

# DU PATY DE CLAM, ENEMY TO DREYFUS, ARRESTED.

## DU PATY DE CLAM.

The Announcement of the Arrest of Dreyfus's Arch-Persecutor Has Thrown Paris Into a State of Excitement.

The Defender of Esterhazy, Accused by Zola as a Forger, Is Now in the Prison Which Contained His Victim.

PARIS, June 2, 1 a. m.—Lieutenant-Colonel Du Paty de Clam is a prisoner. He was arrested at 7.30 last evening with great secrecy and lodged in the Cherche Midi military prison, where, five years ago, he caused the unhappy Dreyfus to be confined.

The boulevards were quickly aflame with the report. Nothing since the arrest of Emile Zola had created such a sensation. It was difficult to obtain confirmation of the news. Parisians refused to believe that this distinguished officer, for many years an ornament of the French army, could meet with such an indignity.

Even at midnight the identity of the prisoner in the Cherche Midi remained in doubt, but at this hour it is definitely known that he is, indeed, Du Paty de Clam, the arch enemy of Dreyfus from the very beginning.

The Nationalists are dumfounded, the League of Patriots stricken with consternation. For although the name of the arrest has not yet been made known, it is accepted as the outcome of the recent proceedings before the Court of Cassation, when Lieutenant-Colonel Du Paty de Clam was pointed to by the Procurator-General as the probable instigator of the forgeries that resulted in the conviction of Dreyfus.

In 1894 he was a commandant attached to the War Office, of which General Mercier was then the head. It was he who laid the alleged trap that led up to Dreyfus's arrest. It was he, also, who testified at the first Zola trial that he had identified the handwriting of the bordereau as that of Captain Dreyfus.

After this identification, Dreyfus was arrested. Taken into the prison where his former commandant is now lodged, he was left alone in a room containing a table on which lay a loaded revolver. He declined to avail himself of this opportunity of blowing his brains out, however.

Colonel Du Paty de Clam called on Mme. Dreyfus shortly afterwards and demanded her husband's papers. During the next seventeen days, while Dreyfus was kept in ignorance of the charge against him, Du Paty de Clam made a series of examinations. His report, which was included in the act of accusation, contained nothing more important than this: "The bordereau is the work of Dreyfus."

At the trial, Du Paty de Clam reiterated his belief that Dreyfus had written the bordereau, fortifying his opinion with the unsupported statement that he had extensive graphological knowledge. What passed beyond this the world has never known. When Esterhazy was court-martialed, after a year ago, charged with being the real author of the bordereau, Du Paty de Clam appeared as a witness in his defense, saying that Esterhazy could not possibly be the author of the bordereau, since the handwriting of which was in Esterhazy's hand, and although many new facts have been brought to light against him, the burden of which was the Procurator General's regretfully pointed out yesterday in the Court of Cassation.

The day after his acquittal, Zola's astounding letter, the burden of which was "accuse," appeared in L'Aurore. "This is the passage concerning the man who was looked up to as the savior of France: "I accuse Lieutenant-Colonel Du Paty de Clam of having been the diabolical worker behind the scenes of the Dreyfus case, ready to believe—and of then having defended his nefarious doings for the past three years by the most absurd and culpable machinations."

## THE REICHTAG RECEIVES THE ANTI-STRIKE BILL.

Its Provisions Are Now Less Stringent Than the Emperor at First Intended.

Berlin, June 1.—The Reichstag today voted the Anti-Strike Bill. Its provisions are now less stringent than the Emperor at first intended.

he measure provides that whoever attempts to forcibly prevent persons from going to work will be sentenced to a maximum of a year's imprisonment. Where there are extenuating circumstances a fine of 1,000 marks will be imposed. The same punishment will be meted out to those who threaten a boycott to compel employers to desist from work, or employ a lockout, try to force employers to yield to their demands, or threaten to maltreat employees. The bill is not likely to pass in its present form.

## THE Czar IS GOING TO LOOK INTO THE COMPLAINTS OF POLITICAL EXILES HAVE DECIDED HIM, TO INVESTIGATE FOR HIMSELF.

St. Petersburg, June 1.—The Czar, in a view to ameliorate the present condition of political exiles confined in the penal colonies of Siberia, has decided to visit these places personally.

