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Vo 87.

WAR SECRETARY OUTLINES SCHEME

FOR REDUCTION OF THE BRITISH ARMY

Expeditionary Force to Be Strengthened - Desire to Lighten Burden Due to Armaments.

London, July 12.—War Secretary Haldane in the House of Commons today announced the government's plans for a more economical administration and a more efficient maintenance of the army. Mr. Wm. J. Bryan was among those present in the House.

Broadly, the government's proposal is to maintain an expeditionary force of 150,000 men immediately available for war, with a territorial organization behind it capable of supporting and expanding the forces serving abroad.

This expeditionary force and its immediate supports would be administered directly by the military authorities, while the territorial part of the national army would be controlled by county associations. The command and training of all the forces would be in the hands of the general officers.

Mr. Haldane's plan contemplates the Reduction of the Forces

by seven battalions of infantry abroad and three battalions at home, including two battalions of guards. He proposed to arrange for the mobilization of 63 artillery batteries as a proper complement of the expeditionary forces, out of a total home establishment of 99 batteries, leaving 36 batteries for training purposes. He pointed out that the proposed expeditionary force would be 5,000 men stronger than any other army Great Britain has hitherto attempted to organize for foreign service, and will only be possible of attainment if the organized militia is regarded as fit for service in time of war.

For home defence, Mr. Haldane added, the country must look chiefly to the yeomanry and volunteers. In the course of his remarks the war secretary said that the state of the national forces was highly unsatisfactory from the point of view of both cost and organization. He believed that

Economy and Efficiency were not inconsistent with the nation's safety. However they might differ on other subjects, they were unanimous in the desire to lighten the crushing burden due to armaments now resting upon them. The British government desired to take its share in this movement. He believed the proposed scheme would increase the fighting efficiency of the army by 50 per cent.

The secretary thought that more use ought to be made of the militia, as was done by foreign nations, and proposed the reduction of the regular forces by 20,000 men.

Under his scheme the infantry would be formed into six divisions of three brigades each with four cavalry brigades, presenting altogether 150,000 men, made up of 50,000 regulars serving with the colors, 70,000 army reserve men and 30,000 militia.

It was also proposed to maintain as a war establishment guns to every thousand rifles and sabres. Under the new scheme the

Terms of Enlistment would be, for the infantry and cavalry, seven years with the colors and five with the reserves; for the field artillery, six years with the colors and six with the reserves; and for the garrison artillery, eight years with the colors and four with the reserves.

There would be no reduction in India under the proposed new arrangement. Fifty-two battalions will be maintained there, as there were at present, but the colonies hereafter will have 25 instead of 32 battalions, and Great Britain 71 instead of the present 72.

Mr. Haldane said the expeditionary force would be so arranged that it could be expanded or reduced, so that if other nations reduced their forces Great Britain would be in a position to do the same without impairing the efficiency of the force. He wished he could see the day when the curse of war would no longer exist, but until that time came the only thing to be done was to see that every penny spent on the army was spent in obtaining fighting efficiency.

WILL VISIT RUSSIA.

London, July 12.—The official announcement of the arrangements for the visit of the British channel fleet to Russian waters was issued this evening. The fleet, which is commanded by Vice-Admiral Sir Ashton Curzon Howe, will leave July 21st, and will consist of the battleships *Czar*, *Prinze George*, *Canopus*, *Albatross*, *Gothic*, *Erin* and *Glory*, and the cruisers *Devonshire*, *Roxburgh*, *Dido*, *Junco*, *Topaz* and *Argyle*. Visits will be paid to a number of ports. Cronstadt being reached August 14th.

Six waterports in simultaneous operation were witnessed recently off Mossel Bay, Cape Colony. The base of one was about twenty feet in diameter.

CANADIAN RESOLUTIONS.

Dealt With at Congress of Chambers of Commerce of the Empire.

London, July 12.—The congress of chambers of commerce of the Empire this morning unanimously adopted a resolution moved by J. E. Ellis, Toronto, and seconded by F. H. Matthews, Montreal, and Col. Ponton, Belleville, that the British government adopt rates of postage to encourage the circulation of British newspapers and periodicals in all parts of the Empire and thus promote trade and unity. Speakers to the resolution pointed out the growth of American literature, and admitted in Canada to disaster to commerce as well as to sentiment in the Dominion.

