

STATE ELECTRO-MEDICAL INSTITUTE COMBINED TREATMENT OF THE GREAT CURATIVE POWERS



REFERENCES: BEST BANKS AND LEADING BUSINESS MEN OF THIS CITY

GOOD HEALTH

IS THE WORKING CAPITAL OF HUMANITY. He who loses that is wrecked, indeed. Is your health falling you—your strength, ambition and vigor or vitality waning away?

Guarantees a Perfect Cure are the Following:

NOSE Acute and Chronic Catarrh of the nose and passages of the head, polypos and other growths in the nasal passages positively cured without surgical operation by this treatment alone.

BLADDER Inflammation, cystitis, catarrh, vesicalitis, stricture of the bladder. These distressing diseases invariably yield to our system of combined electro-medical treatment.

NERVOUS DEBILITY and all its attendant symptoms, including ailments of YOUNG, MIDDLE-AGED and OLD MEN. The awful effects of indigestion, nervousness, loss of appetite, and the effects of neglected or improperly treated diseases, producing lack of vitality, weak back, sexual weakness, chest pains, nervousness, weakness of memory, loss of brain, dizziness, falling memory, lack of energy and confidence, despondency, depression, melancholy, and all other distressing symptoms. Such cases, if neglected, almost invariably lead to premature decay, insanity and death. Cures guaranteed under our special electro-medical treatment.

VARICOCELE Hydrocele and all swellings of the testicles, tenderness and impotencies of the sexual parts cured completely and permanently.

LIVER-SPLEEN A disease of the liver, jaundice, ascites, gallstone, congestion and all other ailments of the liver, indigestion, Bowels—diarrhoea, dysentery, inflammation, and all nervous and reflex disorders, rheumatism, etc.

STOMACH Catarrh, ulceration and all other ailments of the stomach, indigestion, weakness, pain and fullness after eating, heartburn, etc.

PRIVATE Gleet and all venereal diseases quickly and permanently cured; weak and atrophied organs restored to their natural vigor and functions.

FREE FOR THE POOR—Services, advice and treatment every day from 2 to 3 p. m., except Sunday. This offer is extended only to the poor and is not a permanent feature of this most worthy and excellent institution.

RHEUMATISM Acute and chronic of all forms—such as enlarge and stiffen joints, muscular rheumatism, neuralgia, sciatica, etc.

BLOOD AND SKIN Diseases, pimples, scrofula, taints, tumors, tetter, eczema, salt rheum, ring worm and all other ailments of the skin cured by our special electro-medical treatment.

HEAD Neuralgia, sick, nervous or congestive headache; dull full feeling at base of brain; loss of memory, dizziness, vertigo, etc.

RUPTURE Quickly cured without use of the knife or truss, and without detention from business. A painless, sure and permanent cure.

ALL DISEASES OF WOMEN most successfully treated and promptly cured by our special electro-medical treatment.

HEART Palpitations, irregular pulsations, valvular diseases, weak and fatty heart, etc.

CONSULTATION FREE. Write if you cannot call. Letters confidential and answered in all languages.

State Electro-Medical Institute, PERMANENTLY LOCATED—1308 FARNAM ST., OMAHA, NEB.

IS HE GUILTY OR INNOCENT

French Nation is Very Much Excited Over Status of Dreyfus.

PEOPLE ARE DIVIDED ON THE QUESTION

Whatever May Be the Verdict of the Court-Martial Halt of the Population Will Reflect It.

(Continued from First Page.)

artillery officers, could have secured information on the subjects mentioned in the bordereau, to which the major retorted that if any artillery officer had been questioned by Dreyfus he would already have come forward to say so, as a matter of strict duty.

De Loye Not So Positive.

General de Loye, questioned by M. Labori and M. Demange, said the inventor of the Robin shell told him Dreyfus never asked him for particulars about his shell except on a minor point. The general added that he came as a technical witness to a Dreyfus court-martial, adding that he was not a business to say whether he believed him innocent or guilty.

M. Labori asked General de Loye if he knew whether the documents which could have been betrayed by a traitor, especially by the writer of the bordereau, were important, whereupon the general turned to counsel and excitedly cried: "Don't ask me; don't ask me."

