

A SWIFT WITNESS

Makes Out a Strong Case Against the Defendant Dreyfus.

SOME WHOLESALE CHARGES

By Cuiquet Against a Foreign Official Likely to Bring on International Complications—Several Sensational Facts Brought Out—Major Henry's Forgery Known to the Officials Before His Confession—The Leakage of Information From the War Ministry Continued After Dreyfus' Imprisonment.

Rennes, August 19.—No special incident occurred this morning when the trial of Captain Dreyfus was resumed at the Lycee.

The first witness called was Major Cuiquet, formerly attached to the ministry of war. The major was not in uniform, as he is not at present attached to any corps.

Major Cuiquet prefaced his testimony by stating that while on headquarters staff he gave Dreyfus a general scheme for the mining of railroads, owing to the latter's persistent requests for such information. Dreyfus, the witness said, took copious notes and when his house was searched these notes were not discovered. He does not know what became of them.

After launching the above declaration, which he apparently considered to be weighty evidence of the treachery of Dreyfus, Major Cuiquet proceeded to recount in detail the task which General Gouze assigned to him in May, 1898, of classifying the documents in the Dreyfus, Esterhazy and Picquart cases.

"The first question I will ask here," said the witness: "Is Dreyfus guilty?" My conviction of his guilt is based on three grounds:

"1. His confessions to Captain Lebrun-Renaud.

"2. The technical nature of the contents of the bordereau.

"3. The results of the examination of the secret dossier.

"I will add to these three points the evidence of the expert Bertillon (laughter) as in direct proof and the means employed by the Dreyfus family to secure the prisoner's rehabilitation. I protest that a campaign has been undertaken against justice, truth and our country."

The major's outburst of heroics evoked cynical smiles and indications of dissent, coupled with marks of dissent from the assembled generals.

The witness next spoke of the secret dossier of the war ministry, containing information relating to the interview between M. Trarieux, former minister of justice, and Count Ternelli, the Italian ambassador, "which country," said Cuiquet, "benefitted by the treachery."

Regarding the confessions said to have been made to Captain Lebrun-Renaud, the witness said he still believed they were authentic.

Continuing, the witness asserted that the bordereau was written by Dreyfus at the end of August, and incidentally, the major protested against Colonel Picquart's insinuations against du Paty de Clam. He then returned to the secret dossier of the war office, from which he declared, the court was sure to draw independent deductions.

"The first portion of the dossier," he said, "shows that in 1893 there was a constant leakage in the ministry of war. We have had proofs of the plans of fortifications reaching the hands of a foreign power."

The witness then invited the court's special attention to the document in which, he said, would be found ample proof of the prisoner's guilt.

DRYFUS DENOUNCES THE WITNESS.

At this stage of the proceedings Dreyfus rose and interrupted the witness shouting: "That is a manifest lie."

Another document of the dossier, according to Major Cuiquet, showed beyond dispute that the bordereau actually passed through the hands of Colonel Schwartzkoppen. This, to the witness, established the authenticity of the bordereau, an examination of which he pointed out, proved Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi had the closest relations in all matters of espionage.

Referring next to the dispatch of Colonel Schneider, former Austrian military attaché at Paris, denouncing as a forgery a letter purporting to have been written by the attaché, in which he was represented as referring to efforts being made by Schwartzkoppen and Panizzardi to conceal their relations with Dreyfus, the witness maintained that General Mercier's statements on the subject were correct and that the authenticity of the letter had been proved. The intelligence department, he added, had other documents from the same attaché.

Major Cuiquet said he noticed the importance of Colonel Schneider's representation had not escaped the court "nor those who are fighting so hard for the rehabilitation of Dreyfus."

"I heard it said," the witness continued, "that an emphatic denial has been addressed to us alleging that the report is a forgery. I do not know what truth there is in this denial. It is said to be dated from Ems, and we, in France know that telegrams from

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-Renaud. 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 secret package 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 envelop 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 Gouze.

General de Boisdeffre, whose evidence was attentively followed, especially by the members of the court-martial, then related the incidents of his interview with Picquart, how he sent Picquart to see General Gouze, and General Gouze'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.

ESTERHAZEY'S CONFESSION DENOUNCED AS A LIE.

