# DREYFUS' AMOURS

THEY WERE A FEATURE OF YESTERDAY'S EVIDENCE.

## FIVE OF HIS ENEMIES HEARD

COLONEL JOUAUST PLAINLY SHOWS ENMITY TO DREYFUS.

**Pronounced Change in the Attitude of Dreyfus, Which Augurs Well for His Cause—Former Comrade of the Prisoner Betrays His Confidence.**

RENNES, Aug. 21.—The third week of the second trial by court-martial of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, captain of the artillery, on the charge of treason, began without incident at 6:30 this morning.

There was a large attendance in the Lycee at the opening of the court, in view of the possible reappearance of Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defense. But, though he is progressing as satisfactorily as possible, his physicians deemed it best for him to remain quiet. When it became known that the distinguished lawyer would not participate in the proceedings, a large number of disappointed persons quitted the courtroom, leaving perceptible gaps along the benches.

The court settled down to business quickly and by 9 o'clock five witnesses had appeared at the bar. If this rate is continued, it is calculated that court will get through with the ninety odd witnesses by the beginning of September, and it is probable that the verdict will be delivered about September 7.

Generals Roget, De Boisdeffre and Billot were present on the witness seats, and Colonel Picquart took a place a couple of rows behind them. The colonel sat alone until M. Bertulus, the examining magistrate, whose evidence was so favorable to Dreyfus, entered and sat beside Picquart, warmly shaking him by the hand.

All of the witnesses to-day were hostile to Dreyfus, but as none of the evidence was fresh, but mostly a reiteration of old statements, the audience followed the depositions with comparatively little interest, a reference by M. Gribelin to the relations of Dreyfus with demi-mondaines proving the most appetizing portion of the morning's proceedings. A subdued titter went round the courtroom when M. Gribelin even professed to know the exact amount Dreyfus spent upon his various armours. M. Gribelin gave his testimony with an honest demeanor and apparent sincerity, but he did not strike one as being particularly intelligent. Nothing in his appearance would contradict the contention of the Dreyfusards that he was Major Lauth's tool in the machinations of the general staff against Colonel Picquart, who listened to M. Gribelin with an air of contemptuous impatience.

M. Demange, of counsel for the defense, was more successful than usual in cross-examining him, and visibly disconcerted M. Gribelin. Counsel scored a distinct hit when he got M. Gribelin to admit that he mixed the intrigues of Paty de Clam and Henry to shield Esterhazy and when M. Gribelin was finally disposed of his evidence had suffered badly.

Dreyfus created a better impression to-day. He entered the courtroom with a more confident bearing and replied to the witnesses in a calm voice, without any theatrical gestures, and his remarks were put so lucidly that he appeared to make an impression on all the judges, all of whom are reputed to be bitterly opposed to him.

The session wound up with a scene, on account of the extraordinary conduct of Colonel Jouaust, president of the court, who permitted himself to make an unwarrantable display of partiality.

M. Bertulus had been confronted with the last witness, Captain Junck, and General Gonse had defended the latter when Colonel Picquart rose and asked to be allowed to refute some of Junck's remarks. Colonel Jouaust made a gesture of impatience and shouted:

"What, again?"

An outburst of booing and hissing came from the audience at such a display of unfairness from the president. Judges and gendarmes quickly suppressed the noise, but Colonel Jouaust understood the well merited rebuke administered him, turned red and adjourned the court ten minutes later.

Three points stood out prominently in to-day's proceedings. They were Colonel Jouaust's display of partiality, the new attitude taken by Dreyfus and the contemptible conduct of the last witness, Junck.

The spontaneous utterance of Jouaust of the word "Encore" (again) when Picquart asked to be heard, has been the topic of conversation this afternoon, as Jouaust for the first time thus openly and candidly revealed his partiality and hoisted the anti-Dreyfusard colors. Throughout the trial neither he nor any of the judges has shown particular love for Picquart, but he has never committed such a flagrant violation of justice and his duties as a judge as he did to-day.

Colonel Picquart's attitude of manly independence and utter fearlessness when at the witness bar, his refusal to gently murmur evidence in the ears of the judges instead of, as he did, uttering his testimony in a trumpet voice, so that not a person in court missed a syllable, irritated the judges, who showed their impatience in the tone of the questions they put to him.

Picquart to-day was perfectly within his rights, even his duty, to ask to be heard in the true interest of justice, in order that the fullest light should be shed on the affair, and it is well remembered that when, last week, General Billot and other generals asked to be confronted with Picquart, M. Bertulus and other witnesses, Colonel Jouaust readily accorded permission.

The Dreyfusard press is certain to take up this matter. The only Dreyfusard newspaper at Rennes has already published a protest this afternoon.

