

FOUND GUILTY

CAPT. DREYFUS RECONVICTED BY THE RENNES COURT-MARTIAL.

His Punishment Fixed at Ten Years' Imprisonment, After Two Hours' Deliberation by the Judges.

COURT STOOD FIVE TO TWO

IN FAVOR OF RECOMMENDATION OF THE PRISONER FOR TREASON.

But Refrained from Imposing the Extreme Penalty on the Ground of Extenuating Circumstances.

MAY BE RELEASED VERY SOON

REMARK THAT DREYFUS WILL BE SET FREE IN A FORTNIGHT.

Has Already Suffered Five Years' Solitary Imprisonment, Which Counts Double the Ordinary Detention.

PARDON MAY BE OFFERED

BELIEF GENERAL THAT PRESIDENT LOUBET WILL INTERVENE.

Labori and Demange Unwilling to Drop the Case--How Dreyfus Received Notice of His Conviction.

RENNES, Sept. 9.--The expected has happened. Dreyfus has been condemned, but though a majority of those in the courtroom fully expected the verdict, they were completely stupefied when it was given and the silence which prevailed in the room and the way men turned pale and caught their breaths was more impressive than any other manifestation could have been. Maitre Demange sank back in his chair and tears trickled down his cheeks, and Maitre Labori turned white as a sheet, while all around the court men looked at each other in silence. Positively the only sound to be heard was the rustling of papers from the reporters' benches as each press representative tried to be first to send the news. As the spectators left the courtroom fully ten or fifteen men were crying openly, and the majority of those present walked quietly down the street for more than a block without speaking a word. It was like a funeral procession.

Meanwhile a tragedy was being enacted in the little room off the courtroom, where Dreyfus listened to the reading of the verdict. He had been told the result by his lawyers and had wept bitterly, but when in the presence of the officials of the court-martial he listened impassively to the sentence. His wife, who was waiting in torture and suspense at her house, bore the news bravely, and when visiting her husband this afternoon showed the onlookers who were in the street no sign of her suffering as she walked from her carriage to the prison.

Maitre Dreyfus was not present in court this afternoon, but visited his brother after the verdict had been rendered. He found him perfectly calm and without any manifestation of surprise at the finding of the court. The prisoner simply shrugged his shoulders, uttering an expressive "bah," adding, as he embraced his brother as his wife was preparing to leave, "Console my sister."

The general belief is that Dreyfus will be pardoned; but this will not satisfy his friends, who vehemently declare that they will refuse to accept the verdict and will continue the battle until the judgment is reversed. The verdict, they say, is directed more against the Jews than against Dreyfus, and if allowed to stand will make their existence in France impossible. Maitre Labori and Maitre Demange took the midnight train for Paris. They drove to the station in a closed carriage, escorted by four mounted gendarmes. The road was practically deserted and no demonstration occurred en route or at the station. Maitre Demange and Maitre Labori will tomorrow sign an application for a revision of the case, although there is no hope the verdict will be reversed. Both are much upset, though it can hardly be said that they are surprised.

It was reported here this evening that as Dreyfus has been condemned to ten years' imprisonment and has already suffered five years' solitary imprisonment, which counts as double the ordinary detention, he will be released at the end of a fortnight. In the meanwhile, unless the President of the republic pardons him, Dreyfus will have to be degraded here again within eight days. This is the chief thing the prisoner was fighting--to clear his name of an infamous charge. He has lost and he will stand before the world as a convicted traitor. The text of the judgment follows:

"To-day, the 9th of September, 1899, the court-martial of the Tenth Regiment Army Corps, deliberating behind closed doors, the president put the following question: 'Is Alfred Dreyfus, brevet captain, Fourth Regiment of Artillery, probationer on the general staff, guilty of having, in 1894, entered into communications or held relations with a foreign power or one of its agents to induce it to commit hostility or undertake war against France, or procure it the means thereof by delivering the notes and documents mentioned in the document called the bordereau, according to the decision of the Court of Cassation of June 3, 1897?'

"The votes were taken separately, beginning by the interior grade and youngest in the last grade, the president having given his opinion last. The court declares on the question by a majority of five votes to two, 'The accused is guilty.' The majority agreed that the existing circumstances, in consequence of the commission of the crime, put the question of the government, the president of the court and received again the votes in the above-mentioned form.

