If you think modern clothing is uncomfortable, just try to realize what our ancestors used to struggle under. Think of the long vests, and the chest padded with a bunch of ruffles.

Speaking of Vests, have you seen the lot we are clearing at 50c.? Bicycle Suits that were $5.00, $6.00 and $7.00 are clearing at $3.95.

25c. Bicycle Caps for 15c.

Boys' Wash Suits, $2.00 for $1.00, $1.50 for 75c., $1.00 for 50c.

Oak Hall Clothiers,

115 to 121 KING ST. E., TORONTO.

A FRIEND IN NEED

Is a good optician. When you need glasses you will appreciate this if you get your spectacles from us both in fit and price.

Toronto Optical Parlors

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'Phone 602. F. E. Luke, Refracting Optician, WITH W. E. Hamill, M.D., Oculist. 246

EVIDENCE WAS ALL AGAINST DREYFUS

Continued From Page 1.

showed him a photograph of an anonymous note, in which the writer intimated to his correspondent, "evidently foreign to the army," that he had confidential documents to communicate. The witness told Fabre that the documents mentioned showed the writer could only be an artillery officer, belonging to the general staff, who participated in the expedition of the headquarters staff in June and July, 1894. The position of Dreyfus corresponded with these conditions, and, "to their great surprise," a striking resemblance was apparent in the writings of Dreyfus and the anonymous letter.

Only a Probationer Could Know.

Witness further declared that only a probationer could possess the information mentioned in the bordereau. It was not only because of the resemblance of the handwriting that suspicions were directed at Dreyfus but because he was in a position to be acquainted with the documents enumerated. M. Demange wished to know why Col. D'Aboville said, in 1894, that he thought it necessary to investigate the officers who participated in the expedition of the general staff that year, in order to discover the author of the bordereau.

To this question witness replied that he was induced to do so by the expression in the bordereau, "I am going to the manoeuvres," for he considered the expedition of the general staff equivalent to the manoeuvres, although troops were not actually present.

Counsel, pointing out that a great deal of argument was founded on the expression, "I am going to the manoeuvres," said it should not be forgotten that in 1894 the expression was understood to apply to the expedition of the headquarters staff.

Dreyfus' Remark in Reply.

In reply to the usual question Dreyfus remarked that he had never had any conversation with Col. Sandherr, the late chief of the Intelligence Department, who was so little acquainted with him that he once addressed him by another name.

WHAT COCHEFORT SAID.

Great Interest Was Manifested When the Ex-Chief of Detectives Took the Witness Stand.

Greater interest in the proceedings was manifested when the name of the next witness was announced, former chief of the Detective Department, Cochefort, who was present when Dreyfus underwent the dictation test in Du Paty de Clam's office. M. Cochefort declared he knew absolutely nothing of the Dreyfus case when the Minister of War, Gen. Mercier, summoned him to confer with him on the subject of the bordereau, and the suspicions in regard to Dreyfus. Gen. Mercier, he said, asked the witness' advice as to the procedure which ought to be followed, and introduced him to Du Paty de Clam. Subsequently, after M. Bertillon's report, the arrest of Dreyfus was decided upon. Then the witness proceeded to describe the arrest and the famous scene of the dictation test, saying that from the first remark dropped by Du Paty de Clam the prisoner displayed evident uneasiness. Then, continued the witness, detectives, Du Paty de Clam, placing his hand on the prisoner's shoulder, said: "Captain Dreyfus, in the name of the Minister of War, I arrest you." At the time of the examination of Dreyfus witness gained the impression that he might be guilty, and so reported when the Minister of War asked his opinion. During this formal examination, Cochefert added, Dreyfus protested his innocence very violently, and declared he did not know what they wanted or of what he was accused. Witness afterwards sealed up the papers Du Paty de Clam seized at Dreyfus' residence.

Dreyfus Declined to Reply.

Replying to the court, Cochefert said that since his first appearance on the scene he had had nothing to do with the Dreyfus affair, which was in the hands of the military authorities. He had not then seen the writing of the bordereau, otherwise his impression might have been modified. During the course of his reply witness mentioned Esterhazy, but his remark was inaudible. After the remarks of M. Demange Col. Jouaust invited Dreyfus to speak. The prisoner replied "No, I will reply when Du Paty de Clam is here."

