mego band headed the second division and proudly behind it marched Wamego camp. In succession came the Louisville camp, with a float; Wabaunsee camp; Paxico band, camp team and a float; the Wamego Royal Neighbors, with two handsome floats; the St. Mary's Royal Neighbors and a float. Novelty floats, exhibited by private parties, an aboriginal display, business floats, a score of decorated vehicles containing brilliantly costumed celebrants; Eskridge camp, with band and float; the Maple Hill camp team and a float; a float exhibited by St. Mary's camp, the camp's brag band, and citizens in carriages completed the procession.

Bryan Missed a Treat.

All this Bryan missed. It would have been a revelation to him had it been postponed until his arrival. When he arrived at the park all he could see was a sea of bright, intelligent looking faces which belonged to people who are happy, contented and prosperous. They filled the space before the speakers' stand and overflowed into the territory set apart for picnickers and promenaders. They perched in tall treetops and sat on branches like crows on a cornfield fence. The old, the middle aged, the young and the infant, were in evidence. All seemed to enter into the spirit of the occasion with zest. John Sullivan addressed them on the beauties and benefits of the Woodmen's craft, of which he is a high examplar, in a manner that pleased them; the Misses McConnell and Graham, Kansas City favorites, sang coon songs, danced and cakewalked into their good graces and were encored until their repertoire was exhausted.

Bryan Is Getting Bald.

At last Bryan appeared. He was given an ovation. He looked tired. Time has not dealt gently with the greatest silver crusader of the age. He is getting bald rapidly. His brow is furrowed with deep lines. His dark eyes have lost their penetrating fire, and they are rimmed with dark lines that throw into relief lines of red that indicate that the strain of constantly peering into the future is of the irritation order. His '96 mobile features have changed until he has the appearance of a man who has been through crucial fires and has profited by his experience. A cheap suit of clothing inclosed his stalwart frame, and from his vest dangled a neat thread of gold, which at one end was attached to a gold watch and at the other end supported a plain crystal locket. But his smile is unchanged. It again came into play when he ascended the stand and it remained with him throughout the afternoon. He shook hands with the distinguished gentlemen on the platform, and at once established himself with the newspaper men present by the cordiality of his greeting.

"Noblest Roman of Them All."

Colonel James Graham, as chairman, told the people of the treat that was in store for them, and then introduced Mr. Bryan as "one who wore no crown, but who received the homage of the American people because he was 'the noblest Roman of them all.'"

The speech that followed was of course Bryanesque. It was devoted to the denunciation of imperialism, militarism, the money power and its alleged allied trusts and to the laudation of the income tax and silver. It was interesting throughout, and in his inimitable way, he, by the use of appropriate anecdotes, made many telling hits. His oratory is still of a high order. His store of magnetism shows no signs of diminution and his resourcefulness in meeting an unexpected question or remark is just as great as when silver was a new and possibly more interesting study than it is now. In his preface he declared that he was at times almost persuaded that he should preach. The text was in the Bible, but just where it could be found or how it was worded he said he did not know. "If I should decide to preach," said he, "the text would read something like this: 'The man who says he loves God and hates his brother is a liar!' The Declaration of Independence was alluded to, and a point "against the enemy" was made in the declaration that it was very popular two years ago and he hoped it would be more popular a year hence than it is now.

Linked His Name With Lincoln's.

In another telling outburst he linked his name with that of Lincoln. "Lincoln," said he, "warned his country against the return of monarchy. If I should issue the same warning they would say I was a demagogue. Yet Lincoln did it."

The war was also discussed. "The war," said he, "has shown the people that the government is limited when it deals with property, but unlimited when it deals with people. In an hour of peril the government can compel fathers to give up their sons, mothers their husbands and girls their sweethearts, place them in front of the enemy's guns and make them give up their life's blood, but in an hour of peril it cannot touch the accumulated wealth of the country. Why? Because we have placed the dollar above the man."

A Lively Dead Issue.

Silver was declared by its champion to be the liveliest dead issue the country has ever known and he humorously alluded to the many attempts "the goldbugs had made to bury it." "But no tomb," he said, with fervor, "was ever made so strong that it could imprison a righteous cause."

Cuba and "hard times" were his succeeding topics. The former was handled in true Bryan anti-administration style, and the "hard times" section he adorned with a personal anecdotal application. He referred first to the pessimistic cries that went up just previous to the election of 1896 and of the business failures that followed the election. "I was blamed before the election for what it was predicted would happen," said he, "and after the election I was blamed for what really did happen. It reminded me of my father-in-law. He is a good father-in-law. He is just as good as any son-in-law should have. Just after I married his only daughter he said to me: 'William, while I have, both of us shall not want.' It took me thirteen years to get even. A bank in which he kept his money failed. I went to him to administer comfort and sympathy. 'Father-in-law,' said I, 'while I have, we wouldn't both of us want.'"

