

COURT-MARTIAL OF CAPT. DREYFUS.

Expert Bertillon Continues on the Witness Stand.

His Reasons for Believing the Accused the Author of the Bordereau.

Dramatic Scene Toward the End of the Session When M. Labori, Chief Counsel for the Prisoner, Placed Captain Freystmeyer on the Stand.

RENNES, Aug. 26.—When the sixth session of the third week of the second trial by court-martial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus of the artillery on charged of treason began this morning in the Lycee, Alphonse Bertillon, of the anthropometric department of the Paris Prefecture of Police, resumed his testimony interrupted yesterday by the adjournment of the court for the day. In this case M. Bertillon testified as a handwriting expert, and gave his reasons for believing Dreyfus to be the author of the famous bordereau on which the prosecution mainly depends to establish the charge against the prisoner. The comic aspect of M. Bertillon's performance again appeared to the spectators of the audience, though the address paid close attention to his demonstrations, which were concluded at 8:30 a. m., the witness saying in a declamatory tone: "I am convinced the writer of the bordereau is the prisoner sitting there."

Dreyfus heard him without flinching, and with an expression of disdain, which he showed in a still more pronounced manner just before the specialist's testimony, when M. Demange handed him a paper which M. Bertillon had submitted to the Judges as convincing proof of the guilt of the accused. The prisoner pursued it for a few minutes, and then handed it back with a shrug of his shoulders, and without uttering a word.

There was a highly dramatic scene toward the end of the session. M. Labori, leading counsel for the defense, asked to have Captain Freystmeyer, one of the members of the court-martial of 1894, which convicted Dreyfus called in contradiction of the deposition of Colonel Maurel, the presiding Judge on that occasion, who had testified that he only read one of the documents out of the secret dossier communicated to the court-martial.

The Captain, who is a finely built officer, and who has a handsome, honest face, ascended the platform with a firm step and fearless air. When he was to recount what occurred he said his conviction of the guilt of the prisoner was formed by the evidence of experts in handwriting the deposition of Colonel Du Paty de Clam, "and," he continued, "I must add, some slight influence was exercised over my mind by hearing the secret dossier read."

The witness was then questioned as to whether one or more of the documents were read, and he said they were all read. This was in direct contradiction of Colonel Maurel, and M. Labori at once demanded the confrontation of Captain Freystmeyer with Colonel Maurel. The latter mounted the stage and presented a miserable object, his shifting eyes beaming out beneath heavy eyebrows and looking around him with a vicious, half-down look.

"How do you explain this?" asked M. Labori.

The Colonel at bay replied savagely: "I said I only read one document. I did not say only one document was read."

This statement called forth an outburst of hisses and indignant "ohs" from the audience, which looked upon it as an infamous confession. The witness, trembling with shame, but evidently determined to fight to the last, threw a fierce look of hatred at M. Labori and the audience, as the gendarmes shouted "Silence, silence."

After this the audience listened spell-bound as Captain Freystmeyer, in a bold voice, told exactly what the prisoner, reconciled the result of present experts, namely, that the bordereau was written by Dreyfus tracing Esterhazy's handwriting with his opinion in 1894, that the bordereau was written by Dreyfus, unless it had been most carefully forged. To this M. Bertillon replied that it was only a hypothesis, whereupon M. Labori remarked that the forgery was then of such a nature as to constitute proof in favor of Dreyfus, yet to-day it is made proof against him.

Continuing, counsel said: "Since the witness admits Esterhazy has written the bordereau, why has he attributed the bordereau to Dreyfus, rather than to Esterhazy?"

M. Bertillon—it was on Dreyfus' "pad" that the keyword "interest" was found, and Esterhazy might have had the word in his handwriting.

M. Labori—Dreyfus' M. Bertillon admit that Esterhazy is a traitor?

Colonel Jouaust refused to put the question to the witness. (Sensation.) M. Labori, continuing his questions, asked M. Bertillon's opinion as to what system of defense might have been employed by the prisoner if he had anything to say in reply to the witness, and the witness replied that he had nothing to say in reply to the witness, and the witness was heard to say during

his demonstration: "The system I have the honor to explain to you can only be carried on under our eyes, and if you like I will again read the notes."

Roars of laughter greeted the deprecatory reply of Colonel Jouaust, President of the court-martial, who said: "Oh, po, don't trouble yourself."

