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THE BATTLE

Neither Side Pleased With the Outcome in the Dreyfus Case Yesterday.

SOME HOME THRUSTS MADE

Between Witnesses on Both Sides—Mercier Endorses the Statement of a Witness Favorable to Dreyfus—Colonel Cordier Testifies to Many Facts Strongly Favorable to the Defendant—His Denunciation of General Rogel—His Account of the War Office Spy System—Spying on Dreyfus' Private Life.

Renewed, August 29.—Neither side was pleased with the outcome of today's proceedings before the court-martial that is trying Captain Dreyfus. The Dreyfusards expected that Colonel Cordier, who was deputy chief of the intelligence department under the late Lieutenant Colonel Henry, would testify that the bordereau was received directly by the late Colonel Sandherr. Had this expectation been realized the testimony would have been a strong point in favor of the accused, because it would have been a reply to the anti-Dreyfusards, who have all along contended that Henry received the bordereau from the German ambassador, and that Sandherr, a thing he would not have done had the bordereau been, as the Dreyfusards assert, written by his accomplice, Esterhazy, for, in that event, Henry would have recognized the handwriting when he received the bordereau from the German ambassador and would not have pressed it, instead of forwarding it to Sandherr.

Colonel Cordier, however, testified today that he was absent from the intelligence department when the bordereau arrived, but that he believed it was received by Henry. Naturally, this statement elated the Dreyfusards, but they had no reason to congratulate themselves upon the remainder of Cordier's testimony, as it was wholly in their favor. On the other hand, the prosecution of general and officers of the general staff who demanded an investigation of the case, and of the general staff, in front of Colonel Cordier was a good piece of tactics from the point of view of the anti-Dreyfusards, because through all the points they contested were not of the first importance, yet their very appearance on the stage and the traditions of some of Cordier's statements left a disagreeable impression.

The appearance of the general staff to question Colonel Cordier came as a surprise to many in the audience, who had supposed that after last Saturday's scene, when the general staff, confronted with Captain Freytag, would remain quiet; but Mercier, in his speech, today interpreted as intended to show that he is not going to throw up the sponge. The part he played in 1894 lays him open to arrest, and this is a constant topic of discussion in the cafes and at other meetings in the city. It appears, however, to be a good reason why the government will not take any serious step until the trial is over.

Colonel Jouaust, president of the court-martial, adjourns the trial indefinitely if Mercier, who is an important witness, were arrested. If the trial were adjourned for more than forty-eight hours, it would lapse, and the proceedings would have to be gone over again from the beginning. Today's attendance was the largest since the beginning of the trial. Every body was on the qui vive to hear the testimony of Charles de Freycinet, senator, former premier, former minister of foreign affairs, and former minister of war. This adroit politician, the "white mouse" of French politics, sat upon the fence, and he had an expression of a fear that the Dreyfus agitation would injure the discipline of the army, and that the Dreyfus campaign, M. Scheurer-Kestner, former vice president of the senate, whose character he said he had never known, would be a serious loss to the country. M. Labori then secured another confession favorable to Dreyfus by asking M. Labori to admit that he could not recall a single fact going to prove that money had been sent into the hands of Dreyfus for a campaign in favor of Dreyfus.

The general feeling, however, is that his appearance on the witness stand was not materially helped by the accused. Following are the proceedings in detail. The appearance of Colonel Cordier, former deputy chief of the war office, and department of the war office, as the first witness, aroused great interest, as since his previous appearance, the colonel has been released by the minister of war from his oath of professional secrecy. Colonel Cordier said that the day after he returned to Paris from a vacation in 1894, Colonel Sandherr, who appeared greatly distressed, handed him a copy of the bordereau on foolscap paper. Sandherr and Cordier anticipated the possibility that Sandherr, considering it ample evidence of treason. The document was photographed and an investigation was begun resulting in suspicions against Dreyfus being aroused. Prior to this there was no presumption against Dreyfus. Colonel Cordier said he believed the bordereau was handed to Colonel Sandherr by Colonel Cordier.

THE SPY SYSTEM. Cordier then explained what was the "ordinary channel" by which information reached the intelligence department. "The ordinary channel," the witness said, "was a very clever spy attached to the intelligence department, who had the habit of visiting great houses, but who preferred the company of servants to the company of their masters." Cordier then described the method of piercing documents and showed how the bordereau was pasted together by Henry who was usually entrusted with such work. Referring to the spy who has been dubbed as the "ordinary channel," Colonel Cordier said the document was not directly received from the corner of the embassy from which they were abstracted and the woman, he explained, served as an intermediary and, the "ordinary channel" having been closed, it was found necessary to negotiate directly with the intermediary, otherwise the woman, with whom relations were usually made in churches, LEAKAGES IN DEPARTMENT SECRETS. Dealing with the leakage discovered by the military authorities, Colonel Cordier said he ascertained it was occurring at Bourges.

