

FUN IN FRANCE

Over the Trial of Zola the Novelist

PICQUART IS CALLED A LIAR

AND ARRANGEMENTS BEGUN FOR A DUEL

Whatever May Be Done Evidence in the Dreyfus Case Will Not Be Disclosed

Associated Press Special Wire

PARIS, Feb. 12.—There were the usual crowds and demonstrations today at the trial of M. Zola and Perrier. The force of Republican Guards around the court was increased to four companies. It was announced today that General Elliot, Minister for War, has instituted proceedings against M. Courant, the barrister who, at the close of the proceedings against M. Courant, yesterday, was arrested for shouting, "Down with the commanding officers!"

Col. Picquart, who was recalled, said he believed that Gen. Pellieux had not thought it incumbent upon him to order the Bordereau letter to be submitted to expert examination for the purpose of the Esterhazy inquiry, and the witness added that Major Ravery doubtless willingly took the same course and founded his judgment on incomplete and inadequate documents.

Replying to the presiding judge, Col. Picquart said he had received M. Le Blois fifteen times in his private office, but the witness denied communicating to him the secret document containing the words, "That scoundrel D—"

M. Henri who was called back, said that the document was on the table when M. Le Blois visited Col. Picquart.

M. Laborie pointed out contradictions in M. Henri's evidence and Major Ravery's report, whereupon M. Henri advanced excitedly upon M. Laborie and shouted: "I will not tolerate your casting suspicion on my evidence."

Col. Picquart protested against Major Henri's language, whereupon the latter shouted: "I aver that Col. Picquart has lied in this matter." (Uproar.)

Col. Picquart addressed the jury: "You have heard M. Henri, Major Lauth and Major Paty du Clam bring elaborate charges against me. All the steps I have taken in this matter have not been forgotten. I believed it was expedient to introduce light and justice into the affair for which I was overwhelmed with insults. I have to pay for the property of my conduct and for my attachment in the cause I consider just."

After a heated altercation between the presiding judge and M. Laborie regarding some dates, M. Henri started the court by affirming that the document with the words "that scoundrel D—" had no connection with Dreyfus but belonged to a different lot of papers and was of no consequence.

The real Dreyfus papers, witness added, had never been seen.

Maitre de Manges, who was counsel for Dreyfus in the court-martial proceedings, said of the attitude of M. Schuer-Kestner and the denunciation of Major Esterhazy by Mathieu Dreyfus had caused him deep emotion because he saw in them the possibility of a revision of the case. He then explained the law reasons which prevented him from applying for a rehearing to which the government was opposed. He said he was actuated by his feelings and several facts, among them that he had learned that some of the members of the court-martial had said that a sacred document had been communicated.

After the sensation had subsided, answering M. Laborie, witness said the members of the court-martial and himself had photographs of the Bordereau letter, which were taken away at the close of the trial.

There were heated discussions in the lobby today. Zolists claiming that today's evidence might cause a revision of the Dreyfus case, and the Anti-Zolists claiming that De Manges had not furnished any proof of M. Zola's case. In view of the possibility of a demonstration three and a half squadrons of cavalry were stationed in the Marie Celestine and the Chateau d'Eau barracks.

On the resumption of the trial M. Ranc, a prominent newspaper man, testified that M. Zola was struck by the partially shown at the Esterhazy court martial, and he classed M. Zola's article as being "the act of a great-hearted, brave man."

M. Girard, an author, gave similar testimony. M. Juarez, the Socialist deputy, followed. He criticized the government generally, and attributed the secrecy at the Esterhazy court martial to the necessity for concealing the contradictions in the opinions of the experts of 1894 and 1897 on the Bordereau.

Continuing, M. Juarez charged the general staff with connivance with Maj. Esterhazy, adding that the only object of the court martial seemed to be to justify him. M. Juarez also reproached the ministers bitterly for not facing the jury.

"Throw light upon the affair?" inquired M. Juarez, oratorically. "Why have the deputies, a majority of whom are convinced that M. Dreyfus' trial was irregular, not demanded light?"