As the comedy was prolonged it grew so tiresome, the audience brought out newspapers and chatted in low tones. M. Jaures, a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and a strong Dreyfusard, openly showed his impatience, but was made to be "going."

M. Bertillon at once advanced fresh proof against the prisoner, namely, in the Dreyfus papers seized at the War Office, and in which the specialist said he found two words had been traced. As he proceeded the witness became imbedded in paraphernalia. His lecture, delivered in funeral tones, began to pall on the Judges, who finally only paid the most cursory attention to the examples submitted. One of M. Bertillon's demonstrations was handed to Dreyfus, who closely scrutinized it, and returned the paper with a disdainful shrug of his shoulders and without uttering a word.

M. Bertillon said, continuing: "Fully understanding the responsibility of so positive statements, on my soul and conscience I declare to-day, as I did in 1894, on my oath, that the bordereau is the work of the prisoner here." (Sensation.)

Dreyfus heard this assertion unmoved. The witness was asked by the Court how he explained the similarity of the handwriting of the bordereau and that of Esterhazy, to which he replied that since 1894 Esterhazy may have practiced imitating the writing of the bordereau in order to render possible the substitution of himself for the prisoner. In support of this theory, M. Bertillon produced a fresh array of hypothesis in regard to Esterhazy. There were murmurs of assent and dissent.

The witness pointed out that in Esterhazy's writing there were certain calligraphic blunders, which, he asserted, did not exist in the original bordereau, but were found in reproductions of the document in consequence of imperfections in the methods employed to reproduce them. This, he continued, tended to prove that Esterhazy had intended to appropriate the writing of these reproductions.

"Esterhazy," exclaimed M. Bertillon, "is a man of straw and a scoundrel. I have said this in the commencement of the trial."

There was a sensation in court at this remark which was turned to laughter when he wrote the bordereau, "in paws into the district Russia got her quite sufficient to show her motive."

The report that Sir Wilfred Laurier, the Premier of Canada, and L. H. Davies, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, are to come here in regard to Alaska is thought to be making hay while the sun shines, in the meanwhile intriguing to the utmost to tie the hands of those who are working to materialize Anglo-Saxon sentiment. The latest evidence of this is in the Alaska affair. Though, strictly speaking, it is a matter of internal politics, if left solely to Great Britain and the United States, Russia has managed to suggest motives never dreamed of before by America by distorting facts. It is impossible for me to divulge exactly now, or to state that Russia got her paws into the district Russia got her quite sufficient to show her motive."

Both here and at the United States Embassy it was said the state of negotiations have not changed and is spoken of as rather early. The caustic remarks of Sir Charles Tupper, formerly Canadian High Commissioner, in an interview the Associated Press had with him August 18th, when he said the United States was purposely delaying the settlement of the Alaskan dispute on account of the peculiarly British character of the coast cities through the delay and had refused to have the boundary delimited, as was being done in Venezuela, created considerable dissatisfaction at the United States Embassy. It was claimed that Sir Charles Tupper quite misrepresented the facts and that the dilatoriness was entirely due to the Canadians. It was also said that his declarations that the commission proposed by the United States provided for no umpire, was a deliberate evasion, as the facts are the United States proposal included an umpire, to be chosen by both sides from North America. Though this was not committed to writing, it was thoroughly understood. The hitch came through the absolute refusal of the Canadians to accede, they insisting upon an European umpire. It may be said that the impression exists that Canadian policies are chiefly responsible for the Alaskan impasse. This is not only the American idea, but it obtains among some of the British officials, though most of the latter are inclined to believe the United States should make vast concessions in order to convince the British of the sincerity of their friendship and as a return for war services. In other words, the British rather expected a quid pro quo, an expression not common in these days.

Congressman George Edmund Foss of Chicago has completed an inspection of the Armstrongs' works, the Thompsons' works, the Fairfield, Liverpool and Belfast shipyards, and the Vickers-Maxim works. The United States naval attaché, Lieutenant Colonel Wells, accompanied Mr. Foss. They were afforded every courtesy by the manufacturers and shipbuilders. Mr. Foss said to a reporter of the Associated Press:

"I was much impressed, especially with the Vickers-Maxim establishment. Their facilities for manufacturing and placing guns on board ships are not equaled. From the results of my trip I have come to the conclusion that the Europeans are far ahead of us in naval stations, yards and docks. We are not the only people on earth, though we are the best. One of the first measures I intend to introduce is for a national reserve body upon which the nation can call in the hour of need without having to consider the feelings of each State's organization."