Prosperity Due to the Klondike.

The Klondike gold output, the orator declared, was in a great measure responsible for the plethora of gold in the country. "Before the election the cry was raised," said he, "that there was gold in plenty, but the Klondike has turned loose its gold and made the plentifulness that now exists. We don't want to go to Europe for money to run this country with," he said later. "Let us dig our money out of our mountains instead of depending on the money lenders and a market for our crops because of famine elsewhere."

Trusts he handled without diplomatic gloves. "There is no such thing as a good trust," he said. "The nation must destroy the trusts or the trusts will destroy it as a republic. There never will be a good trust until angels are sent down from heaven to manage it."

The Philippines and the war now on there were discussed calmly, but the administration was not overlooked in the distribution of criticism. He alluded to the efforts now being made to subjugate the insurgents as of a gunpowder gospel order and planned on imperialistic lines. He said that the Chicago platform had been criticised by ministers who did not understand what they were talking about. "It hurt," said he, "I'll now confess, for I had a hand in the writing of that platform. Now I want to write a platform on imperialism so high that no minister will be able to write one above it."

Handshaking Bee Followed.

At this point Mr. Bryan had been speaking for nearly two hours, and with a magnificently worded peroration he brought his address to a close.

The people cheered him as he bowed his good-by, and then a handshaking bee followed. His good right hand did not fail him, nor did his smile forsake his expressive face. He enjoyed it, and the people enjoyed it. Many followed him from the grove to his resting place in the village and remained near him until he took his departure on a special train at 9 p. m.

Contests and Election Held.

The speech did not interfere with the Woodmen's programme. There were exhibition drills, log-sawing, log-rolling and log-chopping contests, a tug of war, a baby show, a greased pole exhibition, and an election of officers of the Pottawatomie and Wabaunsee Log Rolling Association, under the auspices of which the great celebration was given, was held, the latter resulting as follows: President, A. E. Saxey; first vice president, J. N. Holly; second vice president, J. A. Steinmyer; treasurer, O. A. Meyer; secretary, H. B. Jones.

The Wamego band won the band contest, its competitors being the Manhattan and Eskridge bands. The drill contest was won by the Manhattan team, the Maple Hill securing second honors.

Prizes for floats in the parade were awarded as follows:

Best business float—Erbacher Bros., of St. Mary's.

Best Modern Woodmen float—Maple Hill camp.

Best Royal Neighbor float—Wamego Royal Neighbors.

Best decorated vehicle—Mrs. H. H. McLellan, of St. Mary's.

Best novelty float—Miss Mamie Borbunny, of Nadeau.

In the evening Mr. Bryan was the guest of Colonel A. J. Beasey, and from that gentleman's residence viewed the fireworks display, which was most creditable. Bands gave concert music in the town and at the grove until a late hour, and in the opera house a grand cakewalk and ball were indulged in, ending a most successful celebration by a most hospitable people.

Bryan Is Still True to Silver.

Mr. Bryan is a most affable gentleman to meet no matter the nature of the occasion or the place. A recent report that he had declared in a speech at Des Moines that he was willing to subordinate the silver question to other questions, caused him to make the following clear-cut expression of his views:

"I never said at Des Moines or anywhere else that the money question should be sent to the rear. I have insisted at all times and in all places that the money question will be before the country until bimetallism is restored. I have repeated over and over again that this nation must act alone, without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation, and that 16 to 1 is the only ratio at which the mints can be opened.

"There is no possible excuse for the constant effort of the gold press to misrepresent the views of free silver men. I have never for one moment thought a compromise desirable or possible. In 1896 7,000,000 votes were cast for candidates pledged to international bimetallism and 6,500,000 voted for candidates pledged to independent bimetallism. Every vote for bimetallism, whether international or independent, is a protest against the single gold standard.

"We have the gold standard to-day, not because the people want it, but because a handful of English financiers defeated President McKinley's effort to secure foreign aid in the restoration of bimetallism. The Republicans are now preparing to make all contracts payable in gold. This will lessen the quantity of legal tender money and make the scramble for gold more intense. The Republicans also contemplate retiring the greenbacks in the interest of national bank notes. Now, can the money question be forgotten while the money changers are (to quote the language used by Mr. McKinley in 1891) trying to make money scarcer, and, therefore, dearer—money is the master and all things else the servant.

What the Gold Men Know.

"The gold men know that our abandonment of the ratio of 16 to 1 would be equivalent to an abandonment of the money question, and they know that an abandonment of the money question would lead to the surrender of all that the party gained by the Chicago convention. The Republicans fear the money question, and, therefore, the Republican papers are ready to praise the wisdom and magnify the prominence of any Democrat who will give out an interview against 16 to 1.