Congress also adopted a resolution advising that the colonial post offices of the Empire adopt uniform rates of parcel post.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Imperial government to devise means whereby cable and telegraph news to and from all parts of the Empire be furnished entirely through Imperial channels.

The tax imposed by some colonies on commercial travellers came up for discussion and the motion was made to have it abolished. A resolution by Col. Ponton was passed advocating the consular service of the Empire be supplemented by the appointment of intercolonial commercial agencies, the colonies to bear the cost.

A resolution by Newfoundlander and the West Indies be brought into the Canadian confederation was withdrawn at the instance of the delegates from Australia, the West Indies and New Zealand, who objected that the question was beyond the functions of congress.

A resolution by C. Bell, Winnipeg, recording the opinion of congress that British emigrants should settle in British colonies was carried.

AMERICAN CANNED MEATS.

Action by British Grocers' Confederation - Falling Off in Imports.

Sheffield, July 12.—The question of contracts with American packers was brought up today in the annual conference of the grocers' confederation when the resolution urging the members not to stock with American goods until the packers have initiated necessary reforms was withdrawn from the small committee to which it was referred yesterday and committed to the general purposes committee with power to act. It was decided that every member must look chiefly to having difficulty with respect to any contract made before the present session, should lay the matter before the federation officers immediately. It was also decided to ask the president of the local government board, Mr. Burns, the result of the inquiries as to the condition of American canned meats sold in this country.

Imports Reduced. London, July 12.—In June of last year there arrived at the Albert docks from Boston and New Orleans 27,000 cases of tinned meats. In June of this year the receipts were only 4,000 cases. In July, 1905, 24,000 cases were received. Thus far this month no tinned meats have arrived from the United States.

Delegate's Statement. Bristol, July 12.—At the sanitary inspectors' conference here today a delegate named Bottomly said that if the British public only knew a quarter of what is going on in the slaughter houses of this country, the Chicago scare would become insignificant by comparison. He knew, he said, of a cow suffering from pulmonary consumption that was sold for \$15, killed and eaten.

THE WHITE MURDER.

Trial of Thaw Will Commence on First Monday in October.

New York, July 12.—It was reported tonight that it is the intention of District Attorney Jerome to put Harry Thaw on trial the first Monday in October for the murder of Stanford White.

The investigation of the district attorney's office to discover the motive for the killing of Stanford White by Harry K. Thaw is being taken to the office of the prosecutor many young women of the stage. The Broadway theatrical district has been flooded with subpoenas. Many chorus girls have left the city and others remain at their homes to avoid the subpoenas. The district attorney today subpoenaed another witness who can probably throw much light on the relations between Evelyn Nesbit, Thaw and White. The witness is James Lederer, brother of George W. Lederer. James Lederer was manager of the "Wild Rose" company at the time Evelyn Nesbit was in his company. At that time George W. Lederer was sued for divorce. Evelyn Nesbit's name was mentioned in the complaint.

EIGHT PERSONS DEAD.

London, July 12.—Later details show that the motor omnibus accident near Crawley. There were 34 passengers on the omnibus, mostly merchants of Orphington, 10 miles from London, and all were either killed or injured. The omnibus dashed down the hill at a terrific speed and collided.

WINNIPEG CLEARINGS.

Winnipeg, July 12.—The bank clearings for the week ending today were \$10,720,948. For the same week last year the clearings were \$7,165,574 and in 1904, \$6,270,587.

FRENCH DEPUTIES FIGHT A DUEL

RESULT OF DEBATE ON DREYFUS AFFAIR

Under-Secretary of State Wounded But Injury is Not Considered Dangerous.

Paris, July 13.—The scene of tumult which marked the enactment to-day of the law restoring Dreyfus to the army was followed by a bloody duel to-night in which Under-Secretary of State Sarraut was dangerously wounded by the sword of M. Fuglist-Conti. The duel assumed the aspect of a veritable combat between the government and the opposition as M. Sarraut's seconds were Ministers Clemenceau and Tomson, while M. Fuglist-Conti's seconds were M. Millevoje and General Jacques who were drawn from the elements which bitterly resisted Dreyfus' rehabilitation.