AND I HAVE A CONSCIENCE. (Renewed)

General Rogel mounted the platform, where his appearance caused a general stir. He said he would not reply to Colonel Cordier's statements concerning himself; "but," he added, "the witness was said that I had been in the room must now say in what I have been incorrect."

General Cordier: "In everything." General Rogel: "Very well. Let us be exact. Let us take the case of the Bordereau." Continuing, General Rogel entered into a lengthy explanation denouncing the Dreyfusards as impostors and swindlers. He also referred to a letter Matthew Dreyfus attributed to Cordier, whereupon the latter arose and protested against General Rogel's insinuations. He declared that when it came to the value of his evidence, he also emphatically protested against a statement of the Libre Parole that he offered his services to Matthew Dreyfus, and said the minister of war had authorized him, the witness, to prosecute the newswriter.

General Rogel proceeded to make the same attempt as General Mercier to confuse the jury. He stated that the leading in regard to the robin shell was only reported in 1898. He also stated that the robin shell was the captain's statement that these leakages formed the object of part of the general staff in 1894. Dreyfus entered a strong denial of many of Rogel's statements. He stated that he was not the witness who appeared in the witness box to refute Colonel Cordier's testimony. He declared that August 23, 1894, he was in the city of Bourges, and admitted that just a week before the arrest of Henry he had forgery had been committed at the headquarters staff, but the colonel added, he told the same thing to others the day after the arrest of Henry. He stated that he was not the witness who appeared in the witness box to refute Colonel Cordier's testimony. He declared that August 23, 1894, he was in the city of Bourges, and admitted that just a week before the arrest of Henry he had forgery had been committed at the headquarters staff, but the colonel added, he told the same thing to others the day after the arrest of Henry.

M. FREYCINET ON THE STAND. After a brief adjournment the session of the court was continued; the name of Charles de Freycinet was called and suppressed excitement, the former minister of war, former minister of foreign affairs, and former premier, took the witness stand. M. Freycinet proceeded to question the former minister of foreign affairs, M. de Freycinet, who had been abroad for the defense of Dreyfus. In reply M. de Freycinet expressed the opinion that he felt at the sight of the trouble into which his country was plunged and said his whole desire was to see peace and calm restored. He stated that the conversation referred to in the witness stand, "General Jamont made me a visit and I was engaged in my quitting office. In regard to the Dreyfus case, I was led to say that our country should be satisfied with the result made on the initiative of private individuals, in behalf of this campaign—a very disinterested campaign, France, I am sure, but has so abroad. I reported the estimates I heard. That, Monsieur le President, is a restoration, complete and faithful as my recollection permits, of the conversation with General Jamont. What the trial is most was the identity of our anxiety in regard to the army. We mutually expressed uneasiness, for it must not be concealed that the present attacks have had a profound effect which might eventually endanger the cohesion of the army. You know well, gentlemen, there is a higher discipline than even the military code, as I said in the witness stand, and that is the discipline of the chiefs. How can that confidence be maintained if these chiefs are depicted in the blackest of black? Was it not to be feared that at a given moment this confidence would disappear and that the army would be in a state of anarchy? It was not to be feared that we were engaged in external difficulties?"

M. de Freycinet had much more to say in this line and fully maintained his title to the nickname "The Little White Mouse," which was bestowed upon him on account of his ability to speak lightly without conveying much information. "I, M. de Freycinet, am aware of any fact which led him to believe foreign news has played a part in the trial of 1894." M. de Freycinet: "No, no; Monsieur le President." M. de Freycinet, editor of the Prapeau, testified. He expressed his personal indignation at the charges of espionage against Henry and repeated the gossip of a third party relative to an alleged remark Colonel Cordier was overheard to make, namely: "We have taken Dreyfus with his hand in the bag."

Bethoume, a former inspector of schools, 78 years of age, testified that he examined as an expert, the bordereau in the Esterhazy case and came to the conclusion that it was not the work of Esterhazy. The court at noon adjourned until tomorrow. NEGRO LABOR FOR FORTIFIES. Will Colored Workmen Make Good Silk Spinners?—Move of the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Trunk to be Considered. (Correspondence of The Messenger.) Fayetteville, N. C., August 28. Your correspondent is informed by what he regards as good authority that the agents for the Ashley silk spinning mill, now rapidly approaching completion, are endeavoring to procure colored labor here as silk spinners. Of course, this means the adoption of negro operatives throughout, as they can hardly hope to mix" the two races in association so close as that of a mill. There is no lack of negroes out of employment in this community; but, unfortunately, they are generally the most worthless part of the colored population, and it is doubtful whether, with their loose habits of life and lack of industry, they will conform to the rigid discipline and ceaseless toil of a well managed factory.

