

APPEALS TO SOVEREIGNS.

LABORI ASKS THAT ATTACHES BE ALLOWED TO TESTIFY.

The Court Refused to Do So—Secret Documents Again Being Used—An Exciting Scene in Court.

A despatch from Rennes says:—Tuesday was a momentous one in the trial of Capt. Dreyfus. The old question of the secret documents came up, and the fact was brought out that papers had been passed to the court-martial in this trial without the knowledge of the defence. This is a startling fact when it is considered that Dreyfus obtained a new trial because he was convicted before on evidence that was communicated in secret to his judges. Possibly, if he is again convicted there will be good grounds for an appeal and another trial.

The judges denied the request of M. Labori for permission to call as witnesses for Dreyfus military attaches of foreign Governments who, it is alleged, had bought military secrets from Dreyfus. This is considered a bad blow for the accused, though M. Labori seems to entertain the hope that he will be able to get this evidence before the court by summoning the attaches to attend in their personal capacity.

A feature of the session was the eloquent plea of a Senator of France for Dreyfus. It moved the spectators to tears, and made an impression upon the judges.

As announced by President Jouaust, the first part of the session of the court-martial was secret.

LABORI'S FORMAL STATEMENT.

When the doors were opened for the public session, M. Labori read a brief statement to the effect that it was the consensus of opinion of the defence that while they had hitherto not called foreigners to testify, the Government having set the example, they would no longer refrain from doing so.

Then turning to President Jouaust, M. Labori said: "We know the particularly delicate position of all concerned in this matter, but we must ask that you also summon witnesses outside of France for us. We want Schneider, Schwartzkoppen, Panizardi, and others to prove directly and emphatically that Dreyfus never had relations with foreign powers, and never communicated to them the papers mentioned in the bordereau.

"We also ask that the Government secure, through diplomatic channels, documents bearing on the bordereau." Major Carriere, for the prosecution, protested against the moral and material difficulties of such action, and said it would not assist the defence anyhow.

After some consultation, the judges retired to deliberate on the request. Their decision was awaited with a tension that was painful. When the judges had returned, President Jouaust rose and announced that the court unanimously refused to grant the defence's request that the aid of foreigners be invoked. The announcement was followed by a hub-bub in court, which was quickly suppressed, and court was at once adjourned.

THE EXCITING TRIAL.

of the morning sitting was a scene in which M. Labori, General Billot, Col. Jouaust and Captain Dreyfus participated. Things had progressed quietly and even monotonously up to that time. "La Dame Blanche," with her famous pearls in her ears and around her neck, kept whispering to her companion. Others who from the first had taken the keenest interest in every word uttered in the court seemed bored, and the intense heat in the room sent several asleep. Suddenly, when General Billot, in low, even tones, again brought out what many declared is the General's last card, namely, the complicity of Dreyfus and Esterhazy, there was a remarkable change of scene. M. Labori, in terrible excitement and waving his arms, protested in a ringing voice. Dreyfus, who had been sitting like a statue, also jumped to his feet, despite the restraining hand that a gendarme placed upon his shoulder, and, with his face flaming with passion, said, addressing Colonel Jouaust: "I protest against this odious accusation." M. Labori at the same time was demanding to be heard, Colonel Jouaust, equally determined not to hear him, called out "Maitre Labori, I refuse to allow you to speak." When M. Labori finally gave up and sat down he was deathly pale and trembling like a leaf.

THE END NEAR.

All the evidence in the Dreyfus case is in, and at the session the prosecuting counsel commenced his address. The auditors on leaving the court agreed that all signs point to the condemnation of the accused. Acquittal, of course, is possible, but would be a surprise. The defence is plainly discouraged, and is preparing points on which to make an appeal to the high military court in Paris. The appeal must be heard within twenty-four hours after the decision of the court-martial. If not allowed, the degradation of Dreyfus will follow, as the Government is reported to be unwilling to again appeal to the Court of Cassation.