"As a result the court condemns, by a majority of five votes to two, Alfred Dreyfus to the punishment of ten years' detention. M. DEMANGE'S ARGUMENT. Plea for the Prisoner That Avail Little with Colonel Jouaust. RENNES, Sept. 9.--The appearance of the streets when Rennes awoke this morning left no doubts in the minds of any one that the final crisis of the great trial had been reached. Instead of the scattered gendarmes guarding the vicinity of the prison and the Lycee, the whole town bristled with soldiers. All the streets near the court were guarded at intervals by double lines of infantry, two companies of infantry sat on the church steps adjoining the Lycee with their rifles fixed to the wall, and in the courtyard of the prison and at various other points cavalry could be seen in readiness. Every one entering the court was subjected to the closest scrutiny. Even the women who attended the session were deprived of their small sunshades before being permitted to pass. A larger crowd than was witnessed at the passage of Dreyfus from the prison to the Lycee, but the crowds were nowhere large, and aside from the presence of the military the town was as tranquil as usual.

The last session of the court-martial opened at 7:30 a. m. Madame Labori was among the few ladies present, and in the press gallery only about fifty reporters. The prisoner looked flushed and in ill health, apparently suffering from the great strain. Baron Russell of Killowen, the lord chief justice of England, was again present. Among the prominent witnesses only Senator Trarieux, the former minister of justice, remained seated in the front row of the witnesses' seats. In the second row of the privileged public, facing the judges, sat Maitre Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner. His sunken eyes and careworn face reflected his anxiety and anguish. It was evident that he had not slept during the night. He was attired in black. Captain Dreyfus sat beside the captain of gendarmes, and as M. Demange read the arguments made in the speech of government commissary, M. Carriere, the prisoner continually turned his face toward Maitre, to watch the effect it had upon him. Captain Dreyfus, however, did not display the least emotion with which his heart on this critical morning must have been bursting.

MERELY A LULL

THE ANGLO-TRANSVAAL STORM SHOWS NO SIGN OF SUBSIDING.

Though Less Fervent than a Few Days Ago, a Tornado-Like Renewal is Possible at Any Time.

NO ESCAPE FOR OOM PAUL

QUOTATIONS FROM THE SCRIPTURES WILL NOT SUCCOR HIM.

Must Accept Suzerainty or England Will Devastate His Homeland with a Hurricane of War.

10,000 MORE BRITISH TROOPS

TO BE TRANSPORTED TO SOUTH AFRICA AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

Johannesburg Described by a Correspondent as a City of Terror, Where Women Dream of Rain.

[Copyrighted, 1899, by the Associated Press.] LONDON, Sept. 9.--The actual status of the Transvaal crisis appears to be unchanged. In spite of all the clamor and excitement raised by the rumors preceding the Cabinet council, Great Britain's ministers apparently have done nothing more than strengthen the hands of Joseph Chamberlain, the secretary of state for the colonies, thereby confirming the prognostications of the most conservative element, as already quoted in these dispatches. As far as the international relations are concerned, war is no nearer now than it was a week ago, though the friction in South Africa itself is keener and more likely to produce a conflict.

Putting aside the countless diplomatic intricacies that have arisen during the week, suzerainty remains the main issue. President Kruger, of the Transvaal Republic, has cracked the nut and found suzerainty its kernel. If he refuses to swallow it, there will be war. There is no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain hoped the Cabinet would take more radical measures than it did. If the present understanding of its action is well founded, it has only countenanced still further delay, specifying a day when such a delay must end. For weeks Mr. Chamberlain has been telling President Kruger that Great Britain could stand no further parleying about suzerainty, and intimating by speeches that the day, and even the moment, had arrived when Great Britain's patience would be exhausted. Hence, the Cabinet exhibition of prolonged British pacific feeling, but which, after all, is probably only a general realization that unless the Boers take the initiative, we shall have to wait for some time before the crisis comes to a head.

Compared with this, the warlike sign of sending out ten thousand troops has small significance. The public mind, in the interim between now and the date believed to have been set for ending the negotiations, is likely to be repeted with the same confusing offers and rejections of offers that have marked the recent weeks. Whether or not President Kruger will eventually back down is still a matter of great doubt, in spite of his latest pacific utterances and those of his agents.

WAR FLURRY ALL WEEK.