A VOLUBLE WITNESS.

M. Gribelin, the Principal Archivist, Believes Everything Said Against Dreyfus.

M. Gribelin, the principal archivist of the headquarters staff, was the next witness. He testified with great volubility and expressed the opinion that when Dreyfus was arrested in 1894 he was enacting a role by systematically denying all the charges against him, even the most obvious and least important things, and in declaring himself ignorant of matters which should have been known to every officer of the general staff.

The witness said he was cognizant of Dreyfus' relations with loose women. In support of this assertion he mentioned an alleged voluntary statement made by Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner, in the witness' presence, that he had been obliged to pull his brother from the clutches of a woman of this description living near the Champs Elysees.

The Leakage at Headquarters.

M. Gribelin recapitulated the discovery of the leakage at military headquarters, the arrival of the bordereau, etc., and dwelt on the system of espionage conducted under cover of diplomatic immunity of agents "A," "B" and "C."

Col. Jouaust: When was the bordereau received in the Intelligence Department?

M. Gribelin: The bordereau arrived at 1 o'clock in the morning in September, 1894. After examining it we did not hesitate to attribute it to an officer of the headquarters staff.

Col. Jouaust: When was it submitted to Col. Sandherr?

M. Gribelin: Why, the very first day.

The witness added: "As the bordereau arrived through the ordinary channels, or which, at any rate, was regarded as such, no doubt was entertained as to its authenticity."

Replying to further questions, M. Gribelin positively asserted that Esterhazy never came to the Intelligence Department. In regard to the dictation test, the witness recalled Dreyfus' reply to Du Paty de Clam when the latter pointed out that his hands were shaking, namely: "My fingers are cold."

Picquart Told the Truth.

A member of the court-martial referred to M. Gribelin's statements concerning the use Col. Picquart made of the secret service funds, and the witness admitted the truth of Picquart's evidence that the surveillance of Esterhazy cost but little. Questioned as to the alleged indiscretion of Col. Picquart in showing Maitre Leblois the secret dossier, witness admitted that when he saw M. Leblois in Picquart's office in the autumn of 1896, while the secret dossier and the dossier of the carrier pigeon service were lying on Picquart's table, they had not been removed from their envelopes. The envelopes, he explained, were open, but, he added, that was customary.

When questioned concerning The Libre-teur document, M. Gribelin admitted he still wondered how it came into Esterhazy's hands, and could not understand why Esterhazy was not arrested when he brought the document to the Ministry of War.

Col. Jouaust, the other Judges and M. Demange closely questioned M. Gribelin on various points and, in replying, witness imparted some information regarding the petit bleu and the circumstances under which the secret dossier was communicated to Picquart.

A Significant Admission.

Replying to M. Demange, M. Gribelin admitted having mixed up Du Paty de Clam's and Henry's intrigues in favor of Esterhazy. The admission created a sensation.

It was by order of Col. Henry, witness added, that he (Gribelin) put on spectacles and went to the Rue de Lou to hand Esterhazy a letter, to which the latter was to reply "yes" or "no." It was also Henry who ordered witness to accompany Du Paty de Clam to Mont Souris Park at the time Paty de Clam masqueraded under a false beard. Witness thought it would have been simpler to have summoned Esterhazy to the Ministry of War, especially as it was known Mathieu Dreyfus was about to publicly denounce him.

M. Demange remarked that the denunciation of Mathieu Dreyfus could not well have been foreseen, when these "romantic interviews" with Esterhazy were occurring, considering Mathieu himself had not then contemplated a denunciation.

M. Gribelin replied that at any rate it was known measures were in progress against Esterhazy.

Ask Paty de Clam.

M. Demange: Why, then, since it was a question of saving him, were false beards and blue spectacles resorted to?

M. Gribelin: You had better ask Paty de Clam when he comes here. [Laughter.] Do not imagine it amused me." [Renewed laughter.] Replying to further questions, M. Gribelin denied that he had ever opened a letter addressed to Picquart. Counsel then wanted to know why the letter signed "Speranza" was not sent to Picquart, since all his letters were opened at the Ministry of War.