These exclamations created a sensation, which was doubled when General de Loye added that there was no one in the bordereau to establish that the traitor knew the importance of the documents he was giving up. The witness added: "When I read the bordereau I was dismayed."

Major Hartmann, in reply to General de Loye, reiterated that the author of the bordereau was ignorant of artillery matters, for "if he meant the '120' hydraulic brake he gave particulars of what was long known, while if he meant the '120' short he employed a wrong expression."

General Mercier here mentioned the stage and remarked that the writer of the bordereau might very well employ the term hydraulic brake, because that was the term used by the Germans for such brakes.

This ended the deposition of Major Hartmann, who certainly was a very valuable witness for the defense.

The next witness, M. Haver, a member of the institute, took up the bordereau from a grammatical point of view, declaring it to be his conviction, after studying closely the styles of Dreyfus and Esterhazy, that the latter wrote it. The witness entered into an interesting analysis of the phraseology of the bordereau, pointed out that certain phrases in it were within Esterhazy's letters, but never in those of Dreyfus. He then traced the influence exercised on Esterhazy by his linguistic requirements, notably traces of German construction.

The government commissary, Major Carriere, asked M. Haver if he had been present at sessions of the court before he had testified. M. Haver said "Yes," at which the major, with great severity, said: "You have been guilty of a grave breach of judicial discipline."

To this M. Haver quietly remarked: "But I had not been summoned as a witness at the time I attended the sessions."

Major Carriere sat down, checkedmate.

General Gouse Complains.

The letters exchanged between Colonel Piquart and General Gouse at the time the colonel wanted a thorough investigation into the case were read and M. Labori pointed out to General Gouse that these letters never alluded to the alleged confession of Dreyfus.

General Gouse replied that it was because he always advised Colonel Piquart not to mix up the Esterhazy and Dreyfus cases.

"A Little Spark May Make Much Work."

The little "sparks" of bad blood lurking in the system should be quenched with Hood's Sarsaparilla, America's great blood purifier. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood of both sexes and all ages. Cures scrofula, salt rheum, dyspepsia, catarrh.

Hood's Sarsaparilla Never Disappoints

Dreyfus, he added, had been condemned and his case could not be reopened, but they were bound to see if there was not another traitor.

The general made a bitter complaint at the fact that his letters had been communicated to M. Schuer-Kestner, former president of the Senate, who published them in a book entitled "Pontius Pilate."

Reply to M. Labori, General Gouse insisted that Dreyfus having been condemned, it was not his duty to go back to his case. A scene between General Gouse and Colonel Piquart followed. The latter, being called, said he gave General Gouse's letters to his lawyer when he realized that he was the object of abominable intrigues, and when he received, in Tunis, a letter of threats from the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry, sent with the assent of General Gouse and De Boisdeffre. Colonel Piquart added that he was not responsible for the subsequent publication of the letters.

In reply, General Gouse said he had not given his assent to Henry's letter, and that he had never perceived machinations against him everywhere.

Piquart then declared that at the same time he took the bordereau to General Gouse he showed him the secret dossier. Thereupon, he claimed, General Gouse's court-martial have acquired the bordereau with the probability that Dreyfus was innocent.

Admits Opening Letters.

M. Labori then took General Gouse in hand on the subject of tampering with Colonel Piquart's correspondence, while the colonel was in Tunis, and Gouse admitted that one letter was opened, and that the words of this letter were used in forging the telegram which was intended to destroy the value of the petit bleu. The general insisted, however, that only suspected letters addressed to Colonel Piquart were opened.

Piquart replied emphatically that all his letters were opened.

Discussing the "Speranza" letters, M. Labori said the last letter, having been preserved and not returned by Colonel Piquart, might be considered to be a forgery.

Colonel Jouaust rebuked M. Labori for raising the question and counsel retorted that he intended, according to article 319 of the code, to say whatever he considered proper on a matter which could bring light.

Counsel then questioned General Gouse on the subject of the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry's forgery, and the general replied that he considered it an unfortunate maneuver directed against Dreyfus and not against Piquart, Henry desiring to furnish proof against Dreyfus, and that there was really no need, the witness added, as the diplomatic dossier contained sufficient proof.

M. Labori at once asked what were, but Colonel Jouaust refused to put the question. Counsel thereupon declared he would draw up a formal application for the reading of these papers.