The second point, the change of attitude upon the part of Dreyfus, has given universal satisfaction to his friends. Hitherto he had confined himself, when asked by the judge if he had any reply to make to witnesses, to an impassioned protestation of his innocence. This made an immense, but transitory, impression on his hearers. Moreover, General Roget made the significant remark in court last week that an innocent man does not merely protest his innocence, but defends himself. This undoubtedly stung Dreyfus into the line he adopted today, when he rose and replied, argumentatively, in a calm voice, to the various points raised by the witnesses. It was in response to Captain Junck that he made his longest statement, occupying about ten minutes, during which he used the notes he had taken while Junck was speaking and, with methodical arrangement of facts and in unequivocal language, effectively discussed the inaccuracies of Junck's testimony. The prisoner punctuated his remarks with moderate, well chosen gestures of his right hand, standing erect, facing his judges and holding his gold braided kepi in his left hand.

The third point, the conduct of Junck in repeating confidences made to him as a comrade, by Dreyfus, disgusted his hearers and, in the mind of any right thinking man, must have considerably impaired the value of the remainder of his evidence. He and Dreyfus sat together in the same office and, naturally, exchanged confidences regarding their relations with women. But, it was pointed out, no one but a contemptible person repeats them in court, especially in the case of a man passing as an officer and a gentleman.

Dreyfus, in replying, scored distinctly when he brought out Junck's utter lack of sense of honor and himself declined to enter into a discussion of the matter.

A striking figure in court is Matthieu Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner, who usually sits in one of the front rows of the witnesses with his elbow on the back of the seat in front of him, his chin resting on his hand, and his intelligent face turned to the witness stand. With eye and ear he follows every word and gesture of those on the stage and his looks reflect the absorbing anxiety of his mind. The audience may titter and smile, but his features never relax into the semblance of a smile. They only soften with a look of pity as he glances at his brother seated on the stage and compelled to submit to the ruthless fire which his enemies one after another level at him from the witness box.

General Fabre, former chief of the fourth bureau of the general staff, was the first witness to-day. He said that, in his official capacity, he compared the handwriting of the bordereau with the writing of various officers in his bureau, including the handwriting of a probationer, who had been in the bureau during the previous year, and who had not favorably impressed his comrades.

This probationer, Dreyfus, who was regarded as untrustworthy, and insincere in his pretensions, was, according to the witness, equally disliked by his comrades and superiors. He was, Fabre added, constantly endeavoring by all sorts of means to learn the secrets of the plan of concentration of the Eastern railway system, and, in his anxiety to secure information, neglected his duties. His official duties, witness also said, placed it in Dreyfus' power to disclose the documents referred to in the bordereau.

Witness could emphatically deny all Dreyfus had said on this subject.

When Major Bertin showed witness the bordereau, the latter was struck with the resemblance of the caligraphy.

Dreyfus was the only officer who made a bad impression in his bureau and the opinions of the chief of staff and heads of other departments confirmed witness' belief. General Fabre, in conclusion, declared he was still as firmly convinced as in 1894 that the prisoner was the author of the bordereau. (Sensation.)

After M. Demange had pointed out the discrepancies in Fabre's present statements and those he verified in 1894, Colonel Jouaust invited Dreyfus to reply. The prisoner said General Fabre quite correctly described the work on which he was engaged when a probationer, especially emphasizing that he had to keep the dossier relating to the concentration centers on the Eastern system posted up. This was not a fictitious task.

The prisoner's reply was made in calm, measured tones and his frankness seemed to favorably impress the judges.

Colonel d'Aboville, former deputy chief of the fourth bureau, related how Fabre had showed him a photograph of an anonymous note in which the writer intimated to his correspondent, "evidently foreign to army," that he had confidential documents to communicate.

The witness told Fabre that the documents mentioned showed the writer could only be an artillery officer, belonging to the general staff, who participated in the expedition of the headquarters' staff in June and July, 1894.

The position of Dreyfus corresponded with these conditions, and "to their great surprise," a striking resemblance was apparent in the writing of Dreyfus and the anonymous letter. Witness further declared that only a probationer could possess the information mentioned in the bordereau. It was not only because of the resemblance of the handwriting that suspicions were directed at Dreyfus, but because he was in a position to be acquainted with the documents enumerated.

Greater interest in the proceedings was manifested when the name of the next witness was announced, Former Chief of the Detective Department Cochefert, who was present when Dreyfus underwent the dictation test in Du Paty de Clam's office.

M. Cochefert declared he knew absolutely nothing of the Dreyfus case when the minister of war, General Mercier, summoned him to confer with him on the subject of the bordereau, and the suspicions in regard to Dreyfus. General Mercier, Cochefert continued, asked his advice as to the proceedings which ought to be followed and introduced him to Paty de Clam. Subsequently, after M. Bertillon's report, the arrest of Dreyfus was decided upon.

The witness proceeded to describe the arrest and famous scene of the dictation test, saying that, from the first remark dropped by Paty de Clam, the prisoner displayed evident uneasiness.