CARRIERE CAUSES LAUGHTER.

Major Carriere was then called upon to deliver the final speech for the prosecution, which only lasted an hour and a quarter, and which was generally characterized as a weak oration. His arguments, colored by his usual mannerisms, evoked outbursts of laughter. He said that he considered it to be established that Dreyfus wrote the bordereau. The phrase concerning the

covering of troops was very significant, he thought, and he pointed out that Dreyfus could have obtained the firing manual with little difficulty. Moreover, the Major argued, Esterhazy could not say in August that he was going to the manoeuvres, while Dreyfus could have thought so up to August 28. The Government Commissary affirmed that he himself had noticed the alteration in Dreyfus' handwriting since 1894 in letters which he had written from Devil's Island. Alluding to the secret dossier, the Major said that Esterhazy was not in a position to furnish the interesting information. Discussing the correspondence of "A," Col. Schwartzkoppen, Major Carriere declared emphatically his belief that Dreyfus had relations with the power of which "A" was the agent. He declared that Esterhazy said nothing to prove that he was a traitor, and that Picquart had utterly failed to convince him of the innocence of Dreyfus. "My belief in the innocence of Dreyfus," said Major Carriere, in conclusion, "has been transformed into a conviction of his guilt, which has been strengthened by the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution. To-day I come to tell you on my soul and conscience that Dreyfus is guilty, and to ask for the application of article 76 of the penal code."

M. DEMANGE SPEAKS.

M. Demange stood silent for a moment before he spoke, drawing himself together for the supreme effort of his life. He began by saying he was a Frenchman, and the son of a soldier. "I always had a love for the army of my beloved country," said M. Demange. Here he paused for effect. "Before this case was brought before the Court of Cassation, doubts arose concerning the guilt of Dreyfus. I shared in them. By the time the order for revision brought the case here, these doubts had grown into a positive conviction on my part that the accusations against this soldier were without foundation, and have done a most grievous wrong to an innocent man."

DREYFUS WAS PERSECUTED.

"Recalling the testimony of Detective Cochefort," continued M. Demange, "I find this man was persecuted, trapped, and pursued in an endeavour to find him guilty. At the time of the dictation test to which he was subjected by Du Paty de Clam, a pistol was put before him for an obvious reason. Dreyfus did not use it. Instead, he cried: 'I will not die, I am innocent, and I will live to prove it.' On the day after his condemnation he proved the sincerity of his utterance by sending a letter to the War Minister, in which he begged that the truth of his case be sought."

SUSTAINED BY A NOBLE PURPOSE.

"This purpose and this hope sustained him through the long years on Devil's Island, and brings him here today when dishonour has been stamped on him before the world and a stigma put upon his name and that of his beloved wife and children, demanding the stigma be cleared away and the innocence of which he has never failed to boast, be proven before mankind." Then came a scene which will live forever in the memory of those present. M. Demange began reading from letters written by the prisoner while on Devil's Island. These were wonderful human documents. They told of suffering which alternated with hope and despair. In them Dreyfus related how he lay in irons, and how the guards, more pitiful than their officers, stole into him during the darkness in order to cleanse with rags the chafed sores upon his wrists and ankles. "Yet through all this ordeal," said M. Demange, "with an eloquence that was now carrying his audience with him, "there was always but one thought with him, 'I am innocent.'"

EVIDENCE REVIEWED.

M. Demange dwelt on the fact that M. Cavaignac had withheld evidence favoring Dreyfus from the court. He controverted the conclusions of Major Carriere, who spoke yesterday for the prosecution, and also those of Mercier, Boisdeffre, Gonse, Roget, and Lauth. He dwelt especially on the evidence of Major Cuignet, who had testified vehemently his belief in the prisoner's guilt. Demange related the solemn declarations which had been made by the foreign attaches that they never had dealings in any way with Dreyfus.

