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The St. Paul Globe

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TEARS FROM HEART

DREYFUS AND HIS DEVOTED WIFE WEEP TOGETHER IN THE PRISONER'S CELL

HEARTS OF HEARERS STIRRED

PATHETIC SIDE OF THE TRAGEDY THROUGH WHICH DREYFUS IS PASSING

HE LIVES FOR HER SAKE

Would Have Ended His Misery in Death, but for the Voice of the Woman He Now Declares an Angel—Affecting Scenes Enacted in the Trial at Rennes—Army Officers Seeking New Avenue of Attack.

RENNES, Aug. 31.—Dreyfus had the most trying day he has yet gone through. The strain proved too great for him and for the second time in the course of the trial he gave way to his feelings and sought relief in tears. The generals have branded him as a traitor before the court, their subordinates have pointed the finger of scorn at him, but he only once flinched—when the official report of his treatment on Devil's island was read before him, and the story of his sufferings, physical and mental, was thrown vividly on the screen of his memory. Then he hid his face in his sleeves and wept. He passed through such a crisis today, when, after Capt. Lebrun-Renault and witness after witness had brought up before him that January morning which ushered in the scene of his degradation, Maj. Forzinetti, a man of heart, told in simple words and unaffected manner the story of Dreyfus' struggle with the maddening temptation to take his life and the intervention of his wife as an angel, pointing out the road to duty. Then again the prisoner's breast heaved with emotion and teardrops trickled down his cheek. He rose and, after a forced effort, remained calm and spoke a few words as to his denial to Col. du Paty de Clam that he wrote the bordereau. He then turned to Forzinetti with a look of thanks for his consolation, so needed. Dreyfus then uttered these words of heartfelt gratitude to his wife for the courage she gave him:

"It is due to her," said he, "that I am alive today."

The prisoner could articulate no more, but sat down abruptly to conceal his distress. The proceedings concluded a few minutes later and he was taken back to his prison, where his wife visited him, and, in the presence of Mme. Dreyfus and the gendarme on guard, he broke down completely. The tension had been too much for him. He sobbed convulsively, and the partner of his sorrows joined him in a solace of tears.

LAME EXPLANATIONS.

Capt. Lebrun-Renault and the supporters of his assertion of the Dreyfus confession had an inning lasting nearly the entire session, their depositions contained little but what has already been stated before the court of cassation.

Capt. Lebrun-Renault said the explanation of the fact that he had not related the incident of the confession to President Casimir-Perier was because he heard himself called "canaille" (cur) and "traitor," while waiting at the Elysee. He, however, could not explain why he kept this to himself for so long a time, instead of recounting the incident before the court of cassation. Nor did his explanation as to why he destroyed the pages of his note-book, containing the record of Dreyfus' confession, sound very convincing.

The other witnesses made a repetition of Capt. Lebrun-Renault's testimony.

Maj. Brondiri, an expert on the Dreyfus case, occupies a seat near the judges and it is known that Col. Jouaust frequently consults him during the proceedings. Brondiri is a Radical, and said to be a violent anti-Dreyfusard, and today, in a quiet tone, asked Col. Guerin if he thought M. Weil, who is a friend of Esterhazy, also knew Dreyfus. The latter at once rose and declared he had never before heard of Weil.

The point of this question was that Esterhazy had written to Col. Jouaust and undoubtedly referred to Weil as a go-between with Dreyfus. Weil is the man referred to in yesterday's dispatch as "V," a mistake for "W." If relations can be proved between Dreyfus and Weil, and Esterhazy admits obtaining treasonable information from Weil, then he could assume Dreyfus was a traitor. The generals, if sufficient evidence of a Dreyfus-Weil-Esterhazy connection can be produced, can abandon the contention that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau and admit Esterhazy is the author of it. This is possibly the change of tactics on the part of the generals which has been hinted at recently.

It was reported this afternoon that Gens. Mercier, Roget and Gonse and M. Cavaignac, who are staying quietly at the house of a friend some miles outside Rennes, met today at Gen. Mercier's and discussed the evidence Col. Schwarzkoppen's housekeeper, Mme. Bartian, could give, if she was subjected to a severe examination, with the result that it was decided that her evidence was not conclusive enough to justify summoning her as a witness for the prosecution.

DREYFUS SCORED A POINT.

The first witness called after the public session began was Capt. Lebrun-Renault, of the republican guard, who reiterated his testimony given before the court of cassation, repeating the terms of the alleged confession of Dreyfus:

"I am innocent. In three years they will recognize my innocence. The ministers know it. If I delivered documents to Germany it was to have more important ones in return."