"The trust question is a great question, but we cannot make peace with the money trust in order to attack the toothpick trust. We must oppose the principle of monopoly everywhere. We are opposed to imperialism, but we would not now be borrowing a colonial policy from England if we had not borrowed a financial policy from England. The Democratic party will prosecute the fight for financial independence, industrial independence and for the American doctrine that 'governments derive their just powers not from superior force, but from the consent of the governed.'

"The Chicago platform is sound—every plank, every line, every syllable. The party will reaffirm it and stand by it, and in addition thereto it will meet new questions as they arise. The Republican party is puting the dollar above the man. The aim of the Democratic party is to restore a government of the people, by the people and for the people—a government which will protect every citizen in the enjoyment of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

Is a Cautious Man.

On all other things of a political nature Mr. Bryan is a very cautious man. He is proud of his bump of caution and said that it had often been the means of keeping out of trouble. "No one knows," said he, "how words can be misconstrued any better than I do, and for that reason I am careful." He would not discuss Mr. Croker's recent expressions of praise for him nor John R. McLean's renewed fealty to him and the cause of silver. "It would not become me," said he, "to discuss what people say about me, no matter how much their expression pleased me." Kansas City as a convention city was also a tabooed subject, although his manner indicated that he has a great admiration for the city.

Is Going to Help "Old Shack."

"I am going to Tipton to make a speech for Democracy and Judge Shackleford," said he, "but of the situation there I am in ignorance. I first met the judge after the Chicago convention and was his guest while in his district. I found him a good, honest man, a firm believer in the cause of silver and a loyal Democrat.

Wants to Get Acquainted.

"From there I go to Denver, where my wife and children will join me in a trip to the Yosemite valley in California. My principal reason for making the journey is to obtain rest but I'll confess that I am anxious to renew my acquaintance with my family. I travel so much that I rarely see my wife and children—if I am not careful I'll meet them on the street and not be able to recognize them. During the trip I shall make several speeches but where I do not now know."

Speaking of the coming campaign Mr. Bryan modestly said: "The outlook for success grows brighter every day. I receive letters daily that surprise me. They contain words of encouragement and from unexpected sources."

Mr. Bryan has supplied his campaign manager, who is his brother, and lives in Lincoln, with new photographs of himself. "I had them made because of the demand of newspapers for them. Those used in the campaign of '96 and since then were unsatisfactory to many. I now have

Good Food
Will Alone
Cure Many
DISEASES
Use
GRAPE-NUTS.

QUICKLY, RENOVATES THE ENTIRE BODY.

Improper food is responsible for many ailments of humanity.

When one finds a sickness impending it is safer to make a radical change in the food than to go to self-drugging.

Your physician would tell you that is true.

There are times when one needs the advice and care of a physician, but for slight disorders the surest and safest way is to change the food completely.

Try for example for 10 days the following breakfast: A little fruit (little if any sugar), a dish of Grape-Nuts (a famous breakfast food), and cream, a cup of Postum Cereal Food Coffee and nothing more. Our word for it, you will feel a distinct gain in health and strength much as if the whole body had been washed clean and put in first-class order. It is certainly worth a trial if active good health is worth anything.

FREE TO SUFFERERS.

The New Cure for Kidney, Bladder and Uric Acid Troubles.

Almost everybody who reads the newspapers is sure to know of the wonderful cures made by Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy.

It is the great medical triumph of the nineteenth century; discovered after years of scientific research by Dr. Kilmer, the eminent kidney and bladder specialist, and is wonderfully successful in promptly curing kidney, liver, bladder and uric acid troubles.

Swamp-Root has been tested in so many ways, in hospital work, in private practice, among the helpless too poor to purchase relief, and has proved so successful in every case that a special arangements has been made by which all readers of The Kansas City Journal who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent free by mail, also a book telling more about Swamp-Root and how to find out if you have kidney or bladder trouble. When writing mention reading this generous offer in The Kansas City Daily Journal and send your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The regular fifty-cent and one dollar sizes are sold by all first-class druggists.

a full face sitting, which pleases me very much."

Thinks Kansas Is All Right.

When at his ease Mr. Bryan is an exceedingly good natured man. He is without affectation, and likes to crack a joke and tell a little story. He was very much amused during his speech by the antics of an inebriated corn husker, who stood directly beneath him. In order to get in touch with his vast audience Mr. Bryan mounted a chair. "That's right!" cried his friend. Whenever he made a point the answering cry would be: "And that's no lie!" or "That's hot stuff!" Although interrupted continually the speaker was not in the least bit disconcerted. Later he said: "I actually enjoyed it. At no time was I annoyed and it often amused me."

