# BROOKLYN CLUB DREW A BLANK

## Champions Shut Them Out in a Sharp Fielding Game.

## CLEVELAND WON A GAME AT LAST

### Broke Even with Pittsburg in a Double Header—Hit Leever Hard in the Second Game—The Cherubs Lose.

**Yesterday's Scores.**

Boston, 9; Brooklyn, 0.
Philadelphia, 4; New York, 2.
Baltimore, 11; Washington, 1.
Pittsburg, 11-3; Cleveland, 1-8.

**Where They Play To-Day.**

St. Louis at Cincinnati.
Cleveland at Chicago.

**Monday's Games.**

Brooklyn at Boston.
Philadelphia at New York.
Baltimore at Washington.
Louisville at Cleveland.
Pittsburg at Cincinnati.
Chicago at St. Louis.

**Standing of the Clubs.**

| Clubs. | W. | L. | PC. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brooklyn.. .. .. .. .......... | 68 | 25 | .660 |
| Boston.. .. .. .. .......... | 66 | 29 | .629 |
| Philadelphia.. .. .. .. .... | 65 | 41 | .639 |
| Baltimore.. .. .. .. .. ...... | 63 | 40 | .608 |
| St. Louis.. .. .. .. .......... | 57 | 47 | .548 |
| Cincinnati.. .. .. .. ........ | 55 | 43 | .543 |
| Chicago.. .. .. .. .......... | 54 | 50 | .519 |
| Pittsburg.. .. .. .. ........ | 53 | 52 | .505 |
| New York.. .. .. .. .......... | 43 | 56 | .434 |
| Louisville.. .. .. .. .. ...... | 55 | 59 | .423 |
| Washington.. .. .. .. ...... | 36 | 69 | .343 |
| Cleveland.. .. .. .......... | 18 | 89 | .168 |

**Baltimore, 11; Washington, 1.**

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—The Orioles won to-day's game from the Senators in the fifth inning when Mercer's wildness, combined with several long hits, resulted in eight runs. McGann and Padden were put out of the grounds for excessive kicking. Attendance, 1,300.

| Score by innings: | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore.... .... | 1 0 0 0 8 0 1 1 x | 11 | 13 | 1 |
| Washington.... .. | 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 1 | 8 | 2 |

Batteries—Nops and Robinson; Mercer and Duncan. Umpires—Manassau and Hunt.

**Philadelphia, 4; New York, 2.**

NEW YORK, Aug. 19.—Philadelphia stopped the New York's winning streak to-day. The locals could not bunch their hits and were handicapped by the absence of Doyle and Davis, the two men who took their places making errors that let in two runs. Attendance, 1,400.

| Score by innings: | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| New York.... .... | 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 0 | 2 | 9 | 3 |
| Philadelphia.... | 0 1 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 | 4 | 5 | 2 |

Batteries—Doheny and Warner; Fraser and McFarland. Umpires—Lynch and Connolly. Time, 2 hours.

**Pittsburg, 11-3; Cleveland, 1-8.**

PITTSBURG, Aug. 19.—It was an even break. In the first game Tannehill was too much for the Clevelands while Hughey was easy. In the second Leever was hit hard from the start and in the seventh the visitors made three three-baggers in succession. Knepper on the other hand pitched gilt-edged ball and kept the hits well scattered. Attendance, 4,000.

First game:

| Score by innings: | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg.... .... | 2 1 0 0 1 0 2 5 x | 11 | 16 | 1 |
| Cleveland.... .... | 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 1 | 1 | 5 | 5 |

Batteries — Tannehill and Schriver; Hughey and Sugden. Time, 1:45.

Second game:

| Score by innings: | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburg.... .... | 0 2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 | 3 | 7 | 3 |
| Cleveland.... .... | 0 0 0 0 1 2 3 2 0 | 8 | 15 | 3 |

Batteries—Leever, Sparks and Schriver; Knepper and McAllister. Umpires—Swartwood and Dwyer. Time, 1:55.

**Boston 9; Brooklyn, 0.**

BOSTON, Aug. 19.—Boston blanked Brooklyn in a sharp fielding game to-day. Willis' pitching was superb, while Kennedy was a mark for Boston after the third inning. Yeager replaced Kennedy in the seventh.

| Score by innings: | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston.... .... | 0 0 0 5 0 2 2 0 x | 9 | 13 | 2 |
| Brooklyn.... .... | 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 | 0 | 6 | 2 |

Batteries—Willis and Clarke; Kennedy, Yeager and McGuire. Umpires—Emslie and McDonald. Time, 2:19.