Then the ex-chief of detectives, Paty de Clam, placing his hand on the prisoner's shoulder said: "Captain Dreyfus, in the name of the minister of war, I arrest you."

At the time of the examination of Dreyfus, witness gained the impression that he might be guilty and so reported when the minister of war asked his opinion.

During this formal examination, Cochefert added, Dreyfus protested his innocence very violently, and declared he did not know what they wanted or of what he was accused. Witness afterward sealed up the papers Paty de Clam seized at Dreyfus' residence.

Replying to the court, Cochefert said that since his first appearance on the scene he had nothing to do with the Dreyfus affair, which was in the hands of the military authorities. He had not then seen the writing of the bordereau, otherwise his impression might have been modified.

During the course of his reply, witness mentioned Esterhazy, but his remark was inaudible.

After the remarks of M. Demange, Colonel Jouaust invited Dreyfus to speak. The prisoner replied:

"No; I will reply when Paty de Clam is here."

M. Gribelin, the principal archivist of the headquarters staff, was the next witness. He testified with great volubility and expressed the opinion that, when Dreyfus was arrested in 1894, he was enacting a role by systematically denying all the charges against him, even the most obvious and least important things, and in declaring himself ignorant of matters which should have been known to every officer of the general staff.

The witness said he was cognizant of Dreyfus' relations with loose women. In support of this assertion, he mentioned an alleged voluntary statement made by Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner, in the witness' presence, that he had been obliged to pull his brother from the clutches of a woman of this description living near Champs Elysees.

M. Gribelin recapitulated the leakage at military headquarters, the arrival of the bordereau, etc., and dwelt on the system of espionage conducted, under cover of diplomatic immunity, by agents A, B and C.

Colonel Jouaust—"When was the bordereau received at the intelligence department?"

M. Gribelin—"The bordereau arrived at 1 in the morning September 24, 1894. After examining it, we did not hesitate to attribute it to an officer of the headquarters staff."

Colonel Jouaust—"When was it submitted to Colonel Sandherr?"

M. Gribelin—"Why, the very first day."

The witness added: "As the bordereau arrived through the ordinary channels, or what at any rate was regarded as such, no doubt was entertained as to its authenticity."

Replying to further questions, M. Gribelin positively asserted that Esterhazy never came to the intelligence department.

In regard to the dictation test, the witness recalled Dreyfus' reply to Paty de Clam when the latter pointed out that his hands were shaking, namely, "my fingers were cold."

A member of the court-martial referred to M. Gribelin's statements concerning the use Colonel Picquart made of the secret service funds and the witness admitted the truth of Picquart's evidence that the surveillance of Esterhazy cost but little.

Questioned as to the alleged indiscretion of Colonel Picquart in showing Maitre Lebler the secret dossier, witness admitted that, when he saw M. Lebler in Picquart's office in the autumn of 1898 while the secret dossiers of the carrier pigeon service were lying on the table, they had not been removed from their envelopes. The envelopes, he explained, were open, but, he added, that was customary.

When questioned concerning the "Libérateur" document, Gribelin admitted he still wondered how it came into Esterhazy's hands and could not understand why Esterhazy was not arrested when he brought the document to the ministry of war.

Colonel Jouaust, the other judges and M. Demange closely questioned M. Gribelin on various points, and in replying witness imparted some information regarding the petit bleu and the circumstances under which the secret dossier was communicated to Picquart.

Replying to M. Demange, M. Gribelin admitted having mixed up Paty de Clam's and Henry's intrigues in favor of Esterhazy. The admission created a sensation.

It was by order of Colonel Henry, witness added, he, Gribelin, put on spectacles, and went to the Rue de Doual to hand Esterhazy a letter, to which the latter was to reply "yes" or "no."

It was also Henry who ordered witness to accompany Paty de Clam to Mont Souris park at the time Paty de Clam masqueraded under a false beard.

Witness thought it would have been much simpler to have summoned Esterhazy to the ministry of war, especially as it was known that Mathieu Dreyfus was about to publicly denounce him.

M. Demange remarked that the denunciation of Mathieu Dreyfus could not well have been foreseen when these "romantic" interviews with Esterhazy were occurring, considering Mathieu himself had not contemplated a denunciation.

M. Gribelin replied that, at any rate, it was known measures were in progress against Esterhazy.

M. Demange—"Why, then, since it was a question of saving him, were false beards and blue spectacles resorted to?"

M. Gribelin—"You had better ask Paty de Clam when he comes here. (Laughter.) Do not imagine it amused me." (Renewed laughter.)

Replying to further questions, M. Gribelin denied that he had ever opened a letter addressed to Picquart.

Counsel then wanted to know why the letter signed "Speranza" was not sent to Picquart, since all his letters were opened at the ministry of war.

M. Gribelin—"As I never opened a letter addressed to Colonel Picquart, I do not know why."

Colonel Picquart asked permission to question witness.