As he took his farewell view of the village, with its streets crowded with happy people, with skyrockets and toy balloons ascending heavenward and brass bands playing, Mr. Bryan said: "I am glad I came. Where is the man who would now have the temerity to ask, after this display: 'What is the matter with Kansas?'"

Mr. Bryan expects to speak at Tipton, Mo., to-day, by way of aiding Judge Shackleford in the Eighth district.

The chairman of the Republican state central committee, Mr. Akins, has been trying to arrange for a joint debate at Tipton between Mr. Bryan and Mr. J. R. Burton. So far the managers of the Tipton meeting have not agreed to divide time.

Mr. Burton arrived yesterday morning from Galena and spent the day in the city. He will leave this morning for Tipton with Mr. Bryan and will attend the Tipton meeting. If he is not admitted to joint debate he will answer Mr. Bryan in a speech to-morrow at California.

Mr. Burton was selected by the national congressional committee to join in debate with Mr. Bryan or answer him. The recommendation was made in response to a request from Mr. Akins. The compliment will no doubt be appreciated by the friends of Mr. Burton throughout the country generally.

"Just One Girl—That's Me."

To The Journal.

For the first time in the history of this or any other government we behold an organized national political party with but one member apparently capable of, or seemingly, in its own estimation, worthy of, a nomination for candidacy to the presidency of the United States. Again, that one man is young, inexperienced, voluble, loquacious and presumptive. Stranger still, he is immeasurably autocratic. He seems to extend his acquaintance and search out certain men for the sole purpose of using them. He is impervious to the truth and forcefulness of the old saw, "There are others." In a breath he denounces combines and trusts and corporate power, yet is, in himself, and manifesting it in every word and act, the most relentless embodiment of personal autocracy the world ever knew. Every interview touching future platform or candidate reveals to a nauseating degree his utter inability to see beyond the narrow horizon of his own self-magnified ego.

"The platform must fit the party, and the candidate must fit the platform, and I'll be the candidate if the platform suits me." If the platform suits me, remember; not if I fit the platform. Again his unparalleled ego and self-blinding I am comes to the front and away he shimmers across the country to every municipal contest or state convention, where he graciously condescends to show his befuddled and benighted disciples the shortest route out of the woods. The fact of a man being so small as to swoop down upon every city election or district or state convention for the avowed purpose of shaping means to the end desired, and at the same time feeling big enough to respond to all the demands made upon a national president, is simply inexplicable; and yet we have that sort of a proposition propounding itself with ubiquitous monotony. His every act says to the world: "I am the only man in either one of my parties big enough for the presidency." Sixteen to one proved to be a mere pontoon, unfit for deep water or strong gales, wholly unseaworthy, and went to the bottom while trying to ride the Atlantic billows of '96. This same wonderful platform builder constructed that pontoon and forced the servile members of his three parties to take refuge thereon, and all were lost. Again we see him industriously striving to press upon the brow of his fetish followers a crown of vassalage and endeavoring to crucify them on his self-erected cross that he may get gold. Three parties with but one head! One head serving three parties! This same meteoric surface skimmer and deadly foe to American expansion has himself expanded until he wields a most puissant influence with Benedict Aguinaldo and his slaves, and that right in the face of his own peerless countrymen—countrymen who never lowered or furled the American flag nor talked treason against a government under which they had contracted a four years' itch for office.

Well, Americans have protected and fostered America during the last 123 years and will continue to find pleasure in the performance of this patriotic duty, even though it should swamp all the domestic and foreign Aguinaldos in a pile. Individual autocracy cannot exist without personal servility.

T. J. ALBERT.

Macon, Mo., Aug. 19, 1899.

AMERICAN DREYFUS EVIDENCE

M. Labori's Private Secretary Visited Great Slave Lake to Secure It.

SEATTLE, WASH., Aug. 24.—M. Leon Bureau, the private secretary of Maitre Labori, the leading counsel for Dreyfus, who has been in Seattle visiting the French vice consul, Dr. Monod, has left for Paris.

In an interview M. Bureau admitted for the first time that his trip to the Northwest was for the purpose of securing information of great value to Dreyfus. He has obtained it, and this explains his desire to reach home without loss of time.

"I have been to the Great Slave lake in the Northwest Territory," said M. Bureau, "after information connected with the Dreyfus case. I hope to reach Paris in time to hand it over to Labori before the case closes, but, even if I do not, it will be still of value. I am unable to state the exact nature of the information I obtained, for you know we must guard against every contingency in this case, future as well as present.