"Did they say Esterhazy was innocent? No," said M. Demange, "while willing to speak for Dreyfus, they have pointedly refrained from mentioning Esterhazy. You may draw your own conclusion."

M. Demange then discussed the moral proofs of the prisoner's innocence, including the forgeries of Esterhazy and the late Col. Sandherr, who sought to maintain his guilt. The Henry forgery and its consequences was also dwelt on by the speaker.

M. Demange scorned the idea that Dreyfus was a gambler, and asked the judges to consider the conduct of the accused not as evidence of guilt, but as an example of common military habits which spelled innocence in large letters.

M. Demange spoke of the Beaurepairs witnesses humorously, and tore to shreds the evidence of the Austrian Cernuschi.

DREYFUS FOUND GUILTY.

The ringing of a bell announced the entry of the judges in the court martial, an officer ordered "Carry arms!" and "Present arms." The rattle of rifles followed, and then Col. Jouaust marched in, saluted, and laid his kepi on the table. The other judges did likewise, the gendarmes shouted "Silence!" and the silence of death fell on the audience. Col. Jouaust then began reading the judgment, which opened with the question referred to the judges by the Court of Cassation: Was Dreyfus guilty of entering a machination to hand secret documents to a foreign power. He then gave the answer, that the court, by a majority of 5 to 2, found Dreyfus guilty. The silence was immediately broken by a rush of the reporters to drop their previously prepared telegrams into the

letter box, opening into the street, where a gendarme received them, and gave them to the respective messengers for transmission by wire. The noise called forth stern cries of "Silence!" "Silence!" and again all sounds were hushed until Col. Jouaust finished speaking. He concluded by saying the court would remain sitting until the room was cleared. He asked the audience to go out quietly, and not to raise a shout of any sort. The gendarmes then closed around the audience and pressed them outside. Not a cry or a word was raised by anyone. Everything passed off with complete calm.

THE VERDICT READ TO DREYFUS.

As the people emerged the gendarmes kept them moving away from the court. The small crowd of people outside cheered for the army, but the gendarmes did not interfere, and there was not the slightest disorder. The judgment was read to Dreyfus in an adjoining little room by the clerk of the court, M. Coupers. Dreyfus listened impassively, did not give the slightest sign of emotion, did not utter a word, and marched back to prison like an automaton. It is understood that Dreyfus will be sent to Fort Corte, in the Island of Corsica.

FAILED TO CRACK THE PLATE.

Interesting Experiments With New Armour of British Warships.

A despatch from London says:—Interesting experiments with a new armour plate for warships have just been concluded at Shoeburyness, at the mouth of the Thames. The outer plate six inches thick, is made of the best steel, the backing consisting of a special composition, the nature of which is being kept a secret.

New plates were fired at with a 350-pound projectile at a distance of 200 yards. When black powder was used the armour plate was, after several shots, found to be practically uninjured. The shot was in some instances reduced to powder by the force of the impact. With cordite it was found that the outer plate could be penetrated three inches, and under certain circumstances the shot went right through, but the severest tests failed to crack the plate.

In naval warfare, a hole made by a shot below the waterline can always be plugged up, but cracked and split armour plates necessitate dry-docking and new plates.

When two shots were fired simultaneously, hitting the plate two feet apart, there was still no sign of fracture.

BOLD HOLD-UP AT CORNWALL.

Four Highwaymen Waylaid Citizens and Fired at a Policeman.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—About two o'clock on Thursday morning Alvin Pescod was waylaid by four highwaymen at the corner of Pitt and Third street. They stepped from behind a high fence and knocked him down with the butt end of a revolver. After searching him they bound Pescod hand and foot, and gagging him with his own hat, carried him into a side street. Another man who happened along was served in the same way.