The Socialist deputy then lauded M. Zola for "denouncing his maligners and persecutors and dragging the staff from its miserable responsibility which is paving the way for future disasters."

This remark caused a tumult, in which cheers and groans were mingled. M. Laborie then asked for the production of the secret papers and the Bordereau, for the purpose of comparing the handwriting, but the presiding judge and the advocate-general opposed the proposition. A warm discussion ensued, and the application was refused, after a recess had been taken for the consideration of M. Laborie's written argument.

M. Bertillon, the handwriting expert, testified that Dreyfus was the Bordereau, adding that if he had the incriminating documents seized at the residence of Dreyfus in 1894 he could prove it. M. Bertillon also said that he had copies of the documents upon which his opinion was based. Replying to M. Laborie, M. Bertillon said he would produce them only on the court's order.

This caused the judge to remark: "Only the minister for war has authority to issue such an order."

"They are certain not to get it," replied M. Laborie.

Court was then adjourned until Monday. The crowd acclaimed the officers and there were a few scuffles, but nothing serious occurred.

It is said that Col. Picquart has sent his seconds to M. Henry, on account of the latter's assertion that the colonel lied.

IN THE DEPUTIES

In the chamber of deputies today several members sought to revive the Dreyfus discussion, but the minister for war, Gen. Billot, and the premier, M. Meunier, urged that the interpellation be deferred until the trial of M. Zola is finished. M. Roche attempted to reply, but he was called to order and the government was sustained by a vote of 478 to 72.

Gen. Billot denounced the reports that he was negotiating with the Dreyfus family concerning a reopening of the case, and he repeated that Dreyfus was sane.

Upon arriving at his residence M. Zola was mobbed by a crowd, who assailed him with abusive and insulting epithets, but the police dispersed the crowd. The latest move of the anti-Zola agitators is signalling with a whistle, which quickly brings together a mob of professional rowdies when Zola is near. It is reported that when the excitement shall have abated the case of Dreyfus will be submitted to the supreme court of cassation, the jurisdiction of which extends to courts-martial when martial law has not been proclaimed. The secret document, the report says, will be submitted to these law lords en camera.

The question of M. Zola's personal safety is seriously exercising his friends, who assert that several notorious criminals have been seen hovering about the court building throughout the week. It is suggested that they have been lavishly bribed to injure M. Zola seriously, even if they do not kill him.

The grave feature of the situation is the incursion of mob law inside and outside the Palais de Justice. Every dwelling of the Rothschilds is guarded as if it were a powder magazine.

It is expected that the trial will be concluded on Thursday next. It appears that there are certain flaws in the proceedings which may entitle M. Zola to appeal to the supreme court.

MOORE'S CONFESSION

CLEAR ONE MAN, IMPLICATES ANOTHER

After All, the Man Exonerated Seems to Be a Good Subject For the Gallows

SACRAMENTO, Feb. 12.—The Bee this evening publishes a confession made by C. M. Raymond, alias Moore, who is now in the Folsom prison, and who is to be hanged on the 8th day of April next for the murder of Fred Andrews in a hotel at Baden, San Mateo county. He exonerates Winters, who is sentenced to be hanged with him for complicity in the crime, and implicates a man by the name of Willets.

The condemned man told Warden Aull that he and Winters went to Baden one week prior to the shooting and examined the building. They then went back to San Francisco, where Moore secured a revolver from Winters. Later, Moore says, he met Willets, who was an ex-convict, and together they returned to Baden. While there, Moore said, he met Winters in Holy Cross cemetery and got another pistol from him. Willets and Moore that night entered Ferriter's hotel for the purpose of committing the burglary.

"Some one who was at the head of the stairs," said Moore, "saw me and threw me down stairs. The noise attracted several other roomers, who appeared on the scene. At the foot of the stairs I looked up and saw several people struggling with Willets, when I shot four times."