**Worcester, 5; Syracuse, 2.**

WORCESTER, MASS., Aug. 19.—

| Score by innings: | | R. | H. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Worcester.... .... | 2 0 0 0 2 1 0 0 x | 5 | 6 | 6 |
| Syracuse.... .... | 0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 | 2 | 8 | 3 |

Batteries—Miller and Bransfield; Bishop and O'Neil.

## A DOPEY GAME.

### The Jimps Defeated Yesterday by the Nonpareils.

The Jimplecutes played a dopey game of ball yesterday afternoon and were defeated by the Nonpareils by the score of 4 to 3.

The Jimps could not connect with Belton's billows.

Crostic played an excellent game at short for the Nonpareils. The score:

JIMPLECUTES.

| Players. | AB. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bigbie, c. f... .. ........ | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Boisseau, 3 b... .. .. .... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 3 |
| Spencer, s. s... .. ........ | 4 | 1 | 1 | 7 | 2 | 1 |
| Wells, l. f... .. .. ...... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bender, r. f... .. .. ...... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Duke, 2 b... .. ........ | 4 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Bethel, c... .. .. ...... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Hicks, 1 b... .. .. ...... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 2 |
| Brooks, p... .. .. ...... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 0 |
| Totals.. .. .. ........ | 32 | 3 | 2 | 24 | 20 | 6 |

NONPAREILS.

| Players. | AB. | R. | H. | O. | A. | E. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Crostic, s. s... .. ...... | 5 | 0 | 1 | 7 | 5 | 1 |
| Trexler, c. f... .. ...... | 3 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Bernstein, 3 b... .. .... | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Barker, r. f... .. ...... | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Thomas, 1 b... .. .. .... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Landrum, 2 b... .. ...... | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 2 |
| Bass, l. f... .. .......... | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Elmore, c... .. .. ...... | 4 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 1 |
| Belton, p... .. .. ...... | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 3 | 2 |
| O'Hara, l. f... .. ...... | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Totals.. .. .. .. .... | 33 | 4 | 7 | 27 | 15 | 6 |

| Score by innings: | | R. |
|---|---|---|
| Jimps.. .. .. ............ | 0 0 1 1 0 1 0 0 0 | 3 |
| Nonpareils.. .. .. ........ | 1 0 0 0 0 3 0 0 x | 4 |

Summary: Two-base hits—Bender, Barker. Base on balls—off Brooks, 2; off Belton, 1. Hit by pitched balls—Trexler, Barker. Struck out—by Brooks, 4; by Belton, 3. Umpire—Mr. Fleming.

## ON THE TURF.

### Letah S. Won the Unfinished Trot at Glen Falls—Results at Saratoga.

GLEN FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 19.—The closing event of the Grand Circuit races was the unfinished 2:19 trot, which was run off to-day:

Letah S. first; Jack D. second; Dollard, third. Time, 2:11¼, 2:11½, 2:12½.

**At Saratoga.**

SARATOGA, August 19.—Results at Saratoga to-day. Summaries:

First race—five furlongs—Blue Devil (15 to 1) first, Sardine (4 to 1) second, L'Oylette (7 to 2) third. Time, 1:01½.

Second race—five and a half furlongs—Cleora (5 to 1) first, Toddy (3½ to 1) second, Guiden (8 to 1) third. Time, 1:07½.

Third race—Citizens and Merchants stakes—mile and a sixteenth—Swiftmas (5 to 1) first, Kinnikinnic (8 to 1) second, Mary Hempstead (4 to 1) third. Time, 1:47.

Fourth race—Mile and three-eighths—The Bachelor (3 to 5) first, Adolph Spreckles (6 to 5) second, Hanwell (40 to 1) third. Time, 2:20½.

Fifth race—mile and a sixteenth—Belle of Troy (3 to 1) first, Lady Meddlesome (3 to 1) second, Miss Patron (6 to 1) third. Time, 1:48½.


*"He Laughs Best Who Laughs Last."*

*A hearty laugh indicates a degree of good health obtainable through pure blood. As but one person in ten has pure blood, the other nine should purify the blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla. Then they can laugh first, last and all the time, for*

**Hood's Sarsaparilla**
Never Disappoints


# MARTIN GETS HALIFAX TYLER SOUTHAMPTON

(Continued from First Page.)

the Democratic nominees from Augusta county; both are Tyler men.

**Instructed for Martin.**

CUMBERLAND C. H., VA., August 19.—Special.—The district meeting elected delegates to the Senatorial and House conventions, and instructed for A. D. Watkins for the Senate and E. W. Hubard for the House.

