

GRANK AGAINST DREYFUS.

SOME WITNESSES TESTIFY IN FAVOR OF THE PRISONER.

M. Bertillon and His Frank Measurement System Are Introduced—The President of the Court Not Satisfied.

A despatch from Rennes says:—At the court-martial of Capt. Dreyfus, the clerk read a medical certificate, declaring it was impossible for Col. De Paty de Clam to leave his bed to come to Rennes to testify.

Maitre Labori asked Col. Jousaust to instruct two well-known medical men to examine Du Paty de Clam, but Col. Jousaust refused.

WITNESSES FOR DREYFUS.

Mr. Roland Strong, an English newspaper man, was then called to the witness bar, and deposed to the fact that Major Court Esterhazy confessed to him that he wrote the famous bordereau.

The next witness was M. Gobert, an expert of the Bank of France, the first man in France who declared in favor of Dreyfus. He reported, on examining the documents, that Esterhazy and not Dreyfus wrote the bordereau. He was most emphatic in this.

Answering questions of the judges, M. Gobert declared his conviction that the bordereau was written in a running natural hand, and said there was no tracing or other trickery.

Gen. Gonse asked to be confronted with M. Gobert and put a number of questions, over one or two of which the witness stumbled, to the infinite satisfaction of the military witnesses, who smiled and exchanged joyful glances.

LIKE A VAUDEVILLE SHOW.

M. Bertillon, the noted anthropometrist, or specialist in the measurement of the human body, was called, and with him came five soldiers, staggering under the weight of immense leather satchels, bulging with documents, charts, etc., which they deposited on the stage as a roar of laughter echoed through the court. Even the judges were unable to suppress a smile, as they gazed on M. Bertillon's stage properties strewn over half the platform. A table was brought in, upon which the plans he was using could be placed.

THE AUDIENCE, BORED, LEAVES.

The witness began by saying that only intelligent men could follow his explanations, and the court was half emptied, as the audience, after smiling audibly at his extraordinary words and expressions, soon became bored and went out.

Mr. Bertillon commenced his deposition at 8.30 a.m. It occupied the whole session, and will, perhaps, occupy the whole of to-morrow's session. The court room presented a curious scene while M. Bertillon, whom the Dreyfusards, in their most indulgent moments, describe as a "dangerous maniac" spent the three remaining hours of the session in explaining his "infallible system" of proving Dreyfus was the author of the bordereau. The majority of the public, however, utterly unable to comprehend M. Bertillon's theories, had left the court room. Even la Dame Blanche, the white lady, abandoned her post.

STRANGE SORT OF EVIDENCE.

In the meanwhile M. Bertillon, with gestures and in a shrill voice, continued his monologue, producing every minute some fresh paper, covered with wonderful hieroglyphics, copies of which he presented to the judges. Their heads clustered together, their eyes gazing on the long, wide strips of paper, while M. Bertillon leaned over their table, trying to explain his mysterious diagrams, which were afterwards passed to M. Labori and Demange, who, however, apparently did not derive much profit from their perusal.

Dreyfus gazed on the scene with a look of stupefaction. The clearest utterance of M. Bertillon was that the handwriting of the bordereau "obeys a geometrical rhythm, of which I discovered the equation in the prisoner's blotting pad."

DEMONSTRATES HIS THEORY.

The witness finally announced he would give a practical demonstration of the writing of the bordereau, according to his system. Then he cleared the desk, drew his chair nearer, deposited his high hat on the floor, and sitting down, began copying the bordereau. The audience watched him, bent over his desk, busily drawing letters, the judges gazing at him, until, at the end of ten minutes, the people and judges became restlessly impatient and Col. Jousaust remarked that it was not necessary to copy the whole bordereau, and that a few lines would suffice.

COURT COULDN'T MAKE IT OUT.

A few minutes later M. Bertillon rose, strode to the judges' table, and laid before them his copy. The judges' counsel, the Government commissary, Major Carriere, and the clerk, clustered around in one group, eager to see the result. The audience watched this strange spectacle, until Colonel Jousaust shrugged his shoulders, and then the spectators knew that M. Bertillon had failed to satisfy them.

M. Bertillon noticed this, and said apologetically: "I was too badly placed."

Maitre Demange whispered a few words to the prisoner, with a shrug of his shoulders, and a smile on his face. Dreyfus appeared perfectly satisfied.

LABORI CONFIDENT.

To the newspaper men who crowded around Maitre Labori, asking him for his impressions, counsel said there was a certain resemblance to the bordereau,

adding: "But that is all. M. Bertillon only did what dozens could do. It only proves a clever forgery. That is all."