The meeting followed a fight on the floor of the chamber of deputies, in which M. Sarraut sprang from beside Minister of the Interior Clemenceau, sitting on the ministerial benches on the right, and M. Fuglist-Conti, who had been heaping denunciations on the members of the government as scoundrels. Sarraut struck Fuglist-Conti a stunning blow in the face. A scene of uproar ensued, compelling the suspension of the session. It was near the close of the session that the duel occurred. Later reports show that M. Sarraut is suffering from a deep wound in the breast, penetrating the lungs. While the wound is considered serious it is not necessarily dangerous.

In the Chamber.

Laws finally were enacted to-day by the chamber of deputies reinstating Dreyfus, who obtains the rank of a chief of squadron of artillery, and Picquart, who is made a brigadier-general. Both houses were overwhelmed by favorable to the bills.

Early in the day M. Etienne presented the government bills restoring Dreyfus and Picquart to the army. M. Etienne, explanatory of the preamble to the Dreyfus bill said: "A decision has judicially and definitely established the innocence of the accused, involving ipso facto, his reinstatement in the army, and expunging his condemnation. The government while powerless to repair the immense material and moral injury sustained by the victim of a deplorable judicial error, restores to Dreyfus his place which he would have occupied if his military career had not been interrupted."

The preamble to the Picquart bill said: "The preamble of the restoration of Dreyfus demonstrates the legitimacy of Picquart's loyal and courageous efforts for the triumph of truth at the risk of definitely breaking his career. We demand that parliament expunge the effects of his action by the confinement of the rank brigadier with priority over brigadiers."

Amid great excitement, the chamber considered the bill reinstating Dreyfus and passed it by a vote of 473 to 42. A tumultuous demonstration greeted the announcement of the vote. There were two violent incidents as the voting began. M. Durie shouted a taunt directed at the Socialists, whereupon M. Lasies, anti-Semite rushed at his colleague and attempted to strike him, but several deputies intervened. At the same time M. Flaudan, republican, and M. Guesquiere were separated after an effort to exchange blows. President Brassin, in announcing the vote said: "It is with pride that I register this vote, consecrating the triumph of virtue."

A fight occurred in the centre of the chamber as M. Pressenz, Socialist demanded that the government prosecute the guilty officers. M. Fuglist-Conti, Republican, shouted: "The government officers are scoundrels." M. Sarraut, Radical Socialist, then sprang forward and struck M. Fuglist-Conti a stunning blow in the face. A scene of tremendous confusion followed, during which the aisles were invaded by struggling deputies.

President Brassin then suspended the session and ordered the chamber to be closed and cleared, which measure was carried. Later M. Fuglist-Conti sent his second to M. Millevoje and M. Lasies sent his seconds to M. Sarraut as the result of the afternoon session.

After the scene which compelled the suspension of the session, the deliberations were resumed, the members having become more calm. After Premier Serief announced that the government would take the necessary measures to deal with the officers who had been witnesses against Dreyfus, a motion was passed expressing confidence in the government.

President Fallieres to-night signed the enactments for the re-habilitation of Dreyfus to be a commander of squadron, the time elapsed since the dismissal from the army to count as full service.

A "dust tax" on motorists was advocated by Sir John Hibbert at a meeting of the Lancashire County council.

BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

Action Against Bank Manager—Plaintiff Seeks \$32,000 Damages.

Montreal, July 13.—Miss Emma Cushing has instituted action for breach of promise of marriage against K. M. Christie, the former manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce here but now stationed at their branch at Pen-fecton, B. C.

Miss Cushing claims in an itemized account damages to the extent of \$32,000. Miss Cushing applied for a writ of attachment on moneys held by Mr. Christie. This was refused, the judge holding that there was no ground for the claim that Mr. Christie had left the province for the purpose of defrauding his creditors and this claim in particular. Among the items in the account for the breach of promise was \$15,000 for loss of support for an estimated lifetime of 25 years, \$200 for presents, \$10,000 for medical attendance as the direct result of his refusal to marry her, and \$5,000 for lacerated feelings.

FOUR THOUSAND KILLED.

Federal Troops and Insurgents Suffer Severely in Province of Mato Grosso, Brazil.

London, July 13.—The Leader's correspondent at Lisbon says that according to intelligence received here, the insurrection in Mato Grosso, Brazil, is swelling to huge proportions.

The insurgents, it is reported, have organized a large army and are marching on Rio Janeiro and already have captured several cities.

