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A SWIFT

Makes Out a Strong Case Against the Detendant Dreyfus.

SOME WHOLESALE CHARGES

By Cuignet 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.

cident occurred this morning when the trial of Captain Dreyfus was resumed at the Lycee.

Cuignet, formerly attached to the ministry of war. The major was not in uniform, as he is not at present attached to any corps.

mony by stating that while on headquarters staff he gave Dreyfus a genparal scheme for the mining of railroads, owing to the latter's persistent requests for such information. Dreyfus, the witness said, took copicus notes and when his house was searched these

Rennes, August 19 .- No special in- Ems are not always authentic, I will simply point out to the court that the document in question was handed to the court by M. Chamoin, representing the minister of war, and that the docu-The first witness called was Major ment is included in a portion of the secret dossier, the authenticity of which has never been questioned, and that it is, therefore, to the French government to which the denial is addressed.

"I beg to add that if this denial to Major Cuignet prefaced his testi- the French government is maintained we are in a position to prove heyond dispute the authenticity of the report in question. The author of this report, is, I know, of a very inferior position compared with his friends. Perhaps he cannot do otherwise than deny; but he must know that this document is not the only one of his which we have in our hands. I cannot enumerate

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 Boidsdeffre, "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 Esterhazey, without, however, connecting him with the Dreyfus affair. Witness discredited Colonel Picquart's statement that the latter asked him (witness) not to mention the invesigation 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 Esterhazey, 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

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.

Wilmingkon Messenger.

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 departmet his innocence was no where hinted at. The general then proceeded to defend Paty de Clam from the insinua tions 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 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 Gonse, 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 Gonse 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, Gonse, handed Henry his forg-General

"Then," asked M. Demange sharply,

"Evidently," replied the witness,

When Dreyfus was asked the regu-

ministry can be entered easily enough

The prisoner: "I will reply to Sec-

retary Kerret, who has told a lie. What

sition to know that." (Sensation).

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

CONFLICT OF VIEWS

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 Esterhazey's Handwriting in Possession of Panizzardi.

The Proceedings of Yesterday's Session Criticised

by Emily Crawford-Her Review of the

Status of the Case.

1000 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 Esterhazey's to that of the bordereau. It was sent to Colonel Schwartzkoppen, attache of the German embassy, who had it copthe original to Colonel Panizzardi that his brother attache."

London, August 20 .- The Paris correspondent of The Sunday Special says: "The government, I understand, has

Vienna, August 19 .- The Allegemeine 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. Cuignet kept refusing, until he was handwriting and the paper is similar 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, ied. The copy was sent to Berlin and never returned the notes. When search was made at his home they were not found. What had become of them? he might have a copy. This he did, Dreyfus was not the man to cast them. but he forgot to return the original to away. Cuignet'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. Cuignet then defended Esterhazey against Picquart, and next against Du

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 Cuignet proceeded to recount in detail the task which General Gonse assigned to him in May, 1898, of classifying the documents in the Dreyfus, Esterhazey 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 Lebrund Renault.

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 synical smiles and indications of dissent, coupled with marks of dispent from the assembled generals.

The witness next spoke of the secret dossier of the war ministry, containing formation relating to the interview tween M. Trarieux, former minister justice, and Count Ternielli, the lian ambassador, "which country," said Cuignet, "benefitted by the treachery.'

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

Continuing, the witness reasserted that the bordereau was written by Drevfus 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 fortificationsd 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.

DREYFUS DENOUNCES THE WIT-NESS

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

Another document of the dossier, according to Major Cuignet, showed beyond dispute that the bordereau actually passed through the hands of Colonel Schwartzkoppen. This, to the witness, established the authenticity which he pointed out, proved Schwartzkoppen and Pannizzardi had the closest relations in all matters of espionage. military attache at Paris, denouncing as a forgery a letter purporting to have been written by the attache, in which he was represented as referring to efforts being made by Schwartzkoppen and Pennizzardi to conceal their relas with Dreyfus, the witness mainned that General Mercier's stateents on the subject were correct and t the authenticity of the letter had ment, he added, had other documents as soon as possible, but the governfrom the same attache. Major Cuignet 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

them, but we have particularly a letter from his government, written on official paper, asking him to obtain official information' regarding a vessel of the French navy and another letter in which he is asked to request the French government officially for three cavalry sabres of a certain pattern. These sabres were asked for and granted through the intermediary of the third bureau.