During most of the week Great Britain has resembled in every respect that tremendously exciting week in the United States which immediately preceded the outbreak of the war with Spain. Drifts and other topics sunk into obscurity, patriotic enthusiasm has been at fever heat and the slightest sign of preparation for war has been seized on by the press and public as an indication of the status of the crisis. The difference between the state of affairs here and the situation in the United States in April, 1898, is merely that the projected campaign is military instead of naval. According to reliable statements, the army is ready. The papers teem with descriptions of the troops who are expected to do the fighting, with accounts of their equipment and method of transport and even the relative killing properties of the bullets which, it is expected, will soon be lodged under Boer skins.

Though mobilization has never been a strong feature of the British army, it is now believed that a system as near perfection as possible has been prepared. The commander-in-chief, Field Marshal Wolseley, Sir Evelyn Wood, Sir Redvers Buller and other generals have been working strenuously on it for months. Many new features have been introduced. Several of them have been based on the lessons learned from the American troops in the war with Spain. Among the latter is the extreme usefulness of mules in such a country as the Transvaal. The British officers who have been in the United States, Spain and South America selecting bunches of these animals, have now been ordered to close their purchases and ship the mules as quickly as possible to the scene of the probable hostilities.

The Boer plan of mobilization is said to be purely defensive, embracing forty-five thousand men, who would occupy strategic points in their own country. But this is not likely to prevent a raid on poorly-defended Natal. The greatest dangers of the British contemplate facing, apart from the Boers' steady hand and Mauser rifles, are climate, lack of forage and the scarcity of ammunition, owing to the difficulties of transport.

Mr. Montague-White, consul general of the South Africa Republic in London, said: "If the burghers will not yield to hysteria there is no casus belli. We decline responsibility for what others have muddled. Suzerainty is not the question. The franchise is the rock of difference on which Mr. Chamberlain recognized we shall split. The Transvaal will not precipitate matters. The burghers will go out to defend their homes and country when the note of alarm is sounded. Lord Salisbury has yet to be reckoned with. He will not be driven by personal feeling or quibble. We believe the British sense of fair play will prevail."

Will Send 10,000 More Troops.

LONDON, Sept. 9.--The Cabinet has decided to send ten thousand troops to South Africa, in addition to the Natal force, already five thousand men, of which reinforcements five thousand men will be sent from India and nine hundred from England, a battalion from the Northumberland regiment, which will sail immediately ships are ready, and the remainder from the Mediterranean. The Northumberland Fusiliers will embark Saturday for Cape Colony, leaving from Southampton. The First Royal Sussex regiment has been ordered to be ready to embark within three days. An infantry brigade, with a division of field artillery from Aldershot, with eighteen guns, has been ordered to leave for the Cape in ten days. This movement of troops is said to be merely in line with a decision of the Cabinet council to send ten thousand soldiers to South Africa.

RIETZ AND SMUTS.

Interviews with President Kruger's Most Prominent Advisers. PRETORIA, Sept. 9.--The News to-day prints an official statement from F. W. Rietz, secretary of state of the South African Republic, in which Mr. Rietz says: "The government considers that three courses are disclosed by the communications of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, the British secretary of state for the colonies. The first is a joint commission of inquiry, the second is a commission of delegates from both governments to discuss technicalities, and the third is a conference at Cape Town." Secretary Rietz adds that the Transvaal government now agrees to the second proposition, and invites Great Britain to define the constitution of the commission suggested, and the place of meeting.

In the course of an interview to-day State Attorney Smuts said that the Transvaal having withdrawn its offer of a five-year franchise, the condition thereto attached--namely, the relinquishment of suzerainty--also falls to the ground. He understands the Transvaal's last dispatch as an acceptance of the proposal for a joint commission of inquiry. The Transvaal, he said, is anxious to terminate the tension existing between the two countries, and the country is being ruled in a stagnant and unproductive manner. Hence the Transvaal government has a greater interest than has the British government in bringing about a settlement. He declared that he fully believed the British government desired a peaceful solution of the difficulty and expressed the opinion that the Transvaal's last dispatch would further that end.

A CITY OF TERROR.