The witness' explanation that he did not refer to the confession of Dreyfus during his interview wth President Casimer-Perier because he overheard a conversation during the course of which he was called a "traitor," "canaille" and "cur" came as a surprise, for he did not mention this in his evidence before the court of cassation, as Maitre Labori, leading counsel for the defense, pointed out.

Dreyfus, replying to the witness, began by calmly declaring that Capt. Lebrun-Renault's statement that a certain Capt. Dattel was present during his conversation with Capt. Lebrun-Renault was inaccurate.

The witness, however, maintained that Capt. Dattel was present, whereupon Dreyfus said that if he was present he, the prisoner, did not speak to him.

Dreyfus then raised his voice excitedly, and, accompanying his words with short, emphatic gestures of the right hand and quivering with emotion, protested that Capt. Lebrun-Renault should have repeated to his chiefs his utterances, which began with a protestation of innocence, without asking him to explain his words.

"Those are maneuvers," cried the prisoner, "which must fill all honest men with indignation."

This declaration of the prisoner made a deep impression on the audience.

THINKS DREYFUS INNOCENT.

Maj. Forzinetti, who was governor of the Cherche-Midi prison during the time Dreyfus was imprisoned there, and who testified in behalf of Dreyfus, declaring he had never heard of the confession Dreyfus is said to have made, was the next witness called. He repeated his testimony before the court of cassation, adding that he frequently met Capt. Lebrun-Renault and Capt. Dattel and that neither of them ever alluded to the alleged confession. The witness declared that he once taxed Capt. Lebrun-Renault before Gen. Gonse and other witnesses with saying that he had spoken to the witness (Maj. Forzinetti) of the confession and that Capt. Lebrun did not reply.

"Whereupon," Maj. Forzinetti said, "I seized his arm and cried:: 'If the words repeated as yours are true, you are an infamous liar.' "

Maj. Forzinetti then declared that, on visiting Gen. de Boisdeffre to express fears about the health of the prisoner, the general asked him his opinion of Dreyfus, and the major replied:

"My general, had you not put the question to me I would have kept my counsel. But since you ask my opinion, I declare I believe he is innocent."

The witness then recounted Col. du Paty de Clam's theatrical devices to surprise Dreyfus, to which Forzinetti declined to be a party, and the major also said that on one occasion, when Dreyfus was in a crisis of despair, he, the witness, remained with the prisoner, consoling him, until 3 o'clock in the morning.

Col. Jouaust asked Maj. Forzinetti if Dreyfus ever had ideas of suicide, and the witness replied that Dreyfus had asked him for a weapon and that also, after his condemnation was read to him, he was with difficulty prevented from dashing his head against the wall.

After the last visit of Du Paty de Clam to Dreyfus, continued Maj. Forzinetti, the prisoner wrote to the minister of war a letter, which concluded with the words: "When I am gone let them seek the culprit."

At the conclusion of Maj. Forzinetti's evidence, Dreyfus, on Col. Jouaust's invitation, and after reference to his interview with Du Paty de Clam, said, looking with gratitude at the major:

"There is a matter which Maj. Forzinetti has just recalled which has greatly moved me and which I wish to recall, for I wish to say to whom I owe the fact that I have done my duty, and to whom I owe having done it for five years after my condemnation. I had determined to kill myself. I had made up my mind not to undergo the frightful torture of a soldier from whom they wished to tear the insignia of honor. Well, then, let them say this, that if I went to that torture I can say here that it was thanks to Mme. Dreyfus, who showed me my duty and told me that if I was innocent I ought to go to it for the sake of her and our children. If I am here, it is to her I owe it, my colonel."

The declaration of Dreyfus that his life was due to his wife deeply stirred all his hearers. He spoke in a broken voice, with emphatic gestures, swaying to and fro with emotion, and when he had finished he sat down abruptly, evidently to conceal his discomposed features from the gaze of the spectators in court, who, when he is seated, are only able to see the back of his seat. Tears were glistening in his eyes, and he was clearly suppressing an outburst of sobbing.

The session concluded with the confrontations of Capt. Lebrun-Renault and Gen. de Boisdeffre, the former explaining that he did not speak to Maj. Forzinetti of the Dreyfus confession because he had received instructions to keep silent. Gen. de Boisdeffre denied that Maj. Forzinetti had expressed to him his conviction that Dreyfus was innocent.

The major maintained his assertion, however.

DREYFUS NOT GUILTY.

That Is the Belief of a Man in a Position to Know.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 31.—The Jewish Sentiment, in its weekly edition tomorrow afternoon, will print a story bearing with almost startling directness on the Dreyfus trial. Several statements, apparently new to the now celebrated case, are given, together with the names of those who are said to be in possession of information which will throw new light on the case. For the first time, it is said, the method of carrying documents from the French war office to the German government is shown. It says that dolls were used as a means of conveyance, that they were first taken to England and then to Germany. The identity of the "veiled lady" is also made known.