Mr. Foss is going to Portsmouth, Devonport and Plymouth next week. He sails for home on the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse Wednesday.

Joseph H. Choate, United States Ambassador, is staying with Mr. Phillips, Andrew Carnegie's partner, at Beaufort Castle, Scotland.

White, Secretary to the United States Embassy, is still away, and James Carter is in charge of the Embassy.

A curious craze has cropped up for the protection of landmarks and places of historical interest against the assaults of American millionaires. Stonehenge is the latest monument which is alleged to be threatened, and the newspapers are marshaling the public into a patriotic fever, subsequent to the announcement that it is for sale.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

DISPUTE OVER ALASKA BOUNDARY.

The Czar Said to Have Taken a Hand in the Matter.

Assisting in Preventing a Settlement of the Controversy.

Asserted That the Russian Government Will Do Everything in Its Power to Prevent Practical Cohesion of the Two English-Speaking Nations.

(Copyrighted 1899, by Associated Press.) LONDON, Aug. 26.—Upon authority of an unbounded reliability a reporter of the Associated Press has ascertained that into the Alaska dispute there has crept the craftiness of Russian diplomacy. Russia, it can be stated, will do everything, with every possible cohesion, to prevent the practical cohesion of the two great English-speaking nations. In all her Embassies instructions have been received to thwart the Anglo-American understanding. A prominent diplomat who is intimately acquainted with the details of the negotiations of the past few years, said to a reporter of the Associated Press:

"In any agreement looking to a working agreement between England and the United States, Russia sees the defeat of her dearest projects. I believe her intense activity in China is to no small extent due to her fear that Anglo-Saxon power, once realized, will sweep everything before it in the Far East. Dreading the rapid realization of this nightmare, she is making hay while the sun shines, in the meanwhile intriguing to the utmost to tie the hands of those who are working to materialize Anglo-Saxon sentiment. The latest evidence of this is in the Alaska affair. Though, strictly speaking, it is a matter of internal politics, if left solely to Great Britain and the United States, Russia has managed to suggest motives never dreamed of before by America by distorting facts. It is impossible for me to divulge exactly now, or to state that Russia got her paws into the district Russia got her quite sufficient to show her motive."

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RECEPTION OF THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Culmination of the Three Days' Greeting to the Californians

Marks an Epoch in Big Celebrations at San Francisco.

A Magnificent Pageant at the Bay City Last Night, Which Paraded the Streets Amid a Blaze of Red Fire in Honor of Those Who Risked Their Lives in the Philippines in Defense of the Stars and Stripes.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 26.—To-night witnessed the culmination of the three days' greetings to the First California Volunteer Infantry and the California Heavy Artillery, the return from the Philippines of these organizations marking an epoch in local annals. True to her traditions, San Francisco has shown that she does nothing by halves. Whether it be a national encampment of the Grand Army, a Christian Endeavor convention or the simple welcoming home of a single regiment of California boys who little more than a year ago left their homes to fight, and if, need be, to die in their country's cause, the fact is now in evidence that no place in the Union can surpass this compact city by the Golden Gate for whole-souled sympathy and boundless enthusiasm.

The events of the past three days are now matters of more than local history. The arrival of the transport Sherman, the splendid demonstration on the Bay and the Aladdin-like transformation of the city's chief streets into the semblance of an enchanted realm by the artistic and lavish arrangement of electric lights in many colors—all these were enough to turn the heads of ordinarily self-possessed people.

The returning troops, however, have not only held their own in the face of the enemy, but have kept themselves equally well in hand in the presence of something more dangerous than the foe. They have shown of what stuff true men are made, and to-night's demonstration is a fair indication of how their worth is appreciated, for never has a more magnificent pageant passed through San Francisco's streets than that which literally forced its way amid a blaze of red fire and the affectionate enthusiasm born of kinship and admiration which impeded the progress of the parade from the starting point to the finish.

The illumination of the principal streets and buildings which amazed and delighted everyone on Friday was repeated this evening, and was even more striking than last night. Thousands and tens of thousands of people constituted an ever-moving mass of life and color until by sheer force of numbers they became immovable, the undefined and unlimited committee on noise, meanwhile, making a record never to be forgotten.