This decision is the outcome of the report of a special investigation conducted at the instance of the Czar by a member of the Imperial suite. The large percentage of deaths by suicide and ill treatment reported so impressed the Emperor that he has decided to investigate the main penal establishments himself.

## THE TROUBLESOME HEAD OF THE DEAD MAHDI.

A Report That It Was Taken to England and Then Sent Back to Egypt.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.) London, June 1.—When the bill to bestow a gift of money upon Lord Kitchener of Khartoum comes up for consideration in the House of Commons on Monday, the opposition, led by John Morley, means to get at the truth of the story that the head of the Mahdi was brought to England and that afterward it was sent back to Egypt and secretly buried at Wady Half.

## HOW TO SLEEP.

A new and natural method of curing insomnia will be explained by a physician in the Sunday Journal.



Lieutenant-Colonel Du Paty de Clam, Prisoner.

The arrest last night of this famous French officer is taken as an indication that the authorities are really determined to do justice in the Dreyfus matter. Although the occasion of the arrest has not been officially announced, no one in Paris doubts that the Colonel will be called to account for the notorious circumstances which point to him as the instigator of the forgeries, attributed to Esterhazy, on the strength of which Captain Dreyfus was convicted.

## "DUM-DUM" BULLETS ARE BARRED OUT.

THE HAGUE, June 1.—The First Commission, by a vote of 18 to 3, has adopted a resolution prohibiting the use of the dum-dum (or dattened) bullet. Italy, Austria and Great Britain formed the minority.

It was also resolved to prohibit the use of explosives from balloons and explosive bullets. An agreement was found to be impossible on all the important proposals, and the conviction is growing more than ever that the work of the First Commission is doomed to failure.

The second session of the Red Cross Committee is also encountering difficulties, as the American and British members are opposing the proposed regulations as being too stringent.

The American mediation scheme was unanimously adopted at yesterday's sitting of the Committee on Arbitration, which embodied as Article 7 the scheme prepared by the sub-committee, with few alterations.

## SPAIN, MY HAND, SAYS UNCLE SAM.

Ministers to Bow in Washington and Madrid at the Same Hour.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The new Spanish Minister to Washington, Mr. Bayle, will be received by President McKinley Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, when diplomatic relations between the United States and Spain will be formally restored.

At the same time Mr. Bayle Storer, the new American Minister to Spain, will be given an audience by the Queen Regent at Madrid.

Diplomatic and business relations between the two countries will then be resumed on the same basis as before the war.

This morning M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, called on Secretary Hay to fix an hour for the meeting between the Minister and the President. At 2.30 o'clock the Duke D'Arco, unaccompanied, drove over from the Arlington Hotel to the State Department Secretary Hay met him in the diplomatic reception room. This, the first meeting between representatives of the two countries since the declaration of war, was a brief one. Secretary Hay and the Duke D'Arco are catbirds of having met while the latter was Minister to Mexico.

With it forty men were hauled up to safety. All had to swim through the surf. The stewardess was saved by the heroic endeavors of the captain. The crew, braved and weary, was made comfortable by the coast folk. They saved nothing but the clothes they wore.

The ship is badly battered and, while some of the cargo may be saved, she can never float again.

Fifty local schooners surrounded her now and will strip her by daylight.

## SEEKS TO SAVE SPAIN FROM A DICTATORSHIP.

Premier Silveira Urges Radical Reforms as the Only Means of Preventing That Evil.

Madrid, June 1.—Premier Silveira, addressing a meeting of the majority Senators and Deputies to-day, urged the necessity of radical reforms, which, he believed, could be realized without recourse to a dictatorship.

During the course of his remarks, the Premier said that if his programme for rehabilitation failed the country would fall under a dictatorship, which, he added, would be productive of the greatest evils.

## DREYFUS.

Expected That Dreyfus Will Be Put Aboard the French Steamer Lafayette on June 10, from the Cayenne Boat.

This Seems Evident from the Fact That the Famous Prisoner Was Not on the Ship When She Reached Colon.