LIVELY SCENES.

Nothing very material has been brought out at the sessions of the court-martial, but several lively scenes have occurred between counsel and witnesses. The prisoner indignantly denied his alleged confession to Leburn-Renaud, and demanded that the time had come when positive proofs of his guilt, not mere "beliefs" should be shown. Two interesting scenes took place. One was when M. Labori asked Gen. Roget to give his opinion of Esterhazy's role, and his visit to the German Embassy October 23, 1897. Roget replied, in the tone of studied disdain, which he habitually adopts towards counsel for the defence: "I absolutely refuse to tell you." M. Labori warmly insisted, but the president of the court crushed him with a curt refusal even to allow Gen. Roget to respond.

The second scene was between M. Labori and Col. Jousaust, after the deposition of the Royalist Deputy, De Grandmaison, which consisted of a tirade against foreign intervention in the affair, delivered in grandiloquent style, with a peroration, ending with the words, addressed to the judges:—"If you think Dreyfus innocent, acquit him; but if you decide he is guilty, you must pronounce his condemnation." The deputy accompanied this instruction to the court with sweeping gestures, and turned to leave the stage, amid roars of laughter from the audience, which drew a fierce, stage villain look from him, that again convulsed the court.

M. Labori, however, called the deputy back. He wanted to examine several of M. De Grandmaison's statements. But Col. Jousaust refused to allow the questions to be put, at which counsel became tremendously indignant, insisted upon his right to do so, and a warm altercation ensued between the president of the court and counsel. The former, however, maintained his decision, and M. Labori sat down, gagged and boiling over with indignation.

THRILLING SCENES.

The confrontation of Colonel Maurel, Captain Freystaetter, and General Mercier, was an instructive exposure of the fraud and dishonesty of the general staff, which the absence of Du Paty de Clam only prevented from being complete. No one among the public who entered the court-room on Saturday, and again found himself entangled in M. Bertillon's cryptographic jugglery, anticipated the thrilling scenes to be enacted before the court adjourned. M. Bertillon talked for two hours, during which even Col. Jousaust felt constrained more than once to bring him to the point.

Capt. Freystaetter's opening statement was a discharge of grape shot for the Mercier gang. He enumerated four documents that were secretly communicated to the tribunal of 1894. The first Capt. Dreyfus energetically denied, and no reliable evidence has been adduced to its support. The second was the "Canaille de D—" document, which has been shown not to refer to Dreyfus at all. The third was the d'Avignon letter, supporting the second, which therefore falls to the ground with it; while the fourth was the Panizzardi despatch, which has been proved incorrectly translated, and ruled out of the proceedings by Col. Jousaust in the present trial as

UTTERLY UNRELIABLE.

Capt. Freystaetter did not hesitate a second when M. Labori asked him if he maintained his open statement. He replied:—"Not only did I read the documents, but Col. Maurel read them and made a commentary after each." This was the lie direct to Col. Maurel, who did not protest, but merely objected to the term "commentary." Maurel thus stands before the world as a self-confessed liar. Capt. Freystaetter's candid admission that he did wrong unwittingly, and that when he knew of it he obeyed the dictates of his conscience, evoked a murmur of admiration.

M. Labori then called Gen. Mercier again to the stand to drive him into a corner on the Panizzardi despatch, but Mercier was first allowed to question Capt. Freystaetter, endeavoring to catch him on a question regarding the Robin shell. His deliberate attempt to make Capt. Freystaetter out a liar was a specimen of the disgraceful tactics of the military clique. There audience shuddered when he cried:—"I have caught Capt. Freystaetter in a deliberate lie."

Capt. Freystaetter replied stoutly and without a tremor of voice that he did not say the document referred to

THE ROBIN SHELL.

but to a shell. Then it was that Labori saw his opening to force upon Col. Jousaust the necessity of bringing Du Paty de Clam into court, as, in face of the contradictory declarations of Gen. Mercier and Capt. Freystaetter, the evidence of Du Paty de Clam could alone decide the matter, especially in view of the fact that Gen. Mercier had said in his deposition that Du Paty de Clam compiled the dossier, including the explanations sent with the documents.

When M. Labori tackled him, however, Mercier saw the trap, and immediately shifted his ground, declaring that he had made a mistake in saying that Du Paty de Clam compiled the dossier; since he had been informed by Gen. de Boisdeffre that the late Col. Sandherr compiled it. This is the dying effort of the general staff to hide the truth behind the veil of death; and the audience shuddered with disgust, Labori uttering his despairing cry: "Always the dead! Always the dead!"