The story which the Sentiment will print comes from a man who was employed several years ago by the German government as document translator and maker of relief maps, and who, after quitting Germany, served in the United States army during the war with Spain. He shows his discharge papers, which denote that he was a staff officer. The story, after some introductory remarks, says:

"I was translator," he said, "at the staff headquarters at Konings Stratz, No. 9, Berlin. I never heard the name of Dreyfus mentioned in connection with French war office documents to the above office, by way of Belgium and London. I translated the document describing 'gun No. 17.' The original document never left the French war office, and the copy could only be given out through the direct agency or connivance of a chief of department. Dreyfus was unknown at the German secret service bureau in person or by name from 1890 to 1894. This I most solemnly affirm. The plans, specifications and details of gun No. 20, of the Robin shell, and of the French war vessels Jaurdesgy, Charles Martel and Lazar Carnot, together with the plans for mobilization, were purchased through Germany's embassy in Paris, presided over by Prince Hans Heinrich Pless, and as much as $16,000 American money was sent by postoffice money order and telegraph in payment for the merchandise. These payments were made in two parts through Mr. Franz, a doll manufacturer of Soningberg, Germany, and Alvin Florshuets, bank director of Soningberg. The medium of women was employed in transmitting the business.

"I met Count Esterhazy several times in person at dinners given by Baroness Delden, who was Esterhazy's sweetheart. He furnished much of the information. These documents were never received at the embassies, always at a church, at a public function or a private dinner party. The French spies were always on the alert, and only by such means could their watchfulness be circumvented.

"The baroness is the party referred to in the Dreyfus trial as the 'veiled lady.' She received from Prince Pless a regular pension. Every six months remittances are made anonymously to Baroness de Delden through the Credit Lyonnais in Paris. It is well known at the German embassy in Paris that these amounts are paid by Prince Henry Pless. The Credit Lyonnais is innocent of the purpose for which the money is used. I mention this fact because the records of the bank will confirm my statements. I also am in position to name the postoffice in England where the money was paid to agents of Germany employed in France.

"Mr. Frantz used to send dolls to Paris to be dressed. In the body of these dolls important documents were concealed, and they were then sent first to a village postoffice in England, forwarded from there to Soningberg and then to Berlin."

JIMINEZ THE MAN

HE WILL BECOME PRESIDENT OF THE REPUBLIC OF SAN DOMINGO

PRESIDENT FIGUERO IS OUT

HAS ABDICATED IN FAVOR OF GEN. JIMINEZ, LEAVING MINISTERS IN CONTROL

WISHES OF PEOPLE GRANTED

Almost Bloodless Revolution Reaches a Successful Issue—City of Santo Domingo Quiet, Though Business Is at a Standstill—Jiminez Announces What His Policy Will Probably Be.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 31.—Gen. Juan Isidro Jiminez, the revolutionary aspirant to the presidency of Santo Domingo, will leave Santiago de Cuba tomorrow on a specially chartered setamer, the George Croise, Gen. Wood, the military governor, having received instructions from Gov. Gen. Brooke to release him from custody, unless there are indications that he is promoting a filibustering expedition.

Today Gen. Jiminez received numerous dispatches from Santo Domingo, announcing the downfall of the old government and urging his speedy arrival. He says the revolution has been practically bloodless, as the people are almost unanimous against the old regime.

Gen. Jiminez has issued a long proclamation announcing the reforms he will institute if he is chosen president. The existing laws of Santo Domingo are, he asserts, adequate if properly enforced. All that is needed is honest execution, and he has no doubt of his own immediate success.

ABDICATION OF FIGUERO.

PUERTO, PLATA, Aug. 31.—President Figuero yielded his executive authority to his council of ministers at 12, noon, today. Official notice of the change in administration has been received from the capital by Gen. Imbert, who is the provisional governor of this city by direction of the revolutionary committee. With the fall of Figuero the revolution is victorious.

MINISTERS WILL ACT.

SANTO DOMINGO, Aug. 31.—The ministers will continue at the head of their various departments until a provisional government has been formed, after which the elections for president and vice president will take place.

This city is quiet today, but business is at a standstill.

The Dominican gunboat Restauracion is ashore on the rocks at the entrance to the harbor of Macoris. Efforts are being made to get her off.

The United States cruiser New Orleans and the French cruiser Cecille are still in port.

The barometer is falling and the wind is blowing from east northeast.