The Atlantic Coast Line Railroad Company contemplates discontinuing the use of the track of the old Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley trunk line, which runs from the station which lies the stretch of road from Fayetteville to the Mills station in this county, to make twelve miles of the old line abandoned. This will not be done without a vigorous protest against it before the state corporation by Dr. McNatt and others having large interests in the section, who are confident that they can present a strong case. The Women's Missionary Union will be in session in the Presbyterian church here on Friday evening, August 29. D. P. McEachern, of Red Springs, daughter of ex-Sheriff Hector McNeill, of this county, and one of the most educated women in the state, and its secretary, is Mrs. Lillian McNeill. Besides interesting papers on mission subjects, she will present a very interesting travelogue in Japan and Africa, which will furnish rare entertainment at the meetings.

The death of Mr. J. P. Hodges, of the Little River Academy neighborhood, was announced from the residence of his wife, Mrs. Hodges, who is one of the most esteemed and influential citizens of all the upper Cape Fear section. Grief with a very genuine personality, his polish and culture were marked in all his relations with his fellow-men, while he met the great duties of life in a Christian spirit.

CALVIN BARNES DEAD

He Tells of the Murderous Assault.

THE CORONER'S VERDICT

Holds John J. Jefferson for the Murder—The Gun Used Found and Identified—The Defendant's Statement—Unsuccessful Trial of the Bloodhounds, Jefferson Taken From Wilson by Unknown Parties, Supposedly for Safe Keeping. (Special to The Messenger.)

Wilson, N. C., August 29.—Mr. Calvin Barnes, who was shot from ambush while returning from his farm near Wilson last night, died this morning about 3 o'clock. He was conscious up to his death and gave to the family and near relatives gathered around his death bed an account of the shooting. When the deed was done he was driving along with one of his grandchildren in his lap. The other child was his grandchild's shoulder. The grandchildren gave the alarm, which was answered by an old colored man. Mr. Barnes could give no description of his assassin. From the position of the wound in his back the murderer must have been crouched down under the underbrush near the road side. The remains of the deceased will be laid to rest tomorrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. The following citizens of Wilson will act as pallbearers: W. D. Hackney, Alex. Green, G. D. Green, J. C. Hadley, W. H. Farmer, P. F. Deane, B. B. Roads, S. C. Wells, J. G. Rooney and James Oettinger. The funeral will be conducted by Rev. B. H. Melton, pastor of the Christian church. Mr. Barnes leaves a wife and three children—two daughters and one son, to mourn his loss. The state hounds brought here last night on a special train from Weldon failed to trace him up. There having been no rain here for some time it was impossible for the dogs to keep the trail. An examination of the ground around the scene of the assassination has brought to light the gun with which the deed is supposed to have been done. It was found in a ditch about 100 yards from the scene of the shooting. The gun is a double-barrel shot gun. There was but one load in the gun, the other barrel showing evidence of having been recently discharged. In an interview with your correspondent John J. Jefferson, the man arrested last night, gives his version of the difficulty with Mr. Barnes on Monday morning. He says that he asked Mr. Barnes to let one of his colored men help him get a barn of cured tobacco down for packing. Jefferson said that he stated to Mr. Barnes that the colored man wanted was hired only to tend some calves and that he was employed only a portion of his time. Mr. Barnes answered that he, Jefferson, had nothing to do with the negro or what work he had to do. This was the extent of the quarrel, according to the suspected man.

The past record of Jefferson is not so good. On several occasions he has had difficulties with his neighbors, and at present he is suffering at the hands of a public enemy. The coroner's jury held its investigation this evening and after hearing the evidence rendered the following verdict: "It is the opinion and belief of this jury that Calvin Barnes came to his death by a gunshot wound, the gun in the hands of John Jefferson." The jury was composed of the following citizens of Wilson: Messrs. W. D. Hackney, J. G. Rooney, Ben Haywood, P. F. Deane, W. F. Felton and W. L. Banks. The prisoner was turned over to Sheriff Sharp and ball was refused. When it became so plain from the evidence produced at the inquest that Jefferson was the guilty man a lynching was planned by some. Tonight between 7 and 8 o'clock he was taken in charge by some unknown parties and it is thought he was carried to Raleigh for safe keeping. No news as to his whereabouts can be learned.