Discussing the M. Fond-Lamotte, a former officer at the artillery, testified that in 1894 Colonel Piquart lent him a firing manual, which he might have kept as long as he pleased. "So," the witness added, "there was little secrecy at that time. Any officer could have obtained one in August, 1894. Another point in favor of Dreyfus was that no probationer could have believed in 1894 that he would go to the maneuvers."

The clerk read a circular dated May 15, 1894, announcing that the probationers would not go to the maneuvers.

M. de Fond-Lamotte concluded by declaring that if the prosecution would follow up the pieces of evidence they would be absolutely convinced that Dreyfus did not write the bordereau.

An Unanswerable Argument.

This witness, who was a fellow-probationer of Dreyfus, proved one of the strongest arguments for the defense, as he brought out facts in support of his contention that Dreyfus could not have written the bordereau.

"If, as at first asserted, the bordereau was dated May 22," the witness asserted, "Dreyfus could not have written 'I am going to the maneuvers,' for a circular was issued in May informing the probationers that they would not go to the maneuvers. While, if the bordereau was dated in April, as now asserted by M. Labori, the witness alone declaring that he was not connected with the artillery technical department he never saw Dreyfus."

General de Loye here advanced again and remarked that Major Hartmann's evidence did not give him the impression that it wholly accorded with the real facts. (Sensational.)

Continuing, the general proceeded to refute Major Hartmann's arguments. He asserted Dreyfus could have casually attracted information from the conversation of officers acquainted with the details of the gun and the brake, without his informant being aware of it.

The major replied that if the general tenor of his evidence was admitted to be true, it was difficult for details not to be taken also. He told General de Loye to be more explicit. The general replied that Dreyfus could have obtained the information from officers with a special knowledge who had imparted it unconsciously during the course of conversation.

General de Loye retorted that this could hardly have happened in the case of Dreyfus, as it has been shown throughout the trial that he was sufficient for any person to have been in touch with Dreyfus for that person to remember what had passed between him and the general. The witness did not doubt that if an artillery officer had been asked for information by Dreyfus he would have come forward to say so, "as it would have been his strict conscientious duty." (Commotion.)

Excitement in Court.

At this stage of the proceedings there was an animated discussion between General de Loye and M. Labori, who closely questioned the director of artillery.

M. Labori—Can General de Loye say anything in regard to the importance of the documents the traitors, particularly the documents of the bordereau, may have delivered?

General de Loye, speaking with great emotion, and extending his arm towards counsel for the defense, said: "Don't ask me, don't ask me. There is sufficient evidence here to show that the traitor is a masterhand—a seigneur. He knows the importance of documents he is delivering. Information has the value of official documents. It is like notes of the bank of France. The information was accepted as such when I read the bordereau. It was shocked." (Prolonged excitement in court.)

M. Labori—How does General de Loye explain the words in the bordereau, "some interesting information?"

General de Loye—Great heavens! Yes, it was interesting information—information affecting the covering of troops. Why, it was of the greatest possible value.

Counsel asked Major Hartmann to give an opinion of this point and the major pointed out that even the writer of the bordereau was a "masterhand," a "seigneur," he was ignorant of artillery matters, for if he referred to the hydraulic brake of the 120 gun he was communicating matters long known, while if he referred to the 120 short gun the expression was not correct.

When asked if he had anything to say the prisoner rose and, holding a paper in his hand, said:

"General de Loye has said that the artillery department placed firing manuals at the disposal of the second bureau. The bordereau in announcing the dispatch of this manual states that it has been placed at the disposal of the probationary officers. There is here an important inaccuracy. The probationers of the artillery staff never discussed the firing trials. I believe it is the officers holding permanent positions in the staff who are meant. I see on the margin the names of such officers."

General de Loye in reply said the error had been made in the second bureau and not in the artillery department.

Continuing, General de Loye incidentally energetically protested against General Sebert's remarks relative to Captain Valerio's testimony and accused General Sebert of impugning to the captain as a crime the fact that he had risen from the ranks.

Cavaliers Appear in Court.

A brief suspension followed and after the resumption of the session it was noticed that M. Cavignac, former minister of war, was in court, sitting beside General de Boisdeffre.

The letters exchanged between General Gouse and Colonel Piquart relative to Esterhazy's confession were read.