DROUGHT IN ENGLAND.

A despatch from London says:—Drought prevails over an extensive area in the middle and south of England. The East end of the city has been put on a short supply of water. Factories in Staffordshire have been closed because of lack of water.

LOOKS MUCH LIKE WAR.

THE BOER TROUBLE IS NOW AT THE ELEVENTH HOUR.

British Force From India—The Times Says Final Arrangements Have Been Made—Chamberlain's Grave Words.

A despatch from London says:—There is little that is really new concerning the dispute with the Transvaal. The special despatches from South Africa all lay stress on the feeling of anxiety and unrest that prevails there, and declare that no confidence is felt in the promises of the Boers. All the morning papers comment editorially on the speech delivered by Colonial Secretary Chamberlain at Birmingham, on Saturday. They are unanimous on one point, expressing in practically identical phraseology the fact that the matter is now at the eleventh hour, and that the issue is in President Kruger's hands.

The Times says:—"Mr. Chamberlain's speech clearly indicates that the Transvaal has not yet made up its mind to abandon equivocation and its pretense to neutrality. It would be idle to ignore the scale or the expenditure of the military preparations. In addition to the men and ammunition that have gone from here, arrangements are afoot for the despatch of a considerable

BRITISH FORCE FROM INDIA.

There is reason to believe that the final arrangements for the general direction of the expedition which may be necessary in the event of a rupture have been completed by the War Office.

The other papers print similar articles. They insist upon the gravity of Mr. Chamberlain's speech, and point out that further delay is impossible. They do not commit themselves to any opinion of what President Kruger is likely to do beyond expressing the fear that Boer ignorance will possibly render a warning vain.

The Daily Telegraph calls Mr. Chamberlain's speech an "informal ultimatum." The Standard says it marks the most critical stage yet reached. The Daily News observes:—"We cannot but suppose such grave words were well weighed beforehand."

The Johannesburg correspondent of the Standard says that the action of the Volksraad in refusing to agree to the cancellation of the dynamite monopoly has almost obliterated the hopes of peace. The correspondent adds:—"President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, is still silent regarding the intention of that Republic. I am informed that the natives think England fears the Boers, and that they prefer British rule, but they fear to speak openly lest the Boers be victorious."

RAISING REGIMENTS IN RHODESIA.

The Telegraph's correspondent at Fort Salisbury, Rhodesia says that Colonel Baden-Powell, who arrived at Bulawayo three weeks ago, has already raised two regiments of mounted rifles, and that the formation of gun detachments is progressing rapidly. There are many volunteers for the cavalry. There is an abundance of material without drawing on the police or miners.

A despatch to the Daily News from Johannesburg says that many small traders are being ruined by the political uncertainty, which has caused the stagnation of business. Fifteen hundred families are in receipt of daily relief. Unless something decisive occurs speedily thousands of British subjects will be alienated from their allegiance to England.

WITH A JACK KNIFE.

Orillia Man Severed the Windpipe, Yet May Recover.

A despatch from Orillia, says:—For some time back Mr. Thomas Whippas, an old and respected resident of Orillia, has been suffering from melancholia, with a tendency to suicide. He gave up his farm on the outskirts of the town and came into town to live. A few weeks ago a new brick house he was erecting on the Calverley estate was totally destroyed by fire, and this seemed to increase Mr. Whippas's trouble. His friends have kept him pretty well under surveillance, and up to Thursday morning had succeeded in preventing any desperate act. He got up early, complaining of diarrhoea, and made two or three visits to the outhouse at the foot of the garden. During the time Mrs. Whippas had remained awake, but she finally dozed off, and was aroused by some one calling. A neighbour, Mr. Whiting, had heard moans, and on looking out of his window saw Mr. Whippas lying on the ground in a pool of blood. Dr. Gilchrist was summoned, and found that the throat had been cut from ear to ear, and the windpipe severed completely. The patient had lost a great quantity of blood, and was very weak; at one time it being thought life was extinct. However, he rallied, and at the time of writing has a fair chance of recovery. The weapon used was an ordinary jackknife.

FEAR THE END OF THE WORLD.

A Serious Panic Among the Uneducated Classes of Southern Russia.

A despatch from St. Petersburg, says:—Reports from Southern Russia say that a rumour of the approaching end of the world is causing a panic among the uneducated classes. At Kharkov, the capital of the government of that name, workmen are leaving the city in large numbers, wishing to spend what they consider their last days at their village homes. The factory-owners have asked the police to stop this emigration, in order to prevent the ruin of business.

THE BEST IN YEARS.

Bulletin Issued by the Manitoba Agricultural Department.