War and its Consequences the Only Topic at Johannesburg. LONDON, Sept. 9.--The Pall Mall Gazette to-day prints mail advices from Johannesburg under date of Aug. 19, saying: "Johannesburg is rapidly becoming a city of horror. As the sun rises the people awake and ask: 'Has it come? Is there war?' As the day drags through all the time one is listening to the anxious questions: 'Will the fort really fire on us? Is it possible the Boers will slaughter us in cold blood if a war breaks out? Will they stop our food supply? How long will it take the British on their way up?' etc. As darkness falls the men go to the places of resort to discuss the grim topics of shells and death, and the women go to their beds to dream of bloodshed and ruin. The war talk started the work, the hurried arming of the Boers brought it toward completion, and the firing of a Boer volley at a Natal-Johannesburg train has put on the coping stone. The Boers are expected to deliver the Boers have been putting off hostilities until the middle of September, when the overflowing of the rivers will prevent military operations. He concludes by saying that the hot, sickly weather coming after will prove more fatal than the Mausers.

KAISER WROTH

WILHELM FURIOUS OVER THE ACTION OF THE AGRARIANS.

His Anger Said to Be So Great that He Will Not Recognize the Party Officially Hereafter.

ALREADY VENTING HIS IRE

DISMISSING ALL OFFICIALS WHO SYMPATHIZE WITH AGRARIANS.

Last Week's Changes in the Cabinet but a Beginning Unless the Ministers Change Their Views.

BOUND TO PASS CANAL BILL

AND HIS MAJESTY WILL BROOK NO OPPOSITION OR LUKEWARMNESS.

Coming Winter Likely to Witness Some Lively Political Skirmishing in Germany--Agrarian Threats.

[Copyrighted, 1899, by the Associated Press.] BERLIN, Sept. 9.--The situation in internal politics has been somewhat intensified this week. The dismissal of several Cabinet members and a number of higher Prussian officials is merely a symptom of this. The Emperor, as King of Prussia, before starting for the maneuvers, had lengthy conversations with Prince von Hohenlohe, the imperial chancellor and president of the Prussian council of ministers, and Dr. Miquel, vice president of the council and minister of finance, in which the difficulties of the situation were thoroughly discussed. The Emperor hopes to see the canal bill, when it is reintroduced, with modifications, at the next session, pass, notwithstanding the opposition of the Agrarians. In this he will probably be disappointed, despite the methods employed in disciplining the Agrarians and the government officials serving as delegates to the Diet. The Emperor is resolved to go to the length of forcing the resignation of every official, be he high or low, who actively sympathizes with the powerful Agrarian society, the Bund der Landwirthe. This will strike many of the Agrarians and Conservatives to father his pet anti-strike bill and at the same time dissolve the Diet because the same members do not sanction another of his pet measures. The Agrarian leaders will do their utmost to impress this upon the Emperor's mind. They also count on the probability of the dissolution of the Reichstag on the rejection of the anti-strike bill, of which there is hardly a doubt, as the Center and the Left are resolved to bury the measure ignominiously.

Besides, the Agrarians believe that they have a chance of defeating the renewal of the commercial treaties, especially the one with Russia, or of considerably modifying them so as to render them unacceptable to the other governments. They will insist on a higher tariff on Russian cereals, which Russia will not stand. They also strongly hope that the commercial treaty with the United States will not be ready for presentation to the Reichstag at its next session, and that the failure of the other treaties will involve that with the United States.

In the meantime it is reported that the Emperor is furious with the Agrarians, and the Associated Press representative here learns that his Majesty has pronounced in favor of a relicke schiedung (ice separation) between the Agrarians and the government, saying that such a party had no reason to be in Prussia where every government for generations has been solicitous for the country's agriculture interests; and that this class of politics has gone about far enough. He is particularly wroth at the way in which the Agrarians have handled him and the Cabinet. The leading Agrarian journals and many Conservative organs have been very outspoken. The Deutsche Agrar correspondent even advised putting the members of the Cabinet submitting to the wishes of the Emperor under parliamentary, public and social ban until his Majesty should be unable to find more creatures to do his will and should then be obliged to take men for ministers. The official organ of the Conservatives condemns the disciplining of officials.

The Deutsche Zeitung, under the caption "Continued in Our Next," says: "The excursions under the present Cabinet have come in sections like a serial novel." The Liberal papers comment variously. Herr Eugene Richter, the Radical leader, condemns the government and announces that his party, the Freisinnige Volkspartei, will introduce some sensational bills in the Reichstag and the Diet.

An amusing feature of the press campaign against the Emperor and the government is that the Conservatives, who, while enjoying the favor of the government, were opposed to the constitution and parliamentarism, have now become great friends of both. One of the main organs of the party says: "This is necessary in order to vindicate the research that we are no longer his vassals. It has become one of the duties of the Conservatives to defend the constitution for the good of the whole nation against those who infringe it."