Warden Aull asked Moore what Winters was doing in Baden at that time, if he was not implicated in the murder. Moore said he was there for the purpose of robbing the paymaster of the Webster Meat company, who was to pay off the men at the slaughter house the next day.

Warden Aull asked him if Winters knew that Moore and Willets were going to commit the burglary, and he replied that he did.

Harry Winters was to have swung from the same scaffold with Moore on April 8th.

PAID FOR A PLACE

SAN JOSE COPPERS TREATED LIKE SCHOOL TEACHERS

SAN JOSE, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Mary Scully, wife of Policeman John H. Scully, today made affidavit before a notary public that she paid W. C. Kreig, brother of Councilman John Kreig, \$150 in money for a note for \$50 to secure her husband's appointment on the force.

She further deposed that she afterward saw Councilman Kreig; that he told her he had received only half of the money, and that she could take her own time in paying the note. This note was afterward exchanged for orders on the city treasury payable to W. C. Kreig, who collected them. Officer Scully was interviewed and admitted that \$200 was paid to W. C. Kreig for the purpose of securing the appointment, but said that he had never had any conversation with the councilman about the matter.

Scully has been suspended, and the case will come before the council on Monday evening.

Canadian Customs

OTTAWA, Ont., Feb. 12.—It is officially announced that the government is going to ask Parliament to change the customs law by abolishing the reciprocity clause and making the minimum tariff apply solely to Great Britain and possibly the colonies. This has become necessary by the discovery that even with the German and Belgian treaties out of the way, the present tariff would apply to nearly all the world.

A Donor's Survivor

SAN JUAN CAPISTRANO, Feb. 12.—Mrs. Samuel Brown, a member of the famous Donner party, which was snowed in the Sierras in pioneer days of California, is dead, aged 98 years. She had long been a resident of this town, and was the mother of a large family, one of her sons being Superior Judge James F. Brown.

DIET'S DOINGS

Meet Approval of Press of Germany

A VIGOROUS FOREIGN POLICY TO BE BUILT ON PLANS LIKE BISMARCK'S

Prussian Land Owners Will Make a Trial of Coolie Labor—Tariff Talk—German Gossip

Associated Press Special Wire

BERLIN, Feb. 12.—(Copyright, 1898.) The proceedings of the reichstag and diet this week were unusually interesting. There were a number of significant declarations from ministers, members of the reichstag. The maiden speeches of Baron von Buelow, the minister for foreign affairs, have been approved by almost the entire press, and the impression prevails in parliamentary circles that a vigorous foreign policy, patterned after Prince Bismarck's, will mark Baron von Buelow's regime, particularly as the emperor has expressed entire approval of his methods.

While Baron von Buelow's references to Kiao Chau were enthusiastically received by even the Leftists, a passage referring to Crete was the most important. He practically announced that Germany would not support Russia in any future compulsory measures in Turkey.

Herr Bebel and other Socialists severely score the government in promoting its powerful aid in systematically raising the price of cereals in order to enrich a small number of large land-owners.

Count von Kanitz declared in the reichstag that it was not contradicted that "there was not the slightest chance of Germany's agreeing to a treaty with the United States on the basis of the prevailing Dingley tariff and the ridiculous reciprocity clauses."

COOLIE LABOR

The importation of Chinese coolies was also touched upon in the reichstag. It was affirmed and denied that the importation of coolies on a large scale had been inaugurated by land-owners of East Germany. It is learned that several expeditions have already been formed for their wholesale importation. One syndicate, composed of land-owners of East Prussia, has contracted for 1200 Shan Tung coolies, to be delivered at their estates, to compete with German farm labor, before June 6th. Several similar expeditions are being organized.

Letters received from Kiao Chau show that things are not peaceful there, as the government professes. The Germans have sent several expeditions into the interior to punish the natives for outrages upon sentinels at outlying points, and there have been several encounters in the case two Chinese officers and a number of followers were killed, and a village has been destroyed and a camp broken up. The Germans sleep on their arms and fear a sudden attack.