A despatch from Winnipeg, says:—The summer crop bulletin of the Provincial Department of Agriculture was issued on Thursday. It gives a very interesting summary of crop prospects, which confirm previous estimates. The total yield of grain is placed at 62,504,766 bushels. The total wheat yield is estimated at 33,504,766 bushels, or an average of 20.55 bushels per acre, from 1,629,995 acres. Oats are estimated at 40 bushels per acre, giving a yield of 23,003,126 bushels from an acreage of 575,136. The yield of barley is placed at 5,532,972 bushels, from 182,912 acres, an average of 30.25 bushels per acre.

The yield of flax, rye, and peas are estimated as follows:—

Flax	Acres	Bu per acre	Total
Flax	21,780	13.6	296,208
Rye	3,217	20.4	65,626
Peas	1,366	19.5	26,637

The figures given are carefully prepared from estimates of crop correspondents who are good judges of what to expect. Generally speaking, the estimate may be considered conservative. If suitable weather for ripening and harvesting follows from this date, the crop if 1899 will be above the average, 20 bushels per acre being considered the average for the past ten years or more.

THE BEST IN YEARS.

Mr. F. W. Thompson, manager of the Ogilvie Milling Company here, when interviewed, said the two carloads of new wheat received here on Thursday were the best grown in Manitoba for years. He says there has been absolutely no damage from frost at any point in Manitoba. The harvest, Mr. Thompson stated, "is progressing under most favourable circumstances."

CAUGHT A BEAR.

A Tourist's Experience in Lake of Bays, Muskoka.

A despatch from Barrie, Ont., says:—William Aldorff Alberthney, of Columbus, Ohio, had a startling experience on Tuesday morning while trolling on Lake of Bays, Muskoka district. The guide was paddling him over the lake in search of fish, which did not come to his spoon, when suddenly they saw a large bear enter the lake, and proceed to swim across. The only armament aboard was a 44-calibre rifle, intended for small game. The guide, under directions, followed up the big quarry, and put a couple of shots in him before he reached the shore. The bear evidently was not overpowered by the bullets, for he started up the steep side of the shore and disappeared into the woods which afforded a safe thicket. Mr. Alberthney and his guide followed and presently came across a bruin in the midst of a patch of berry bushes. The bear was evidently hurt severely, and showed no fight, so that it was an easy thing for the two men to dispatch it. They brought the carcass in triumph to the hotel, and Mr. Alberthney has consigned the skin to a local tannery to be cured. This is the first instance of a bear ever having been killed on Lake of Bays.

WELSH COLONISTS FOR CANADA.

A Large Migration to the Dominion in the Near Future.

A despatch from London, says:—The Welsh may invade Canada in large numbers. In the sixties 3,000 Welshmen went to Patagonia, and, in spite of the sterility of the country, they triumphed, and now send to Europe some of the finest wheat grown in South America.

The Argentine Republic, which until recently made no claim on Patagonia, now demands military service from the settlers and compels them to drill on Sundays. They are beginning to look to Great Britain for assistance.

Other Welshmen who desire to emigrate have been looking about, and, following the invitation of the Canadian High Commissioner, David Lloyd-George, member of Parliament for Carnarvon, and two others are to sail on Thursday for Canada. Mr. Lloyd-George said he and his companions were going to spy out the country and that he could say nothing further until the end of the visit.

CANADIAN PORK FAVOURED.

English House Proposes to Establish a Packing Factory Here.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—With the object of enlarging the market in England for Canadian hams and bacon, a well-known London importer, Mr. Courtenay, of J. and M. Courtenay, is at present on a visit to this country. During the past few years Canadian hog products, particularly bacon, have been growing in favour, and Mr. Courtenay thinks that their popularity will be enhanced by the establishment of a pork-packing house in Canada to produce mainly for the British market. He will likely start such a pork-packing establishment in Ontario.

DIED OF HICCUGHS.

A despatch from Mattawan, N.Y., says:—Barton Fitzsimmons died in the General Hospital, Fishkill landing, on Wednesday night, of hiccoughs. The attack began last Sunday, and in spite of the efforts of several physicians, continued until he died of exhaustion.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Ports.

Toronto, Aug. 29.—We had 82 loads at the western cattle yards to-day. Trade all round was slow, and a large quantity of stuff was held over for tomorrow's market.

There was not much doing in export cattle, and prices were unchanged at \$4.25 to \$5, with an extra 15 cents for the choicest.

A good deal of inferior butcher's cattle was unloaded on the market. The want of pasture still keeping the average quality of offerings low. For prime stuff there was a fair demand, but trading was generally dull, with prices a shade lower.