COLON, COLOMBIA, June 1.—The French steamer Lafayette, Captain de Chapelin, from St. Nazaire, France, May 9, for Colon, by way of Fort-de-France, Martinique, French West Indies, arrived here to-day. Dreyfus is not on board.

The Cayenne steamer, on which he will presumably leave French Guiana, touches successively at Surinam (Dutch Guiana), Demarara (British Guiana), Trinidad, St. Lucia and Fore-de-France, where she will connect, in the ordinary course, on June 10, with the Lafayette, returning to France.

It is very improbable that the French Government, in taking Dreyfus back for a new trial, would send him so far west as Colon, although a report that he would be taken aboard on the southbound trip of the Lafayette was circulated here.

According to a cable dispatch from St. Pierre, Martinique, printed exclusively in the Journal of yesterday, ten members of the Republican Guard and four gendarmes were on board the Lafayette at that port, to be transferred at Fort de France to the steamer Ville de Tanger, on which they would go to Cayenne and there take Dreyfus under their guard to escort him back to Paris.

## JUDGMENT IN DREYFUS CASE TO-MORROW.

Paris, June 1.—The Court of Cassation at noon to-day resumed hearing the arguments in the application for a revision of the Dreyfus case. The same audience as on the previous days of the hearing was present, but the rest of the Palace of Justice was deserted.

Maitre Mornard, counsel for Mme. Dreyfus, resumed his speech. He reviewed the facts in favor of Dreyfus. He warmly eulogized the report of M. Baillet de Lapeyre and applauded the conclusions arrived at by the sub-committee, with few alterations.

Counsel for Mme. Dreyfus concluded with protesting against the idea that even for the sake of the honor of the army might should dominate over right. He said the army itself was thirsting for honor and justice to be rendered, and he pointed out that the army could not be dishonored by the acknowledgment that a judicial error had been committed.

The judgment of the Court of Cassation will be given on Saturday.

## MRS. MAYBRICK LIKELY TO BE LIBERATED.

LONDON, JUNE 2.—The Daily Chronicle announces that Mrs. Florence Maybrick is likely to be liberated shortly as the result of pressure brought to bear by Mr. Joseph Choate, United States Ambassador, in favor of reopening the case.

The Archbishop of Chili to be Cardinal Primate.

Probable Head of the Catholic Church in the Latin American Republics.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.) Rome, June 1.—The bishops of Latin America, who are now gathered here in council, have presented to the Pope 250,000 lire as Peter's pence.

The Archbishop of Chili, who will probably be made Cardinal Primate, presented alone 50,000 lire to His Holiness.

Locke Richardson's Death Expected.

Berlin, June 1.—Professor Locke Richardson, the eloquent and dramatic reader, submitted to a capital abdominal operation yesterday, at the hands of Professor Bergmann, as a last resort to save his life.

A malignant cancerous tumor was partly removed, but he is not expected to survive. The wife of the professor is a guest of Mrs. Andrew D. White.

John Smart, Painter, Dead.

LONDON, June 1.—John Smart, R. S. A., R. S. W., the landscape painter, is dead, at the age of 70. He is buried in the "Graves of Our Ain Folk" in the "Gloom of Glen Ogle," "The Land of Magdalen" and "The Last Rest of the Glensmen," and "Shadow and Shower, a Dream of Strathmore."

## TO DIG UP ALL CREATION.

American geologists are engaged in a tremendous exploration of pre-historic ages. Some of their discoveries will be printed in the Sunday Journal.

## THE KAISER HIS OWN ORATOR AT A LAUNCHING.

KIEL, June 1.—The German war ship built to replace the old iron clad Kaiser Wilhelm was launched to-day in the presence of Emperor William, who named her Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse. The Grand Duchess of Baden performed the christening.

As the Kaiser yesterday afternoon, the director of the Germania Shipbuilding Yards at Kiel, Herr Hagen, fell from the bap-tismal platform of the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse yesterday and was instantly killed, while one of the engineers, named Krauch, was killed by the falling of an elevator.

There was a brief and representative speech by the Emperor at the launch, including the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Baron von Radowitz; the Minister of Public Works, Herr Thielen; the Secretary of State for the Interior, Count von Posadowsky-Wenzner; Baron von Koeller, Governor of Schleswig-Holstein; General Count von Waldersee, and many officers of high rank.