"Finally, we have a memorandum of the toast proposed by him at the farewell dinner to his comrade and friend, Agent "A," (Schwartzkoppen). The author of the report, now alleged to be false, referred to it several times in the midst of his toast. In order to recall to him the terms of his toast and to show that our documents are au- however, disreputable he may have thentic, I will recall only the last been and whatever his offense, which, phrase. After expressing regrets at in any case, would not lessen the guilt the departure of "A" and telling him of Dreyfus. My conviction is the same we should have the best recollections as at the commencement of the affair. of him, he added, and I quote textu- Esterhazey, it is true, at a certain ally: 'For a long time to come in all the armies of the world, in America en moment confessed to have written and Asia, "A" will long be the talked the bordereau, but he has made many about and it will be said "A" was quite other statements. He is always telling unique.,

parently designed to prove the acuteness of the intelligence department and to elicit a vigorous denial.

Major Carriere, the government's commissary, said he thought it desirable to remark, as the representative of the government, that he must not be understood to endorse all Major Cuignet had said with reference to a foreign military officer who at present moment held a diplomatic appointment in France. (Sensation.)

THE WITNESS CAUGHT.

Replying to M. Demange Major Cuignet insisted that if Henry committed forgery "it was in the interest of the country.

To this statement, the counsel retorted: "You did not say that to the court of cassation.'

At the request of M. Demange, the major's deposition before the court of cassation, relating to Henry's motives and Paty de Clam's share in the preparation of the forgery was read. It showed that Cuignet emphatically declared before the court of cassation that he was convinced an investigation would easily show that Paty de Clam was the principal author of the Henry forgery.

The witness claimed he thought he was doing his duty "in saying all that is in my mind."

"Do you adhere," asked counsel, "to all you said before the full court of cassation?"

This question greatly confused the witness, who attempted to explain by saying he was "only arguing at that time," and that it was not for him to judge Paty de Clam.

in disgrace, on a mission to Tonking, but the minister of war, the general asserted, found another mission for him

ESTERHAZEY'S CONFESSION DE-NOUNCED AS A LIE.

Everything, the general added, went commenced his investigations of Esquietly for a year, until M. Scheurerterhazey. Kestner intervened. This was followed by the denunciation of Esterhazey "when you saw his handwritings were. by Mattheu Dreyfus and the inquiry identical with the writing of the borinto Esterhazey's proceedings.

dereau, did that make no impression "At that time." the witnes said, "I on you." was convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus and this conviction is as strong today "the two handwritings had a great reas ever." (Sensation): "I regard it semblance." as an abomniable crime," continued the general. "to have endeavored to lar question he said: "I will reply disubstitute for him a man of straw, rectly 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 officer repeats dinner-table gossip. There is known to be insurmountable difficulty in introducing any one pyscological and singularly well chosinto 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 lies. What is certain is that he could doubt it is difficult." Major Cuignet's statement was ap- never have delivered the documents Colonel Jouaust: "No doubt it is enumerated in the bordereau." difficult, but it is not impossible. The

Then the witness briefly referred to the trial and acquittal of Esterhazey at certain hours. Dreyfus was in a poand 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 in-I have to say to General Gonse is that terrogations of Henry.

every time a friend came to see me at "You know the result," said he, apthe ministry even when a French offiparently much moved. "I will not tell cer, I was obliged to descend to the you what I suffered at that moment. floor below and even members of the As soon as everything was ended I chamber of deputies who called on me tenedered my resignation, but was askcould not enter the ministry. It was ed to withdraw it. I was told every consequently absolutely impossible un one could make a mistake, but I reder ordinary circumstances for a subalplied that while ever one was liable tern to bring any one into the ministo err. every one had not the misfortry. tune, 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' IM-PRISONMENT.

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 minster of war, and

ery, the latter insisted it must not be decided to arrest General Mercier. It shown to Picquart. (Sensation).

is rumored that orders will be given to Replying to M. Demange, witness withdraw the case against Dreyfus, admitted he had ordered Colonel Pichaving been proved that the docuquart not to concern himself with the ments relied upon to establish his guilt handwriting of the bordereau when he 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 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 accuit.

The court-martial is as fair as a special jury sitting without legal assistance can be. The opinions it 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 lienna:

"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 for the real traitor. He argued on this by Austria-Hungary would break the wise: The three years Dreyfus spoke ice for the German and Italian gov- of on the day of his degradation had ice for the German and Italian governments.

(Copyright by Associated Press.) Rennes, August 19.-Opinions differ as o what the judgment of the Dreyfus tribunal will be. Town-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 Modere, which is now the great conversational news center, the idea prevails of a reluctant judgment in his favor.