Following are some of to-day's transactions:—

A load of export cattle, weight 1,270 lbs., sold at \$4.50 per cwt.

One load of mixed butchers' and rough export, weight 1,100 lbs., sold at \$4 per cwt.

One load export, weight 1,280 lbs., sold at \$4.65 per cwt.

A lot of extra choice export, weight 1,840 lbs., sold at 5 per cwt.

Prices of export bulls and stockers were unchanged.

Good veals were in demand at \$7 to \$9, with quotations as low as \$2 for inferior.

There was a fair demand for sheep, of which there was a good run. Prices were the same as last Tuesday, \$3 per cwt. for bucks, and \$4 for ewes, being the top figures.

Cows sold at \$25 to \$45 each. The hog market was easier; quotations are unchanged from Tuesday, but there was a tendency towards lower prices. Too many light hogs are still coming in; \$5.36-1-2 per cwt. was the highest general price, though for a few extra choice selections as high as \$5.50 was paid.

Following is the range of current quotations:—

Cattle.	Shippers, per cwt.	Butcher, choice, do.	Butcher, med. to good.	Butcher, inferior.	Sheep and Lambs.	Ewes, per cwt.	Bucks, per cwt.	Spring lambs, each.	Milkers and Calves.	Cows, each.	Calves, each.	Hogs.	Choice hogs, per cwt.	Light hogs, per cwt.	Heavy hogs, per cwt.	
	\$4.25	\$5.15	3.75	4.25	3.25	3.60	3.10	3.25					4.50	5.36-1-2	4.12-1-2	4.62-1-2

Buffalo, Aug. 29.—Spring wheat—Strong; No. 1 Northern, 77 7-8 to 78 1-8; No. 2 Northern, c.i.f., 73 3-8c. Winter wheat—Strongly held; No. 1 white and No. 2 red, 73c bid, to arrive. Corn—Firm; No. 2 yellow, 37 1-4c; No. 3 yellow, 37c; No. 2 corn, 36 1-2c; No. 3 corn, 36 to 36 1-4c. Oats—Strong; No. 2 white, 215 1-2c; No. 3 white, 24 3-4 to 25c; No. 4 white, 23 3-4 to 24c; No. 2 mixed, 23 1-2c; No. 3 mixed, 23c. Rye—No offerings. Caneal freight—Steady. Flour—Firm.

Detroit, Aug. 29.—Wheat closed:—No. 1 white, cash, 72 1-2c; No. 2 red, cash, 73 1-2c; September, 74 1-8c; December, 77c.

Duluth, Aug. 29.—Wheat—No. hard, cash, 74 7-8c; September, 73 1-8c; December, 72 7-8c; No. 1 Northern cash, 72 3-8c; September, 71 1-8c; December, 71 7-8c; May, 75c; No. 2 Northern, 68 1-8c; No. 3 spring, 65 3-8c.

Milwaukee, Aug. 29.—Wheat—No. Northern, 72 to 74c; No. 2 spring, 71 1-2 to 72 1-2c. Rye—Higher; No. 2, 51 to 54 3-4c. Barley—Steady; No. 2, 41 1-2 to 42c; sample, 35 to 41c.

Toledo, Aug. 29.—Wheat—No. 2, cash 72 1-2c; September, 73 1-8c; December, 76 1-8c. Corn—No. 2 mixed, 34c. Oats—No. 2 mixed, 21c. Rye—No. 2, cash, 55c bid. Clover seed—Prime, cash \$4.05; October, \$4.55. Oil—Unchanged.

TROUBLE AHEAD FOR PARIS.

Demand for Parliament's Recall Insistent.

A despatch from Paris says:—The political situation is growing grave. On hundred and five deputies have signed the petition, asking that Parliament be assembled in extra session. The law provides that if a majority of the members make this demand the Government must call the Chamber together. There are 500 members, and 150 more members ask for an extra session of Parliament, France may see the end of the Dreyfus case taken up with wild debates in the Chamber of Deputies, the Ministry overturned, and then a repetition of the scenes of last May, when it was almost impossible to form a Cabinet.

ESTERHAZY MOBBED.

Endoners Hoot and Groan at the Arch Traitor of France.

A despatch from London says:—The Daily News says that ex-Major Esterhazy, who is a fugitive from France, was recognized on Oxford street on Tuesday, by a few persons. They began groaning, and their actions soon attracted other persons, and in a short time a well-dressed crowd was following Esterhazy along the street hooting him. The police interfered and dispersed the crowd, while Esterhazy made his escape in a cab.