In addition to the Emperor and the Grand Duchess of Baden, the Empress of Germany, the Crown Prince of Germany, Frederick William, and the Grand Duke of Baden were present. The Imperial party landed at noon and were welcomed by Secretary of the Navy Tirpitz and Herr Krupp.

The party ascended a platform and the Emperor made a speech naming the war ship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, and champagne against the side of the vessel and amid loud cheers, she glided into the water.

## MARCHAND.

A Tremendous Shout of "Vive Marchand," and Dense, Enthusiastic Crowds in the Streets, Greet the Explorer.

After Lunch and Presentations at the Ministry of Marine, the Military Idol of France Is Received by the President.

PARIS, June 1.—The civil and military authorities and a big crowd of people went to the railroad station at Lyons at 1 o'clock this morning, in order to welcome Major Marchand, the heroic explorer, on his way to Paris from Toulon, and a great concourse began assembling around the depot here of the Lyons-Paris Railroad at an early hour.

A tremendous shout of "Vive Marchand!" announced the arrival of the popular idol's train at 9:10 a. m. A victoria was sent by the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, to convey the Major to the Ministry of Marine, where a luncheon was given in his honor. The carriage was literally covered with flowers and banners, and flags at each corner, while the coachman's whip was tied with tricolor ribbons.

Major Marchand and the representative of the Minister of Marine, Lieutenant Darricns, entered the vehicle, which, on emerging from the railroad station, was greeted with storms of cheering. All present, with the exception of the officers and non-commissioned officers on the sidewalk, uncovered their heads as the explorer passed.

The military men, in order to give every step of Marchand's progress along the Boulevard Malesherbes to the Honorable Beldes, either stepped of the carriage stood a peacemaker, who kept the explorer's frantic admirers from entering the vehicle.

The crowds, in spite of the efforts of the police, broke into the procession, cut off Marchand's carriage from the others and surrounded it, cheering and waving hats and sticks.

Finally the procession arrived at the Place des Convois, in order to welcome Major Marchand, the heroic explorer, on his way to Paris from Toulon, and a great concourse began assembling around the depot here of the Lyons-Paris Railroad at an early hour.

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## GEN. OTIS SAYS HE NEEDS 30,000 TROOPS.

MANILA, June 1.—General Lawton has been given command of the defenses of the city and troops forming the line around Manila, which will be his division.

General MacArthur commands the entire garrisons and the troops holding the railroad and river.

Washington, June 1.—The President and his Cabinet will discuss to-morrow the military situation in the Philippines.

It was Secretary Alger's opinion yesterday, approved by the President, that if General Otis affirmed that he needed more than 24,000 or 25,000 men, volunteers would be called upon to furnish whatever additional number he required.

General Otis called to-day to reply to the Secretary's inquiry: "I still think 30,000 troops necessary for the efficient government of the islands."

The remainder of the dispatch was withheld by the War Department, and it is reserved matter that has called for a discussion to-morrow by the Cabinet.

To-day Secretary Alger said that it is impossible to tell whether or not the 5,000 or 6,000 troops called for by General Otis can be supplied him from the regular troops in this country. Definite knowledge will be had on that question by the time the Cabinet meets to-morrow.

The army officials generally are of the opinion that the President will announce officially to-morrow that, in his judgment, the situation demands the calling out of volunteers. They believe that it would be a bad, indefensible policy to weaken the regulars in the United States, in Cuba and in Porto Rico to make up the number needed by General Otis. It is simply impossible to decrease the artillery force, because there are now not half enough men to properly garrison and take care of the equipment at the coast defence stations.

They are equally opposed to the dismounting of cavalry for use in the Philippines. Both plans were suggested to the President today as a means of tiding over the present difficulty.

It was argued to the President that with the Nineteenth Infantry, now on the way from Porto Rico, the Twenty-fourth Infantry at Fort Logan, Col., and drafts from the cavalry, artillery and infantry to add to the regiments in the Philippines, the problem would be solved.

There is urgent evidence in General Otis's dispatch to intimate strongly that it was indicated to him that 24,000 men were sufficient in the Philippines during the entire rainy season. He practically refers to it as a rainy season, but the President, from the best information, believes that there must be a call for volunteers, and his judgment is hesitating as to whether to call out 6,000 or the number in addition to those who must be enlisted to give Otis a large enough army to crush Aguinaldo immediately on the close of the rainy season.