Resolutions were unanimously adopted endorsing Hon. Thomas S. Martin and instructing all delegates to vote for no candidate who would not pledge himself in advance to vote for Martin against the field.

Colonel Blanton's course in the House was endorsed.

**Waring Wins in Essex.**

TAPPAHANNOCK, VA., August 19.—Special.—The majority vote cast in the primary in Essex county to-day was for Pat C. Waring for the Legislature.

## ULTIMATUM FOR KRUGER.

### Mr. Chamberlain Said to Have Sent One by Sir Alfred Milner.

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The People this morning asserts that it learns from a high official that Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, has dispatched through the British High Commission in South Africa, Sir Alfred Milner, an ultimatum to President Kruger, of the South African Republic.

Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick Walker, who relieves General Sir William Francis Butler, as commander of the British troops in South Africa, sailed for his post yesterday. He was given an enthusiastic farewell by the crowds surrounding the train on which he was a passenger at the Waterloo station. It was stated by an army officer who is accompanying General Walker, that in the event of hostilities in the Transvaal, Lieutenant-General Sir Redvers Buller, will take command of the fighting force, General Walker remaining at Cape Town. The officer referred to added that General Butler's retirement from the command of the British South African forces was entirely voluntary.

The previous announcement of General Walker's departure for South Africa was incorrect, as at the time in question he had only left Devonport in order to come to London.

## JIMINEZ RELEASED.

### Orders for His Arrest Were Not Issued by General Brooke.

HAVANA, Aug. 19.—It is asserted that the arrest of General Isidro Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of Santo Domingo, who was captured on board a steamer at Cienfuegos yesterday, just as the steamer was about waving that port, was not caused by orders from Havana. Immediately upon learning of the arrest Major-General Brooke, Governor-General of Cuba, gave orders for the release of the prisoner.

The friends of General Jiminez claim that his arrest was due to General Maximo Gomez, who is supposed to have informed the authorities about his departure.

It is said that about four months ago Gomez promised Jiminez he would do all in his power to help the latter become President of Santo Domingo, but the relations between the two men have since cooled because of the former's jealousy.

It is asserted that General Wilson did not give the order for the arrest, but merely notified General Brooke that the arrest had been made. Nobody seems to know exactly by what authority Jiminez was taken into custody.

**Storm Over at Cape Charles.**

CAPE CHARLES, VA., Aug. 19.—Special.—The terrific wind and rain-storm that has been raging along this part of the coast for the past two days has moderated considerably to-day. The wind to-night is nearly northwest, and the sea and bay has calmed down very much. There has been no damage of any consequence reported as yet. The sloop yacht Carrie, of Philadelphia, 41 tons burden and eighty feet long, with a party from Harrisonburg, Pa., came in the harbor here in the face of the storm with a sprung mast, and will be towed to Baltimore for repairs.

Most of the horses and exhibits from the Cape Charles Fair were taken to Tasley to-day to the Peninsula Fair, which opens next Tuesday and continues four days.

**New Majors.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The following have been appointed majors in the new volunteer regiments:

D. A. Frederick, Georgia; Joseph F. Armfield, North Carolina; A. A. Wiley, Alabama.

To be captains—W. J. Kendick, Georgia; Claude E. Sawyer, South Carolina.

To be first lieutenants—Silas J. McCauley, Fred. Mobley, Louis L. Griffith, Clarence S. Nettles, South Carolina; T. T. Seigle, North Carolina.

To be second lieutenant—W. O. Thornton, Georgia.

**Porto Rican Supplies.**

WASHINGTON, August 19.—Secretary-of-War Root made public to-night a plan for systematically taking care of the supplies contributed for the destitute Porto Ricans. It provides for a central committee of representative citizens of the country, to which all local committees are to report. This committee is to have charge of distributing the supplies, which is to be done in a manner to secure the best possible results.

**Virginia's Quota.**

A special to The Times from East Radford last night says:

"The Governor has not yet recommended the names to the Secretary of War for Virginia's quota of new volunteer officers. After the Governor's suggestions are acquiesced in by the Secretary, the names will be made public from Washington."

**Postoffice Advanced.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—The fourth-class postoffice at Toccoa, Ga., will be advanced to the presidential class October 1st.

**Labori's Assassin.**

RENNES, Aug. 19.—The police have abandoned the clue to the assassin of Labori which they have been following at Asigue. The suspect has given satisfactory proof of his innocence.