CAPE HAITIEN, Haiti, Aug. 31.—News just received here confirms the report that President Figuero, of the Dominican republic, has abdicated. It is added he abdicaetd in favor of Jiminez.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.The navy department has received official confirmation of the Associated Press dispatches announcing the resignation of President Figuero, of Santo Domingo, in the following cablegram from Capt. Longnecekr, of the New Orleans:

"President Figuero resigned at 4 o'clock yesterday."

GEN. LAWTON'S PLAN.

Is Extending Municipal Government in the Philippines.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31.—Gen. Lawton's course in extending municipal government in the Philippines is explained in detail in Manila newspapers just received at the war department. They state that the general has made a tour of many towns along the line of his division, including Santa Anna, Pandacan and San Felipe, and has established a complete system of civil government. The inhabitants of the towns are to have entire charge of affairs, according to Gen. Lawton's system. The general called before him the principal men of the towns, and, after pointing out the general purposes and desires of the American government, had these natives designate a mayor, vice mayor and head men for the several wards.

SOLDIERS MUTINY.

Thousand of Them Under Guard on Transport City of Para.

MANILA, Aug. 31.—One thousand discharged soldiers who are on the transport City of Para are being held in submission today by an armed guard, consisting of a company of the signal corps. The discharged soldiers threaten mutiny because the officers have ordered them to police their quarters and perform the other duties on board ship which have been required of the enlisted men.

The officers insist that the men shall do the work which has been assigned to them, and further insist that the transport shall not leave this harbor until the men have satisfied the officers of their intention to behave themselves while at sea.

CONFIDENCE IN AMERICA.

London Chronicle's Comment on Philippine Problem.

LONDON, Sept. 1.—The Daily Chronicle says editorially this morning:

"If the United States are determined to conquer the Filipinos by sheer force of arms they can and will do it. If, on the other hand, they resolve to rule this obstinate but interesting race by making them the masters of their own destinies the task is quite as much within their range and will involve a smaller expenditure of time and treasure."

NATIVES PUNISHED.

Americans Make a Sally From Cebu for That Purpose.

MANILA, Aug. 31.—Dispatches just received from Cebu announce that the American troops under Col. Bayless, with two field pieces, sallied on Monday into the hills against a band of natives, who recently ambushed four of our soldiers, and who have been generally troublesome. The American force found the natives entrenched and drove them from their trenches further into the hills. There were no casualties on the American side, though there were some heat prostrations. The native's loss is not known.

The United States cruiser Charleston landed men who guarded the city during the absence of the troops.

CONSUL BEDLOE DENIES.

Declares That He Is Not Under Suspension.

CHICAGO, Aug. 31.—Too ill to continue his journey to Washington without a day's rest, Dr. Edward Bedloe, United States consul at Canton, China, halted in Chicago, and while here took occasion to deny the report that he is under suspension and to discuss the charges that have been filed against him with the state department.

"I am not under suspension," said Consul Bedloe, in speaking of these charges. "I am only on my sixty days' leave of absence, for which I made application some four months ago, and which is in no way dissimilar to other leaves of absence that have been granted me since I entered the consular service.

"Whatever charges may have been preferred against me at the state department I must decline to discuss, at least till I know their source and contents. Thus far I have not been informed officially that any charges have been laid against me. The first intimation I had to that effect was when, on arriving in this country, I saw the reports in the newspapers.

"An American registry was granted to the steamer Abbey, it is true, but that was done more than a year ago and at a time when the Filipinos were regarded as allies of the United States. The charge that I am in sympathy with the Filipinos is rank nonsense. The Abbey is a vessel so small as to be of no importance, and when the American registry was granted the boat was under bond to the Chinese government to make a trip to Singapore. The bond subsequently was forfeited."

CLEVELAND DYNAMITERS.

They Are Denounced by the Strikers in an Official Way.

CLEVELAND, O., Aug. 31.—The persons injured by the blowing up of a street car on Wilson avenue last night are not in a serious condition and will recover. By reason of last night's outrage, the police have adopted a new course of action, which promises to be effective. A large number of patrolmen have been detailed to duty in citizen's clothes, and, with the co-operation of the detectives, they hope to protect the citizens from future outrage. Chief of Police Conner said today that he feels sure of being able to obtain definite results from the work of the police within twenty-four hours. An examination of the spot where the explosion occurred and the testimony of an expert on explosives who heard the report, a short distance, away, show that nitroglycerine was the agent used in wrecking the car.

The strikers denounce the outrage and say they would offer a reward for the conviction of the perpetrators if the state of their treasury would permit.

Both Mayor Farley and President Everett, of the Big Consolidated Street Railway company, are out of the city, but every effort is being made by their subordinates to hunt down the dynamiters.