Gouse, in these communications, urged caution, while Piquart replied that unless he acted quickly they would be overwhelmed.

M. Labori pointed out that during Piquart's investigations, while urging caution, Gouse never mentioned the alleged confession of Dreyfus.

General Gouse tried to explain this by saying he advised Piquart to separate the two cases, saying Dreyfus had been convicted and they could not reopen the question of his guilt or innocence, but the general said he told Piquart he ought to investigate whether there were other traitors.

Referring to the correspondence with Piquart, General Gouse exclaimed: "When one procures the handwriting of a man he can get him hanged." (Laughter.)

General Gouse referred to well known sayings of a French judge, Laubardemont: "Give me four lines of a man's handwriting and I'll have him hanged."

Continuing, General Gouse said: "When a man intends to publish another's letters, he asks what the writer's meaning was. That is fair. But without doing so, Piquart handed my letters to M. Schuer-Kestner without my knowledge or consent. Thus

letters have been discussed everywhere and have been published in a book which can be found at every bookseller's, entitled, "Gonse-Pilate." (Excitement.)

M. Labori—Was not the bordereau, in conjunction with the petit bleu, the basis of Piquart's belief in Esterhazy's guilt?

Gouse—I said to Piquart: "Don't let us trouble about handwriting at present."

M. Labori—How could the Dreyfus and Esterhazy cases be separated when both were based on a common document?

Gouse—Because that time Dreyfus had been convicted and the bordereau was not ascribed to him.

M. Labori—Was it not possible to reconsider an error?

Gouse—There was nothing to prove to me that the bordereau was written by Esterhazy.

M. Labori—Will General Gouse repeat what Colonel Piquart told him concerning the conclusions of M. Bertillon?

General Gouse—I was not acquainted with M. Bertillon's conclusions, but Piquart would exaggerate them.

At M. Labori's request Colonel Piquart was recalled and said: "In a brief letter which I wrote General Gouse in regard to M. Bertillon's conclusions I only referred to part of his observations and the best proof I did not wish to exaggerate them is the fact that I asked General Gouse to order supplementary inquiry."

Colonel Jouaust—in what form did M. Bertillon communicate the result of his examination?

Colonel Piquart—Verbally, on two occasions. As regards General Gouse's letters, I handed them to a lawyer, when I understood I was to be the object of abominable intrigues and when I received from my former subordinate, Henry, while in Tunis, a threatening letter which had been forwarded with the assent of General Gouse. I cannot be held responsible for it.

General Gouse maintained that the Henry letter was written without his assent and in reply to an insolent letter from Piquart.

The latter, the general added, saw machinations everywhere. He alleged that he was sent to Tunis to be killed, that the court could form its own conclusions.

Colonel Piquart remarked that he brought the secret dossier to General Gouse simultaneously with the bordereau and that the general consequently was in a position to consider the probabilities of the innocence of Dreyfus.

M. Labori asked if General Gouse knew of the plot hatched against Piquart and if he knew that letters addressed to Piquart at the general's residence had been opened in the intelligence department in November. He added that suspicious letters were always handed to him by Lieutenant Colonel Henry, so that he (the witness) might report to the minister of war on them.

M. Labori—To whom was the letter addressed?

General Gouse—I do not know. No doubt to the chief of some department.

M. Piquart—I was addressed to me personally.

M. Labori—Does General Gouse know that the words in the letter in question were used for the purpose of fabricating a telegram intended to destroy the value of the petit bleu?

General Gouse admitted that the expressions seemed to him suspicious. If the letters were seized it was because they were addressed to Piquart as head of the department and it was thought they might relate to official matters. He added that Piquart's letters were only opened when they looked suspicious.

Colonel Piquart retorted that it was curious his opened letters afterward reached him without a sign of having been tampered with.

Counsel then questioned General Gouse relative to the opening of the "Speranza" letter and the general replied that this letter was not addressed to Piquart, but bore a curious address.

M. Labori—Why did General Pelloux address the letter to Piquart, whom he had never seen?

General Gouse—I do not know.

M. Labori pointed out that the first letter, which was genuine, was forwarded to Colonel Piquart, after having been opened by the second bureau. The second letter, the latter could, therefore, be regarded as the work of a forger. (Great excitement.)

Colonel Jouaust—You are entering into a discussion.