"When I left the ministry of war," said Picquart, "I asked M. Gribelin to forward my letters to the addresses he knew. Since the letter signed 'Speranza' was not sent me, I must ask M. Gribelin if he did not receive instructions from his chiefs to intercept it?"

M. Gribelin—"No, I never received any such order."

Picquart, after protesting against the manner in which his correspondence was tampered with, expressed surprise that the question of the employment of secret service money should be constantly mixed up with the Dreyfus case, with which, he added, it had nothing whatever to do. He also denied he had given M. Lebler the slightest information regarding the secret dossier and said the only document of the dossier revealed, and that was not by himself, was the "Gette canaille de D—" document, which had been utilized by the enemies of Dreyfus. There was also the "Libérateur" document, which was delivered to Esterhazy, who used it to levy the most shameful blackmail on the government.

Major Lauth followed. He traversed the ground covered by his evidence before the criminal division of the court of cassation in regard to the circumstances under which Henry communicated the bordereau. He said that when the bordereau reached the intelligence department, Henry was absolutely the only officer who knew the agent who furnished it and was the only officer known to the agent. Henry, he explained, had appointments with the foreign spy in question only on the evenings at 8 or 9 o'clock at night, at various places, so it was impossible for Henry to hand the papers received to Colonel Sandherr the same evening. Therefore, he took them home and brought them back to the office in the morning. Very often these appointments were kept on Saturday, and Major Lauth believed the packet containing the bordereau was handed to Henry Saturday, September 22, and was taken to the office September 24.

"One morning," said Lauth, "it may have been September 24, or another date, though it cannot matter much, I arrived at the office and was about to enter the room in which I usually work, when Colonel Henry, who was walking in the corridor, called to me and took me into his room. Captain Mather arrived simultaneously. We had scarcely entered when Colonel Henry showed the package, and, exhibiting some pieces he had pasted together, said: "It is frightful. Just see what I have found in this packet."

"We walked to a window and all three began to read the contents of a paper, which was none other than the bordereau. We discussed who could be the author.

"I must add that M. Gribelin entered the room and was informed regarding the document. At the same time the bordereau was only shown to Colonel Sandherr half or three-quarters of an hour later, when he arrived."

Next discussing the petit bleu, Major Lauth said it reached Colonel Picquart, inclosed in a packet, early in March. Incidentally, the witness mentioned the mission to Nancy, on which Henry went, and said that while he was absent his wife came to the intelligence department to ask his whereabouts, as she knew nothing of his departure.

"It was the same with all officers of the department," said Lauth, "our families never knew where we were going when we were sent on a mission, and it was through the department that they corresponded with us. That proves that things were not conducted in the fourth bureau as alleged by Colonel Picquart."

Witness maintained this also disposed of Picquart's assertion that Henry was in the habit of asking at home in the presence of servants. As a matter of fact, he added, the officers were very reserved before their families. Continuing, witness proceeded to speak of Picquart's orders to destroy all evidence of the petit bleu having been torn, and to determine the office of origin by affixing a postmark.

"The spy Cuers," said Lauth, "entered into relations with the ministry of war with the avowed purpose of revenging himself on his government. He refused to accept payment beyond his fare to Palse. Cuers was evidently an agent provocateur who had been sent to us. But we were never able to get anything of the slightest value from him. It has been said," added Lauth, "that we bullied him to prevent his speaking. I wish the person who made the statement to come here and repeat it. The truth is we bullied him, not to prevent his speaking, but because he refused to say anything which was not known, and that means the same thing." (Laughter.)

Major Lauth's extremely long deposition was listened to in profound silence. He protested at Picquart's allegations against him in the course of the Tavernier inquiry, when Picquart represented Lauth as the instigator and perhaps also the writer of the Henry forgery.

"I declare," said Lauth, "that if, by inspiring or writing it, I had a share in any way whatever in the perpetration of the Henry forgery, I should have avowed it the day Henry committed suicide. I am not even now afraid of the razor nor the rope of Le Mercier-Picard, nor even of a broken glass omelette."

After controverting further statements of Picquart, Major Lauth, in conclusion, declared that Henry, "who knew nobody on the newspapers," held quite aloof from the "press campaign organized in response to the action taken by the friends of Dreyfus."

After a short adjournment, the court reassembled and the judges questioned Major Lauth. They asked his opinion of the Schneider letter of November 30, 1897. Witness replied that it was authentic and emanated from "Agent Pierre."

Replying to M. Demange, witness said he never saw the photograph certain newspapers asserted he took representing Picquart and Schwarzkoppen strolling arm in arm at Carlsbad.

"I suppose it was I who took it," the witness added ironically.