EXCITEMENT AT DURHAM. Over-Criminal Assault on a Girl—Attempt to Lynch the Negro. Charlotte, N. C., August 28.—An Observer special from Durham, N. C., says that a large crowd surrounded the jail there all day and at 10 o'clock tonight demanded that a negro named Parker, who is alleged to have committed a crime against a 8-year-old white girl, be taken to the jail. The jailer told them he was not there, but the crowd would not leave until a committee of five went through the jail and found that the negro had been secretly taken away early in the night. Large bodies of men then entered the surrounding woods in a search of the negro, and if found he will likely be quickly disposed of. There is a good deal of excitement in Durham tonight and at 9 o'clock the mayor issued a proclamation closing all bars, and the accused negro is a convict "trusty" and passed his victim while carrying water to the chain gang, three miles from town.

ORDER REIGNS AT DARIEN. Cavalry to Believe the Infantry Guard. Prisoners to be Put on Trial Today. Officers of Leading Regiments to Their Rescues. Darien, Ga., August 29.—Four troops of cavalry have been ordered to relieve the infantry on duty here since last Thursday. The cavalry will be under command of Colonel Lawton, of the First Georgia regiment, and will remain here as long as it is deemed necessary to keep troops for the preservation of order. The tug Crescent City has sailed for Savannah with a guard of twenty-five soldiers to bring here the twenty-eight men of the Spanish cruiser Reina Mercedes. There are eighteen rioters in jail here. The trials will begin tomorrow morning before the sheriff of the superior court. The third DeKalb was arrested today without trouble. The issue of the negro proclamation of McIntosh county to their race is having extensive effect. It is an able and signed by six preachers, the postmaster, the chairman of the republican party, the collector of the port and one editor, all colored. It says in part: "With the unfortunate causes that led to the present condition of affairs, we have nothing whatever to do. They are matters for the superior court, and by that tribunal they will be adjudicated. We are concerned only in restoring peace and in doing so as quickly as possible without the shedding of another drop of blood. We hold a fear and excitement on account of the presence of the soldiers. They are here for the protection of the law, and we are not to be alarmed. We are equally and to see to it that the law is upheld and obeyed. Let us have the appearance of lawlessness. Do not carry fear and firearms. Be very careful not to be misled by any man who shows his face at the court house or on the streets of Darien during the coming season of the court. We must understand that the courts are instituted for the settlement of all questions of right and wrong. The good of the entire people is paramount to the interests of any individual. The courts must be sustained, their officers, at all hazards, must be respected and obeyed; the law must be upheld. Irritating stings, bites, scratches, wounds and cuts soothed and healed by DeWitt's Witch Hazel Salve—a sure and safe application for tortured flesh. Beware of counterfeits. Root, R. Bellamy.

A Democratic Victory. Jefferson City, Mo., August 29.—In complete returns received tonight from the Eighth Missouri district in which an election was held today to fill the unexpired term in congress of Richard F. Blaine, deceased, shows that Dorsey W. Shackelford, democrat, has been elected over W. J. Voshell, republican, by a 2,000 plurality. Complete returns could not be had tonight.

THE ASSASSINATION. He Returned Yesterday from Syracuse and Gives a Glowing Account of His Trip. Assistant Fire Chief W. P. Monroe returned yesterday morning from Syracuse, New York, thoroughly delighted with his trip. He says he was most hospitably treated and that his knowledge of a fire department and its proper service has been considerably enlarged by his attendance upon the convention. Chief Monroe has been attending the twenty-seventh annual convention of the International Association of Fire Engineers, which was held four days last week, and which was largely attended by representatives from nearly every state in the union. Chief Monroe had many acquaintances in attendance upon the convention, among whom were Chief Joyner and Chief Chipman of Hancey, Atlanta's two great fire fighters who inaugurated and drilled our city in North Carolina. This is the only place in the state that has a board of a paid department. The convention was of most instructive nature, as all the latest improved fire apparatus was exhibited and the speakers discussed the most important problems. The scientific manner of fighting fire was discussed at length, which greatly benefited those present, and which, Chief Monroe says, will stand him well in hand. There were six topics dealing with subjects of vast moment, which alone was well worth the attendance of any representative, as from it he derived valuable information that had been tried every state in the union. The social part of the convention was big feature, and consisted of cañonades, banquets, and a variety of other means of entertainment. The attendance at the convention, as we have stated, was of the order of 500 people were accommodated at the club house, which embraced a service of 2,000 meals, 400 lobsters, 200 of spring chicken, 2,000 ears of corn and 75 bushels of Irish and sweet potatoes. Next year the convention will be held in Charleston, and then the association will be served with the proverbial unbounded hospitality of the south. It is well represented by the people of our sister state. Chief Monroe brought back a number of souvenirs of his visit. His wife and two small sons returned with him, and joined the family at their home at Harrisburg, Pa., coming from a visit to Chicago. RACE THIS AFTERNOON. August Regatta of Carolina Yacht Club Will be an Exciting Contest and Will be Followed by a Big Dance Tonight. If anything the delay of the August regatta of the Carolina Yacht Club has caused a rise in its interest, though it was a high pitch before, which means that a large crowd will be on hand this afternoon at Wrightsville beach to witness the event. The race is to start at 4 o'clock, the preparatory signal being given thirty minutes previous to this time, and all indications are that the excitement will be fast and furious from the very jump until the grand finale. All the handsome yachts have been put in racing shape for the contest, and several new crafts have been entered. These new boats have the appearance of "winners" and will be sailed by capable crews. Tonight a big dance at the club house will terminate the festivities and add greatly to everyone's pleasure. Upon the occasion the prizes will be sent to the beach at 11 o'clock, instead of 10 o'clock, in order to give one hour more to frolic.