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

"At that time," the witness said, "I was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus and this conviction is as strong today as ever." (Sensation.) "I regard it as an abominable crime," continued the general, "to have endeavored to substitute for him a man of straw, however, disreputable he may have been and whatever his offense, which, in any case, would not lessen the guilt of Dreyfus. My conviction is the same as at the commencement of the affair. Esterhazy, it is true, at a certain psychological and singularly well chosen moment confessed to have written the bordereau, but he has made many other statements. He is always 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. Cavagnac'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 every one could make a mistake, but I replied that while every one was liable to err, every one had not the misfortune, as I had, to assert to a jury that a document was genuine when in reality it was forged; that every one 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.)

LEAKAGE AFTER DREYFUS' IMPRISONMENT.

Replying to the court, General de Boisdeffre admitted 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 a court-martial relative to the conflicting testimony of General Mercier, the former minister of war, and M. Casimir Perier, (formerly 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 Boisdeffre's testimony, Dreyfus on being asked the usual question replied that he had nothing to say.

GENERAL GONZE ON THE STAND.

After a brief suspension of the sitting of the court, General Gouze, 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."

General Gouze 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 Gouze denied that Esterhazy

had received money from the intelligence department and, describing the "strange behavior," of Dreyfus 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-Renaud.

The general denied several statements made by Picquart, and referred to the alleged number of arrests ordered 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 Gouze, adjusting his eye-glasses, proceeded to consult a large note book and frequently refreshed his memory.

THE HENRY FORGERY KNOWN.

Dealing with the Henry forgery, General Gouze said: "I can say it was already known. General Roget spoke to me about it at least eight days before Henry confessed." (Sensation.)

The witness disputed Magistrate Bertulus' account of the interview with Henry, but admitted that when he, General Gouze, 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?"

"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 office after service hours. As regards General Gouze, I am surprised that the general officer 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: "I will reply to Secretary Kerret, who has told a lie. What I have to say to General Gouze is that every time a friend came to see me at the ministry even when 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 absolutely impossible under ordinary circumstances for a subaltern to bring any one into the ministry."

General Gouze declared that permits could easily be obtained.

PICQUART RE-EXAMINED.

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 Gouze'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 request Colonel Picquart to give information in regard to the "100,000 francs said to have been expended for the surveillance of Esterhazy."

Picquart explained how expenditures were regulated in the intelligence department, and the day's sitting ended with a colloquy between Picquart and General Billot as to the expenditures of secret service funds.

The court adjourned until Monday.

Judge Macrae Elected Dean of the Law School

(Special to The Messenger.)

Raleigh, N. C., Aug. 19.—Judge Macrae, of Raleigh, was elected dean of the law school of the university. He takes charge September 1st, the executive committee to elect other law professors.

Governor Russell, will probably appoint B. J. Wootten, of Wilmington, an officer in the volunteer regiment for Manila.

Work of the Mormons in the South

Chattanooga, Tenn., August 19.—The report of President Rich, of the Mormon Society, shows that 490 elders are laboring in the southern field and during last week they walked 9,260 miles, visited 3,600 families and held 960 meetings.

The report says in the Georgia conference sixty-seven elders are at work, and during the week they walked 909 miles and visited 169 families. They were refused entertainment thirty-seven times.

All weak places in your system effectively closed against disease by De Witt's Little Early Risers. They cleanse the bowels, promptly cure chronic constipation, regulate the liver, and fill you with new life and vigor. Small, pleasant, sure; never gripe. R. R. Bellamy.

CONFLICT OF VIEWS

As to What Will Be the Outcome of the Trial of Captain Dreyfus.

SENSATIONAL RUMORS AFLOAT

Such as Orders for the Withdrawal of the Case and the Arrest of General Mercier—Original Documents Charged to Dreyfus, but in Esterhazy's Handwriting in Possession of Panizzardi.

The Proceedings of Yesterday's Session Criticised by Emily Crawford—Her Review of the Status of the Case.

Vienna, August 19.—The Allegemeine Zeitung says: "Colonel Panizzardi, former military attaché 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 Schwartzkoppen, attaché 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 attaché."

London, August 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."