M. Demange—"I do not accuse you."

At the instance of M. Demange, Colonel Picquart again described the alterations of the petit bleu and declared that, the last time he saw it, the day before he started on his mission, the petit bleu was still in the same condition as when Major Lauth showed it to him in November, 1897. When Picquart saw it in the possession of General Pellieux, former minister of war, it seemed to him that the handwriting had been somewhat modified and at the Tavarier inquiry he noticed that alterations of quite a serious character had been made. Ruled lines had been erased. Moreover, experiments showed the address had been in ink made of gallnuts, while a superimposed word was written in ink made of logwood.

Replying to the president of the court, Major Lauth said that when he photographed the petit bleu he did not notice any sign of erasure.

Picquart said the plate taken by Major Lauth bore no traces of erasure. The photograph alone had been tampered with.

Colonel Jouaust—"Was there an expert examination?"

Picquart—"Yes. It was a searching inquiry. Besides, the dossier in the Tavernier inquiry can be referred to."

Captain Juncke followed. He said he was a probationer simultaneously with Dreyfus, but in another department of the war office. He saw the prisoner a great deal, and held conversations, in which he alleged Dreyfus spoke of great sums he had lost in gambling and intercourse with loose women.

"One day," the witness proceeded, "when we were visiting the Concourse Hippique, we met three immoral women who bowed to us. Dreyfus returned their greeting and I said to him: 'Well, for a married man, you have nice acquaintances.'

"He replied that they were old friends of his bachelorhood, and, pointing to one of them, said her name was Valesse, and that she had a house on the Champs Elysee where she gave nice parties, where pretty women were to be met and where there was much gambling. Dreyfus also boasted of his large means, and spoke with great relish of his comfortable house and travels."

The witness, continuing, said Dreyfus was well acquainted with the scheme for the concentration of troops and could trace it on any map, as most of the other probationers could.

Witness then detailed the work of the different bureaus and proceeded to demonstrate that the probationers were cognizant of the plans for the transportation and concentration of the troops and how Dreyfus was ordered to draw up a report on the German artillery, comparing it with the French artillery, and having access to all the necessary documents.

In regard to the Madagascar note, Dreyfus, Juncke claimed, told the witness his cousin and produced him interesting information.

Captain Juncke then spoke of the efforts of Dreyfus to secure the firing manual and discussed the theory that Henry might have divulged the documents in the bordereau. Such a supposition, the captain declared, was utterly impossible.

Later the witness corroborated the statement that Colonel Picquart proposed postmarking the petit bleu with the view of proving its genuineness.

The monotony of the session at this juncture was suddenly broken by M. Bertulus. Captain Juncke was describing incidents with Mlle. Pays, said to have occurred in the magistrate's office, one evening when Esterhazy and his mistress, both in the highest spirits, discussed what they should drink, and, he added, Mlle. Pays removed her bodice. M. Bertulus rose suddenly, and, in a loud voice, asked permission to speak.

Colonel Jouaust—"You will have an opportunity later."

M. Bertulus—"I wish to speak at once."

Colonel Jouaust—"You will have an opportunity in your time, sir. You will have it presently. Sit down."

Captain Juncke proceeded and his account of what occurred on that occasion was punctuated with laughter from the audience.

M. Demange asked Captain Juncke why he had not given the court of cassation information of the character which he adduced to-day as proof against Dreyfus, and why he had told the court of cassation he had seen nothing in the conduct of Dreyfus to lead to the belief that he was a traitor. This somewhat confused the captain, who replied that he had not thought of it, but added that he adhered to to-day's statements about the character of the prisoner.

Dreyfus, after being asked the usual question, replied:

"I will not speak to the witness of private confidences he has made to me. If Captain Juncke's ideas of honor allow him to divulge private conversation, mine do not. I have clean hands, and I will keep them clean. But there are a number of facts to which I will refer. I will speak first in regard to all the losses it is said I sustained at the club at Mans. I declare I was never a member of the civil club at Mans, never visited it and consequently never gambled there. I am convinced that the members of the club are very respectable and ask you simply to have an inquiry made in order to know if I am speaking the truth.

"In regard to the lectures in the offices of the headquarters staff at which it is asserted I was present, they occurred in December, 1893. I was absent at that time and consequently did not attend the lectures."

The prisoner then proceeded to show that in July, 1894, the probationers were informed by an official circular that they were to pass a period of probation in the army, the first year in August and September, and the second year in October, November and December, all at a period when there were no maneuvers. Regarding the officers directing the dispatch of troops at various points, Dreyfus dwelt upon the fact that he, at that time, was on a mission and was not at the maneuvers at all.

"We must be precise," he added, "and not play upon words." (Sensation.)

"In August, 1894," continued Dreyfus, "the second year probationers knew definitely that they were to go to various regiments in October, November and December and that, consequently, they would not attend the maneuvers.

"I also know," he proceeded, "what gossip the witness had retained in regard to the Siam and Madagascar. I did not understand it very well. It is certain that I should have greatly desired to participate in any expedition. It is the natural feeling of every officer. But I never could have had information through a cousin in the foreign office, for I had no cousin there."