# DUSKY BELLES OF THE ORIENT

## The Beautiful Ah Fong Sisters of Honolulu to Visit Our Shores.

## A ROMANTIC FAMILY HISTORY.

### Their Father, a Chinese Cooley Once Now a Many Times Millionaire. Comfortable Dot to Each Daughter Who Marries.

The announcement that the beautiful Ah Fong sisters, of Honolulu, will visit this country in the fall, making stops of considerable length in Washington and Philadelphia before going to New York, has aroused considerable interest in this city, where it is expected they will be entertained by society as the "lions," or rather "lionesses" of the season.

For years naval officers who have spent sometime in the service in the harbor of the Hawaiian capital have brought back glowing descriptions of the accomplished daughters of the wewalthy Chinese sugar planter and his Portuguese wife. Stories of their palatial home with its Oriental furnishings, their lavish hospitality and the grace and beauty of the young women have come almost as tales from the "Arabian Nights," and brand new ensigns and grizzled captains have vied with each other in glowing descriptions of the chief ornaments of Honolulu society.

FAMILY OF THIRTEEN.

The Ah Fong sisters are thirteen in number. Five are married. One, Harriet, being the wife of Captain Whiting, formerly of the United States steamship Monadnock. One of the unmarried sisters, Lucile, is engaged to a lawyer in New Orleans. All of the unmarried girls, under the chaperonage of two married sisters, will come to this country about October for an extended tour.

The combination of Oriental nature, which they inherit from their father, with the romantic disposition which is theirs by their mother, has produced a happy result. From the latter came their mirth and desire to please, while their father's business sense has often manifested itself in them.

The eldest of the sisters is Mrs. Alfred Morgan, the wife of a prominent merchant of Honolulu. She is 38, while the youngest is fourteen. Seven of the girls are black-eyed with hair of the deepest ebon hue. One, Mrs. Arthur Johnstone, is a blonde, and she is regarded as the belle of the family. Several of the girls are tall, but most of them have petite figures. Three are of a pronounced Celestial type, with almond eyes, and almost all have dark olive complexions, and low, enchanting voices.

ROMANTIC HISTORY.

The history of the family is not without a tinge of romance. Wing Ah Fong arrived at Honolulu one of a shipload of coolies. More ambitious than many of his countrymen, by diligence and hard work they soon managed to build up a business in Chinese silks and bric-a-brac. He became wealthy and made love to the daughter of a poor Portuguese sailor who had drifted to Hawaii. His courtship was not opposed, and the girl became to his wife in 1869.

Ah Fong put his money in sugar plantations, which at that time yielded rich returns. He attained a fortune of $500,000, and the money came pouring into his capacious Chinese pockets. His wife liked luxury and he was determined she should have every wish gratified. He built an enormous mansion, had servants galore and took the greatest delight in his growing family. It was his greatest pleasure to get them all a big coach and drive along with all the girls singing popular songs.

One son had Ah Fong, and that one, he declared, should be brought up in Chinese fashion. He himself always carefully guarded his queue and would seldom consent to don European custume. The boy was brought up with the same notions, but the girls he allowed his wife to educate in her own way, and charming examples of womanhood they grew to be.

PALATIAL RESIDENCE.

The home he built is one of the sights of Honolulu. It is an old looking structure and has any number of small piazzas—the envious say that each daughter may have her own caller all to herself. However that may be, constant association with naval men and tourists has made them accomplished conversationalists and the Ah Fong house is the Mecca of all visitors to Hawaii and of Americans especially, as a remarkable predilection for Americans seems to exist in the minds or hearts of the belles of the South Seas.

But Ah Fong, the founder, lives no longer with his family in Hawaii. In 1892 he made a mysterious voyage to China, from which he has never returned. Tradition says that there was a Mrs. Ah Fong by a previous marriage in the land of rice fields and pipe dreamers, and that to her fond embraces this modern autotype of Ulysses had gone back. His son went with him. It was rumored at the time that the father came near serving a term in prison for deserting his first wife. The rest of his family has never heard from him.

COMFORTABLE DOTS.

The wedding portion of such Ah Fong sisters as have married has been $150,000 each, a comfortable sum upon which to begin a matrimonial venture. The girls all speak English fluently and can converse in French, Kanaka and Portuguese. They are famed as graceful waltzers and their excellent taste in dress is the envy of all Honolulu.

They are not ashamed of their Chinese blood and refer to it unhesitatingly in conversation. On the wall of their drawing room hangs a large and costly portrait of their father in all the glory of his Oriental habiliments, and this they still point to with pride and reverence. Their visit to this country is likely to be one golden round of receptions and attentions, and it may be that more than one scalp will be taken back to Honolulu dangling from the girdles of the beautiful sisters Ah Fong.—Philadelphia Times.