All the seats on the many stands which had been hastily constructed, every roof, every window, was occupied. These points of vantage were held at a premium, from \$25 to \$50 in some instances being paid for limited space from which to view the procession.

LARGE BATTERIES were provided for the slowness of their movements, and so it was with this organized mass of soldiers and civilians. Forming on Van Ness avenue soon after dusk, it had passed before the last division had hurried the dazzling dome of the City Hall, before which was located the reviewing stand.

To describe the parade in detail would be a gigantic task. It was composed of twenty-two divisions, each worthy of mention. A detachment of mounted police marched in the van, followed by the League of the Cross Division. The honored volunteers of the State brought up the rear, immediately preceded by Governor Gage and his staff, and the artillery batteries flanked by citizens of Los Angeles and other cities of Southern California.

At the front of the miles of moving men rode Grand Marshal Pistoletti and his many aides. Then came the First Division, composed of troops of the regular army and the officers and crew of the battleship Iowa. The Native Sons came next, and their number seemed legion, each parlor vieing with the others in turning out the full strength of its membership. Hundreds of school children followed, and preceded the firemen's section, which made a splendid showing, and in which were included representatives of the fire departments of Oakland, Berkeley and other places.

Then marched the Woodmen of the World, the Knights of Pythias, an Austrian military company and band and the officers and members of the Young Men's Institute, the latter constituting an entire division.

After these came the Independent Rifles, the Independent Order of Eagles, the Commercial Travelers' Association, the Knights and Ladies of the Macabees, Companions of the Forest and members of the Ancient Order of Foresters.

The Ancient Order of Gibernians led the 13th section, which was one of the most imposing in line. This was followed by the Foresters of America, with the Friends and Companions of the Forest.

Then came the German division, headed by the famous Schutzen Verein. There were thousands of men in this section, and their picturesque costumes attracted general attention.

The Red Men, members of various trade associations and societies and numerous representative British citizens were next in line.

Then in the twenty-first division were the Signal Corps of the National Guard of California.

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THE GEORGIA RACE TROUBLE.

The Round-Up of Riotous Negroes in McIntosh County

Results in the Surrender of the Murderer of Deputy Sheriff Townsend.

Delagell Gives Himself Up to the Troops for Protection, Knowing That His Capture Was Certain, and Wanted Protection—Several More of the Outlaws Still at Large.

DARIEN (Ga.), Aug. 26.—The round-up of riotous negroes in McIntosh County by the military to-day resulted in the surrender of Henry Delagell, the murderer of Deputy Sheriff Townsend, and the location for future arrest of Delagell's brother and the woman directly implicated in the killing.

Delagell's surrender was made to Lieutenant Wood, in charge of a detachment of thirty Savannah soldiers stationed fifteen miles in the country to back up the Sheriff's posse who were scouring the swamps.

Delagell to-night stated that he surrendered to the troops for protection, as he saw the Sheriff's posse was closing in on him and his capture was only a matter of a few hours or minutes.

The arrest of Delagell and the arrival of reinforcements for the military seem to have broken the backbone of the defiance of the law by the negroes. A whole regiment of troops are now on duty in and about Darien, under command of Colonel Lawton, but it is not believed there will be further bloodshed. There are still several leaders of the blacks wanted by the officers of the law. Unless they come in and surrender or are brought in by their friends and turned over to the authorities, the troops will go after them to-morrow.

The courthouse here has been turned into a barracks for the soldiers. Many of them to-night are completely exhausted, having been on duty for three days and two nights.

At noon to-day a courier from the swamp, eighteen miles out, arrived and reported that the negroes had congregated in and around the house of the Delagells, six miles from the swamp, and would not surrender or permit the Delagells to be taken. The Sheriff, with a posse of 100 men, went to the Delagell house, but returned without making an attack. He gave out the information that he would need more men to enforce a demand for the much-wanted negroes, and set about enlarging his posse.

Colonel Lawton, after communicating with Governor Chandler, ordered the Liberty Independent troop of light cavalry here, and left Jones' station almost immediately, and came through the country over the wagon roads, a distance of twenty-five miles, arriving about 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Colonel Lawton also ordered the First Regiment of Georgia Volunteers, at Savannah, to proceed at once to Darien. They reached here this afternoon at 6 o'clock. Colonel Lawton has ordered tents and camp equipments for the men in case they are needed.