Regarding the plans for provisioning and conveying troops, the prisoner said he superintended the printing of them, turn about with the other probationers. The entire work did not devolve upon him, and he only saw a small portion.

When Dreyfus had finished speaking, Colonel Jouaust invited M. Bertullus to speak, and the latter literally sprang up the steps to the platform and, leaning sideways against the witness box and speaking slowly and distinctly, he turned to the witness, Captain Juncke, and said:

"Monsieur le president, I will not do Captain Juncke the honor to reply to the particulars with which he has regaled the court regarding the visit to my office July 26. I explained everything before the united court of cassation. I am here. Therefore, I have not been punished and, therefore, my explanations satisfied the judges of the supreme court."

M. Bertullus admitted he left the office with the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry and Captain Juncke, and accompanied them to the end of the gallery adjoining the office because he was peculiarly interested in their investigation, which, he added, had no result.

The magistrate greatly desired to know what special papers they were hunting for but did not succeed in learning, in spite of all his efforts to extract the information.

"Now," continued M. Bertulus, "one point is clear, and, in regard thereto, I declare Captain Junck's wish was the father to the thought and he is wrong in saying I told him I did not think Esterhazy was a traitor. My conviction on this point has been unshaken since July 2, the day I arrested him, because at the bottom of my heart, I was convinced I was in the presence of a traitor, of the sole traitor and that in Esterhazy was the key to the trial from which France is perishing. That is why I arrested him, and this conviction, gentlemen, has become more profound in proportion as I proceeded with the case against Esterhazy. I never could have said he was not a traitor. I did not say so because I think Esterhazy is a traitor and I will maintain so again and again to everybody."

General Gonse—"I wish to say a word."

Colonel Jouaust—"Please speak, general."

General Gonse—"I should not have intervened if I had not heard Captain Junck's evidence contradicted. Captain Junck's account of his conversation with M. Bertulus and Colonel Henry in the corridor of the magistrate's office is perfectly correct, as repeated to me. These gentlemen called on me and repeated the conversation they had with M. Bertulus and all Captain Junck told you he informed me of when leaving M. Bertulus. The latter said:

"'I know Esterhazy. Now, he is a flashing fellow, a nobody, a man of straw, but so far as treachery is concerned, there is nothing in it.'"

Colonel Jouaust, addressing M. Bertullus, said: "Did you use those words?"

M. Bertulus—"I will not contradict General Gonse, who was not there. But I assert and maintain that Captain Junck's wish was father to the thought. I use the most polite form of expression."

It was thought the incident was closed, but Colonel Picquart jumped to his feet.

Colonel Jouaust—"What, again?"

Colonel Picquart insisted and, referring to the petit bleu in order to demonstrate how valueless was Captain Junck's evidence, said the court had only to compare the captain's evidence with the results of the Ravary, Fabre and Tavernier inquiries to see the contradictions between him and Major Lauth. The court, he added, then would see the utter valuelessness of Captain Junck's statements. (Sensation.)

### Forgery Prosecutions Promised.

PARIS, Aug. 21.—A dispatch from Ems says that Colonel Schneider, the Austrian military attache whose alleged letter incriminating Dreyfus has been one of the principle weapons of the prosecution, has started for Paris for the intention of instituting proceedings for forgery and the employment of forged documents against those responsible for the authorship of the letter, which he distinctively repudiated.

### Death of a Pioneer Kansan.

INDEPENDENCE, KAS., Aug. 21.—(Special.) Word was received here to-day of the death of George W. Fulmer, an early settler of Montgomery county. Fulmer was nominated for state senator from this district in 1896, but was defeated by H. W. Young, the fusion candidate. He served during the civil war from New York. On account of domestic troubles he recently secured a divorce from his wife and, giving her the old homestead, went back to Herkimer, N. Y., where he died.

### Maryville Attorney Dead.

MARYVILLE, MO., Aug. 21.—(Special.) News was received here this afternoon of the death at Earlsboro, O. T., of John B. Kildow, a Maryville lawyer. Mr. Kildow was once prominent in politics and represented Nodaway county in the legislature. He had suffered many years from consumption.

### Iowa Centenarian Dead.

DUBUQUE, IA., Aug. 21.—Dubuque's oldest settler, Mrs. Bridget Hall, died today, aged 100 years and two months. She had resided continuously in this city for sixty-two years.


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# AFRICAN TRAGEDY

OFFICERS OF FRENCH EXPEDITION SLAY THEIR SUCCESSORS.

## EXPEDITION NOW OUTLAWED

TWO OFFICERS AND NINE PRIVATES WERE MASSACRED.