**Fire in Vicksburg.**

VICKSBURG, MISS., Aug. 19.—The fire which broke out last night in the big warehouse of Lee, Richardson & Co. was gotten under control this morning. For a time it looked as though the whole block would be swept, but by hard work the progress of the flames was stopped at the Vicksburg and Greenville Packet Company's headquarters on the north, and Levy Brothers, oils, on the west. The loss will approximate $150,000; covered by insurance.

**WEAK NERVES** come from a weak stomach. Strong nerves and a vigorous stomach follow the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It cures dyspepsia, liver and kidney troubles. See that a Private Revenue Stamp covers the neck of the Bottle.



At Berry's.

**August is supposed to have thirty-one hot days.**

**If you're swinging in a hammock, luck's with you. If you took the right things to wear for comfort and looks, you're still more lucky, but if you're short of anything in the line of Clothing we can supply you by mail or express.**

**You can buy at the same GREAT REDUCTIONS that your friends here in Richmond are enjoying at our store.**

O. H. Berry & Co.
HEAD-TO-FOOT OUTFITTERS


# ENEMIES OF DREYFUS GIVE THEIR EVIDENCE

(Continued from First Page.)

was then called, whereupon Major Carriere said Paty de Clam had been officially informed that his presence was necessary to the court-martial and it was hoped he would be able to come as soon as possible, but the government commissary had heard nothing from him since this notification was sent.

At the request of M. Demange it was decided to notify Paty de Clam that the court martial was ready to hear his deposition.

General De Boisdeffre, former chief of the general staff of the French army, then advanced to the witness stand and took the customary oath to tell the truth. The General remarked that in view of the exhaustive evidence already given he would try to be brief. He hurriedly reviewed the leakage in the Ministry of War, the discovery of the bordereau, the arrest and trial of Dreyfus and the latter's alleged confessions before the ceremony of degradation to Captain Lebrun-Renault.

Witness said he believed the confessions were genuine. He next referred to Colonel Picquart's appearance in the Intelligence Department, although the witness had hesitated to appoint him because he thought Picquart too self-confident and not sufficiently deferential towards his chiefs.

"It has been said," continued General De Boisdeffre, "that a second paskage of papers was shown the judges of the court martial of 1894. I positively assert that, so far as I am concerned, I never ordered Colonel Picquart to convey any envelope to Colonel Maurel."

The General next described the interview between himself and Colonel Picquart when the latter first mentioned Esterhazy, without, however, connecting him with the Dreyfus affair. Witness discredited Colonel Picquart's statement that the latter asked him (witness) not to mention the investigation to General Gonse.

General De Boisdeffre, whose evidence was attentively followed, especially by the members of the court martial, then related the incidents of his interviews with Picquart, how he sent Picquart to see General Gonse, and General Gonse's subsequent letter to the witness, advising a continuance of the investigations regarding Esterhazy, but adding that the affair must not be mixed up with the Dreyfus affair. As Colonel Picquart persisted in trying to hurry matters he was neglecting his other duties, the witness proposed to the Minister of War to send him, not in disgrace, on a mission to Tonking, but the Minister of War, the General asserted, found another mission for him.

Everything, the General added, went quietly for a year, until M. Scheur-Kestner intervened. This was followed by the denunciation of Esterhazy by Matthieu Dreyfus and the inquiry into Esterhazy's proceedings.

CONVINCED OF HIS GUILT.

"At that time," the witness said, "I was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus, and this conviction is as strong to-day as ever." (Sensation.)

"I regard it as an abominable crime," continued the General, to have endeavored to substitute him, a man of straw, however disreputable he may have been and whatever his offensive, which in any case could not lessen the guilt of Dreyfus. My conviction is the same as at the commencement of the affair. Estehrazy, it is true, at a certain phychological and well chosen moment, asserted that he had written the bordereau, but he has made many other statements. He has always been telling lies. What is certain is that he could never have delivered the documents enumerated in the bordereau."

Then the witness briefly referred to the trial and acquittal of Esterhazy and the latter's threats to proclaim himself a tool of the general staff, after which the General alluded to the Henry forgery and M. Cavaignac's interrogations of Henry.