M. Labori (sharply)—No, by virtue of the article 319 of the code I merely say what I think in regard to the evidence.

General Gouse, replying further, dwelt upon the fact that it was necessary that the intelligence department should know the acts of Colonel Piquart, who had been entrusted with the secret of the conduct.

M. Labori—Does General Gouse think the Henry forgery was the result of a plot against Colonel Piquart?

General Gouse said he thought the forgery was an unfortunate proceeding. (Laughter.) He would have proved it if he had been consulted, but he did not believe there was a plot against Piquart. Henry desired to have fresh proof against Dreyfus, "though fresh proof was not really required, as the diplomatic dossier contained ample proof."

M. Labori protested against such a statement and asked which document of the dossier implicated Dreyfus.

Colonel Jouaust refused to allow the question and counsel thereupon remarked that he reserved the right to form what conclusions he thought proper on this point.

Colonel Jouaust—Form as many conclusions as you like.

M. Labori then referred to the attempt to bribe Commissary Temps and erasures in the petit bleu. General Gouse declared the petit bleu already had traces of erasure before it was first photographed. This M. Labori vigorously denied and asked that the evidence of the experts proving the contrary should be read.

General Rogot reappeared on the scene and amid the keenest attention of all described the forgery proceedings against Piquart as resulting from his (the witness) discovery that erasures had been made in the petit bleu.

"It was General Zurlinden," Rogot added, "who ordered Piquart to be prosecuted. I assume responsibility for all my own acts, but for my own acts alone. I am surprised that the defense should arraign me on this point."

Colonel Jouaust announced that the court would sit on camera on Monday morning. The court adjourned for the day at noon.

SOUTH OMAHA NEWS.

All the local labor unions will celebrate Labor day at Syndicate park on Monday. The parade will start at 10 a. m. and Mayor Enos has issued a proclamation in which he asks all merchants to close their places of business at 10 a. m. for the day in order that employees may be given an opportunity of participating in the celebration.

A parade will be formed about 10 a. m. and after marching through the principal downtown streets will proceed to Syndicate park, where speaking begins at 1 p. m.

M. Donnelly has been chosen grand marshal and he has selected the following aides: S. T. Royer, Herman Zieppick, P. Caulkin and P. Vossick.

The parade will form at Twenty-third and N streets and cover the following streets in the march: West on N street to Twenty-sixth, south on Twenty-sixth to Q, west to Thirty-third, counter-marching to Twenty-third, south to S, east to Twentieth, north to N and west to Twenty-fourth, north on Twenty-fourth to Syndicate park.

A platoon of police and a band will head the parade, and they will come the different unions in the following order: Trades and Labor council, Cooper's union No. 10, Best Butchers' union No. 28, Park Butchers' union No. 33; Sheep Butchers' union No. 35, Tallow Trimmers' union No. 44, Federal union No. 7, 112, Federal union No. 7, 119, Oigmakers' union No. 57, retail clerks' union No. 230, Barbers' union No. 64, Painters' union No. 104, Painters' union No. 119, Boxmakers' union No. 52, Stationary Firemen, city fire department.

Amusements of various kinds will be provided at the park, among them being: One hundred-yard foot race, free for all union men, prize, a box of cigars; fifty-yard flat men's race, contestants to weigh over 200 pounds, prize, a pair of slippers; girls' eight race, contestants to be under 15 years of age, prize, a box of candy; boys' race, for boys under 15 years of age, prize, a pair of shoes; young women's race, prize, a toilet set.

The orators will be Hon. Sidney J. Kent, Jason R. Lewis and Asa Taylor.

All the packing houses will be operated on full time today and tomorrow. The employees will have a holiday Monday. As many of the employees as can be spared from the stock yards will be allowed half a day off.

Assignment of Teachers.

Superintendent Wolfe of the public schools completed his assignment of teachers yesterday. Principals have not been selected as yet for the high school nor the central school, but it is thought these places will be filled at Monday night's meeting of the Board of Education. Here is the assignment:

High School—Hettie Moors, history and civics; J. A. Beck, commercial department; Mary Ross, Latin and Greek; Anna Taylor, English; Jean Boyd Mullen, supervisor of music; Jennie Little, supervisor of drawing.

Central School—M. E. Graham, Marie Seykora, Blanche Thomson, Margaret O'Toole, Theodore Johnson, Olive Brown, Hannah Cusick.