General Ribeiro with 40,000 federal troops has been sent against the revolutionists. Fearful carnage is reported, and the killed are said to be already more than 4,000.

DREYFUS RECEIVES CONGRATULATIONS

ON BEING REINSTATED IN THE FRENCH ARMY

Felicitations Reached Him by Mail and Telegram—Condition of the Wounded Duellist.

Paris, July 14.—The celebration of the French national holiday to-day is assuming special significance in connection with Dreyfus resuming his place in the army. The Official Journal to-day published a decree announcing his reinstatement and promotion, and the inscription of yesterday's list of chevaliers of the Legion of Honor.

Dreyfus, who remains in his apartments, is besieged by many friends who are congratulating him on his final success. Hundreds of felicitations have reached him by mail, telegram and cable. The date of his receiving his sword and putting on his uniform awaits his assignment to a regiment.

Wounded Duellist.

The condition of Under Secretary of States Sarraut, who was dangerously wounded in the breast yesterday in a duel fought with M. Fuglist-Conti, following the passage of the law restoring Dreyfus to the army, is stationary. He passed a calm night and no complications have developed. The doctors are not prepared at present to pronounce a definite opinion regarding his chance of recovery.

A second consultation held at noon showed that M. Sarraut had slight fever, but that otherwise his symptoms were favorable.

Review of Troops.

President Fallieres to-day reviewed the troops at Long Champs. The principal features of the day were the enormous crowds and the frequent shouts of "Vive Dreyfus," showing the prevailing sentiment. The review was a brilliant spectacle, the whole garrison of Paris participating.

C. P. R. EXTENSIONS.

Macleod, July 12.—C. P. R. tracklaying gang completed the road into town today. After the necessary ballasting is done and the road is put in running shape passenger trains will give the old station the go-by and deposit passengers in town. The C. P. R. have in contemplation considerable work. So far this summer material has arrived for the new roundhouse and other buildings. A new telegraph line following the new extension into the town will also be started soon and numerous side tracks for the accommodation of increased traffic put in here.

TO STUDY RAILWAYS.

Japanese Army Officers to Be Given Positions on Roads in States.

San Francisco, July 13.—Ten Japanese army officers are it is said, to be given railroad positions on the Southern Pacific and allied roads. The object of sending these army officers to this country is to study Japan, through their experience here, to improve its railroad service and operation, and also its railroad accounting methods.

DECLINES PREMIERSHIP.

Demitri Shipoff Refuses Post Offered to Him by the Czar.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—The Associated Press learns from a reliable source that Emperor Nicholas has offered the premiership to Demitri Shipoff but that the latter has refused the post on the ground that he is not a member of the majority party in parliament and that the only possible cabinet in the present crisis is one composed of constitutional democrats.

Prominent constitutional democrats think the premiership will now be offered to Count Heyden, who though he has the sympathy of parliament will be unable to form a cabinet although scheduled for a place in the coming constitutional democratic ministry.

Attempted Assassination.

Warsaw, July 13.—An attempt was made to-day to assassinate General Schowesky, a member of the military tribunal. The general escaped without harm but his wife was wounded by two bullets.

Message of Sympathy.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—Emperor Nicholas to-day sent this dispatch to the widow of Admiral Choukine: "I am heartily touched by the distressing news of the death of your husband. His loss is a great one to me and the fleet. I divide your misfortune and sorrow, which God strengthen you to support."

Estates Burned.

Veronesi, July 13.—The whole of the province of Veronesi is affected by excesses arising from the military movement. The peasants are stirring everywhere and burning estates in Bobrovsk district. More than 20 estates having been burned and 300 head of cattle killed or driven off. In the Garansk district 2,000 peasants have started to pillage, and many estates have been burned. The trouble northward is increasing. In this vicinity 15 estates have been burned and destroyed. Troops have been sent to the disturbed districts.

CLOSE OF SEASON.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra Hold Court at Buckingham Palace.

London, July 13.—King Edward and Queen Alexandra to-day held court at Buckingham Palace the fourth and final court marking the close of the London season. There were eight hundred guests and the function lacked nothing in brilliancy or effect. In addition to the members of the royal family resident in the palace, the Prince of Wales and the Duke of Connaught, who have been absent from recent courts, were present. The reception rooms were decked with white and mauve flowers, and the coloring of the dining hall was also mauve. King Edward has a few engagements in England and is expected to go to Marienbad early in August.