The attitude of the rural population shows no approval of the government's disciplinary measures. One dismissed official, Herr Brockhausen, was honored by a torchlight procession in the Drumburg district in which the whole local population participated. A number of officials intend to show their sympathy with the Agrarians by resigning. These include President von Puttkamer, of Pomerania, and President von Fleschowa, of Koehnigsburg. The situation as a whole is that of a drawn battle between his Majesty and the Agrarians, the latter meaning to demonstrate the paragonomy of Prussia even when the Emperor, as King, opposes them. All well-informed persons, irrespective of party, expect that the Emperor will be treated in the end.

The Emperor's speech at Strasburg was variously commented. The Central Cologne Volks Zeitung says the Catholics are thankful his Majesty tries to avoid every conflict. The Vossische Zeitung considers the speech to be, evidently, a reply to those

RIOT AT RENNES

GREAT EXCITEMENT CREATED BY NOISY ANTI-DREYFUSARDS.

Prompt and Rigorous Measures by the Authorities Necessary to Quell a Series of Disturbances.

LA DAME BLANCHE INSULTED

BY TWO NOTORIOUS JEW HATERS WHILE SITTING IN A CAFE.

The Woman So Enraged that She Hurlled a Missile at One of the "Cads," and Trouble Ensued.

MOBS FORMED IN STREETS

AND CRIED "VIVE L'ARMEE!" AND "DOWN WITH THE JEWS!"

The Crowds Finally Dispersed by Mounted Gendarmes, Cavalry and the Local Police.

NO DISTURBANCES IN PARIS

THOUGH A MULTITUDE OF PEOPLE THROUGHT THE BOULEVARDS.

Newspapers Containing the Dreyfus Verdict Read with Interest--Comments on the Decision.

RENNES, Sept. 9.--Scenes of great excitement occurred at Rennes to-night. The anti-Dreyfusards broke loose and started a demonstration which, but for the prompt and rigorous measures of the police, would undoubtedly have developed into serious disorders. The first sign of trouble manifested itself immediately after the verdict became known. The streets leading to the Lycee were at that time filled with crowds of people awaiting news from the courtroom. The announcement of the prisoner's condemnation was agreeable to a majority of these, and cheers and cries of "Vive l'armee" were raised, the gendarmes and troops looking on without making any attempt at interference. The terrace in front of the Cafe de la Paix, the leading cafe in Rennes, was filled with the people taking their afternoon drinks and aperitifs.

When the verdict of the court was announced the customers arose to their feet and demanded that the string bands which played on the terrace should give the Marseillaise. The band struck up the air and the crowds, both inside and outside, joined in the national song. Colonel Jouaust passed by a little later, on foot and in full uniform, on his way from the Lycee to his home. The crowd, with bared heads, cheered and crying "Vive l'armee" and "Down with the Jews," their cheers saluted with his reply to his kept.

As dinner time approached the streets became empty, but about 8 o'clock the crowds again gathered at the Cafe de la Paix and in the square beside it and the adjacent street. Just then an incident occurred at the Hotel Moderne, which is known as the Dreyfus center. Two men, notorious anti-Dreyfusards, entered the winter garden, inside the hotel, and sat down at one of the little marble tables under the palm trees and ordered coffee. At an adjoining table sat La Dame Blanche, with a companion, while at other tables were seated M. Bernard, Lazare, and Cozzinetti, with other Dreyfusards. The two newcomers at once began to make offensive remarks about Dreyfus and Jews generally. One of them, turning to La Dame Blanche, said: "Oh, these dirty Jews! These dirty Dreyfusards!"

La Dame Blanche replied, telling him not to address her. The men, however, persisted, and added personal insults, whereupon La Dame Blanche became greatly excited and called them cads to insult a woman. The men retorted offensively, and in a moment La Dame Blanche snatched a menu card in a heavy metal frame and threw it at the head of her insultor, narrowly missing him. The other diners, seeing the trouble, rose en masse, and threatened to throw the men out of the garden. In an instant the place became a perfect babel, every one shouting at the top of his voice, calling the men cowards and "canaille." The incident presently hastily withdrew, Madame Lazare being carried away in a fainting condition. Just as the threatened free fight was on the point of breaking out, a detachment of gendarmes arrived, and after a scene of intense excitement, put the men who had caused the disturbance into the street.