M. Gribelin: As I never opened a letter addressed to Col. Picquart I do not know why.

Picquart Asks Questions.

Col. Picquart asked permission to question witness. "When I left the Ministry of War," said Picquart, "I asked M. Gribelin to forward my letters to the addresses he knew. Since the letter signed 'Speranza' was not sent me, I must ask M. Gribelin if he did not receive instructions from his chiefs to intercept it."

M. Gribelin: No, I never received such an order.

Picquart, after protesting against the manner in which his correspondence was tampered with, expressed surprise that the question of the employment of secret service money should be constantly mixed up with the Dreyfus case, with which, he added, it had nothing whatever to do. He also denied he had given M. Leblois the slightest information regarding the secret dossier, and said the only document of the dossier revealed, and that was not by himself, was the "Cette Canaille de D—" document which had been utilized by the enemies of Dreyfus. There was also the "Liberateur" document, which was delivered to Esterhazy, "who used it to levy the most shameful blackmail on the Government."

MAJOR LAUTH

Went Over the Ground Which He Covered When Before the Court of Cassation.

Major Lauth followed. He traversed the ground covered by his evidence before the criminal division of the Court of Cassation in regard to the circumstances under which Henry communicated the bordereau. He said that when the bordereau reached the Intelligence Department, Henry was absolutely the only officer who knew the agent who furnished it, and was the only officer known to the agent. Henry, he explained, had appointments with the foreign spy in question only in the evenings, at 8 or 9 o'clock at night at various places, so it was impossible for Henry to hand the papers to Colonel Sandherr the same evening. Therefore he took them home and, brought them to the office in the morning. Very often these appointments were kept on Saturday, and Major Lauth believed the packet containing the bordereau was handed to Henry, Saturday, Sept. 22, and was taken to the office Sept. 24.

"It is Frightful."

One morning, said Lauth, it may have been Sept. 24 or another date, though it cannot matter much, I arrived at the office and was about to enter the room in which I usually work, when Col. Henry, who was talking in the corridor, called to me and took me into his room. Captain Mathon arrived simultaneously. We had scarcely entered when Col. Henry showed the packet received, and, exhibiting some pieces he had pasted together, said: "It is frightful. Just see what I have found in this packet."

We walked to a window and all three began to read the contents of the paper, which was none other than the bordereau. We discussed who could be the author. I must add that M. Gribelin entered the room and was informed regarding the document. At the same time the bordereau was only shown to Col. Sandherr half or three-quarters of an hour later, when he arrived. Next discussing the Petit Bleu, Major Lauth said it reached Col. Picquart, enclosed in a packet, early in March.

The Mission to Nancy.

Incidentally the witness mentioned the mission to Nancy, on which Henry went, and said that while he was absent his wife came to the Intelligence Department to ask for his whereabouts, as she knew nothing of his departure.

"It was the same with all officers of the department," said Lauth; "our families never knew where we were going when we were sent on a mission, and it was through the department that they corresponded with us. That proves that things were not conducted in the fourth bureau as alleged by Col. Picquart, and the officers were not so negligent and careless as he has asserted."

Witness maintained that this also disposed of Picquart's assertion that Henry was in the habit of working at home in the presence of servants. As a matter of fact, he added, the officers were very reserved before their families.

Picquart's Destructive Orders.

Continuing, witness proceeded to speak of Picquart's orders to destroy all evidence of the Petit Bleu having been torn, and to determine the office origin by affixing a postmark, etc. "The spy, Cuers," said Lauth, "entered into relations with the Ministry of War with the avowed purpose of revenging himself on his Government. He refused to accept payment, beyond his fare to Basle. Cuers was evidently an agent provocateur, who had been sent to us. But we were never able to get anything of the slightest value from him. It has been said," added Lauth, "that we bullied him to prevent his speaking. I wish the person who made the statement to come here and repeat it. The truth is we bullied him, not to prevent his speaking, but because he refused to say anything which was not known, and means the same thing." [Laughter.]

Was Listened to Silently.