To-night King Edward received the members of the sixth congress of the chambers of Commerce of the empire at Buckingham Palace. The congress was entertained at a banquet at the Hotel Cecil. Lord Elinor, the governor for the colonies, presided. Chancellor of the Colonies Asquith, Lord Strathcona, the Duke of Argyll and other prominent persons were present.

TORONTO NOTES.

Sudden Death of D. C. Dewar—Acting President of Toronto University.

Toronto, July 13.—D. C. Dewar, manager in Montreal of the Bell Telephone Company, died suddenly at the King Edward hotel yesterday evening from heart trouble. He was ill for some time and on the advice of his physician took a boat trip from Montreal to this city, arriving here Wednesday.

Almost one half of the new provincial loan of three million dollars has been subscribed.

Professor Maurice Hutton, president of University College, was this morning appointed acting president of the Toronto University to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of President Louden.

Four bucketshop men made a public promise in the court this morning never to enter the business again in Ontario. With that promise they were discharged, seven others pleaded not guilty, and elected to be tried by a jury at the fall session.

A POSTPONEMENT.

British Channel Fleet Will Not Visit Russian Waters This Summer.

St. Petersburg, July 13.—The visit of the Channel fleet to Russian waters has been postponed until a more proper time. The initiative in this decision came from Russia, which pointed out that the proposed visit had been welcomed with satisfaction by the Russian government, which saw in it an expression of sympathy for Russia on the part of Great Britain. Unfortunately, it is added, certain political parties in Great Britain and Russia fomented a sharp agitation with a view to connecting the visit with questions of Russian international policy.

The firm stand of Sir Edward Grey, minister for foreign affairs, brought the question back to its proper ground and it was appreciated here at its proper value.

Cordial telegrams have been exchanged between King Edward and Emperor Nicholas.

GEORGE MITCHELL SHOT BY SISTER IN SEATTLE

Murderess Admits She and Widow of "Holy Roller" Planned to Kill Youth Who Slew Creffield.

(Associated Press.)

Seattle, Wn., July 13.—Esther Mitchell, who shot and killed her brother, George Mitchell in the Union station yesterday, made public a statement last night in which she describes the murder as deliberately planned.

George Mitchell had recently been acquitted of the murder of Franz Edmund Creffield, a "Holy Roller" prophet, on the plea of insanity. He claimed that Creffield had wronged his sister Esther, who was a "Holy Roller." Esther planned her brother's death.

In her statement she said: "Mrs. Creffield and I talked over the matter of killing George. The one that had the best chance was to do it. Mrs. Creffield bought the gun. This afternoon I thought I would have a better chance to do it, and Mrs. Creffield gave me the gun. We agreed that it must be done as soon as possible."

"My brother Fred was up to my room to-day and said that Perry and George were going to Portland this evening. I went to the depot and saw Perry get his ticket. At last I saw George and I shook hands with him. He and Perry were walking in front and Fred and I were walking behind. I was walking to the door and George was in front of me. This was the chance I wanted and I shot him."

"My brother Fred grabbed me and I sat down on his lap and put my arms about his neck."

"I sat there and the officer came. I intended to follow him to Portland if I did not get a chance at him here."

"I am not sorry I did the shooting. I am glad of it."

Mrs. Creffield, the widow of the dead prophet, was arrested last night and admitted having entered into a com-

promise with Esther to kill the slayer of her husband.

A Seattle dispatch dated yesterday gives the following account of the murder:

George Mitchell, the youth who recently shot and killed Franz Edmund Creffield, a "Holy Roller" prophet, and was acquitted of the charge of murder on a plea of insanity, was to-day shot and killed by his sister Esther, at the Seattle Union station.

Esther Mitchell joined the "holy-rollers" sect at Corvallis, Oregon, and was one of the most ardent of Creffield's followers. When her brother pursued the leader of the "holy-rollers" to Seattle and shot him in the street, he pleaded in justification that Creffield had deluded and wronged his sister.

George Mitchell was acquitted on the charge of murder on Tuesday and nearly all of the following day he spent in searching for Esther in Seattle lodging houses. She had refused to be comforted after the death of Creffield, and would not have anything to do with her brother.