The tribunal certainly shares the feelings of the military witnesses, but there are signs of coming around. noticed a member of the court-martial waltching Dreyfus today with an ex-Then, again, Colonel Jouaust, the president, did not rebuke him for apostrophizing Captain Cuignet, who led the procession of military witnesses today, nor order him, as he was wont, not to speak until he was addressed. Maitre Demange is more hopeful, al hough asknowledging the perverse use the nationalists make of the Schneider and Panizzardi telegrams to inflame patriotic sentiment. That party now demands the full publication of the se-

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 source. 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 Esterhazey, but they knew the traitor had been in the very heart of the citadel, in the general staff. "The traitor!" he exclaimed, "is not Esterhazey, but Drevfus!"

Here Captain Dreyfus lost his selfcontrol. Starting to his feet, he violently apostrophized 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 witless. 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, he accused of wishing to substitute a man of straw 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. Nevertheless he (the witness) had learned of Picquart's scheme, black and abominable.

But why follow General de Boisdeffre? Why follow General Gonse? Why follow General Billot or the others in their ong-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 pression of compassionate interest. to the outcome. General Billot 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. Delcasse; returned from his visit to Count Mu-EMILY CRAWFORD. ravieff.

The Afro-American Council Chicago, August 19 .- The Afro-Amercan council resumed its sessions today with the committee on resolutions deep the military attaches and the illustri- in earnest conference and the remain-

could easily be obtained. PICQUART RE-EXAMINED.

were regulated in the intelligence department, and the day's sitting ended with a colloquy between Picquart and cret dossier, so as to heap disgrace on General Billot as to the expenditures of secret service funds The court adjourned until Monday.

General Gonse declared that permits

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 Esterhazey 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 Esterhazey."

Picquart explained how expenditures

DREYFUS CONTRADICTS THE WITNESS.

When Dreyfus was asked if he wished to reply to this witness he declared he of the bordereau, an examination of had never asked Major Chignet for documents except by the desire of his chief, Major Bertin. "All the details which Major Cuignet has given on this subject," said the prisoner, "sprang Referring next to the dispatch of out of his own imagination and are Colonel Schneider, former Austrian due to the same state of mind which prompts unreasoning bitterness even against an innocent man."

DU PATY DE CLAM "CALLED AND FAILED."

The name of Major du Paty de Clam 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 from him since this notification was

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 BOISDEFFRE TESTI FIES.

General de Boisdeffre, former chief what truth there is in this denial. It of the general staff of the French aris said to be dated from Ems, and we, my, then advanced to the witness box in France know that telegrams from and took the customary oath to tell the

M. Casimer 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 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." General Gonse said that in spite of Esterhazey's statement it was impossible for him to have written the borderean, 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 aginst Esterhazey.

General Gonse denied that Esterhazey R. Bellamy.

Judge MacHae Elected Dean of the Law School

(Special to The Messenger.)

Rleigh, N. C., Aug., 19.-Judge Mac-Rae, 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 Nouth Chattanooga, Tenn., August 19.-The report of President Rich, of the Mor-mon Society, shows that 490 elders are laboring in the southern field and during last week they walked 9,260 miles, visited 3,500 families and held 950 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 ef-fectually closed against disease by De Witt's Little Early Risers. They cleans the bowels, promptly cure chronic constipation, regulate the liver, fect of the questions of Maitre De-chronic constipation, regulate the liver, fect of the questions of Maitre Deand fill you with new life and vigor. mange and to set up again the demolish. Small, pleasant, sure; never gripe. R. | ed theory of General Mercier.

ous 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 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 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 tor of Bethel church, in which the conattaches have behaved abominally in vention is being held, and also by B. the Dreyfus affair; that the French gov- T. Thornton, of Indianapolis. Washernment is in possession of numerous ington has been in the city, but has specimens of Schneider's handwriting; that the document on which General Mercier relied will bear every test and nounced Washington as a traitor and that it has been accepted by every min- a trimmer, and the audience gave ister of war since 1894 and been com- strong assent to the denunciations. pared with letters written to six of them by Colonel Schneider.

Captain Cuignet spoke with a hollow tack on Dreyfus. His attitude, however, was as assertive as before, though sandy haired man, with a big red

moustache and a resonant, metallic All weak places in your system ef- voice, good for command. He is among

der of the body awaiting the result of the committee's deliberations.

Numerous resolutions more or less in condemnaion 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, pasrefused to attend the sessions of the convention. Ransom and Thornton de-'An address was issued at the close of the convention to the American people,

covering practically the same ground as voice, quite different from that in which has been covered in many of the resosome days ago he made his virulent at- lutions passed during the meeting. It denounced lynch law, demanded better protection for the colored man at his danguage was less so. He is a fair, the ballot box and in labor unions, and set forth a long list of grievances.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure cures dyspephange and to set up again the demolish-d theory of General Mercier. Cuignet was in the fourth bureau of N. Y. R. R. Bellamy.