PLUCKY WOMAN.

Disobeys Orders of a Court and Goes to Jail.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—The only woman president of a railway company in the United States was formally committed to the county jail for five days for contempt of court by Judge Troutt today. The woman in question is Mrs. Annie Kline Rikert. The railway corporation she is the head of is the Stockton & Tuolomne Railway company.

Some time ago Charles Erichson, a contractor, sued the company to recover $8,765 for labor performed and material furnished. When the case came up for trial on Monday R. S. Clark, secretary of the company, was ordered to produce the books of the corporation in court. On the following day he reported that the president, Mrs. Rikert, declined to allow the books to leave the company's office. The court thereupon ordered Mrs. Rikert to bring the books into court without fail. Mrs. Rikert again ignored the order, and the court fined her $25 for contempt and sentenced her to jail for five days.

Mrs. Clark was fined $25 with the alternative of five days in jail. Subsequently Judge Troutt remitted the fine imposed upon Mrs. Rikert, but the commitment to jail was allowed to stand, the same to go into effect today.

The refusal of the company to pay Erichson's claim was based on the fact that the contract was not authorized by the board of directors. Erichson claimed that it was and the books of the company would show it. To determine this point the books were ordered produced.

DEWEY DREADS IT.

Reception in Store for Him When He Reaches Home.

VILLEFRANCHE, France, Aug. 31.—Admiral Dewey remained on board the Olympia this morning.

In brilliant sunshine and with a fresh breeze blowing, the preparations for sailing commenced at 3:15 p. m., when the launches were hauled up, interested crowds on shore watching the preparations and admiring the activity of the crew. At 3:30 the mail orderly left the quay with the latest mails, the anchors were hoisted and at 4 o'clock sharp the cruiser sailed out of the harbor for Gibraltar.

The admiral says he is in perfect health. He expects to stay at Gibraltar until Sept. 12. He expressed pleasure previous to his departure at his stay here, and dreads his country's reception. The admiral's visit here was the most interesting in the history of the harbor.

IT IS A GOOD SIGN.

Demand for Fractional Currency Begins Early in Year.

NEW YORK, Aug. 31.—"Dimes, quarters and half dollars are being turned out by all the mints as rapidly as they can be produced," said an officer of the treasurp today, "the demand for fractional currency and silver dollars being unprecedented. The requests do not some from one section of the country, but from every section. As fast as the coin can be minted it is shipped to those who have called for it. Usually the demand for this currency does not begin until the autumn, but this year orders for large quantities have been coming in for more than four weeks. It is estimated that the orders received at the treasury department will average over $60,000 in fractional currency a day. Treasurer Roberts said that the demand was due to the activity of business.

Was Probably Murdered.

LENA, Wis., Aug. 31.—Frank Coy was found dead in the yard of his home, in the town of Maple Valley, today. He heard a noise in the barn among the chickens, and thought a wild animal or thieves were disturbing them. Taking his gun, he went out. His lifeless body was found, shortly afterwards, with a bullet-hole in his head. It is believed to be a case of murder.

HEROES AT HOME

GREAT OVATION ACCORDED THE NORTH DAKOTA REGIMENT AT SAN FRANCISCO

CROWDS TO GIVE GREETING

LINE OF MARCH THRONGED BY THOUSANDS EAGER TO CHEER THE VOLUNTEERS

WAR'S BRIGHTER SIDE SHOWN

Memories of the Hardships of Active Service Effaced by the Enthusiasm of a Hearty Welcome—Men in Camp at the Presidio Waiting to Be Mustered Out—Events of the Day.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—(Special.)—The volunteers of North Dakota, home from active service in the Philippines, are again in their native land. Speaking for the country they had served, San Francisco gave them welcome, greeted them with noisy enthusiasm, cheered them as they marched, decked them with flowers and with all the glitter and dazzle of war's bright side effaced the darker memories of arduous and trying service in the far-away Orient.

San Francisco dropped the ordinary affairs of life today and gave itself over to the greeting of the returning volunteers. In the local papers columns were published regarding the returning regiments, their records and their achievements. This treatment had its result in the throngs which crowded the streets to cheer the soldiers as they marched from the dock, where they disembarked from the transport Grant, up to the Presidio, where they will go into camp until the formalities of mustering out are completed.

ALL UP EARLY.

Before daylight this morning the Grant hoisted her anchor in the lower bay and moved up to the wharf at the foot of Folson street, where the men were to disembark. At 5 o'clock the bugles sounded to awaken the men, but the notes of the reveille were wasted, as no one on the transport was asleep. For hours the men had been awake, awaiting the time to set foot on American soil.