"The impression that there was a conspiracy among the high army officers against Dreyfus prior to the time he was condemned, is not in conformity with our belief or contention," said M. Bureau. "It is true that the proceedings by which he was degraded were illegal, but we do not think that any deep dyed conspiracy has been hatched against him. It was a case of an innocent man being prosecuted while the real criminal was in the background.

FATAL NEBRASKA FEUD.

Henry Marron, a Wealthy Farmer, Killed Near Allen by a Young Neighbor.

ALLEN, NEB., Aug. 24.—Henry Marron, a wealthy farmer, aged 67, residing a few miles from this place, was murdered to-day by Maurice Casey, another farmer, aged 26. There had been a feud between the two men for some time, and Casey has been heard to make threats of killing Marron the first time he met him. This forenoon the two men collided on the road about eight miles northeast of this place and the quarrel was quickly renewed. After a heated controversy, lasting several minutes, Casey knocked his opponent down, and as the latter attempted to rise Casey jumped upon his stomach, killing him almost instantly. Casey immediately came to town and gave himself up to the authorities. Both men were well known in this vicinity. Casey has hitherto borne a good reputation, but is known to have an ungovernable temper. He has a wife and one child. Marron leaves a wife and several children. He owned a large tract of land.

PATY DE CLAM NOT TO TESTIFY

Physicians Certify That He Is Too Ill to Attend the Court-Martial.

RENNES, Aug. 25.—At the opening of the session of the Dreyfus court-martial this morning a medical certificate, signed by doctors unknown here, was read, declaring that it was impossible for Colonel Du Paty de Clam to leave his bed and come to Rennes to testify.

Labori asked that two well known medical men should be instructed to examine Paty de Clam, but Colonel Jouaust refused.

Rowland Strong, the English newspaper man, then deposed to the circumstances under which Esterhazy confessed to him that he wrote the bordereau.

STATE BOARD MEETS.

Location for the Colony for Feeble-Minded and Epileptics to Be Selected.

JEFFERSON CITY, Aug. 24.—(Special.) The board to locate and to manage the colony for the feeble-minded and epileptics, composed of Colonel John O'Day, of Springfield; George Robertson, of Mexico; Dean D. Duggins, of Marshall; Mrs. Dora Hall, of St. Joseph, and Miss Pearl Mitchell, of Rocheport, held its first meeting here this afternoon and organized by electing Colonel O' Day, chairman, and Miss Mitchell, secretary. The board then adjourned until November 6, on which date it will meet and locate the institution. All the bids for the location of the institution are requested to be before the board at that meeting.

Aged Author Weds a Girl.

LONDON, Aug. 24.—The Hungarian novelist, Maurice Jokai, now in his 75th year, is about to marry, according to the Vienna correspondent of the Daily Mail, the Hungarian actress, Arabella Nagy, a girl of 18.

JOUAUST HOSTILE

SHOWED IT MORE PLAINLY THAN EVER YESTERDAY.

IT BODES ILL FOR DREYFUS

JOUAUST UPHOLDS GENERALS IN REFUSING TO REPLY.

Military Contingent Make a Great Clamor in Trying to Defend Each Other Against M. Labori's Searching Questions and Insinuations.

RENNES, Aug. 24.—To-day's session of the Dreyfus court-martial was marked by one of the most exciting scenes of the trial. The proceedings opened with a skirmish entirely favorable to the defense over Colonel Maurel, president of the court-martial of 1894, who admitted reading one of the secret documents to the court which had not been seen by the defense. He protested that only one document was looked at, alleging that this sufficed to enable him to form a conviction that could not be shaken. This protest made matters worse, because, as M. Labori pointed out, if he perused one it was his bounden duty to peruse all. Colonel Jouaust upheld Colonel Maurel in his refusal to indicate the nature of the document he read, but M. Labori announced that he would summon Captain Freystatter, another member of the tribunal of 1894, and get his version of what then passed behind the backs of the counsel for the defense. Colonel Maurel felt his position keenly and continually hesitated before replying to Labori's questions.

All this, however, was only preliminary to a fierce battle that ensued between M. Labori and General Mercier, the latter receiving reinforcements from General Roget, General Gonse and General de Boisdeffre, as well as invaluable assistance from Colonel Jouaust himself.

M. Labori took General Mercier over the whole ground of his previous deposition. This led to several sharp passages at arms between the advocate and Colonel Jouaust, who upheld Mercier in refusing to reply to several questions which in the general opinion of those in the courtroom, were distinctly pertinent.

Whenever General Mercier was cornered he declined to answer, and Colonel Jouaust invariably supported him. M. Labori protested most energetically. His words and manner breathed the deepest indignation, but the president of the court-martial was inflexible.