Colonel Ward, assistant adjutant-general, who has charge of the volunteer establishment, said to-day that he could enlist and equip 6,000 volunteers in thirty days, as applications for enlistment in the regular army are tremendously in excess of the demand. Colonel Ward indicated that it would be the best policy to proceed with the volunteer enlistments than to reduce the regulars here for the emergency.

A pressure from some unknown quarter has been brought to bear on the President which has caused him to hold up his call for the volunteers, but he will follow the advice of his military advisers, he will make the call to-morrow.

The War Department has received the following dispatch from General Otis, at Manila, dated June 1: "Smith reports from Negros that he has picked up a number of men, including Captain 'Dilly,' that eastern coast of island now under American flag, and inhabitants ask for military protection. They are being pursued into mountains by us, and native troops severely punished."

Major Marchand's Senegalese troops had to be forcibly repressed by the police in Toulon, where he was asked to come at once to Paris. The women of Toulon are hounding them, embracing them in the streets and surrounding them with flowers and ribbons. It is likely that these black followers of Marchand will come to Paris in large numbers.

M. Deroulade, who, with M. Marcel-Habert, was acquitted yesterday by the Assize Court of having instigated to insubordination in connection with the election of President Loubet, passed the military club this afternoon, and ostentatiously saluted the officers standing on the balcony. The crowd then recognized M. Deroulade and applauded him.

Large demonstrations continued until a late hour in the evening, the crowds parading and shouting the now familiar cries and slogans in favor of Deroulade, who was quickly drowned by cheers for Marchand and the army.

A dramatic scene occurred at the Military Club in the course of the evening. Major Marchand, in response to loud cheering, appeared upon the balcony with the Minister of Marine, M. Lockroy, and the Minister of War, M. Krantz, on either side of him, and shouted: "Be united! Vive la France! Vive la République!" The throngs went wild with enthusiasm.

The Chamber of Deputies this evening adopted a resolution of thanks to Major Marchand for his services in Africa and to General Gallieni for his brilliant administration in Madagascar. The resolution was opposed by the Radical Socialists, Deputy for St. Denis, who was vigorously hoisted.

The Military Club's reception to the members of the mission was a very brilliant affair. General Zurlinden, Military Governor of Paris, other officers of high rank and the Ministers were present. Speeches were made by M. Lockroy and General Zurlinden, who paid eloquent tributes to the work of the expedition. Major Marchand, after a brief expression of thanks made a tour of the rooms, shaking hands with the officers present, while the band played martial music.

## JEST LED TO FATAL DUEL.

Herr Putuoky, Who Couldn't Take a Joke, Will Die from Pistol Wounds.

Budapest, June 1.—A fatal duel with pistols was fought yesterday at Klausenburg between Professor Oberschall, of the Pressburg Law Academy, and Herr Putuoky. The latter was shot through the head.

The quarrel which led to the duel was caused by a jesting remark made by Professor Oberschall.

AMERICAN USES HIS FISTS. Assaults a Johannesburg Financier, Knocks Him Down and Breaks His Glasses.

Johannesburg, June 1.—One of the leading financiers here named Eckstein was assaulted at the Standard Bank by Thomas Regan, an American. Regan struck him in the face with a whip and with his bare fist smashed his eyeglasses and threw him to the ground.

Regan, before he was overpowered, resisted desperately, and again struck Eckstein after having been arrested. The affair has caused a great sensation here.

A GREAT TROUSSEAU. The Sunday Journal will print beautiful pictures of the trousseau of the most interesting bride of the season.

FILIPINO ACTORS WILL BE ALLOWED TO LAND. Must File a Bond and Promise to Go Home at the End of Their Tour.

Washington, June 1.—It has been decided to allow the company of Filipino actors now detained at San Francisco to enter the United States for the purpose of giving exhibitions.

They will be required, however, to furnish a bond that they will return to their homes after the expiration of their engagement. This case has been a difficult one to decide because of the fact that the troupe came to this country under contract to give exhibitions.