Major Lauth's exceedingly long deposition was listened to in profound silence. He protested at Picquart's allegations against him in the course of the Tavernier enquiry, when he represented him as the instigator and perhaps also the writer of the Henry forgery. "I declare," said Lauth, "that if, by inspiring or writing it I had a share in any way whatever in the perpetration of the Henry forgery, I should have avowed it the day Henry committed suicide. I am not even now afraid of the razor, nor the rope of Lemercier-Picard, nor even of the broken glass omelette."

After controverting further statements of Picquart, Major Lauth in conclusion declared that Henry "who knew no body on the newspapers" held quite aloof from the "press campaign organized in response to the action taken by the friends of Dreyfus."

A Short Adjournment.

After a short adjournment the court reassembled, and the judges questioned Major Lauth. They asked his opinion of the Schneider letter of November 30, 1897. Witness replied that it was authentic and emanated from agent "Pierre."

Replying to M. Demange, witness said he never saw the photograph, which certain newspapers had asserted he took, representing Picquart and Schwartzkoppen strolling arm in arm at Carlsbad. "I suppose it was I who took it," the witness added ironically.

M. Demange: "I do not accuse you."

The Document Was Altered.

At the instance of M. Demange, Colonel Picquart again described the alteration of the petit bleu, and declared that the last time he saw it, the day before he started on his mission, the petit bleu was still in the same condition as when Major Lauth handed it to him in November, 1897. When Picquart saw it in the possession of Gen. Pelleux, former Minister of War, it seemed to him (Picquart) that the handwriting had been somewhat modified, and at the Tavernier enquiry he noticed that alterations of quite a serious character had been made. Ruled lines had been erased. Moreover, experiments showed the address had been written in ink made of gall nuts, while a superimposed word was written in ink made of logwood.

Replying to the president of the court, Major Lauth said that when he photographed the petit bleu he did not notice any signs of erasure.

Picquart said the plate taken by Major Lauth bore no traces of erasure. The photograph alone had been tampered with. Col. Jouaust: "Was there an expert examination?"

Picquart: "Yes, it was a searching inquiry; besides, the dossier on the Tavernier inquiry can be referred to."

CAPT. JUNCK'S TALK.

He Was a Probationer With Dreyfus and Said Hard Things Against the Prisoner.

Captain Junck followed. He said he was a probationer simultaneously with Dreyfus, but in another department of the War Office. He saw the prisoner a great deal, and detailed conversations, in which, he alleged, Dreyfus spoke of great sums he had lost in gambling, and in intercourse with loose women. "One day," the witness proceeded, "when we were visiting the Concourse Hippique we met three immoral women, who bowed to us. Dreyfus returned their greeting, and I said to him, 'Sir, and said the only document of the dossier revealed, and that was not by himself, was the "Cette Canaille de D— document which had been utilized by the enemies of Dreyfus. There was also the "Liberateur" document, which was delivered to Esterhazy, "who used it to levy the most shameful blackmail on the Government.'

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Dreyfus Knew the Scheme.

The witness, continuing, said Dreyfus was well acquainted with the scheme for the concentration of troops, and could trace it on any map, as most of the other probationers could. Witness then detailed the work of the different bureaus, and proceeded to demonstrate that the probationers were cognizant of the plans for the transport and concentration of the troops, and how Dreyfus was ordered to draw up a report of the German artillery, comparing it with the French artillery, and having access to all the necessary documents.

In regard to the Madagascar note, Dreyfus, Junck claimed, told the witness that his cousin had procured him interesting information.

The Firing Manual.

Captain Junck then spoke of the efforts of Dreyfus to secure the firing manual, and discussed the theory that Henry might have divulged the documents in the bordereau. Such a supposition, the captain declared, was utterly impossible. Later, the witness corroborated the statement that Col. Picquart proposed postmarking the petit bleu with the view of proving its genuineness.

A Little Bit Spicy.

The monotony of the session at this juncture was suddenly broken by M. Bertulus. Capt. Junck was describing incidents with respect to Mademoiselle Pays, that were said to have taken place in the magistrate's office one evening, when Esterhazy and his mistress, both in the highest spirits, were talking in the corridor, and, he added, Mademoiselle Pays removed her bodice, exposing her bare arms and bosom.