This however, was but the beginning. The men proceeded to the terrace of the Cafe de la Paix, which was now crammed with anti-Dreyfusards, and there gave their own version of the row, and in a few moments an anti-Dreyfusard demonstration was in full swing. The people sitting at the tables rose with shouts of "Down with the Jews" and "Vive l'Armee" and demanded that the band play the "Marseillaise." The band was obliged to comply with the demand, and the crowd yelled the "Marseillaise" at the top of their voices, altering the words to "March on, march on, against the Jews." Sticks, canes and hats were waved, and then the crowd chanted "Vive l'Armee, Vive l'Armee" in chorus. Finally one man raised his hat and shouted: "Let us march on the Hotel Moderne." The crowd showed a strong disposition to follow this advice, and as the hotel is within a hundred yards of the cafe, the situation began to look ugly. Two Englishmen who were sitting in the cafe were recognized as foreigners, and the crowd there hustled them out.

At that moment the cry "police" was raised and an instant later a strong body of gendarmes and police headed by detectives rushed into the cafe and cleared everyone out. At the same time several squadrons of mounted gendarmes and dragoons with carbines slung across their backs galloped up and threw themselves across the road leading to the Hotel Moderne. Other detachments of cavalry cordoned off the approaches to the cafe and then gradually closed in on the crowd, which was now rather large and extremely threatening.

AFTER TWENTY-TWO YEARS

Doctor Arrested for Murder Committed When He Was a Boy.

MARSHALL, Ill., Sept. 9.--Dr. Jacob W. Smith, of this city, was arrested to-day by the sheriff on a charge of the murder of Henry Craig in Bath county, Kentucky, in September, 1877. He was then a lad of sixteen. Smith claims to have killed Craig in self-defense, and that he stayed there for many years afterwards and was never arrested. He is now in jail awaiting an officer from Kentucky.

RETURN OF CROKER.

Tammany's Boss Slips Into New York and Says He Must Go to Work.

NEW YORK, Sept. 9.--Richard Croker has returned to the city. Just when he arrived he refuses to say, and to many of his followers it was not known that he had come back until he walked into the Democratic Club at 8 o'clock to-night. There were a large number of his followers at the club, but with the exception of shaking their chief's hand and welcoming him back to the city they did not confer with him. When Mr. Croker was seen, he said: "I have had a month's vacation. Where I was is nobody's business. I took a vacation and enjoyed it. I have just come home from the race track. I must get to work now, and make up for lost time, as my private interests need my attention."

TO AID PORTO RICANS.

Reductions in Duty on All Their Coffee Exported to Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 9.--Secretary Root has signed an order modifying the duty on coffee exported from Porto Rico to Cuba. The rate on Porto Rican coffee is entering Cuba will hereafter be \$2.49 per 100 kilograms. The former rate was \$3.15 per 100 kilograms and this duty will be maintained on all coffee except that which is brought to Cuba from Porto Rico. This is one of the relief measures for Porto Rico and will go into effect Oct. 3. The arrangement is temporary, it is said, and will not extend beyond the time when Congress can adopt some measure of relief for the destitute people of the island.

GOLD FROM THE KLONDIKE.

Two Steamers Arrive with a Total of \$600,000 in Yellow Dust.

SEATTLE, Wash., Sept. 9.--The steamer City of Seattle arrived here from Alaska this morning with \$600,000 in gold. Four hundred and seventy thousand was consigned to the United States assay office by the Bank of British North America.

LOUIS LAPINER A BANKRUPT.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.--Louis Lapiner, the father of little Gerald Lapiner, who was kidnaped two years ago, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. His liabilities, \$59,000, no assets. He is indebted to the United States at Ogden, Utah, in 1891, while Mr. Lapiner was in the general merchandise business.

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AFTER TWENTY-TWO YEARS

Doctor Arrested for Murder Committed When He Was a Boy.

MARSHALL, Ill., Sept. 9.--Dr. Jacob W. Smith, of this city, was arrested to-day by the sheriff on a charge of the murder of Henry Craig in Bath county, Kentucky, in September, 1877. He was then a lad of sixteen. Smith claims to have killed Craig in self-defense, and that he stayed there for many years afterwards and was never arrested. He is now in jail awaiting an officer from Kentucky.