"You know the result," said he, apparently much moved. "I will not tell you what I suffered at that moment. As soon as everything was ended I tendered my resignation, but was asked to withdraw it. I was told everyone could make a mistake, but I replied that while everyone was liable to err everyone had not the misfortune as I had, to assert to a jury that a document was genuine when in reality it was forged; that everyone ought to stand by one's word, and that when a man happened to experience such a misfortune there was nothing left for him but to go away and from that moment I have held aloof." (Sensation).

AFTER DREYFUS LEFT.

Replying to the court, General De Boisdeffre admited that the leakage at the headquarters continued after the condemnation of Dreyfus. It ceased for a year, but in 1895 a paper was discovered proving the communication to a foreign government of a document relating to the distribution of the artillery and showing that a foreign government was perfectly acquainted with the changes made.

Answering a question put by a member of courtmartial relative to the conflicting testimony of General Mercier, the former Minister of War, and M. Casimir-Perier, former president of the French Republic, witness replied that he certainly had an interview with General Mercier early in January, during the course of which Mercier remarked in regard to the representations of a foreign ambassador to the president of the Republic:

"'It is not going to happen this time, either. You can sleep in peace. The incident has been settled.'"

At the conclusion of General De Boisdeffres testimony, Dreyfus on being aked the usual question, replied that he had nothing to say.

After a brief suspension of the sitting of the court, General Gonse, who was under-chief of the general staff, was called to the witness stand. He explained the motives which influenced his actions during the past few years and said he believed he was "animated by the loftiest aims, namely the protection of the army against the criminal attacks made on it from all sides."

WAS IMPOSSIBLE.

General Gonse said that in spite of Esterhazy's statement, it was impossible for him to have written the bordereau and still more impossible for him to have secured the information contained therein. He added that no traces of indiscretion were discovered during all the proceedings against Esterhazy.

General Gonse denied that Esterhazy had received money from the Intelligence Department, and, describing the "Strange behovior" of rDeyfus and his "frequent acts of indiscretion" the witness begged the court to summon the secretary of the Ministry of War, who surprised the prisoner prying in the offices at a time when there was no business going on there.

The General defended Guenee and referred to another spy as an "honorable man," whose name he could not give as having furnished military headquarters with valuable information.

The witness asserted that while the name of Dreyfus was often mentioned in the documents in the possession of the Intelligence Department, his innocence was nowhere hinted at.

The General then proceeded to defend Paty de Clam from the insinuations of Colonel Picquart and corroborated General Mercier's evidence in regard to the alleged confessions made to Captain Lebrun-Renault.

The General denied several statements made by Picquart, and referred to the alleged number of errors made by Picquart on "unfounded charges of espionage."

Considerable comment was aroused by the fact that, contrary to the provisions of the law requiring the testimony to be verbal and without notes, General Gonse, adjusting his eye-glasses, proceeded to consult a large note-book, and frequently refreshed his memory. Dealing with the Henry forgery, General Gonse said:

"I can say it was already known."

"General Roget spoke to me about it at length eight days before Henry confessed." (Sensation.)

The witness disputed Magistrate Bertulus' account of the interview with Henry, but admitted than when he (Gen. Gonse) handed Henry his forgery, the latter insisted it must not be shown to Picquart. (Sensation.)

Replying to M. Demange, witness admitted he had ordered Colonel Picquart not to concern himself with the handwriting of the bordereau when he commenced his investigations of Esterhazy.

"Then," asked M. Demange, sharply, "when you saw his handwritings were identical with the writing of the bordereau, did that make no impression on you?"

A GREAT RESEMBLANCE.

"Evidently," replied the witness, "the two handwritings had a great resemblance."

When Dreyfus was asked the regular question, he said:

"I will reply directly to the Secretary of the Ministry of War who said he saw me in the offices after service hours.

"As regards General Gonse, I am surprised that the General repeats dinner-table gossip. There is known to be insurmountable difficulty in introducing any one into the Ministry of War, and it is absolutely impossible for an officer to bring any one into the Ministry."

To this the General replied:

"No doubt it is difficult."

Colonel Jouaust—"No doubt it is difficult but it is not impossible; the Ministry can be entered easily enough at certain hours. Dreyfus was in a position to know that." (Sensation).

The prisoner continuing: "I will reply to the Secretary of the Ministry who has told a lie. What I have to say to General Gonse is that every time a friend came to see me at the Ministry, even a French officer, I was obliged to descend to the floor below, and even members of the Chamber of Deputies who called on me could not enter the Ministry. It was consequently impossible under ordinary circumstances for a subaltern to bring anybody there."

General Gonse declared that permits could easily be obtained."