M. Bertulus rose suddenly and in a loud voice asked permission to speak.

Col. Jouaust: You will have an opportunity later.

M. Bertulus: I wish to speak at once.

Col. Jouaust: You will have an opportunity in your turn, sir. You will have it presently. Sit down.

Made the Audience Laugh.

Capt. Junck proceeded and his account of what occurred on that occasion was punctuated with laughter from the audience.

M. Demange asked Capt. Junck why he had not given the Court of Cassation information of the character which he adduced to-day as proof against Dreyfus, and why he had told the Court of Cassation he had seen nothing in the conduct of Dreyfus to lead to the belief that he was a traitor. This somewhat confused the captain, who replied that he had not thought of it, but added that he adhered to to-day's statements about the character of the prisoner.

A Statement by Dreyfus.

Dreyfus, after being asked the usual question, replied: "I will not speak to the witness of private confidences he has made to me. If Capt. Junck's ideas of honor allow him to divulge private conversation mine do not. I have clean hands and I will keep them clean. But there are a number of facts to which I will refer. I will speak first in regard to all the losses it is said I sustained at the club at Mans. I declare I was never a member of the Civil Circle at Mans, never visited it and consequently never gambled there. I am convinced that the members of the club are very respectable, and ask you simply to make a enquiry made in order to show I am speaking the truth. In regard to the lectures in the offices of the headquarters staff, at which it is asserted I was present, they occurred in December, 1894. I was absent at that time and consequently did not attend the lectures." The prisoner then proceeded to show that in July, 1894, the probationers were informed by an official circular that they were to pass a period of probation in the army, the first year in August and September, and the second year in October, November and December, therefore at a period when there were no manoeuvres.

Getting at Facts.

Regarding the officers directing the despatch of troops at various points Dreyfus dwelt upon the fact that he, at that time, was on a mission and was not at the manoeuvres at all. "We must be precise," he added, "and not play upon words." [Sensation.] "In August, 1894," continued Dreyfus, "the second year probationers knew definitely that they were to go to various regiments in October, November and December, and that consequently they would not attend the manoeuvres. I do not know," he proceeded, "what gossip the witness (Junck) had detailed in regard to Siam and Madagascar. I did not understand it very well. It is certain that I have greatly desired to participate in any expedition. It is the natural feeling of every officer. But I could never have had information through a cousin in the Foreign Office, for I had no cousin there."

Regarding the plans for provisioning and conveying troops, the prisoner said he superintended the printing of them turn about with the other probationer. The entire work did not devolve upon him, and he only saw the small portion through the printing press.

Burtullus' Stinging Reply.

When Dreyfus had finished speaking Col. Jouaust invited M. Bertullus to speak and the latter literally sprang up the steps to the platform, and, leaning sideways against the witness box, and speaking slowly and distinctly, he turned to Junck and said: "Monsieur le President, I will not do Capt. Junck the honor to reply to the particulars with which he has regaled the court regarding the visit to my office July 26. I explained everything before the United Court

Continued on Page 5.

An up-to-date polish is Tiger Stove Paste. It gives a stove a bright and more lasting shine than others.

Dr. Workman Leaves Canada.

Rev. Dr. Workman, late professor in Victoria University, who has gained a wide reputation through the adverse criticism of his teachings by leading men of the Methodist church, has been engaged to become one of the staff of Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn., for a year. It is the leading Methodist university in the Southern States. Dr. Workman assumes his new duties after vacation.

Ten cent Wm. Pitt cigars and Recorder cigars sold at five cents each. Alive Bollard.

HAMILTON NEWS

JACOB FOX GOES TO IOWA

The Alleged Embezzler of $600 Decides Not to Fight Extradition Proceedings.

A DRUNKEN INDIAN WITH A GUN.

The Late George Magill Left an Estate of $14,000—A Big Bush Fire Raging.

Hamilton, Aug. 21.—(Special.)—The alleged embezzler, Jacob Fox, came to the conclusion this afternoon that he would not fight extradition, and he was taken to Meaux, Iowa, by Sheriff Richardson to stand his trial. It is charged against him that he embezzled $600 in a jewellery deal. The prisoner is a jewellery peddler.