**Had Been Sent to the Soudan to Restrain the Original Expedition, Which Was Treating the Natives With Great Barbarity.**

PARIS, Aug. 21.—M. De Crais, minister of the colonies, has received a dispatch from the governor general of French West Africa, fully confirming the Figaro's story, cabled to the Associated Press this morning, of the killing of Lieutenant Colonel Klobb and Lieutenant Meunier, by members of a French expedition, under the conduct of Captains Voulet and Chanoine, in the French Soudan.

The confirmation has created a great sensation and caused the most painful impression, the only explanation suggested being that Captain Voulet had become mentally affected by the climate. Curiously enough, the killing occurred July 14, the date of the French national fete.

It appears that on news being received of the barbarity of the Voulet-Chanoine mission towards the natives on the march toward Lake Tchad, the Dupuy ministry instructed Lieutenant Colonel Klopp, who was at Kayes, to proceed with a column, overtake the mission, investigate the charges, and assume command. On July 14 the Klobb party overtook the mission at Zimber, near Domangar. Lieutenant Colonel Klobb sent word to Captain Voulet, who replied that he would shoot him if he advanced.

Notwithstanding this threat, Klobb advanced and made himself known to Voulet, who ordered him peremptorily to stop. This order was disregarded, and when the Klobb party was within 150 meters of Voulet's troops, the latter, on his order, fired three volleys, which were followed by independent firing.

Lieutenant Meunier fell dead. Lieutenant Colonel Klobb, wounded in the leg by the first volley, was dispatched by being shot in the head.

Voulet then ordered a bayonet charge and the remainder of the Klobb column fled, carrying their wounded and leaving, besides two officers, nine men dead. The survivors, ten of whom were wounded, reached Bosso, under command of a native sergeant.

The Voulet-Chanoine mission has taken to the bush, but, according to the advices received by M. De Crais, a strong column was to be sent in pursuit.

Captains Voulet and Chanoine have both had distinguished careers in the Soudan. The mission, now outlawed, consists, besides the leaders, of Captain Joulland, Lieutenant Pallier, Dr. Hanric and two French sergeants.

## FREEMAN IS IDENTIFIED.

**Murderer of Westbrook in Missouri Visited by Relatives of the Dead Man.**

ARDMORE, I. T., Aug. 21.—(Special.) The hearing of T. R. Freeman, alias Thomas Spotwood, for the murder of James Westbrook, in Bates county, Mo., in 1869, was held here to-day Freeman was remanded to jail to await requisition. To-day relatives of Westbrook from Butler, Mo., postively identified the prisoner as the murderer.

Friends of Freeman, or Spotwood, as he is known here, are convinced of his innocence and will make a hard fight to prevent his removal to Missouri, where he is under sentence to be hanged. Habeas corpus proceedings may be resorted to to release the prisoner.

Spotwood denies that he is Freeman, but admits that he escaped from the Pettis county, Mo., jail when he was taken from Henry county, Mo., for safe keeping, the Pettis county having no jail.

BUTLER, MO., Aug. 21.—(Special.) Colonel Martin Van Buren Vandyke, probably the first settler in Bates county, declares that the man Freeman or Spotwood, who is under arrest at Ardmore, I. T., is telling the truth when he says he escaped from the Pettis county jail in 1869. Mr. Vandyke tells the story as follows:

"In the year 1869 a man by the name of Spotwood was courting a young lady near Calhoun, Mo., in Henry county. A young fellow by the name of Edmonson, son of the proprietor of the Calhoun hotel, was also attached to the young lady. The two men had several quarrels which resulted in Spotwood making threats against his rival. A short time after Edmonson was standing on the porch of the hotel late in the evening when some one came up and filled his body with a charge of buckshot. He died a few minutes later and Spotwood was arrested for the crime.

"He denied his guilt, but was transported to Pettis county where he was lodged in jail, Henry county at that time not having such an institution. Spotwood escaped. An effort was made to capture him, but without result. He was never heard of after."

Mr. Vandyke insists that if this is the story told by the man held by Sheriff Mudd he is not wanted in Bates county, but in Henry county.

Asa Morgan, a distant relative of Freeman, the murderer of Westbrook, who resides here, declares that Freeman was not buried here in 1874, but that it was the body of a second husband of Mrs. Freeman, whose name was Wilson. A headstone now marks the grave in the cemetery here.

## MISSOURI MADE AUTOMOBILES.

**Company Being Organized at Springfield to Save Cost in Manufacture.**

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Aug. 21.—(Special.) A company with a capital stock of $50,000 is being organized in this city for the purpose of manufacturing automobiles. It is intended to purchase the patented portions of the machine and have them put together and the balance manufactured in this city. By this procedure it is claimed a saving of at least one-third can be made.

### Montgomery County Reunion.

CHERRYVALE, KAS., Aug. 21.—(Special.) To-day was the first day of the reunion of old soldiers of Montgomery county. A good attendance is here and crowds are coming in on all trains. T. F. Andrus, of Liberty, Kas., delivered the opening address. S. S. Kirkpatrick will deliver an address to-morrow night.