London, August 19.—Thomas Terrell, Q. C., one of the leading jurists in England, who has attended some of the sessions of the Dreyfus court-martial, says:

"There is an air of unreality about the whole proceedings. Dreyfus alone seems to be in earnest. No fierce conflicts of intellect occur between counsel and the court. The opinions of the court are 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 defense, his intention plainly is to acquit."

The court-martial is as fair as a special jury sitting without legal assistance can be. The opinions will form must be feeble and its judgment cannot have the least weight to the legal mind. Much prejudice is confounded with patriotism on both sides, but instructions from the superior officials of state will outweigh considerations of legal evidence."

AUSTRIA TO TAKE A HAND.

London, August 20.—The Observer publishes the following dispatch from Vienna:

"It is probable that a formal contradiction of the statements of the French generals regarding the first Dreyfus trial, was sent with secret papers to the president of the court-martial. Here was a cautious witness, but he had to support the other generals. He eulogized the suicide Henry as 'worthy of the fullest confidence' and spoke of Picquart as 'the organizer of the Dreyfus agitation.' Boisdeffre declared himself convinced of the guilt of the accused. Really that guilt might be the subject of a chorus of generals in an opera bouffe. Picquart, the accused of wishing to substitute a man of straw for the real traitor. He argued on this wise: The three years Dreyfus spoke of on the day of his degradation had 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. Nevertheless he (the witness) has learned of Picquart's scheme, black and abominable."

But why follow General de Boisdeffre? Why follow General Gouze? Why follow General Billot or the others in their view-winded disquisitions? Colonel Picquart at the end was allowed to defend himself against the malignant insinuations and assertions of all.

Until Maitres Demange and Labori speak, one should risk no opinion as to the outcome. General Billot thinks there will be many functions before the trial is over, but he confidently expects a verdict of guilty.

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

EMILY CRAWFORD.

The Afro-American Council

Chicago, August 19.—The Afro-American council resumed its sessions today with the committee on resolutions deep in earnest conference and the remainder of the body awaiting the result of the committee's deliberations.

Numerous resolutions more or less in condemnation of the national administration, it is said, were shelved during the night. It was resolved to send a cable to Captain Dreyfus expressing the sympathy of the colored people for a man who had suffered much on account of racial prejudice.

Booker T. Washington was bitterly denounced by Rev. R. C. Ransom, pastor of Bethel church, in which the convention is being held, and also by B. T. Thornton of Indianapolis. Washington has been in the city, but has refused to attend the sessions of the convention. Ransom and Thornton denounced Washington as a traitor and a trimmer, and the audience gave strong assent to the denunciations.

An address was issued at the close of the convention to the American people, covering practically the same ground as has been covered in many of the resolutions passed during the meeting. It demanded lynch law, demanded better protection for the colored man at the ballot box and in labor unions, and set forth a long list of grievances.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures dyspepsia because its ingredients are such that it can't help doing so. The public can rely upon it as a most remedial for all disorders arising from imperfect digestion.—James M. Thomas, M. D., in American Journal of Health, N. Y. R. Bellamy.

the general staff when Dreyfus was in another bureau, but not under his orders. 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. Cuiquet kept refusing, until he was tired out by the importunities of the accused. Then, by degrees, he gave him, Cuiquet 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. Cuiquet's insinuation was that they were sent to Berlin. "The conclusion was far-fetched, but the members of the court-martial made a note of it. Cuiquet 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 title-tattle of a spic source. Cuiquet 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 attachés.'"

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 attachés should accuse Esterhazy, but they knew the traitor had been in the very heart of the citadel, in the general staff. "The traitor!" he exclaimed, "is not Esterhazy, but Dreyfus!"

Here Captain Dreyfus lost his self-control. Starting to his feet he violently apostrophized Cuiquet, but Cuiquet 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 Cuiquet 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 the court-martial. Here was a cautious witness, but he had to support the other generals. He eulogized the suicide Henry as "worthy of the fullest confidence" and spoke of Picquart as "the organizer of the Dreyfus agitation." Boisdeffre declared himself convinced of the guilt of the accused. Really that guilt might be the subject of a chorus of generals in an opera bouffe. Picquart, the accused of wishing to substitute a man of straw for the real traitor. He argued on this wise: The three years Dreyfus spoke of on the day of his degradation had 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. Nevertheless he (the witness) has learned of Picquart's scheme, black and abominable."

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