After the reveille the hours were busy ones. Government wagons from the military reservation began early to arrive and these were loaded with the baggage of the soldiers, leaving nothing for men to carry but their guns and knapsacks. Citizens of San Francisco, too, were on hand and flowers were distributed with lavish hand. When the men were drawn up ready to disembark there were bouquets in the muzzle of every gun and at the lappel of every faded campaign blouse was a nosegay of brilliant blossoms. Cartridge belts, too, were pressed into service and the loops were filled with fragrant flowers instead of grim and deadly lead-pointed tubes.

ESCORT OF TROOPS.

Before the regiments on the Grant disembarked the First California, but recently home from Manila, marched down Market street and then drew up on both sides of the thoroughfare, pressing back the crowds which jammed the sidewalks and roadway. It was announced that this would be the last appearance of the famous California regiment as a body, and this may have had its effect in increasing the crowd. Further up the street the Third California artillery had a similar position. Their big black horses and polished cannon gleamed in the rays of the sun that was even then beginning to break through the clouds of fog that hover over the city every morning. A little further on were the members of the Third, accoutered as infantry, each man clad in immaculate blue, weafing white gloves and carrying Krag-Jorgensen rifles. Next to them was their famous band, and last of all a squad of mounted police.

Shortly after nine o'clock the order was given to disembark and the sound of the trumpets was drowned out by the response from the harbor of noise. Every ship in hearing opened its whistles, and until the column had turned into Golden Gate avenue there was no cessation of their deep-voiced blasts. Sirens shrieked, bells were rung and the thousand other instruments which are so well caluclated to produce nerve-racking strepitation filled the air with their clamor.

TRIUMPHAL MARCH.

With steady tread the men formed into line after leaving the ship, and then, erect and soldierly, despite the faded garb of active service, began what was to be a triumphal march.

As the had of the column swung into Market street, and the waiting thousands caught a glimpse of the ragged battleflags of the North Dakota soldiers, a great cheer went up the whole length of the avenue. The faces of the veterans lighted up with pleasure, and almost unconsciously each man assumed a more military bearing and carried himself more proudly.

As they passed the First California, the entire regiment presented arms, and again a great cheer resounded. Up the streets came the column of mounted police and filed into the street, the artillery following. By this time the enthusiasm of the multitude knew no bounds. Preceded now by police and artillery, the regiment proceeded up the street, evoking a constant salvo of applause. As the last company passed the First California it, too ,swung into line, and the procession thus formed, and in this order, marched out to the camp at the Presidio.

Both the Idaho and Wyoming regiments shared in the ovation accorded the North Dakotans, and their welcome back to America by the loyal and patriotic citizens of San Francisco will long be remembered. In the procession were all the state delegations which have come out to meet the returning volunteers, and these shared the honors showered upon the soldiers. Many words of praise for the appearance and soldierly bearing of the men were spoken by onlookers, and the remark was heard more than once that it was the best parade that had ever been seen in the city.

SETTLED IN CAMP.

Tonight the North Dakota and the other regiments which arrived on the Grant are encamped at the Presidio. The North Dakota men are near the California regiment and after their arrival in camp were entertained by that regiment and the Colorado volunteers at dinner.

Congressman Kauhn, of San Francisco, has invited the North Dakota delegation to take an excursion on the bay Saturday morning, and Gen. Shafter will entertain the volunteer officers who came on the Grant Friday morning. He will show them the various points of interest at the Presidio and allow them to inspect the harbor fortifications, which is considered quite a treat here.

The officers and enlisted men of the North Dakota regiment have tacitly agreed among themselves not to do much talking about their life in the Philippines and what they think have been the mistakes of the campaign. It is almost impossible to get them to talk on any subject where criticism is involved, and they seem to have a pretty good understanding among themselves that they will not make any complaints. When asked as to whether they think they were held at Manila longer than they should have been the answer is generally this:

"We enlisted to go to war. We went to war and we found it. We got all that we wanted, and perhaps a little more, but we were perfectly satisfied and have no complaints to make."

OTIS INCOMPETENT.

The only criticism that can be drawn out of them is when the Otis matter is touched on and they will not talk for publication then. Privately they express the opinion that he will waste an hour's time trying to save the government a two-cent postage stamp. Then, they feel that they would have achieved more with some other commander. Senator Hansbrough and the others of the North Dakota party here are jubilant over this attitude of their soldiers. They have been fearing that they might come home feeling sore and inclined to criticise everything in general, and they are pleased to know that the soldiers have no complaints whatever to enter. Of course it may be different when they are mustered out, but they are doing very little talking at present.