When Officer Lalonde reached the corner the quartette stepped out, and two of them covering him with revolvers, ordered "Hands up!" The officer sprang out in the roadway, and the highwaymen fired four shots, none of which took effect. Lalonde retreated down the street, and went after Chief Cameron, but by the time he returned the quartette had made themselves scarce.

SALMON PACK RETURNS.

Last Season's Second Only to That of 1897.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—Official returns place the salmon pack of British Columbia for the present season at 676,000 cases, which is second only to the phenomenal pack of 1897, when 1,105,477 cases were put up. The pack on the American side brings the total output of the Pacific coast up to 1,316,000 cases. Twenty cents per fish was the average price paid to the fishermen by Canadian packers, and 12 cents the average paid by American canners.

SUDAN RAILWAY HORROR.

Train Loaded With Soldiers and Workmen Falls Into a Ravine.

A despatch from London, says:—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Cairo says advices have been received from Berber on the Nile, near the confluence of the Atbara, that a train returning from Wady-Halfa with soldiers and workmen for the Atbara district fell into a ravine owing to the collapse of a viaduct, with the result that 24 were killed and 30 others injured.

WILL ABOLISH THE BUSBY.

The Imposing Headgear of the British Guards is Doomed.

A despatch from London says:—The imposing headgear of the Guards, the classic bearskin is doomed. It appears that great difficulty has been experienced of late in keeping up the necessary supply of busbies, in consequence of bearskins becoming so scarce, and a committee will shortly meet to consider the important question of a new helmet.

UNKNOWN WOMAN SUICIDES.

Swallowed Carbolic Acid—Death Came Within Two Hours—Many Saw the Act.

A despatch from Toronto says:—In the midst of the laughing crowds thronging out of the Adelaide street theatres last night, an unknown woman drank carbolic acid, and died an hour and a half later. Though probably a dozen people were eye-witnesses to the act, and hundreds more saw the woman, no one knew her, and all enquiries failed to elicit a single fact that might lead to her identification.

Several people on Adelaide street between Bay and Yonge streets between nine and eleven o'clock noticed a slim girl clad in white, passing back and forth, apparently watching for some one near the Toronto Opera house. While her actions were not peculiar, she attracted some attention by her preoccupied air and purposeful gait.

Shortly after eleven o'clock she stopped her walk in front of W. Spink's saloon, and, suddenly putting her hand in her pocket, she drew out a blue two-ounce bottle of carbolic acid, and raising it to her lips, swallowed the poison. Then she threw the empty vessel on the pavement, and walked on some yards farther. She staggered and leaned against a store front for a moment before slowly sinking to the sidewalk.

DIED AT THE EMERGENCY.

Those who had been watching her had until now seemed paralysed, but at once a crowd surrounded the prostrate form. She was picked up and carried into Bingham's drug store. Dr. Crawford was summoned, and he did all that was possible until the ambulance removed the patient to the Emergency hospital. Here the house surgeons and Dr. Crawford labored with her for an hour, but at twenty-five minutes to one death relieved the woman of her suffering.

The suicide was probably about twenty-two years old, fair, slim, and of about the medium height. She wore a white blouse, a white pique skirt, a sailor hat, and a pair of russet shoes. On her breast was a badge consisting of an American flag bearing the letters "V. R. O. Y. G. B. I.," arranged upon it. Underneath was the motto "Fraternity, Protection and Aid." The woman's underclothing which was of a rather cheap variety, bore the marks "C. 2103," "C.R., 296."

BURGLARS AT SMITH'S FALLS.

Attempt to Rob the Union Bank Frustrated—Tools Left Behind.

A despatch from Smith's Falls, says:—R. Baird, junior clerk, and C. Johnston, cashier, of the Union Bank here, who both sleep in the bank, were awakened by a noise at the front door. Both clerks jumped up, and with revolvers loaded, went to the door and demanded of those outside what they would have. As no answer came, one of the clerks threatened to shoot when the intruders took to their heels and made off. Nothing more was heard of them that night, but an examination in the morning showed where the attempt had been made to get in. Some iron crowbars, taken from Mr. J. Craige's shop, had been used to pry open the door, and the latter was pretty badly scraped and splintered in the attempt. It was evident there were two in the party, and they had made a search of the premises before tackling the front door. There is no clue as to whom the would-be burglars are.