She was finally found, however, and came to the railroad station to see her three brothers, George, Perry and Fred, off to their home in Oregon. The brothers and sisters were sitting on a bench in the station waiting-room talking and apparently on the best of terms. When the Oregon train arrived George arose and started for the door. At this moment his sister stepped to his side and pointing a revolver at his head fired the fatal shot before anyone else in the room realized what was happening.

Miss Mitchell was arrested shortly after the shooting. Perry and Fred Mitchell were arrested as witnesses. They were found together on a bench sobbing on each other's shoulders.

CANADIAN NOTES.

Indian Chiefs Pass Through Winnipeg En Route to London—Miner Killed.

Winnipeg, July 12.—The deputation of three Indian chiefs from British Columbia who are going to London to interview the King on matters affecting their tribes, passed through here today via the C. P. R. They are accompanied by their interpreter.

Clerk Shot.

Winnipeg, July 12.—Careless handling of a revolver by a clerk in a second-hand store to-day nearly terminated in a fatality. The firearm was discharged and the bullet shattered the clerk's hand and struck a horse on the other side of the street.

Twelfth of July.

Winnipeg, July 12.—The Twelfth of July was observed by Orangemen generally. There were also celebrations in several of the provincial towns which were largely attended.

Salvation Army Settlers.

Toronto, July 12.—Commissioner Coombs, of the Salvation Army, says 25,000 settlers will come to Canada from England next year under the auspices of the army.

Insurance.

Toronto, July 12.—Manager Hewton, of the Insurance department of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association, says two members of the association have signed agreements with the insurance branches of the association which will be doing business in a few weeks.

Power From Niagara.

Toronto, July 12.—It is definitely stated that power from Niagara Falls will be delivered in this city by October 1st, to supply the street railway and power for lighting purposes.

May Be Altered.

Hamilton, July 12.—Magistrate Jeffs has remanded Alex. McDonald until tomorrow without bail. He is held on a charge of aggravated assault, but this may be charged to manslaughter as the man he kicked, Andrew McGarvey, died after information laid against him.

Fatality in Mines.

Thetford Mines, Que., July 12.—Alex. Paridis, 43 years of age, instantly killed. Thos. Poulin, 22 years of age, fatally injured, and Hodge Dubries, 19 years old, seriously injured this morning by the fall of a loose rock in King's Asbestos mines. All are married men.

SEVEN GIRLS DROWNED.

Cedar Rapids, Iowa, July 12.—Seven girls, ranging in age from 7 to 16 years, were drowned to-day in Cedar river, only three blocks from home, while wading. The smallest child slipped into a deep hole, and in trying to rescue her six others were drowned.

PROMOTION FOR ALFRED DREYFUS

FRENCH WAR MINISTER URGES PROMPT ACTION

Bill Introduced Providing For Advancement—The Affair Is No Yet Ended.

Paris, July 13.—This was the closing day of parliament, and it was largely devoted to the rehabilitation of Alfred Dreyfus, so that the national holiday to-morrow may witness his return to the army and the official effacement of the stain placed upon his good name.

The Chamber of Deputies met in the morning for the purpose of hastening the parliamentary procedure, and War Minister Etienne immediately presented two government bills, one raising Capt. Dreyfus to the rank of major of artillery and another promoting Col. Picquart to that of brigadier-general. M. Etienne asked for speedy action, adding that it was the government's intention to inscribe Dreyfus' name on the list of candidates for the cross of the Legion of Honor. This announcement brought out a storm of applause.

The bills were referred to the army committee, which at once went into session, approved them and drafted strong favorable reports which will be debated later. It is expected that both bills will become law before the close of the day.

The radical supporters of Dreyfus are seeking to force the government to prosecute the many generals, colonels and high functionaries responsible for his condemnation. The amnesty law protects them, but a movement is on foot to change this law for the purpose of reaching Generals Mercier and Gomez, Col. Dupaty and others who were instrumental in the prosecution of Dreyfus.

The government newspapers declare that the affair is closed, but others, notably the *Figaro* and the *Echo de Paris*, report that fierce reprisals are about to begin. The *Figaro*, however, appeals to those who are prominent in obtaining a revision of Dreyfus' trial not to attempt to obtain vengeance.

The *Eclair* asserts that the acquittal of Dreyfus means that politicians have seized the judiciary.

The prevailing tone of the press testifies to the scrupulous integrity of the court, and hails its decision as a triumph of justice.