### Olympia Sails From Leghorn.

LEGHORN, Aug. 21.—The United States cruiser Olympia sailed from this port today. James A. Smith, the United States consul here, came aboard to pay his respects to Admiral Dewey just previous to the departure of the warship.


Laughing Rats, Roaches

And bedbugs eat the worthless imitation vermin destroyers, get fat and beg for more. What's the use of any sensible housekeeper allowing some salesman to sell her a substitute for Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste, simply because the dealer makes a larger profit?

Never buy substitutes. They are almost always worthless, simply intended to defraud the public and steal the trade of the original and true article.

Stearns' Electric Rat and Roach Paste has been made for over twenty years, has been advertised and sold all over the world, and is to-day recognized as the best rat, roach and bedbug killer on the market. It's the easiest used, the cleanest and surest for results. Of course, it's imitated—all good things are—but the wise housekeeper knows she wants Stearns' Electric Paste, demands it, insists on having it, and will not accept imitations or substitutes. Every box of Stearns' Electric Paste is guaranteed by the manufacturer. We have a large number of letters from Kansas City ladies who have used it, praise it highly and recommend it to their friends.

For sale by druggists and grocers, 25c a box.

STEARNS' ELECTRIC PASTE CO., Chicago Ill.



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SPECIAL SALE OF

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HALF PRICE

$6.00 Bicycle Suit..... $3.00
$2.50 Bicycle Pants.....$1.25

Woolf Bros. CLOTHES THAT FIT. 927-929 Main.

Store Closes at 6 p. m.; Saturday 10 p. m.



OPEN TO-DAY.

MORLEDGE FISH and OYSTER CO.

808 WALNUT STREET.

EXCLUSIVE FISH AND OYSTER RESTAURANT—Oysters and Clams on the half shell, Clam Chowder, Soft Shell Crabs, Broiled Live Lobsters. Cooking and service up to date.

Wholesale and Retail Department—Fresh Fish and Oysters of All Kinds.


## BRAVED DANGERS FOR HIS BODY

**Friends of C. K. Browning, of New Orleans, Exhume His Body in Colombia.**

NEW ORLEANS, LA., Aug. 21.—To recover the body of Charlton K. Browning, who was burned in Colombia, where disinterment is not allowed for eighteen months, Joseph D. Derbes, an attorney, and J. E. Jolet, a traveling man, braved all kinds of danger, narrowly escaped death by shipwreck and with their own hands opened the grave into which the body had been placed two months ago and brought the casket to this country, arriving here today.

It was on June 1 that a naphtha launch on which Mr. Browning, who was the confidential agent of a New Orleans firm, was a passenger, exploded off Bocas Del Toro. He died on June 17 and was buried the next day. Permission was refused the representatives of his family to exhume the body. The Colombian government pointed to its law prohibiting the disinterment of bodies until eighteen months had elapsed, and declined to listen to arguments.

Derbes and Jolet sailed from New Orleans in the middle of July to secure the body of Browning. Upon reaching Bocas Del Toro they applied to United States Consul Hands, who told them their mission was hopeless. Alcalde Brovo, of Bocas, refused to allow them to open Browning's grave.

They hired a tug and set off for Colon. The drunken pilot lost his reckoning, a storm came up, they were blown sixty miles from their course and for awhile death seemed certain. At last the wind went down and Colon was reached after many hardships. There the prefect listened to what they had to say and finally gave them an order on the alcalde at Bocas, instructing him to allow them to disinter Browning's body.

When they reached Bocas, armed with the order, they thought their troubles were over. But they could find no one who would open the grave. There was nothing left but to open the grave themselves.

Lest further obstacles should be thrown in their way, Derbes and Jolet waited until midnight. They carried the casket which had been sent for the reception of the body, to the spot where Browning had been buried and went to work. After four hours' hard work the body had been placed in the casket and carried to the steamship Utstein, which was in waiting. They sailed at once for Mobile.

Derbes and Jolet were given a great reception by the Pythians of New Orleans today when the train pulled in and they stepped off in charge of the body. The burial in American soil will take place to-morrow.

Browning was a master Mason, past grand chancellor of the Knights of Pythias, and the president of the Past Grand Chancellors' Association, of Louisiana. He was also a member of the Ancient Order of Druids, the Essenic Knights and the American Legion of Honor, besides other societies.

## READY BY MAY 1, 1900.

**Work on New Federal Building Will Be Rushed and an Earlier Day for Its Completion Is Set.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 21.—(Special.) Assistant Secretary Webster Davis called on Secretary Gage, of the treasury department, to-day, and urged the completion of the Kansas City federal building. He explained that the present building is wholly inadequate to meet the demands of the growing business interests of Kansas City and the increasing population, and that the government officials are greatly hampered in facilitating the prompt discharge of public business by the lack of room.

Secretary Gage immediately issued orders to have the