

NEITHER SIDE WAS PLEASED

The Evidence of Colonel Cordier Disappoints the Dreyfusards.

STRONG POINT LACKING

General Mercier Was on Hand to Question Witnesses - Ex-Premier Freycinet Allows Labor to Secure Valuable Concession - The "Ordinary Channel" Explained - Dreyfus Not Responsible for Leakage - Gen. Hoget Charged With Lylog.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)
Remek, Aug. 29.—Neither side was pleased with the outcome of today's proceedings before the court-martial that is trying Capt. Dreyfus. The Dreyfusards expected that Col. Cordier, who was deputy chief of the Intelligence Department under the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry, would testify that the bordereau was received directly by the late Colonel Sandherr. Had this expectation been realized, the testimony would have been a strong point in favor of the accused, because it would have been a reply to the Anti-Dreyfusards, who have all along contended that Henry received the bordereau and forwarded it to Sandherr, a thing he would not have done had the bordereau been, as the Dreyfusards assert, written by his accomplice, Esterhazy, for, in that event, Henry would have recognized the handwriting when he received the bordereau from the German Embassy, and would have suppressed it, instead of forwarding it to Sandherr.

Col. Cordier, however, testified today that he was absent from the Intelligence Department when the bordereau arrived, but that he believed it was received by Henry.

LABOR SECURES CONCESSION.
M. Labori then secured another concession favorable to Dreyfus by getting De Freycinet to admit that he could not recall a single fact going to prove that money had been sent into France from abroad to promote a campaign in favor of Dreyfus.

The general feeling, however, is that his appearance on the witness stand has not materially helped the accused.

THE PROCEEDINGS IN DETAIL.
Following are the proceedings in detail: The appearance of Col. Cordier, former deputy chief of the Intelligence Department of War Office, was the first witness of the Dreyfus court-martial today and aroused great interest, since his previous appearance, the Colonel has been released by the Minister of War from his oath of professional secrecy.

COLONEL CORDIER'S TESTIMONY.
Col. Cordier said that the day after he returned to Paris from a vacation in 1897, Col. Sandherr, who appeared greatly distressed, handed him a copy of the bordereau on a formal envelope. Sandherr and Cordier anxiously discussed the bordereau, Sandherr considering it ample evidence of treason. The document was photographed and investigation was opened, resulting in suspicion against Dreyfus being aroused. Prior to this time was no presumption of Dreyfus' guilt.

Col. Cordier said he believed the bordereau was handed to Col. Sandherr by Col. Henry.

THE "ORDINARY CHANNEL" EXPLAINED.
Cordier then explained what was the "ordinary channel" by which information reached the War Office.

"The ordinary channel," the witness said, "was a very clever spy attached to the Intelligence Department who had the habit of visiting great houses, but who preferred the company of servants to the company of their master."

Cordier then described the method of passing documents and showed how the bordereau was passed to Esterhazy by Henry, who was usually entrusted with such work.

A WOMAN IN THE CASE.
Referring to the spy who has been dubbed as the "ordinary channel," Cordier said the former did not directly receive the documents from the embassy from which they were abstracted. A woman, he explained, served as an intermediary, and the "ordinary channel" being closed, it was found necessary to negotiate directly with the intermediary; otherwise the woman, with whom rendezvous was usually made in churches.

LEAKAGE AT BOURGES.
Dealing with the leakage discovered by the military authorities, Col. Cordier said he ascertained it was occurring at Bourges.

Witness recalled the fact that an article named Thomas was sentenced for treason in 1894. The foreign correspondents of Thomas did not notice his arrest, and consequently a letter addressed to him was intercepted and a reply was sent by letter advising of plans of a shell. The headquarters staff obtained the plans and sent them to Thomas' correspondents. The latter replied, thanking Thomas, and enclosing bank notes, which were credited to the funds of the headquarters staff.

DREYFUS NOT RESPONSIBLE.
Whatever has been said to the contrary, witness maintained that the leakage at Bourges could not be ascribed to Dreyfus. This also was the opinion of Col. Sandherr, who, from intimate knowledge of this question in the futile efforts to discover evidence against Dreyfus.

