PUNISHMENT IN STORE FOR THE KIDNAPPERS OF BABY CLARKE

They Will be Tried Here Where the Crime Was Committed-An Old Land-mark Disappearing-Publishing Interests-The Flower Interests-A Park at Concy

The capture of the abdillors of Baby Charke, and the return of the child to its mother will be followed by a quick, sharp and decisive trial and punishment of the guilty persons.

All three of the conspirators have been indicted in this city and the nurse has been extradited from New Jersey, where she went after the child was found. The Barrows man and his wife were held for some time by the district attorney of Rockland county, who made the strange claim that the



Barrow and His Wife.

prisoners should be tried in that county. Although advised by the county judge and sheriff to deliver the prisoners to the authorities of this city, the district attorney refused and persisted in his refusal until threatened with severe punishment for refusing to recognize the bench warrant issued by the Supreme Court. Public sentiment here has been greatly aroused by the developments in this remarkable case, and the prisoners are certain to receive a very prompt trial and the full punishment which the law authorizes. The nurse girl is anxious to turn States evidence against the man and woman who Anson. There is no pretension, no airs planned the kidnapping, but her evidence will not be accepted as it is not necessary to secure their conviction.

Bables are Scarce, Since the kidnapping of Baby Clarke the merry prattle of childish voices has been missed in Central Park. This is an unfortunate result of the crime, for Central Park actually means life are able to toddle around for them- played by many of the humble mem. Hebrew, and a son of a wealthy manselves. The pure air has filled their bers of the force. Here is another ufacturer at Mulhausen, Alsace. little lungs, browned their cheeks, given a sparkle to their eyes and an exhilaration to their whole being which only nature cas produce. Mothers from the tenements have gone into the great space which lies like an emerald in a stretch of arid sand that their children might escape from the sun-baked stones of the street and the stifling atmosphere of over-crowded houses. Then, too, the "little mothers"-the half-grown girls to whose care the little ones were trusted without fear-were there in plenty with their charges. But all this is changed now. In the park last Sunday there were scarcely half a dozen baby carriages to be seen and where there was a baby at all it was securely clutched in the arms of its mother. Had it peen the child of a rich man, perhaps poor persons, or those in moderate financial circumstances, would not be so fearful, but, rich and poor alike, parents are guarding their children zealously.

An Old Landmark. It will soon be fifty-seven years since the completion of the reservoir at Fifth avenue and Forty-second street, this city, was celebrated with much pomp and circumstance. Now this great pile of masonry is being torn down, and the ivy-covered blocks of stone which have so long given a prison-like aspect to this section of the city will be hidden in the foundations of the lofty pile which the city is to erect for the accommodation of the Astor-Lenox-Tilden libraries.

Within one of the tower-like abutments on the Fifth avenue side of the wall is a marble slab giving in brief the history of the reservoir. The ceremonies to commemorate the completion of the reservoir July 4, 1842, were of an impressive character. A short time prior to the great day the commissioners and engineers connected with the building of the aqueduct and reservoir walked over the forty-five

miles of the route. As the procession paced the streets of the city, fountains in the open squares sprang into being. All day the water gushed into the reservoir to the constant acclamation of the assembled multitudes, and the roar of cannon. Temperance societies took a prominent part in the ceremonies, which included speaking, music, a banquet and the reading of an ode by George P. Morris.

Publishers Unite. There was surprise in this town when it was learned that the old and successful house of Harper & Brothers the comparatively new one of S. S. McClure. John W. Harper will be elected second vice-president of the S. S. McGlure Company, and J. Henry them protection. In view of these pany. S. S. McClure will become a

NOTES FROM GOTHAM. | points of common interest, we decided to work together. To that and sowers! of our people have become interested in the S. S. McClure company, and Mr. McCiure, with his associates, has necome interested in Harper & Bros."

The McClure company was one of the first to reduce the price of a firstclass magazine to ten cents. On the other hand the Harper Brothers have always maintained the old high rates and have refused to reduce them, although the cost of making magazines has been greatly reduced by recent inventions. There is a belief that the Serce competition in this field has injured the business of the old company. and a startling revolution in magazine publishing is looked for as an utcome of this consolidation of large interests.

Head of the Flower Interests. Since the death of his brother, ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower, Anson R. Flower has become one of the most prominent figures in financial circles in this country. He has virtually taken his brother's place in the Federal Steel Company, the International Paper Company, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, Brooklyn Rapid Transit and New York Air Brake.

Mr. Flower is slightly above medium height, erect and rather spare in build. His mustache is gray. His eyes are keen, his manner quietly cordial. He is modest and unassuming. The noteriety which he has gained as the administrative head of the enormous affairs left by his brother has been distasteful to him. His time is given almost entirely to business, and when asked if he was interested in anything outside of that, he replied: "No: I find enough to interest me here—to be vitally concerned as I am in matter so signally successful as these is in itself recreation enough.