Colonel Picquart re-entered the witness box in order to reply to allegations as to the way he performed his duties. He denied a number of General Gonse's assertions regarding the arrests which the witness ordered.

Counsel for the defense, after emphasizing the fact that even in the opinion of General De Boisdeffre there was a connection between the Esterhazy and Dreyfus affairs, asked the president of the court to allow Colonel Picquart to give information in regard to the 100,000 francs said to have been expended for the surveillance of Esterhazy.

Colonel Picquart detailed just how the expenditures were regulated in the Intelligence Department and the day's sitting ended by a colloquy between Colonel Picquart and General Billot as to the expenditures of the Intelligence Department.

The court then adjourned until Monday.

IN ESTERHAZY'S HAND.

VIENNA, August 19.—The Allegeime Zeitung says: Colonel Panizzardi, former military attache of the Italian Embassy in Paris, has in his possession the identical notes on Madagascar which is specified in the bordereau in the Dreyfus affair. It is in Esterhazy's handwriting, and the paper is similar to that of the bordereau.

"It was sent to Colonel Schwarzkoppen, attache of the German Embassy, who had it copied. The copy was sent to Berlin and the original to Colonel Panizzardi that he might have a copy. This he did, but he forgot to return the original to his brother attache."

## CONFLICTING OPINIONS.

### Court Shares in Army's Feelings, But There are Signs of Change.

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RENNES, Aug. 19.—Opinions differ as to what the judgment of the Dreyfus tribunal will be. Towns people who know well General Germain and General Lucas of this army corps, think the decision will be against the accused. On the other hand at the Hotel Moderne, which is now the great conversational news center, the idea pervails of a reluctant decision in his favor.

The tribunal certainly shares in the feelings of the military, but there are signs of coming around. I noticed a member of the court martial watching Dreyfus to-day with an expression of compassionate interest. Then again Colonel Jouaust, the president, did not rebuke him for apostrophizing Captain Cuignet who led the procession of military witnesses to-day, or order him, as he was wont to do, not to speak until he was addressed. Maitre Demange is more hopeful, although accepting the perverse use the Nationalists make of the Schneider and Panizzardi letters. That party now demands the full publication of the secret dossier so as to embrace the military attaches, and the illustrious German prince involved, a prince who lived long in Paris.

I should not be surprised at a tie. This would enable the prisoner to leave the court a free man, but would show that half the judges believed him guilty.

The Schneider letter or telegram is resented by all but the Dreyfusites as an attempt to cast odium on the French army. It ought to benefit the prisoner, but it does not. Military men say it would set the face of the court martial harder against him.

The majority seem to adopt Captain Cuignet's opinion. It is thought, though not expressed thus: That the military attaches have behaved abominable in the Dreyfus affair; that the French government is in possession of numerous specimens of Schneider's handwriting; that the document on which General Mercier relied will bear every test, and that it has been accepted by every Minister of War since 1894 and been compared with letters written to six of them by Colonel Schneider.

MERCIER'S THEORY.

To-day's task was to destroy the questions of Maitre Demange and to set up again the demolished theory of General Mercier. Cuignet was in the Fourth bureau of the General's staff, when Dreyfus was in another bureau, but not under his. They were both engaged in calculating what work invasion would throw on the railways, but were engaged on different lines. Dreyfus, he said, constantly came to him for information which he had no cause to do. Cuignet kept refusing until he was tired out by the importunities of the accused. Then, by degrees, he gave him. Cuignet deposed, all the notes he himself had made.

Dreyfus, according to the witness, never returned the notes. When search was made at his home they were not found. What had become of them? Dreyfus was not the man to cast them away. Cuignet's insinuation was that they were sent to Berlin. The conclusion was far fetched, but the members of the courtmartial made a note of it.

Cuignet then defended Esterhazy against Picquart and next against Du Paty De Clam. He gave fresh peeps at the secret military dossier, in which are so many ordinary letters from women, opinions on public men, and tittle-tattle of a spicy nature. Cuignet said he was sorry the court had not examined this voluminous dossier, which proved a deal of light, sometimes crude light, on spies of different categories including military attaches.

The latter, he remarked, were far from being the only spies regularly kept up by foreign governments. It was only natural, he argued that the military attaches should accuse Esterhazy, but they knew the traitor had been in the very heart of the citadel in the general staff.

ESTERHAZY THE TRAITOR.

"The traitor," he exclaimed, "is not Esterhazy, but Dreyfus."

Here Captain Dreyfus lost his self-control. Starting to his feet he violently apostrophed Cuignet. But Cuignet did not seem stung to anger. Cold as a toad, he went on with his invective, the diction clear, measured and slow. He constantly drank sweetened water to moisten his palate.