The intervention of Generals Gonse, Roget and De Boisdeffre and Major Lauth, who in rapid succession mounted the stage or rose in their seats and interposed remarks, was very exciting, and carried the spectators along on a wave of breathless interest. One after the other these officers, who were to-day in full uniform, would jump up and cry, "I demand to be heard!" and, without further waiting, ascend the steps of the platform and begin a statement in support of a brother officer. Sometimes four officers were on the stage at the same time. It was a marvelous display of military clannishness. At one time a perfect babel of voices reigned for several minutes, until Colonel Jouaust intervened and restored order.

M. Labori's cross-examination was successful so far as it went, but Colonel Jouaust prevented him from pressing his advantage to the utmost. In fact, Jouaust's hostile attitude toward the counsel for the defense, then and during the cross-examination of the witness, M. De Grandmaison, evoked the severest criticism on the part of the public present, and bodes ill for Dreyfus. Not only Colonel Jouaust, but the other judges displayed considerable impatience during Labori's scathing cross-examination, shifting restlessly in their seats and drumming the tables with the tips of their fingers.

General Mercier faced Labori's fire with calm demeanor, standing on the platform, his hands behind his back and his face only half turned toward his questioner. Once or twice a savage look in the eyes, an elevation in the tone and a swaying to and fro of the body revealed the inner fires of resentment.

General Roget faced the court with an air of unblushing effrontery. His handsome but unsympathetic features expressed the bitterest scorn, as he spun round on his heel and, with arms crossed, faced Labori or the audience or the judges. He is extremely vain, and is always striking attitudes for the benefit of newspaper artists, quite a number of whom regularly attend the sessions. His impertinent behavior was strikingly illustrated to-day when he interrupted M. Labori's examination of General Chamoin, which had resulted in Labori's scoring heavily against Mercier, with the exclamation: "This examination is a waste of time."

As a matter of fact the examination of Chamoin showed Mercier in a very bad light, as it brought out that he had privately communicated to Chamoin, on the first day of the secret session, a report on the Panizzardi dispatch for insertion in the secret dossier. General Chamoin admitted that he did wrong in accepting the report, but pleaded ignorance in judicial matters. The report consisted of three pages, of which the second and third, Chamoin declared, contained fantastic, and, in fact, false representations.

M. Labori brought General Mercier to the bar in reference to this. Mercier admitted that the report emanated from Du Paty de Clam, but claimed that he himself did not understand its contents, though he thought it would be interesting and perhaps useful to Chamoin. This explanation was regarded as very lame, and, combined with other shady actions, would damn Mercier as a witness in the eyes of any impartial tribunal.

The correspondent of the Associated Press saw Madame Labori this afternoon and conversed with her regarding her husband's condition. She said he was progressing rapidly, though still suffering considerable pain. "The way he is recovering," she exclaimed, "seems to me almost miraculous."

When court opened this morning, Colonel Jouaust ordered that the evidence given by M. Penot, a friend of the late Colonel Sandherr, chief of the intelligence department, be read by the clerk. It was to the effect that Colonel Sandherr said the Dreyfus family offered to him 150,000 francs on condition that he would clear Dreyfus.

M. Demange, for the defense, disposed of this allegation by reading the actual note on the subject written by Sandherr, thereby proving that the colonel's remarks had been distorted. Dreyfus' brothers having only said: "We are convinced of the in-

Loss of Appetite.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate
Strengthens the stomach and creates a good appetite for food.
Genuine bears name Horsford's on wrapper.

nocence of our brother, and will spend our entire fortune to discover the truth."

The testimony of the first witness of the day, M. Linolle, a former official of the government, was also in favor of Dreyfus, as it was in direct contradiction of what M. De Breuil deposed yesterday regarding the alleged intimacy of Dreyfus with the German attache at the house of M. Bodson, a mutual friend.

The president of the court then called the next witness, Colonel Maurel, who was president of the Dreyfus court-martial in 1894. Complete silence fell upon the court as the infantry sergeant who was acting usher conducted Maurel to the witness bar. The colonel was attired in a black frock coat and wore the red ribbon of the Legion of Honor at his buttonhole. His hair is gray, and he has a ragged, iron gray mustache. His face showed anxiety. As M. Labori lashed him with pointed questions the colonel hesitated and then answered in a short, choppy manner, and when M. Labori finally disposed of him the witness left the platform with the pale face and scared look of a man who has awakened from a nightmare. Counsel had drawn from the colonel a confession that the secret dossier was communicated to the judges of the court-martial of 1894 by Colonel Du Paty de Clam. This avowal produced a sensation in court, and Maurel's declaration that he only read one of the documents did not affect the main fact, while his statement that the reading of the document had no effect upon him, as his mind was already made up, was nullified by his subsequent declaration that this one document sufficed to convince him.