FLOOD AND STORM

Throughout the week there have been great snowfalls and inundations in parts of the Suleit mountains, which are situated so severely from floods last summer. The water rose six feet in three hours at Schreiberhaus, devastating the whole neighborhood.

At other mountain towns the people were forced to flee for their lives. If the weather continues stormy another big catastrophe is expected.

GERMAN GOSSIP

Duke Theodore of Bavaria, who is a noted oculist, is now in Algeria, with his daughter Sophie, earning great popularity among the Arabs. In his wonderful operations he is assisted by his daughter. A shiek of great influence and wealth, who has been cured by the duke, has presented his daughter with a famous Arab horse, which she sent to her aunt, the empress of Austria.

The American colonies here will celebrate Washington's birthday. The United States ambassador, Andrew D. White, will receive the Americans at his residence, and there will be music and dancing at the Kaiserhof in the evening. Mr. White will make a speech.

Miss Minnie Case, an American actress, who has been playing at the Central theater, has suddenly disappeared and her whereabouts is a mystery. The police have been appealed to, but have been unable to trace her.

Sculptor Locher of Chicago gave an exhibition of his recent work this week, which was visited by the emperor, the ex-empress, Mr. White and others. The former empress ordered a bust.

A BURLGAR'S DEATH

The Officers Claim That He Shot Himself

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 12.—At 4:30 o'clock this morning Officers Peters and Capels and a special policeman named Rodriguez encountered a couple of burglars as they were leaving a cigar store on Montgomery street with their booty. Seeing the officers, one of the men, Edward Solomon, remained standing, while the other, Charles Nelson, took to his heels and darted up Green street. While Peters took Solomon into custody the other officers gave chase to Nelson, who turned and deliberately aiming at Rodriguez, fired at him, the bullet just missing the officer's head. Rodriguez then dropped upon the knee and took a shot at the fugitive, but missed him. Capels then fired at the fleeing burglar, but claims to have also missed. Just then Nelson turned the

corner of Union and Powell streets, and immediately afterwards the officers heard a single shot. Increasing their pace, they, too, turned the corner, and were surprised to find Nelson dead on the sidewalk with a bullet hole in his breast, while a smoking revolver in his right hand indicated that he had committed suicide rather than be captured.

AN EIGHT-HOUR DAY

Will Furnish the Basis For a Tremendous Strike

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, has been in this city for two days to get the demand in one trade to enter into a great movement for an eight-hour working day. According to the present plans of labor leaders, a demand for the eight-hour day will be made that will involve fully a million men. The American Federation of Labor will make this demand in one trade at a time, and, according to the leaders, great strikes are expected before the battle, likely to follow, is decided.

Mr. Gompers intends to confine his work until May 1st to interesting the unions affiliated with the American Federation in the movement. He will superintend the operations of a powerful and well-organized staff of organizers from headquarters at Washington.

SEARCHING THE RUINS

FOR THE BODIES OF VICTIMS OF WEDNESDAY'S FIRE

Eighteen Corpses Are Recovered, Leaving Thirty-One People Still Unaccounted For

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 12.—The results of Wednesday night's terrible fire and the subsequent explosions on Pike street continue to grow in all their harrowing details. At 10 o'clock tonight eighteen bodies had been removed, nearly all of which were found in the ill-fated Mulberry alley. This morning six bodies were found, and 1:30 another was discovered, all of which were more or less mutilated by contact with flying timbers and bricks.

Following is a list of the dead taken out today: WILLIAM EDWARD FINCH, fireman of company No. 12. His body was the twelfth recovered.

GEORGE EDWARD NEWMAN of Philadelphia, gas inspector. WILL F. DORAN. PROF. JAMES MOXON. DAVID BENTON WECKERLY. D. A. GEARY. JOHN COSTINE.

In the Associated Press dispatches thirty-eight persons were reported missing. Of these four have been accounted for and three added to the list of the dead, leaving thirty-one still unaccounted for. To this array have been added the following missing reported since yesterday: James Gibson, aged 34; John Hunter, aged 35; Charles Dauer, and Robert McCabe, aged 17.