"I have a farm," continued Mr. Flower, "near Watertown, near my brother's place. My family goes up there each summer, and I spend as much time there as possible. Roswell went in for chickens and ducks on his farm, while I gave my attention to cattle. We are acquainted with all the people around here. It is our old home, you know, and they all knew us. Up there it was 'Ros' and the simple, kindly friendship of neighbors who knew us when we were boys, and it is a great relief to get up there away from the turmoils of the

Whatever blemishes there may be in the higher police circles which Mr. Moss and the Mazet Committee is holding up to public view, they cannot mar or diminish the heroism so often dis. Writing of Captain Alfred Dreyfus, hero, Thomas J. Daly by name. He was crossing West street the other day when he heard the cries of two little declared that in his judgment the docthem. Placing one on his back, and General Mercier's orders on October 14, dry suit, was on the lookout for anwher call to heroic effort.



A Seaside Park.

There is promise of a new Coney island soon—a Coney that may be spoken of without a suggestive leer or an implied rebuke for any one who has spent a day or a night there. President York and the elements seem to have conspired to bring this about, and the efforts of both have been ably supported by Controller Coler, who says the fire-swept district should be made into a park for the people and Coney regenerated from within, not from

The Mazet Committee. The committee that is investigating the governmental affairs of this city is having a hard time of it. Many of the witnesses have been indecent and have the badges of his profession, were torn. displayed the greatest degree of contempt for the committee. Not only have they treated the committee in the most disrespectful manner, but lawyer Henderson carried things with so high a hand that he was forcibly removed from the room and arrested for disorderly conduct. The committee was to unite its business with that of insists that the witnesses believe that they are free from punishment in this county because the district attorney is a Tammany man and will insure Harper and H. Sleeper Harper will al- facts two plans are at this moment unso becomes officers of the same com- der consideration by the committee. One is to sit in Queens county where vice-president of Harper & Bros., and the district attorney is supposed to be other offices will be held by John S. in sympathy with the committee and Phillips, Frank N. Doubleday and Al- where witnesses would be restrained he known." bert B. Brady. It is stated that there from treating the committee in the will be no other changes in the officers manner complained of, and the other of either concern. When asked con- is to continue here and if the authoricerning the deal, John W. Harper said: ties do not punish the cases referred "We have some plans looking to- to them to appeal to the Governor to ward developments in the magazine remove such deliquent officials. This world in which Mr. McClure has been threat has already been made and it peated cry. "I am innocent!" seemed successful. Finding a number of may have the desired effect.

STORY OF DREYPUS, intense: Finally the murch was fin-

SELLING STATE SECRETS.

vulsed France for the last three years, cific. began on October 15, 1894, when Cap Thus closed the first part of the tached to the general staff of the 1896. Colonel Sandherr had been andarmy, was arrested on the charge of ceeded as head of the information de-

some French officer to Colonel made. Schwartzkoppen, the Military Attache at the German Embassy. The "notes" referred to had been safely received, the French War Office.

An Inquiry Opened. At that time Casimir-Perier was President of the Republic. Dupuy was as now, Prime Minister. General Mercier was Minister of War and General de Boisdeffre head of the general stall. Colonel Sandherr, now dead, was head he was sent on a dangerous "mission" of the intelligence department, which to Tunis, and Colonel Henry, the forconducts all matters relating to spies, ger, succeeded him in the intelligence French or foreign. Major Henry, the bureau. self-confessed forger of "evidence" against Dreyfus, committed suicide in

An inquiry was opened to discover the author of the intercepted bordereau, and Commandant du Paly de Clam, who was supposed to be skilful in the matter of handwriting, discovered in it a resemblance to the hand-



Degredation of Dreyfus.

hert expert of the Bank of France, receive news of his family.

The Act of Accusation. Commandant d'Ormescheville, who was charged with conducting a new investigation, drew up his act of accutation on December 9. In brief, it conthe War Office other than his own, ling, and that he was in the habit of Dreyfus court martial, refused to remaking suspicious trips abroad. Then came a reference to the famous bordcreau:-"In short, the grounds of the accusations brought against Captain qualified accusations, and then began Dreyfus are of two kinds-moral and material. We have examined the former. The latter consist of the incriminating lettre missive (bordereau). The majority of the experts, as well as curselves and the witnesses who have seen it, are agreed that, except for intentional dissimilarities, it offers a perfect resemblance to the authentic writing of Captain Dreyfus."

The court martial, presided over by Colonel Maurel, began on December 19, 1894. The trial, which took place behind closed doors, lasted two days. At its conclusion Dreyfus was found guilty by the unanimous vote of the court martial and was sentenced to impriscomment for life and to suffer degradation from his military rank.