M. Labori then put a series of searching questions to General Mercier with reference to the communication of the secret dossier for the court-martial and his attitude in 1894, and an interesting scene ensued. The general refused to reply to all the questions, and there were sharp passages at arms between counsel and Colonel Jouaust, who upheld General Mercier, while the dialogue between the general and M. Labori became acrimonious. Counsel became very heated and showed it in his voice and gestures. The general, however troubled his mind might be, seldom departed from the callous demeanor characteristic of him.

The lawyer made a strong point on the part Esterhazy played.

Mercier said he did not know Esterhazy, and only saw him once at the Zola trial.

"That is very interesting," exclaimed M. Labori. "But surely General Mercier was present at the Esterhazy trial?"

The general replied that he was not there and that he knew nothing about the evidence in the Esterhazy presecution.

"What?" cried M. Labori. "General Mercier, who was the chief accuser of Dreyfus, did not even follow the proceedings in the Esterhazy trial?"

A loud murmur of surprise and indignant comment came from the audience, but Colonel Jouaust immediately suppressed it.

Counsel then brought General Mercier to his assertion that 35,000,000 francs were sent by the defenders of Dreyfus, and asked the general to say how he knew this, who sent it and other awkward questions which the general was unable to answer.

A question as to how the bordereau arrived at the offices of the general staff, its date, etc., was then introduced, which led to a strange scene for a court of law. General Roget, on mounting the platform to give explanations, was followed by General De Boisdeffre, M. Gribelin, Major Lauth and other military witnesses, all holding up their hands to signify that they desired to speak, while at the same time M. Labori was firing questions. The result was a perfect babel until the president of the court could stand it no longer and when the government commissary, Major Carriere, also interpolated a few remarks, Colonel Jouaust turned to him and asked him to be quiet, remarking that the judges could not hear half a dozen people at the same time.

During the course of the morning M. Labori questioned General Mercier with reference to a document in the secret dossier, which, it is affirmed, existed prior to 1894 and yet was not produced at the first court-martial of the prisoner.

The general confessed that he did not know of its existence, and the same statement was elicited from General Gonse, who declared that Colonel Sandherr was responsible for its non-production.

These replies were tantamount to a confession that Colonel Sandherr and Lieutenant Colonel Henry played with the minister of war, and even that General Gonse, assistant chief of the headquarters staff, the chief of the intelligence department, keeping from the two latter just what he pleased.

Then M. Labori proceeded to take up the Panizzardi dispatch and to bring out the contradictory translations of it and the falseness of the final version.

After hearing General Mercier and General Chamoin on the subject, Colonel Jouaust declared the court would rule the dispatch out of evidence.

The examination of General Mercier having been concluded, Colonel Jouaust asked Dreyfus if he had anything to say, and the prisoner, in a calm voice, replied to Mercier's statement that he, Dreyfus, could have obtained the information about the artillery promised in the bordereau, while staying at Bourges, where artillery trials were being held. Dreyfus entered into an explanation as to how he spent his time, showing that he did not inform himself about the trials of the new gun brake. General Risbourg recounted what Captain LeBrun-Renault said about Dreyfus, and this brought the latter to his feet with a thrilling declaration. He pointed out that the captain shook him by the hand when he returned to the prison, which is at variance with what General Risbourg recounted.

"Moreover," cried Dreyfus, "when a frightful charge has been hanging over a man's head for five years, people ought not to talk of convictions, but should bring proofs. Otherwise, I cease to understand the matter."

This indignant protest caused a deep sensation in court.

Continuing, Dreyfus proceeded to totally deny the story that he had made a confession to Captain LeBrun-Renault.

The remainder of the sitting was taken up with the deposition of minor witnesses, mostly M. Beaurepaire's puppets, whose evidence, when it did not bore the audience, produced merriment.

Two interesting scenes, however, took place, the first when Labori asked General Roget to give his opinion of Esterhazy's role and his visit to the German embassy October 23, 1897. Roget replied, in the tone of studied disdain, which he habitually adopts toward counsel for the defense: "I absolutely refuse to tell you."

M. Labori warmly insisted, but the president of the court crushed him with a curt refusal even to allow General Roget to respond.

The second scene was between M. Labori and Colonel Jouaust, after the deposition of the Royalist, Deputy De Grandmaison, which consisted of a claptrap tirade against foreigners intervening in the affair, and title tattle, quite outside of the case, delivered in grandiloquent style, and ending with the preposterous words addressed to the judges: "If you think Dreyfus innocent, acquit him. But if you decide he is guilty, you must pronounce his condemnation."

The deputy accompanied this instruction to the court with sweeping gestures and turn to leave the stage amid roars of laughter from the audience, which De Grandmaison met with a fierce, stage villain look that again convulsed the court.