This swells the list of missing to thirty-five. The impression is strong that many of the missing have met their death under the walls.

A conference of the city officials was held at the office of Mayor H. P. Ford, the result of which was that the city has assumed the responsibility of taking full charge of the wreck, searching the ruins of the fire for those dead bodies that are supposed to be yet buried beneath the huge pile of debris.

Eight of the victims were buried today as a result of the search. The others will take place tomorrow. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but Marshal McFadden is of the opinion that it was caused by spontaneous combustion.

DAMAGE AT NEW YORK

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 12.—The large Hoyt building on the northwest corner of St. Clair and Bank streets, owned by the Hoyt estate, and occupied principally by manufacturers of clothing, wholesale hatters and furriers, was practically destroyed by fire with its contents this morning. The fire originated in the rear end of the building and was caused by an explosion of gasoline. It spread quickly and upon the arrival of the Fire Department, it was evident that the structure could not be saved. A terrific explosion sent the fourth-floor wall to pieces soon after the fire started. The loss is estimated at \$375,000, which is well covered by insurance. The building cost \$100,000. The following are the estimates of the principal losses:

Buckeye Wolf Co., \$100,000, fully insured; Hexter & Westheim, \$15,000, covered by insurance; A. Hexter & Co., \$50,000 to \$75,000, fully insured; A. L. Bassett & Co., \$50,000, fully insured; H. C. Lang & Co., \$25,000, insured; Hoyt Estate Building, \$30,000; Liebenthal & Bloch, loss unknown, probably from \$10,000 to \$40,000.

GASOLINE AGAIN

NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—The fire lines, which were drawn around the scene of the Nassau-street fire last night, were not removed until after 6 a.m. today. At that hour tons of water were still being poured on the smoldering embers.

About 6 o'clock this morning the building at 3 Park Row caught fire, owing, it is supposed, to sparks blown from the Nassau-street fire. The Catera, a hotel publication, was damaged to the extent of \$12,000, and the office of Wm. Steintz suffered in a similar manner. The total loss was about \$7000. The police today stated that the Nassau-street Chambers building had been damaged to the extent of \$100,000, and its tenants, \$32,000. The damage to the tenants at 110 and 112 Nassau street is \$50,000; at 118, \$28,000, and at 122, \$7000. The Vanderbilt building is said to be damaged to the extent of \$10,000, and its tenants \$5000, making a total for last night's fire of \$344,000.

JUST WAITING

Guatemalan Affairs Make Morales a Little Timid

CITY OF MEXICO, Feb. 12.—General Prospero Morales, the Guatemalan revolutionary leader, and aspirant to the Presidency, may return shortly to Guatemala. In an interview today with an Associated Press correspondent, General Morales said: "I was a candidate for the Presidency at the time of the last revolution, but I could hardly say that I am a formal candidate now. I am awaiting developments in Guatemala, where everything is in turmoil. In no case would I be a candidate for the official element, but only of the people, and I should make



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OFFICE HOURS—8 to 6; evenings, 7 to 8; Sundays, 10 to 1. SANDEN ELECTRIC CO. 204 1/2 S. Broadway, cor. Second St., Los Angeles, Cal. SPECIAL NOTICE—Dr. Sanden's office is up stairs. His Belts cannot be bought in drug stores.

Advertisement for Los Angeles Furniture Co. featuring 'A Common Sense Covering for Floors' and 'It Is Linoleum'. The ad describes the benefits of linoleum flooring, such as durability and ease of maintenance. It includes contact information for the company: 225-227-229 S. Broadway, Opposite City Hall.

sure before accepting that the voice of the people was unmistakably declared." NEW YORK, Feb. 12.—Advices from the Herald's Nicaragua correspondent indicate that should President Zeayla, of Nicaragua, finally succeed in suppressing the rebellious spirit at home, there is no room to doubt that it will be followed by serious international complications, possibly involving war between Nicaragua and Costa Rica.