No new fact was brought forward by Captain Cuignet and every one tired of him.

General De Boisdeffre was also a witness. He denied that Colonel Picquart, on the occasion of the first Dreyfus trial was sent with secret papers to the President of teh courtmartial. Here was a cautious witness, but he had to support the other Generals. He eulogized Colonel Henry as "worthy of the fullest confidence" and spoke of Picquart as the "Organizer of the Dreyfus agitation."

Boisdeffre declared himself conviced of the guilt of Dreyfus. Picquart he accused of wishing to substitute a man of straw for the real traitor. He argued in this wise: For three years Dreyfus spoke of the day of his degradation as passed. Proscription for the crime of treason would, therefore protect a man of straw from legal consequences. As he was Picquart thought, a scamp, no great injury would be done him by throwing on him the odium that Dreyfus deserved. When he (the witness) learned of Picquart's scheme, he condemned it as abominable. But why follow General De Boisdeffre, why follow General Gonse, why follow General Billot, or the others in their long winded disquisitions.

Colonel Picquart was allowed to defend himself against the insinuations and assertions of all.

General Bilot thinks there will be many fluctuations before the trial is over, but he confidently expects a verdict of guilty.

The government seems more neutral since the foreign minister, M. Decasse, returned from his visit to Count Muravieff.

EMILY CRAWFORD.


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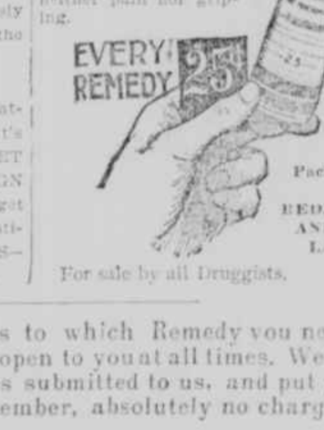


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## ALREADY DECIDED.

### An Englishman Says the President of the Court Favors Dreyfus.

LONDON, Aug. 19.—Thomas Terrell, Q. C., one of the leading jurists in England, who has attended some of the sessions of the Dreyfus courtmartial, says:

"There is an air of unreality about the whole proceedings. Dreyfus alone seems to be in earnest. No fierce conflicts of intellect occur here, as counsel as would be the case in England and in my opinion the president of the court has already decided the question in favor of acquittal. This appears to be the case from his evident anxiety to preserve an air of complete impartiality and though on occasions he is unable to conceal his hostility to the defence, his intention plainly is to acquit.

"The courtmartial is as fair as a special jury sitting without assistance can be. The opinions it will form must be feeble and its judgment cannot have the least weight to the legal mind."

LONDON, Aug. 20.—The Paris correspondent of the Sunday Special, says: "The government, I understand, has decided to arrest General Mercier.

"It is rumored that orders will be given to withdraw the case against Dreyfus, it having been proved that the documents relied upon to establish his guilt are forgeries.

"Class prejudice is confounded with patriotism on both sides, but instances from the superior officers of State will outweigh considerations of legal evidence."

The Observer publishes the following dispatch from Vienna: "It is probable that a formal contradiction of the statements of the French generals at Rennes regarding the Schneider letter, will be communicated to the French government with a request that the generals in question publicly withdraw them. Such action by Austria-Hungary would break the ice for the German and Italian governments."

**Not Yellow Fever Germ.**

WASHINGTON, August 19.—The finding of the Presidential Committee of Marine Hospital Experts in support of the Sanarelli theory as to the cause of yellow fever does not meet with unanimous endorsement in official medical quarters. Under the direction of General Sternberg, of the army, the bacteriologists of the army medical school and museum have been making an exhaustive investigation along similiar lines, and their report, about to be made public, will hold that the Sanarelli bacillus is a variety of the bacillus of hog cholera.

**A Rough Voyage.**

BALTIMORE, Aug. 19.—Captain Diser, of the steamship Essex, reported that she left August 17th, and ran into three hurricanes. He tried to make Hatteras, but was carried to the eastern end of the Gulf Stream. They shipped heavy seas continually, which flooded the captain's cabin and all the state-rooms on the port side, carried away part of the bridge, smashed the forward companionway, also the skylight, and a boat on the port side. Two boats were carried out of the chocks.

**For the Dewey Home.**

WASHINGTON, Aug. 19.—United States Treasurer Roberts today received from the G. A. R. Post at Dallas, Tex., $25 for the Dewey Home Fund, which now amounts to $18,900.


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