large reinforcements were sent to guard the approaches to the court.

Great stress was laid by M. Bard on Colonel Picquart's letter of July 14, 1898, to the Minister of Justice, as he set forth principal arguments against the possibility of the guilt of Dreyfus, including the impossibility of Dreyfus procuring the plans of fortresses and projects for the movements of troops, unless detected, whereas Major Esterhazy had free access thereto.

The letter also cited interviews with Colonel Picquart's chief of staff, Generals Billot and Gonze, and other officers in his hands, I have established the innocence of Dreyfus.

To this General Gonze replied, according to the letter to the Minister of Justice: "What is it to you if Dreyfus is a traitor?"

Colonel Picquart—But he is innocent. General Gonze—you know Mercier (former Minister of War) and Saussier (former Military Governor of Paris) are mixed up in this affair. Do you wish to compromise them?

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The Court house was emptied quietly. The anti-revisionist demonstrations and no cries of any sort.

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Great American Importing Tea Co's MONEY SAVING STORES 617 J Street, Sacramento, Cal. Write for Catalogue. FOR SALE. A splendid tract of land of 433 acres, situated near Sacramento Valley Railroad, under lease for this year for \$1,000, cash rent, payable after harvest. This is a splendid tract of land and will be sold at a reasonable price and upon easy terms if applied for soon. TO LET. \$7.50—Cottage 8 rooms; heater; all other modern improvements; best wood making it the coolest house in the city. No. 123 N street. \$35—A dwelling of 7 rooms. No. 1417 G street; all modern improvements. \$15—New cottage, built last year; 6 rooms; bath, patent closet; choicest dwelling in the city for the money. 1277 E street. \$125—Cottage of 7 rooms; 1412 G. With all modern improvements; also large barn in the alley. No. 1412 G street. W. P. COLEMAN, Real Estate Sale Agent, - 325 J Street P. BOHL, Manager. BUY THE GENUINE SYRUP OF FIGS ... MANUFACTURED BY ... CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. ... NOTE THE NAME. CROSSMAN'S SPECIFIC MIXTURE. WITH THIS REMEDY PERSONS CAN EXPURE themselves without the least expense, change of diet or change in application of business. The medicine contains nothing that is the least injurious to the constitution. Ask your druggist for it, 50c a bottle.

COMMERCIAL. SPOT WHEAT UNCHANGED. Lower Grades of Barley Firmer. Oats Quiet and Arrivals Small—Corn Dull. San Francisco, Oct. 27th. Spot wheat is unchanged and the market is steady; the Liverpool market is higher and Chicago is lower; receipts were very light. The lower grades of barley are firmer, but the market, generally, is unchanged; some fancy feed lots are higher, but the market is very dull and an advance is not warranted. Some of the better grades of hay are higher, but the market is very dull and an advance is not warranted. No changes in bran and middlings; both are firm and in light receipts. Fruit receipts were light and trade was fairly active. Grapes are doing well. Very few figs here. A lot of carried-over cantaloupes sold below our figures. Lemons are weaker, the supply being larger. Oranges are firm and in light receipts. The butter market is in bad shape for sellers; there is considerable coming in, and as the trade is taking packed goods there is a very poor market for fresh, except at buyers' prices. Fancy eggs rule firm and in light receipts. The coming and sales of such have been reported above. Produce Quotations. FLOUR—Net cash prices for Family Extras, \$1.50 per barrel; Bakers' Extras, \$1.40. Shipping Wheat, \$1.25 per cent for No. 1 and \$1.20 for choice; Milling Wheat, \$1.20 per cent. Corn—Poor to fair, \$1.15 per bushel; choice, \$1.20 per bushel; No. 2, \$1.10 per bushel; No. 3, \$1.05 per bushel. Sorghum, \$1.00 per bushel. Oats—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Barley—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Beans—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Potatoes—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Apples—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Peaches—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Plums—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Raisins—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Prunes—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Dates—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Figs—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Walnuts—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Almonds—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Pistachios—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Cashews—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Macadamia—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Brazil—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Pecans—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Chestnuts—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00 per bushel. Walnuts—In sacks—Large Yellow, \$1.05 per bushel; Small Yellow, \$1.00