Central Annex—Alles Havens, principal; Minnie Nowell.

Brown Park—Elizabeth Hayes, principal; Amber Amble, Elizabeth Novacek, Nellie Hayden, Annie Levy, Theresa Desmond, Julia Carney, Belle Parkhurst, Margaret Galbraith, Agnes Olsen, Rilla Gray, Anna Fille, Anna Borst.

Hawthorne School—Ruth Turner, principal; Lucia Matson, Mabel Carey, Libby McCarron, Bertha Reese, Laura Delpech, Susan Horan, Susan DeGraff, Pearl Matthews, June Slocum.

Mission School—Lena Senger.

West Side School—Mary Johnson, principal; Jessie Smith, Estelle Hampton, Lucy Lee, Martha Widdis, Maud Thomas, May Lynch, Ruth Ferguson, Kate Hill, Ida Posner.

Lincoln School—Sara Taylor, principal; Mary Ferguson, Myrtle Decker, Anna Hagen, Edna Hamford, Tessie O'Toole, Ethel McMillan, Jessie Robeson.

Highland School—Ella Sampson, principal; Cora Bentley, Maggie Coffey, Salome Brandt, Mary Miller.

Albion School—Emma Herman, principal; Lilian Hald, Martha Homilias, Fannie Brown.

Lowell School—Kate Ryan, principal; Mary Grelat, Kate Broderick, Florence Moore.

Corigan School—Mary Garrahan, principal; Susan Beedle.

Substitutes—Annie Rush, Alice Converse.

Big Feeder Shipments.

Last month 30,243 head of feeder cattle were shipped from this market to the country. Nebraska still holds its own in the purchase of feeder stock, as do also Iowa, Kansas and Missouri. Shipments of this range will be unusually heavy from month to month, as many heads have been held back until this time on account of the fine condition of the grass on the ranges. Cattle receipts for August averaged 86,400 head, being an increase of 8,700 over the corresponding month of 1898. A decrease in hog receipts, as compared with August a year ago, is shown at South Omaha, Chicago and Kansas City. St. Louis also shows an increase.

New Uniforms for the Hammonds.

A. H. Noyes, general manager of the Hammond Packing company, has presented the members of the Hammonds' base ball team with handsome new uniforms. Manually Ike Young says that the team is now in first-class shape and is willing and anxious to play any of the other packing house teams. Today the Hammonds play with the Metz Brewing company's team at 9:30 o'clock on Monday afternoon. The Hammonds will play the Young Men's Christian association team at the Athletic park, Omaha.

Protecting the Sewer.

The planting of willows attached to cables on the river bank above the mouth of the sewer still continues and the current has been changed considerably within the last two days. Instead of striking the bank and washing it away, the current now runs near the center of the stream and sand banks of good size are being formed back of the line of willows. This work an additional cable will be placed so as to protect the mouth of the sewer and prevent the current from carrying away the sandbanks which have been erected at considerable expense.

Royal Arcanum to Celebrate.

Great preparations are being made by members of the Royal Arcanum for the celebration to be held at the exposition grounds on Monday. Badges entitling the wearer to admittance to the Midway show may be obtained by applying to Sam B. Christie, 2420 N. street.

Magie City Gossip.

See the \$2.98 suit at FIRD'S. During the month of August the police made 131 arrests.

Colorado sleepers are purchasing police sheep in Oregon.

Dr. Hagan, dentist, Glasgow block.

Perry M. D. Wheeler will enter Bellevue college this fall.

Mrs. Minnie Kelly and children have returned from Kansas.

Dentist, Sibaugh, 24th and N streets.

Mayor Enos contemplates going to North Dakota on a hunting trip.

Officer Caldwell is a day jailer and Officer Williams, night jailer.

Godfrey's for a just wedding present.

Peter Lenagh, coal and feed, Twenty-fourth and O. Telephone 25.

Mr. and Mrs. Otto E. Blum are spending Sunday with relatives at Albia.

Yesterday afternoon the office of the local stock paper was moved to its new quarters at the stock yards.

Thomas Geary and wife have returned from an extended western trip.

Harry Harding, of West Point, has recovered from a severe illness.

Mrs. Minnie Winfield of Warren, O., is visiting the family of T. G. Klee.