The witness recalled how the leakage of 1894 was received. Primarily would be mentioned that of a gentleman 45 years old and decorated, who used to convey documents to the embassy, which the witness described as a house with a large garden.

THE ALABAMA RIDES THE WAVES

The Great New Battleship on Builders Trial Trip.

WILL LAST THREE DAYS

The Vessel is the Most Powerful of Her Class and is Expected to Show Extreme Speed - Government Trial Later - Was to Have Been Delivered in October, but Delivery of Armor Plates Caused Delay.

(By Telegraph to Virginian-Pilot.)

Philadelphia, Aug. 29.—From the yards of the Cramp Company the battleship Alabama, the most powerful vessel of her class in the American navy, went out to sea yesterday on a builders' trial trip. Her behavior on this voyage, which will last three or four days, will be watched with great interest everywhere, for the Alabama represents the latest advances of American skill in naval construction.

Leaving the dock where she has been for so many months, the Alabama on Monday afternoon steamed leisurely down the Delaware river and bay, anchoring for the night at the Fiswick wharf. At daylight this morning she ran to Fenwick Island Lightship, 21 miles thence to Northeast End Lightship, 11 1/2 miles.

HER ARMAMENT.
The Alabama's armament consists of four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, mounted in pairs in two elliptical turrets on the middle line, one forward and one aft of the superstructure, fourteen 6-inch rapid fire breech-loading rifles, mounted in pairs on the casement deck and a secondary battery of sixteen 6-pounders and four 3-pounder rapid fire guns, one fitting and one field gun. There will be four torpedoes tubes. The total weight of metal which this namesake of the famous Confederate cruiser will be able to discharge in a broadside of her entire batteries will be 2,962 pounds, or, if firing both sides, 5,924 pounds.

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A SATISFACTORY TRIAL.
Lewes, Del., August 29.—The builders' trial for the battleship Alabama recorded the development of a maximum speed of 17 1/2 knots, or 14 knots above the requirements, 16 knots. The trial was satisfactory in every respect and Edwin S. Cramp, and the builders were delighted with the showing made.

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The President, who is in the city from Norfolk, Va., Aug. 29.—Hon. A. J. Montague, Attorney General of Virginia, although still a young man, has made a reputation for oratory which has extended beyond the borders of the Old Dominion. He has just received a letter from Kentucky, asking him to come to that State and put in some bids for William Goebel, the regular Democratic nominee, in his fight against John Young Brown.

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By the will of Mr. Dorsey Claggett, of Washington, who died within the present month, Mr. Claggett, a Virginia citizen, has bequeathed to the Soldiers' Home, at Richmond, the sum of \$5,000. The legacy is to go to the Soldiers' Home, as an endowment for the benefit of Mr. Claggett, who was a gallant Confederate soldier, and is well known in Richmond. Mr. Dorsey Claggett was a wealthy real estate man. Mr. Claggett is over 60 years of age.

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The British public is taking intense interest in the preparation of their own forces already in South Africa. Indignation against Hon. W. P. Schreiner, Premier of Cape Colony, who, in the Cape House of Assembly, yesterday, declared that, under the customs convention, the Orange Free State was justified in importing arms through Cape Colony, is fairly general. Though that section, which believes that a loan would be a crime, are making, by editorials, petitions, etc., what they appear to think is the last effort to avert hostilities.

CONDITIONS AT CAPE TOWN.
Cape Town, Aug. 29.—Owing to the continued tension and war-like conditions, trade in many places is at a standstill and great distress prevails among the poorer classes, both at Johannesburg and here. It is reported that 200 horses which were disembarked today at Delagoa Bay, presumably for the Transvaal, have been held, pending instructions on the subject.

WILMINGTON BANK.
ABSENCE OF CASHIER MEANS NO LOSS.
(Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 29.—Business went on very quietly at the Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company today. The individual deposits exceeded the withdrawals. Many of those who called for their balances yesterday returned the money today, and confidence is now fully restored.

The following telegram to Mr. J. W. Newell, president of the Savings Bank, was received to-night from Harry Walters, vice-president of the bank and president of the Atlantic Coast Line system: "Newport, R. I., Aug. 29. 'Write me to the cashier, Newport, if you wish me to send money. I will supply whatever may be required.' (Signed) 'H. WALTERS.'"