It is probable that the plan to take the regiment to Portland by boat will be abandoned. Senator Hansbrough has broached the subject, and the officers expresed the opinion that the enlisted men will prefer to travel all the way by rail. Still, they say it it possible that after two or three weeks in camp here the men may be willing to take another sea voyage.

HOSPITAL LIST.

The following is a list of North Dakota men sick in the hospital:

H. G. Proctor, first lieutenant and adjutant.

Samuel Andrews, sergeant, Company K, neuralgia.

Winfield Coleman, private, hospital corps, chronic gastritis.

Robert Donaldson, private, Company D, malaria.

John R. Edick, private, Company A, acute enteritis.

Charles S. Defoe, Company K, malaria.

Chris Ehrle, sergeant, Company C, acute gastric catarrh.

Earl A. Hamilton, private, hospital corps.

Fred E. Hanche, corporal, Company B, melancholia.

Christ A. Krainist, Company G, chronic gastritis.

William Logan, corporal, Company D, chronic enteritis.

Karl Madison, private, Company K, chronic diarrhoea.

John McLain, sargeant, Company H, acute gastric catarrh.

Oscar Perkins, private, Company C, acute enteritis.

John F. Rohrer, private, Company K, chronic dysentery.

Joseph Wurtzer, private, Company B, malaria; may die.

Charles Wentz, private, Company C, chronic dysentery.

COL. AMES' SIDE OF IT.

Denies in Detail the Charges Made Against Him.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31.—Col. Ames, of the Thirteenth Minnesota, who was in San Francisco today, made the following statement in regard to the charges against him:

"I deny emphatically that there is any truth in the charges. I denounce them as the work of enemies. The record of the regiment will show my presence on the firing line for nearly two months. I was taken ill with stomach trouble, and was examined by the regimental doctor, whose report is on file. I applied for return to Manila for treatment. I got worse and was ordered to return home on the first transport.

"I never cabled from the Orient to Gov. Lind asking him to intercede to prevent my being mustered out. I fully expected to be mustered out on my return home. The only cable I sent home was to my wife to come and meet me at San Francisco. When I arrived at 'Frisco I heard about the false charges, and consulted friends, who advised me, if possible, to remain colonel till the regiment returned, so as to demand an explanation, if any officers or men accused me.

"I never had trouble with any officers. The statement that I placed Maj. Bean under arrest is false. I intend, when the regiment arrives next week, to ask every officer as to the charges alleged against me. I have no reason to believe the accusations were made so that officers could get promotion. Bean and others are all my warm friends. I never had trouble with them during the war or before.

"I never had any trouble with Gen. Otis about cablegrams. The story is false. So is the story that Wheaton was dissatisfied with my conduct with the regiment on the firing line, and ordered me to Manila. If such a thing had taken place he would have placed me under arrest, according to the rules of war."

BULLETIN OF IMPORTANT NEWS OF THE DAY

Weather Forecast for St. Paul.
Fair and Cooler.

1—Ovation for Dakota Men.
Lind Withholds State Aid.
Dreyfus Case Progress.
Jiminez to Be President.

2—Immigrants Arrested.
Tax on Lake Vessels.
Advertising Agent Missing.

3—Minneapolis Matters.
Flour Hearing in New York.

4—Editorial.
Boers Less Warlike.
State Fair Plans.

5—Sporting News.
Ryan Defeats Moffatt.

6—Markets of the World.
Bar Silver, 58 11-16c.
Chicago Sept. Wheat, 69 5-8c.
Stocks Weaker.

7—News of the Railroads.
Game Season Open.

8—In the Field of Labor.
St. Paul Social News.
Claim Against the County.

OCEAN LINERS.

NEW YORK—Arrived: Palatia, Hamburg and Boulogne.
LIVERPOOL—Arrived: Majestic, New York.
CHERBOURG—Arrived: Patricia, New York for Hamburg.
SOUTHAMPTON—Arrived: Fuerst Bismarck, New York for Hamburg.
LONDON—Arrived: Georgian, New York.
BREMEN—Arrived: Trave, New York; Willehad, Baltimore.
ROTTERDAM—Sailed: Maasdam, New York.

GOV. LIND SAYS NOT

DENIES THAT HE HAS CHANGED HIS POSITION AS TO THIRTEENTH'S RETURN

STATE FUNDS NOT AVAILABLE

FOR THE PURPOSE OF BRINGING HOME THE MEMBERS OF THE REGIMENT

MANY WILL GO TO THE COAST

To Meet and Greet the Brave Soldiers Who Are Coming Home on the Transport Sheridan—No Doubt Now but That Money Will Be Raised in Individual Efforts Sufficient for the Laudable Purpose.