SALE OF TIMBER LIMITS.

Nipissing and Algoma Berths Fetch \$431,000.

A despatch from Ottawa says:—A sale of timber limits was conducted here on Wednesday by Peter Ryan, of Toronto. The berths disposed of consisted of limits in Nipissing and Algoma, the property of the firm of Hale and Booth. The senior partner died recently, and the sale was called to wind up the estate. The amount realized was \$431,000, which is considered a satisfactory return. Most of the limits had already been cut over. The bidders were chiefly American and Ottawa valley lumbermen.

Berths 2, 3, and 4, in the township of Butt, Nipissing, were sold for \$75,000, to J. R. Booth, of Ottawa.

Nos. 136 and 137, on Serpent river, in Algoma, consisting of 36 square miles each, were bought in by John Charlton, M.P., for \$30,000.

Berth No. 82, on the north shore of Lake Huron, from which some 20 million feet have been cut, was knocked down for \$315,000 to Thomas Pitts, of Detroit and Bay City, and John Charlton.

STAFF LARGER BY 10,000

Enormous Increase in the Postal Business of Britain.

A despatch from London says:—Postmaster-General, the Duke of Norfolk has shown a profit of nearly \$18,000,000 on the working of the British Post-office for the year ending last March. The number of postal packages of every kind delivered during the year was 3,456,000,000. London received 28 per cent. of the total of letters posted. The thrift of the working classes is shown in the increase of Post-office Savings Bank deposits, which now stand at \$615,000,000. There was an increase of 5 per cent. in telegrams.

The staff of the Post-office was increased by 10,000 during the year, and now stands at 160,000, of whom 32,000 are women.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

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

Toronto, Sept. 12.—Wheat—Outside markets were about steady to-day. Ontarios were unchanged, and Manitobas were up 1c. owing to stronger lake freights. Ontario red and white are quoted at 67 1-2c, north and west, Manitoba No. 1 hard, Toronto and west, sold at 80c; and, g.i.t.b., 82c.

Flour—The local market is quiet. Straight roller, in buyers' bags, middle freights, is quoted at \$2.65 bid, and \$2.75 asked.

Millfeed—Scarce. Bran is quoted at \$11 to \$11.50, middle freights; and shorts at \$4.

Peas—A fair enquiry continues for peas for immediate shipments at 55c, north and west, October shipment 54c.

Oats—Steady. New white, north and west, 23c, and mixed, 22c. New white, east, sold at 24 1-2 to 25c.

Rye—Quiet. Car lots, east, 51c; and west, 49 1-2c.

Corn—Dull. No. 2 American, track, Toronto, 40c.

Barley—New No. 2 barley, lake ports 38c is bid for round lots.

PRODUCE.

Eggs—The market is firm and demand for No. 1 eggs at 14 to 14 1-2c; second sell at 12 1-2 to 13c.

Potatoes—Offering freely and rather easy here. Car lots are sold on track here at 50c per bag, and at farmers' wagons about 30 to 35c per bushel, but stock is small. Out of store choice stock brings 55 to 65c per bag.

Beans—Choice hand-picked beans sell at \$1.10, and common at 75 to 80c per bush.

Dried apples—Dealers pay 4 1-2c for dried stock, delivered here, and in small lots resell at 5 to 5 1-2c; evaporated, 8 to 8 1-2c, in small lots.

Honey—Round lots of honey, delivered here, will bring about 6 to 6 1-2c per lb. for 10 to 60-lb. tins; in comb around \$1.25 to \$1.40 per dozen sections.