A Furniture Dealer Hauled Up Before Court. One interesting case afloat in magisterial circles yesterday was against U. L. Barrett, white, charged with trespass and disorderly conduct, and in both cases he was deemed guilty and adjudged to pay the cost, which amounted to something like \$10. From the evidence introduced by the state, in the shape of the testimony of three negro women, it seems that one of the women, Mary Elizabeth Smith, had purchased several pieces of furniture from Barrett's store, on South Front street. The purchase was made on time, and at one of these appointed times the woman failed to respond. So Monday Barrett went to Cannady woman's house and a row ensued, which terminated in Barrett being hauled up to court on the two charges mentioned. Justice McGowan held that the defendant was guilty in both cases, he had cursed the woman, thereby committing disorderly conduct, and had committed trespass by going upon the premises not backed by the right of the law and after being forbidden by the owner not to enter.

The Wilmington School of Business and Normal College. Preparatory School for College, Technical School or Life. The equipment is of high efficiency throughout—a school where the formation of character and the training of the mind go hand in hand, the result being thoroughly rounded boys and girls. Careful attention given to individual development. The conditions of the true elements of education are here offered. Special advantages will be offered to those desiring to save time in preparation. COURSES—CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC AND BUSINESS. J. E. HOCKEY, Principal. (Old Meghney School House.) Next Session Opens at 8:50 a. m., Sept. 18, 1899.

BEHIND OUR COUNTERS is stored ready for the wants of our patrons the choicest stock of fancy groceries and pure food products, teas, coffees and cakes and the best brands of canned goods that the world offers, besides laundry supplies, washing powders, soap and starch, and we sell at prices that are as low as our goods are in grade. We sell the best lump starch at 31-cents per pound. THE KING GROCERY CO. B. F. KING, Manager. Phone 387. Fourth Street Bridge.

THE JOHNSON DRY GOODS COMPANY ARE SHOWING THIS WEEK A NICE LOT OF GOLF HATS, QUILLS, &c. ALSO AN ENTIRE NEW LINE OF Denims, Drapery Silks, &c. JUST RECEIVED.

The Johnson Dry Goods Co. BOTH PHONES NO. 193. 111 Market Street. LOOK AT THIS All Mixed Suits at the nominal price of \$8.50 Worth \$12.50, \$15.00 and \$18.00. We must close them out if the price will do it. Best Negligee Shirts \$1.25 now going at \$1.00, cheaper at \$0.50. Underwear at lowest limit. Merchant Tailoring Department Now Open. Orders Solicited.

MUNSON & CO. OUR BUYER Will soon leave for the northern markets, and in order to reduce our stock before the arrival of our New Fall and Winter Goods. We will offer all those who wish to spend their cash with us during the remainder of this month Special Inducements in the Way of Prices and Discounts.

NEW CARPETS ARRIVING DAILY. And if you contemplate buying new ones do not fail to see them during the next ten days. The C. W. Polvogt Co. NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET. Sole Agents for W. B. Corsets and Standard Patterns. The Bunion Shoe is the only shoe in the world that will fit the foot with a BUNION or enlarged joint. Plenty of room for joints, closely fitting elsewhere. It means comfort for tender feet. Lace and Congress. For sale exclusively by Peterson & Ruffs.