

LABORI HAS APPEALED TO KAISER AND KING

Dreyfus' Counsel Asks the Rulers of Germany and Italy to Permit Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi to Testify at Rennes.

RENNES, Sept. 5.—M. Latori this afternoon telegraphed personal appeals to Emperor William and King Humbert to grant permission to Colonel Schwarzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi, German and Italian military attaches in Paris in 1894, to come to Rennes to testify in the trial of Captain Dreyfus.

The demand of M. Latori that the court-martial should issue process subject to the approval of the two sovereigns came like a thunderbolt at today's session. The step is fraught with momentous consequences, as it affords Emperor William an opportunity again to assume his favorite role of arbitrator of the destinies of the world.

Colonel Jousaust told Demange at the close of the session that if he received official notification that Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi were coming to depose he would be prepared to adjourn the trial pending their arrival.

The appearance of Colonels Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi would be the most sensational as well as the most important incident of the entire trial.

Their depositions would be a formal and emphatic declaration that they never had any relations with the accused and they would make such a statement that the court must order an acquittal.

It is reported this evening that the Minister of War, General the Marquis de Gallifet, has sent orders to the generals and other military witnesses to leave Rennes and return to their respective posts within two hours after the conclusion of the depositions, and not to be present during the pleadings.

They will thus be absent when the verdict is delivered. General Mercier, however, on the retired list, is not affected by this order, but Generals Roge, Gouze and De Boisdeffre must go. These or-



SENATOR TRARIEUX, FRIEND OF DREYFUS.

He was a member of the Ribot Cabinet under President Faure in 1895. On the witness stand at Rennes yesterday M. Trarieux declared that Dreyfus is innocent.

ders are intended not only to avert a demonstration in favor of the generals, accompanied by probably serious disorders, but also to prevent the moral effect of their presence in the court room while the judges are deliberating as to their verdict, and perhaps to prevent something even worse than moral influence.

RENNES, Sept. 5.—M. Cernuschi, the politician refused and reputed scion of Servian royalty, who appeared yesterday before the Dreyfus court-martial as a witness for the prosecution, was not ex-

amined by the court during the time it sat behind closed doors on this the second day of the fifth week of Captain Alfred Dreyfus' trial on the charge of treason in communicating army secrets to a foreign government.

The examination of the secret espionage dossier mentioned by Captain Cuignet during yesterday's sitting of the court-martial occupied the greater part of the secret session of the court.

When the open session began M. Latori presented a formal application to the court for an order upon Major Carriere, the government commissary, to request that interested foreign governments, through diplomatic channels, communicate to the court various documents relating to the bordereau. M. Latori explained the purpose of the application by citing the fact that the court was now in an extremely delicate situation and added that he had pointed out to Major Carriere Colonel Schwarzkoppen and Signor Panizzardi as witnesses he deemed necessary to summon.

M. Latori then put a series of questions intended to bring out the fact that the general staff had made use of Esterhazy even after he was known to be unreliable. General Roge said he had not considered Major Esterhazy's avowals to be of any value.

M. Latori sought to question General Roge more closely on his statement that none of the generals of the general staff had any relations with Major Esterhazy, but Colonel Jousaust declined to allow further discussion. This led to another scene between the president of the court and counsel for the defense, M. Latori declaring that General Roge, who came forward as a public prosecutor, than as a witness, refused to reply to probing questions.

M. Demange asked General Roge his opinion of Major Esterhazy. "I have an absolute conviction," replied General Roge, amid cries of "Oh!" from the audience, "that Major Esterhazy is a stranger to treason."

General Roge then delivered a short discourse in reply to the statement that M. de la Fond Lamotte on Saturday the phrase in the bordereau, "I am going to the maneuvers," showed that Dreyfus could not be the author of the bordereau. General Roge maintained that Lamotte was wrong.

Captain Dreyfus in a clear voice emphatically insisted that the circular of May 17, 1894, announcing that the probations could not go to the maneuvers,

was written in the clearest language, which the court would see if it were read. He reiterated that he had never asked to go to the maneuvers, for he was absolutely convinced that such a request would not be granted.

M. Defres, a reporter for the Temps, testified that he saw Major Esterhazy in London and that the latter confessed he was the author of the bordereau. The history of the case and his own part in connection therewith, M. Trarieux was an excellent speaker, with a good presence. His deposition closed the public session. He made a very telling speech, describing how his original belief in the guilt of Dreyfus was first shaken and then completely changed to conviction of innocence of the accused, the noble conduct of M. Scheurer-Kestner, formerly vice president of the Senate, the letters exchanged between Generals Gouze and Lieutenant Colonel Picquart also strengthened his conviction. M. Trarieux spoke of the machinations of Picquart and said he accused nobody. He believed, however, that the chiefs were deceived. M. Trarieux repeated in conversation with a foreign Ambassador, who declared in a tone of the greatest sincerity that Dreyfus never had such a close relation with an officer of his country, while the Ambassador added, he possessed documents proving the guilt of Major Esterhazy.