There is no truth in the statement published last night that Gov. Lind will use state funds to make up the necessary amount to bring the Thirteenth regiment to Minnesota. Gov. Lind, when seen last evening at his home by the Globe, said that there was not the slightest truth in the statement, and pronounced it manufactured out of whole cloth. He said he had not changed his views upon the subject, and that his position was just as outlined in the Globe some ten days ago.

While, as he announced a month ago, the governor will see that sick and disabled member of the regiment sent home. Individual efforts must be depended on for the rest of the men, and it is fair to presume that the money will be raised.

WILL LEAVE FOR THE COAST.

Gov. Lind and his staff will leave for San Francisco next Tuesday evening. The personnal of the governor's party has not been decided upon as yet, at least, Gen. Lambert stated yesterday that he was not ready to give out the names of those who have been invited to accompany the governor. Mayor Kiefer, of St. Paul; Mayor Gray, of Minneapolis, and the mayors of the other cities furnishing Thirteenth regiment companies have been invited to take the trip to greet the returning Thirteenth.

Representatives of the commercial bodies of the Twin Cities, the Thirteenth Regiment Auxiliary association and quite a number of busness men have also been invited. Gen. Lambert will be accompanied by Capt. Fisher, who will assist the adjutant general in paying the men the money appropriated to pay them for the time they spent at Camp Ramsey.

ALDERMEN WANT TO GO.

A meeting of the joint council committees on ways and means will be held at the office of Mayor Kiefer this evening at 8 o'clock. This committee by a unanimous vote of its members can dispense all or a portion of $4,000, which is now in the hands of the mayor, and it is to consider the advisability of appropriating the money to the Thirteenth regiment fund now being raised that the meeting has been called.

It was reported yesterday that a delegation from the council were anxious to join the party which will go to San Francisco to welcome the Thirteenth regiment when it arrives from Manila. A number of the aldermen and assemblymen were in consultation with City Clerk Jensen about the trip, but the point was made that the comptroller would not audit the expenses of the party out of the emergency fund, and owing to this snag the chances are that the city fathers will not join the welcoming delegation.

Comptroller McCardy said last evening that he had not heard anything about the junket of the aldermen to the coast when the Thirteenth returned. He understood that there was some talk about taking a part of the money now in the hands of the mayor to make up the amount necessary to secure free transportation for the St. Paul companies from San Francisco to St. Paul, and personally he favored such action.

A DELEGATION WILL MEET THEM.

When the boys of the Thirteenth regiment arrive in San Francisco they will not only be greeted by the patriotic inhabitants of that city but will be welcomed by the hearty cheers of a delegation of citizens of their home state. The governor and his staff will be there and St. Paul will be represented by a goodly number of sturdy and patriotic sons. Among the gentlemen who will bid the boys welcome home after their long trip on the "Sheridan" are the following: J. E. Meyers, Ique Lederer, J. J. McCardy, Chester R. Smith, George R. Finch, Jesse Gregg, C. S. Bowlby, J. F. Jackson, D. F. Reese, B. F. Knauft.

APPLIES TO THE CITY.

The notice issued by the citizens' committee, requesting persons selling badges to report at the Commercial club rooms next Saturday and turn over the unsold badges and the proceeds of the badges sold, applies only to the city proper. The members of the police force of this city and persons having charge of the sale in the country districts will be called upon to hand in their final reports later on.

INDUSTRY OF THE LADIES.

It is a noticeable fact that the number of ladies wearing badges has increased remarkably in the last day or two. The increase of sales among the ladies is to be attributed in a very large measure to the industry of Miss Clara Sommers, who has assumed charge of this important branch of the work. Among the ladies who reported excellent results yesterday to Miss Sommers were the following: Mrs. Cora Johnson, Miss Myrtle Brack, Miss Hasenwinkle, Mrs. K. H. Beckford, Mrs. J. H. Thurston, Mrs. L. A. Moore, Mrs. H. Bogart, Mrs. W. C. Montgomery, Mrs. N. M. Thygeson, Mrs. G. A. Glanville, Mrs. G. Stamm.

BOYS AND GIRLS TOGETHER.

The boys and girls have taken hold of the good work with a will and are not only selling but purchasing a surprising number of badges. George J. Smith, confectioner, sent over yesterday afternoon to the Commercial club rooms a request for fifteen more boys' badges. Secretary Stine, who has been working day and night in conjuction with President Hamlin in the interests of the fund, promptly sent Mr. Smith the required number. Similar orders were filled late yesterday afternoon. The sale of children's badges has, on the whole, furnished one of the most agreeable surprises of the movement.

CONGRESSMAN EDDY'S TESTIMONY.

Congressman Frank M. Eddy was in town yesterday evening and expressed his admiration for the noble efforts that are being made throughout the state in

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