Drunken Indian With a Revolver.

John Frowe, an Indian from the Caledonia Reserve, was arrested in a drunken condition and a revolver was found in his pocket.

Big Bush Fire.

Over on the highlands west of the city this afternoon dense clouds of smoke were seen ascending, indicating a bad bush fire somewhere out in Beverley Township. Inquiry at Freelton showed that a great fire was raging in the swamp in the sixth concession, east of that village.

Geo. Magill's Estate.

The estate of the late George Magill will not realize as much as was anticipated by his friends. The estate is valued at about $14,000; but from this a $9000 mortgage has to be met and the debts of deceased will amount to about $2000 more. By the terms of the will, bequests were left to two relatives and Thomas Crooks was to receive $1500, the residue going to James Crooks. The amount available, however, will not meet all the bequests. Thomas and James Crooks are the executors.

To Make Storage Batteries.

The promotors of the new storage battery factory mean business. Tenders for the erection of the works must be in by noon on Wednesday next. It is the intention of the Cataract Power Company to equip the cars of the street railway line with storage batteries for the purpose of equalizing strain on the main current. The batteries will also be used in connection with an electric vehicle manufactory which will be established in the city in the near future.

Police Points.

Mrs. Rachael Faraday, who has pleaded guilty to the charge of bigamy, she having married Geo. Van Every, arrested in Toronto yesterday, when her first husband is alive, was to-day remanded until Friday for sentence.

At the Police Court to-day William Hogan, for being drunk and disorderly and assaulting P. C. Liebke, was fined $10.

The charge of assault laid against Mrs. Babcock by her husband was withdrawn.

Samuel Potter was ordered to pay $2 a week towards the support of his wife.

Minor Matters.

Ex-Ald. McDonald says he will run as an aldermanic candidate next January.

Miss Lizzie Bibby, Dundas' crack lady shot, will go to Toronto to-morrow, to take part in the Rifle Association matches.

The body of the late W. J. Woodward of Spokane will be interred there.

The residence of Frederick Broughton, 199 Macnab-street South, has been broken into. The family is away and the loss cannot be ascertained.

32 GAUGE.

Do you know what that means? In the Crown Work of "cheap" dentistry it means that the gold covering the cap is so thin that in a year's time—perhaps less—it will wear away at the masticating point, and leave you worse off—by whatever price you paid and what trouble you spent—than before.

Gold costs. It must be too thin to be serviceable if the price paid is too little to be fair.

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Under the provisions of an Act of the Ontario Legislature, assented to 1st April, 1899, The Toronto General Trusts Company (the pioneer Trust Company of Canada), and The Trusts Corporation of Ontario, were amalgamated under the name of

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The two companies now amalgamated have since their organization (the former in 1882 and the latter in 1889) administered and distributed estates and assets to the extent of many million dollars, and at the date of their union the combined business remaining under their care, and which has been passed over to The Toronto General Trusts Corporation, aggregated nearly $20,000,000.

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An S.P.S. Graduate.

Mr. Virgil Marani of Cleveland is at the Queen's. Mr. Marani is a graduate of the School of Practical Science, this city, and is a brother of Mr. Caesar Marani, who was fellow there for some time. Mr. Marani is prospering in Cleveland as a civil engineer.

It's Summer Yet.

These days are "melters," and no mistake. Featherweight hats for men—and women, too, for that matter—will be scarcable for the next while, anyway. J. W. T. Fairweather & Co. (successors to J. & J. Lugsdin), 84 Yonge-street, have just opened out some of the very newest novelties in ladies' early autumn styles, but comfortable for such days as these, and also 25 cases of newest English and American weight pearl soft hats at $1.75—worth $2.50 and $3.

A Magic Pill—Dyspepsia is a foe with which men are constantly grappling, but cannot exterminate. Subdued, and to all appearances vanquished, in one, it makes its appearance in another direction. In many the digestive apparatus is as delicate as the mechanism of a watch or scientific instrument, in which even a breath of air will make a variation. With such persons disorders of the stomach ensue from the most trivial causes and cause much suffering. To these Parmalee's Vegetable Pills are recommended as mild and sure. ed

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