M. Trarieux delivered a very impressive speech, recalling the execution of the English Admiral, who was afterward found to have been unjustly condemned. M. Trarieux said that Frenchmen must stain upon their history as, through the execution of Admiral Byng, mars the honor of England. M. Trarieux said General Roge and Captain Cuignet were wrong in the conclusion that they had drawn from the correspondence which went behind closed doors and examined the secret espionage dossier.

The court also deliberated on M. Latori's application for the documents described in the bordereau. The decision was unanimously reached to reject the application on the ground that the court was incompetent to invite the Government to take diplomatic steps to obtain the documents in question. It was also decided to hear M. Cernuschi behind closed doors tomorrow.

At the conclusion of M. Trarieux' testimony, which apparently had made an impression on the judges, the court-martial went behind closed doors and examined the secret espionage dossier.

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STATE FAIR ABOUNDS IN INTERESTING FEATURES

Logical Result of the Co-operation of the Agricultural Society Directors and the Citizens of Sacramento.



Blue-Ribbon Babies at the State Fair.

SACRAMENTO, Sept. 5.—The second night's attendance at the pavilion augurs well for the future of the exposition portion of the State Fair.

The attendance was large, the special features were very interesting and everybody felt satisfied. There is an unusually charming effect about the pavilion, which is the logical result of the efforts made by the directors of the Agricultural Society with co-operation of the citizens' State Fair committee of this city.

This, of the many features, consists in the interior decorations of the building, the beautiful decorations and the artistically constructed exhibits. One of the most convenient things about the affair is the lounging or smoking room connected with the pavilion. This is a new and novel idea and is in agreeable contrast with the way the pavilion end of the fair was conducted in former years.

The programme of special features was intensely interesting. After Neal's Exposition Band had rendered a number of fine musical selections, a physical culture drill was executed by fourteen boys from the junior class of the Sacramento Athletic Club.

Next came a boxing bout by Robert Schenck and Samuel Thorpe, each 8 years of age. Their clever sparring brought forth liberal applause from the spectators.

The Schenck Brothers, Robert and Carl, did a double trapeze act which indicated wonderful adaptability and superior training.

The entertainment by the musical Willards was the most pleasing and enjoyable of to-night's features. They played on five different kinds of musical instruments, the character of which is unfamiliar with most people.

There was a cakewalk by Eugene Coffin and Lola Frost of San Jose, who have won honors in their city. This was followed by more acrobatic feats by the Schenck brothers and ladder pyramids by the junior athletes.

The programme concluded with a trapeze performance by the Flying Banavards. During the evening a reception was given by the wives and daughters of the directors of the society to their friends of the fair sex.

To-morrow afternoon nearly all of to-night's music will be repeated, and there will be specialties for women and children. The society's cakewalk will take place to-morrow night and will be for the gold medals given by the citizens' committee of this city for the State championship. Seven couples have already entered. The standard will be 700 points, and eight minutes will be allowed for the walk. Those who have entered up to date are Eugene Coffin and Miss Lola Frost of San Jose, Louis Barney and Dora Mendelson of San Francisco, Mr. Ryan and Miss Pold of Sacramento, Belle and Flora Muddox of Sacramento (the latter two will be attired in Japanese costume), and Ollie Frost of San Jose and Alma Ferris of Oakland. Master Harry Mangels of San Francisco will be the drum major for the cakewalkers. He was the winner of the Pacific Coast and international prizes at the International Cakewalk Carnival in San Francisco about two months ago.

constrate the rapid strides of the Golden State in all directions.

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Next SUNDAY'S CALL will be a marvel of beautiful illustrations—its half-tone work being especially fine.

American Bankers' Association replied to his preliminary speech and followed with his annual address to the organization. Several other interesting reports were made.

WARREN-BREWSTER WEDDING. SAN RAFAEL, Sept. 5.—Walter Warren of San Francisco procured a license from "Deputy Cupid" Holland to-day and was married to Mrs. Cora M. Brewster by a Justice of the Peace. Mrs. Brewster was divorced from her husband on August 1, 1898, the decree being granted by Judge Belcher.