The combination numbers being known only to the absent cashier, machineists opened one of the safes to-day, and access was thus gained to the cash box and the books.

The cash balance of \$307 referred to in these dispatches last night was found intact. It was also acknowledged that Cashier Sloan had taken only the balance of salary due him and one hundred dollars for which he left his note with ample collateral attached thereto.

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(Washington, D. C., Aug. 29.—The United States cruiser Newark, which was blown out of her course, and ran short of coal while rounding the horn, arrived here at 2:30 this evening.

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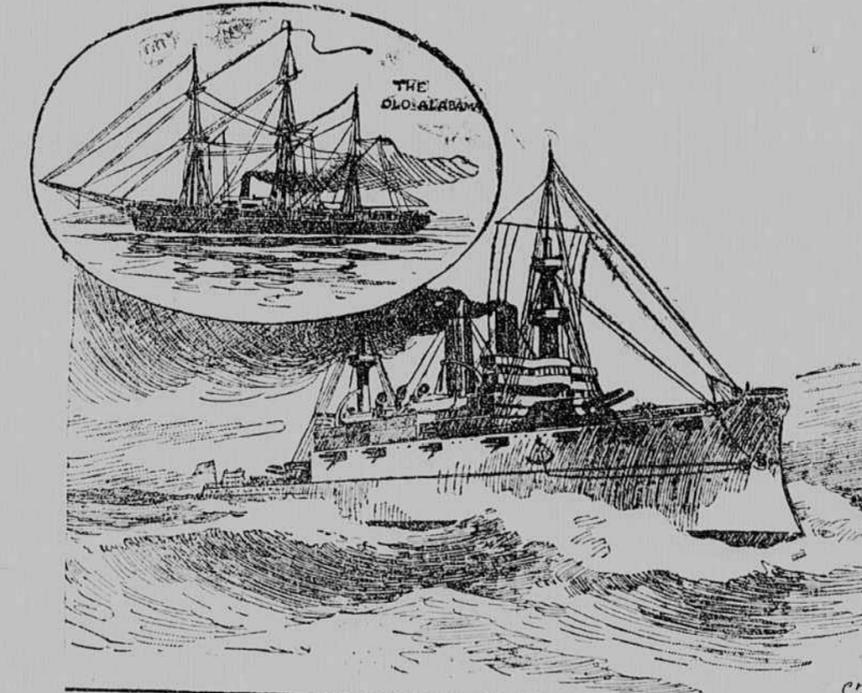
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The British public is taking intense interest in the preparation of their own forces already in South Africa. Indignation against Hon. W. P. Schreiner, Premier of Cape Colony, who, in the Cape House of Assembly, yesterday, declared that, under the customs convention, the Orange Free State was justified in importing arms through Cape Colony, is fairly general. Though that section, which believes that a loan would be a crime, are making, by editorials, petitions, etc., what they appear to think is the last effort to avert hostilities.

CONDITIONS AT CAPE TOWN.
Cape Town, Aug. 29.—Owing to the continued tension and war-like conditions, trade in many places is at a standstill and great distress prevails among the poorer classes, both at Johannesburg and here. It is reported that 200 horses which were disembarked today at Delagoa Bay, presumably for the Transvaal, have been held, pending instructions on the subject.

WILMINGTON BANK.
ABSENCE OF CASHIER MEANS NO LOSS.
(Wilmington, N. C., Aug. 29.—Business went on very quietly at the Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company today. The individual deposits exceeded the withdrawals. Many of those who called for their balances yesterday returned the money today, and confidence is now fully restored.

The following telegram to Mr. J. W. Newell, president of the Savings Bank, was received to-night from Harry Walters, vice-president of the bank and president of the Atlantic Coast Line system: "Newport, R. I., Aug. 29. 'Write me to the cashier, Newport, if you wish me to send money. I will supply whatever may be required.' (Signed) 'H. WALTERS.'"

The combination numbers being known only to the absent cashier, machineists opened one of the safes to-day, and access was thus gained to the cash box and the books.