It had been reported here that 1,000 negroes were in the vicinity of Delagell's house, having come from all parts of Liberty and McIntosh Counties. Reconnoitering was done by courier, but as the negroes were scattered for several miles through the swamp, their number was not definitely ascertained.

Colonel Lawton, late in the afternoon, ordered the Fourth Regiment, with camps at Liberty and McIntosh Waycross and other towns in this section, to be prepared to move at a moment's notice. The soldiers at Brunswick and Waycross are in their armor awaiting orders to proceed to Darien.

The white people were aroused for miles around, and came in during the day in large numbers and every available man in McIntosh County is deputized by Sheriff Blount, but still he could not muster a very large posse. The negroes number five to each white man. Business is suspended in Darien for the time being, and it is reported that farms in the county have been temporarily abandoned.

Revolution in San Domingo. CAPE HAYTIEN (Hayti), Aug. 26.—News has just been received here confirming the report of yesterday's fighting in Santo Domingo between the Government forces and those of the revolutionists. General Pacheco, at the head of 400 men of the revolutionary troops, fought the Government troops for three days, inflicting heavy losses. It is reported that the Government force lost 150 men in killed and injured and that the revolutionists captured two field pieces. In addition, General Antonio Calderon, one of the Government commanders, was killed and secretly buried. The revolutionists lost only thirteen men killed, besides several wounded.

Why the Black Flag Was Hoisted. PARIS, Aug. 26.—Mme. Chantaloupe, whose son is among the besieged persons in the headquarters of the Anti-Semite League, was allowed to visit M. Guerin to-day on account of the report of her son's illness. The anti-Semite President, who appeared to be agitated, opened the door for Mme. Chantaloupe, and she remained forty minutes in the stronghold. On returning to the street she reported that her son was in a dying condition, hence the hoisting of the black flag this morning.

Severe Storm in Ohio. COLUMBUS (O.), Aug. 26.—A severe storm is reported in the northern part of Ohio. The general direction is southeast. Nine oil tanks were set on fire by lightning in Wood County and totally destroyed. William Doust, an oil driller, was severely shocked and will probably die. At Frakeysburg Mrs. Wm. Garrett was struck and instantly killed.

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Colonel Lawton, late in the afternoon, ordered the Fourth Regiment, with camps at Liberty and McIntosh Waycross and other towns in this section, to be prepared to move at a moment's notice. The soldiers at Brunswick and Waycross are in their armor awaiting orders to proceed to Darien.

The white people were aroused for miles around, and came in during the day in large numbers and every available man in McIntosh County is deputized by Sheriff Blount, but still he could not muster a very large posse. The negroes number five to each white man. Business is suspended in Darien for the time being, and it is reported that farms in the county have been temporarily abandoned.

Revolution in San Domingo. CAPE HAYTIEN (Hayti), Aug. 26.—News has just been received here confirming the report of yesterday's fighting in Santo Domingo between the Government forces and those of the revolutionists. General Pacheco, at the head of 400 men of the revolutionary troops, fought the Government troops for three days, inflicting heavy losses. It is reported that the Government force lost 150 men in killed and injured and that the revolutionists captured two field pieces. In addition, General Antonio Calderon, one of the Government commanders, was killed and secretly buried. The revolutionists lost only thirteen men killed, besides several wounded.

Why the Black Flag Was Hoisted. PARIS, Aug. 26.—Mme. Chantaloupe, whose son is among the besieged persons in the headquarters of the Anti-Semite League, was allowed to visit M. Guerin to-day on account of the report of her son's illness. The anti-Semite President, who appeared to be agitated, opened the door for Mme. Chantaloupe, and she remained forty minutes in the stronghold. On returning to the street she reported that her son was in a dying condition, hence the hoisting of the black flag this morning.

Severe Storm in Ohio. COLUMBUS (O.), Aug. 26.—A severe storm is reported in the northern part of Ohio. The general direction is southeast. Nine oil tanks were set on fire by lightning in Wood County and totally destroyed. William Doust, an oil driller, was severely shocked and will probably die. At Frakeysburg Mrs. Wm. Garrett was struck and instantly killed.