Baled hay—New brings \$8.50, car lots, delivered here. Choice is worth about 25c more.

Straw—Unchanged. Car lots are quoted at \$4 to \$5 on track.

Hops—Canadian crop light, but, as the English crop is large, the shortage here will not likely affect the market. New hops now arriving, but no quotations yet. Dealers here sell at about 18 to 20c in the ordinary way for old and are paying holders outside for 16 to 18c.

DAIRY PRODUCE.

Butter—Market strong. Receipts are light and demand here keeps steady for all choice. Quotations are:—Dairy tubs, poor to medium, 15 to 16c; strictly choice, 17 to 18c; small dairy lb prints about 19 to 20c; creamery, tubs and boxes, 21 to 22c; pounds, 23 to 24c.

Cheese—Firm and likely to continue so for some time. Dealers here quote from 11 1-2c to 12c.

DRESSED HOGS AND PROVISIONS

There is a good steady demand and prices firm and unaltered. Dressed hogs steady. Choice butchers' weight bring about \$6.50 to \$6.75, farmers' loads, on the street.

Quotations for provisions are as follows:—Dry salted shoulders, 63-4 to 70 long clear bacon, car lots, 73-4c; top lots, 8c; case lots, 81-4c; backs, 83-4c. Smoked meats—Hams, heavy, 12c medium, 13c; light, 13c; breakfast bacon, 12 to 12 1-2c; picnic hams, 81-4 to 83-4c; roll bacon, 81-2 to 9c; smoked backs, 11 1-2c. All meats out of pickle, less than prices quoted for smoked meats.

Lard—Tierces, 63-4c; tubs, 7c; pails 7c; compound, 51-2 to 53-4c.

Milwaukee, Sept. 12.—Wheat—Steady No. 1 Northern, 70 1-2 to 72c; No. 2 Northern, 69c. Rye—Higher; No. 55 1-2c. Barley—Firm; No. 2 42 to 4 1-2c; sample, 35 to 41c.

Duluth, Sept. 12.—Wheat,—No. 1 hard cash, 70 1-4c; September, 73-4c; No. 1 Northern, cash 67 3-4c; September, 67 3-4c; December 69c; May, 71 3-4c; No. 2 Northern, 65 1-4c.

Buffalo, Sept. 12.—Spring wheat—No. 1 Northern, old, spot, 76 5-8c; No. 2 Northern, old, c.i.f., 72 5-8c. Winter wheat—Dull and lower; No. 1 white and No. 2 red, 72c; Corn Strong; No. 2 yellow, 37 1-2c; No. 1 yellow, 37 1-4c; No. 4 yellow, 36 1-2c; No. 2 corn, 36 3-4 to 37c; No. 3 corn, 36 1-2c. Oats—Strong; good demand No. 1 white, 25 1-2 to 25 3-4c; No. 1 white, 25c; No. 4 white, 24c; No. 2 mixed, 23 1-2c; No. 3, mixed, 23 Rye—No. 1, on track, quoted at 60c; No. 2, 59 1-2c. Canal freight—Dull. Flour—Firm.

Detroit, Sept. 12.—Wheat—Closed—No. 1 white, cash, 70c; No. 2 red, cash and September, 71 1-2c; December, 73-8c.

PLAYED, THEN SLEPT TO DEATH

Eccentrically Sudden Death of a St. Catharines Child.

A despatch from St. Catharines, says:—A peculiarly sudden death occurred about one o'clock on Thursday morning at the home of Mr. John Nichol, his only daughter, Jennie, falling victim to acute toxæmia. The girl who was seven years of age, had been playing in the park on Wednesday afternoon, and went home complaining of feeling chilly. She put on a jacket and stood near the stove, and presently lay down. She fell into a sleep about 7 o'clock, from which she did not awake, and since she did struggle in the least, or appear ill, no fears were aroused. Two tutors were called in, but the little passed peacefully away shortly midnight.