M. Labori, however, called the deputy back. He wanted to examine several of M. De Grandmaison's statements, but Colonel Jouaust refused to allow the questions to be put, at which counsel became tremendously indignant and insisted upon his right to do so, and a warm altercation ensued between the president of the court and counsel. The former, however, maintained his decision, which was indisputably unfair to Dreyfus, and M. Labori sat down, gagged and boiling over with indignation.

PRESIDENT LOUBET HOPEFUL.

Says He Is Convinced That the Troubles of France Are Nearing the End.

RAMBOUILLETTE, FRANCE, Aug. 24.—Replying to an address of sympathy from the president and members of the district court, President Loubet to-day expressed his gratitude at being able to appear at Rambouillette in spite of the cares of office to which the speaker had referred. These cares, he added, were real ones, and it was not without deep grief that he beheld a disturbance of public mind leading to street disorders. These should not be exaggerated, however, and the public should not lose heart. Continuing, President Loubet said: "I am profoundly convinced that the troubles of the country are nearing the end. The measures adopted by the government bear witness to the fact that it is firmly resolved to defend the republic, preserve public peace and assure respect for the law. The whole country should bow to the verdict of the Rennes court-martial, which can be relied upon for absolute impartiality, and the representatives of the people will co-operate in the work of reconciliation and pacification which is necessary for the highest interests of France."

Death of John P. Hartley.

BAXTER SPRINGS, KAS., Aug. 24.—(Special.) John P. Hartley, a prominent business man and well known politician of Cherokee county, is dead of nervous prostration. Mr. Hartley assisted in organizing the Baxter Springs reunion eighteen years ago and since that time has done as much as any other man to make it the biggest reunion in the West

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PIANO SOLOS.

A Love Token—An Alabama Tickle—At a Georgia Campmeeting—Battle of Manila March—Belle of Koontucky, two step—Brewster Waltzes—Bunch of Rags—Campin' on de Ole Suwanee—Cupid's Capers—Cyrano Waltzes—Detroit News, two step—Doc Brown's Cake Walk—Frolicsome Freaks—Funston's Fighting Twentieth—Girl of '99, two step—Nethersole Waltzes—Pacemaker, two step—Referee, two step—Sultan, two step—Whistling Rufus.

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BURIED TREASURE IN DEMAND

Three Claimants for the $3,950 Dug Up Recently by St. Louis Negroes.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 24.—The $3,950 found at Meramec heights last Friday by James Martin, Centennial Rowley and George Renfrow, and which was supposed to have been a part of the money stolen from Charles D. Collins more than two years ago, has become the subject of litigation. A garnishment was obtained on the money in the St. Louis county circuit court today by a law firm of St. Louis.

The petition was presented by the Union Savings band, of Memphis, Tenn., the officers of which allege that Collins is indebted to their institution for more than that amount of money loaned him.

The garnishment papers were served on Chief Clerk C. G. Ricker, of the local subtreasury. Mr. Ricker had sent the mutilated bills to Washington for redemption, but they will soon be returned to this city. The claim of the Memphis bank is sharply disputed by the Kirkwood negroes who found the money, and they have announced their intention of engaging competent legal talent to defend their claim.

In addition to these claimants, it is said that Charles D. Collins himself has come forward to recover the money. Collins is now in Chicago.

TWO BIG DAYS FOR OMAHA.

Pennsylvania Troops to Be Welcomed on Saturday and Nebraskans on Tuesday.

OMAHA, NEB., Aug. 24.—Saturday of this week and Tuesday of next week will be gala days in Omaha. On the former day, the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment will be the guest of the city, and on Tuesday the "Fighting First" of Nebraska will reach home. Mayor Moores to-day issued a proclamation calling on all people to devote their time on the two days mentioned to extending a royal welcome to the returning volunteers. The Quakers will arrive in the city about 6 o'clock Saturday morning from San Francisco, and will be the guests of the municipality during the day. They will be breakfasted at the railroad station upon their arrival, after which a formal welcome will be extended and the day spent at the Greater American exposition, where dinner will be served. They will continue their journey at night. Omaha is the only city at which the regiment will stop on its way home. The Frist Nebraska will arrive early Tuesday morning, and practically the same programme will be followed out, except that the enthusiasm will naturally be greater. The city is being profusely decorated for the events.

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.50	912.50	71.87	984.37
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14k Ladies' Lorgnette Chains	$2.50
14k 25-year American Watches	$12.25
14k Jeweled Lockets	$1.75
14k Best Jeweled Link Buttons	$1.00
14k Cluster Rings	$3.00
Rogers Bros.' Best Knives and Forks, per set	$1.45

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