CASEY SWEARS HOWARD PLANNED GREEN'S MURDER

Continued from First Page.

child did not remain long in this country after their consorts had formulated their daring scheme. The police have discovered the very interesting information that Mrs. Kelly and Augustus Howard had the unusual faculty of banking at the same houses and using the same safe deposits. In this way another connection between Howard and the rest of the gang is established, but it was early in the campaign that Mrs. Kelly and Mrs. Adams found it expedient to leave here for Sydney, and on February 24, 1899, they departed on the steamer Moana.

As already indicated one of the most daring and atrocious crimes planned by

Charles Kuschler, who was then a cutter with Bloch, but who since been discharged, testified to having sent the goods to the messenger, who did not return with the money and was believed to have been a "dummy." He was asked if he had ever asked Bloch for authority to send the clothes to Casey without payment, and he said he had, but Bloch made reply, "He was authorized to give credit to customers who had an open account. Bloch denied both statements.

It also shows by Detectives T. B. Gibson and Ellis that two days after Casey got the suit and overcoat he left the lodging house at 911 Bush street where he had been stopping and disappeared. They found the goods in his possession, but he had changed the buttons on the suit and destroyed the labels. He told them that he had bought the suit in Sydney and the overcoat in London. When arrested, he gave his true name as John Casey, and the clothing was positively identified by Bloch and his cutter.

Attorney Collins for the prosecution argued that Casey went to Bloch's with a felonious intent and by trick and device obtained the goods, which was corroborated by his denial to the detectives and the alterations he had made in the garments.

Attorney Collins argued that it was to all intents and purposes a case for the civil courts, and the Judge said he would render his decision this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

The argument on the writ of habeas corpus for Casey, before Judge Murasky was continued yesterday until this afternoon at 2 o'clock to await the decision of Judge Mozan.

GATLING GUN FOR THE NEGRO RIOTERS. Governor of Georgia Is Requested to Take Steps to Protect the Citizens.

ATLANTA, Sept. 5.—Governor Candler was asked to-day to send a Gatling gun to Brunswick, Ga. The request comes because of the implied threat in a statement recently made by a negro editor that armed negroes were ready to sustain him in whatever he said or did.

Governor Candler to-day issued an order to the militia to evacuate Darien, where the recent disturbances between the whites and negroes took place.

The Governor ordered two officers and thirty men to accompany Delagel from Savannah to Darien this afternoon. Delagel will be placed on trial to-morrow.

In outline these facts constitute the criminal history of Augustus Howard and his confederates, and there is every reason to believe that most of the men will escape conviction for their crimes. They certainly will do so for the offenses committed in the Antipodes. The Mexican authorities do not want Casey, as they have no definite evidence against him. The American authorities do not want Kelly, as they are in the same predicament as the Mexican people. The officers of the Green and New Zealand wars, neither Casey nor Kelly, as the expense attached to the extradition of Butler has made them chary of renewing the experiment. But when Howard is caught there is absolute certainty that he will



Fair Musicians at the State Exposition.

The illustration shows a number of members of the Young Ladies' Orchestra, which will supply music on Native Sons' Day at the Sacramento Fair.

eminently satisfactory to the prosecution.

To-morrow's session will begin with closed doors, to hear from Cernuschi, the Austrian political refugee, the name of the foreign attaché he has already mentioned as admitting that he had received treasonable documents from Dreyfus. The remainder of his evidence will be given in public.

Cernuschi will be subjected to a searching cross-examination. The prosecution relies upon him as a last straw. He was interviewed this evening by several journalists, and asserted that he has in his possession documents to prove every word of his statement yesterday. According to a rumor now going the rounds, the name of the foreign agent who, as Cernuschi declares, showed him documents from Dreyfus revealing French military secrets, is Gerschell. The latter is said to be an Austrian officer who passed three months in Paris about the time that Dreyfus was arrested.

Senator Trarieux, who testified to-day, will probably be confronted by the generals Mercier, Gouze, De Boisdeffre and Roge. After that it is understood that the deposition of Colonel Du Paty Clam will be read, Major Tavernier, who examined him, having arrived at Rennes. This practically completes the list of depositions, unless, as is probable, Du Paty de Clam's testimony leads the defense to summon witnesses to controvert his statements.

It is reported this evening that the Minister of War, General the Marquis de Gallifet, has sent orders to the generals and other military witnesses to leave Rennes and return to their respective posts within two hours after the conclusion of the depositions, and not to be present during the pleadings. They will thus be absent when the verdict is delivered. General Mercier, however, on the retired list, is not affected by this order, but Generals Roge, Gouze and De Boisdeffre must go. These or-

Advertisement for Union Consolidated Oil and Transportation Co., featuring a \$1000 prize and a "We'll Strike It Sure" slogan.

Large advertisement for Yeargood Clothing, featuring a decorative border and text about clothing quality and service.