The Punishment, The scene of the public degredation, which took place at the Ecole Milivaire, Paris, on January 5, 1895, was very dramatic. It was witnessed by three thousand troops, and was as complete as is known to the practice of military law. The insignia of rank, from his coat and cap; even the stripes were torn from his trousers by the adjutant, and his sword was broken in

While this was being done Dreytus raised his arms and cried: "I am innocent, I swear I am Inno-

cent! Vive la France!" The vast crowd that was watching the tragic scene answered these protestations with counter cries of "A' mort!" and the police had difficulty in restraining the people from doing the prisoner violence. When taken backs to his cell the unhappy man again, swore on the heads of his wife and children that he was innocent, and added: "In three years the truth will

His torture, however, was not yet over. He was obliged to pass along. before his comrades in arms and the men who had been under his command. And as he marched the crowd shouted execrations at him, and his reto make their wrath only the more

lahed, and the prisoner was maroned OFFICER ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF lexted just ten minutes, but to most of those who witnessed it each minute seemed to be an hour.

The French government, under M. Was Degraded in Public-The West Re- Dupuy, then Fremier proposed and the markable and Deep Laid Conspiracy Chamber adopted the law of February Ever Uncarthed-Zola is at Last Vindl. 9, 1895, by virtue of which Dreyfus was deported to Devil's Island, just of French Guiana. Otherwise he would The Dreyfus case, which has con have gone to New Caledonia, in the Pa-

tain Dreyfus, an officer of the Four- drams, and nothing more was heard of teenth regiment of artillery and at Dreyfus until late in the summer of military subjects, was addressed by that a grave judicial error had been covers them.

"I interested myself to obtain the handwriting of Commandant Esterhany, and I was struck by its resembut the bordereau was intercepted by blance to that of the famous bordereau, I asked an expert for his opinion. Ho dereau." **

Colonel Picquart revealed his discovery to his superiors, Generals Boldeffre and Gonse, but his zoni was not appreciated, and on November 16, 1896

About this same time a newspaper which became later a rabid anti-revisionist organ-announced that the condemnation of Dreyfus had not been obsained on the strength of the bordereau alone, but by the exhibition to the court martial of secret evidence, withheld from the accused and his counsel. This was the first heard of the secret dossier.

Dreyfus' friends eagerly selsed at this opportunity to demand revision of the case. The introduction of the secret evidence was declared illegal, constituting a "new fact and necessitating revision of the sentence by a higher court."

In the summer of 1897 Henator Scheurer-Kestner, having learned the authorship of the bordereau, siegan an active campaign in Droyfus' favor, and on November 5, of the mame year, Mathieu Dreyfus, brother of the prisoner, denounced Esterhary to sieneral Billot, the new Minister of War, as the real culprit.

In reply Comte Esterhaly requested on an inquiry, and on December 31 Com- 31.75 is OUR SPECIAL OF DAYS PARE

The following day Colonel Picquart, boys who had fallen from the pier in. Ument might have been written by who had been recalled from Algeria in to the river. As he ran he threw off some person other than Captain November to attend the Esterhand his blouse and then jumped in after Dreyfus, the officer was arrested by court martial, was arrested, these charges being preferred against him; 1894, and taken to the Cherche Midi First, that Picquart had himself forget man finally succeeded in safely landing Prison. Dreyfus incessantly protested the petit bleu in order to guin Esterboth upon the pier. The boys were that he was innocent, and nothing of a heavy; second, that he had before he sent to their homes, and in half an compromising character was found at left the general staff communicated hour the life-saving hero, clad in a his house. The prisoner, however, was Dreyfus' secret dossier to his counselve kept an secret, and not even allowed to third, that he had abstracted certain documents from the secret dossier.

But the acquittal of Esterhozy and the prosecution of Plequart did not stop the public clamor, and on June 18 it broke out again with increased violence by the publication of Emile Zotained certain vague suggestions as to la's famous letter of accusation ugainst suspicious inquiries said to have been the chiefs of the army. He charged made by Captain Dreyfus in rooms of that General de Boisdeffre, General Gonze, and even the Minister of Wan suggestions to the effect that Dreyfus himself believed Esterhary wrote the had lived a dissipated life previous to famous bordereau, but said the star; his marriage; the '9 was in need of knowing that Esterhary's condemnamoney, that he w. addicted to samb- then would lead to a revision of the open the case.

> The French government was forced to prosecute the novelist for these un-



the long Zola trial, which, while in lasted, convoled France and her colonies, the people generally taking sides with the government and the army against Zola and the friends of Dray

On August 30, Colonel Henry made a confession of having forged devidence" egainst Dreyfus, and the lollowing day committed suicide. A few months later Colonel Heury's secretary, when summoned to appear before the Court of Cassation, also commit-

M. De Beaurspalre Resigns. The Criminal Chamber of the Court of Cassation, under the presidency of M. Loew, began the work of revision on October 28, 1898, and early in January, 1899, it was rumored that the Court had decided to grant Dreyfus a

new trial. On January 8, M. de Beaurepaire, one of the judges, resigned, charging M. Leow with partiality toward, the orisoner and other irregularities which later were officially declared to be un-

founded. On Thursday last Colonel du Paty de Clam was arrested by order of the Minister of War and sent to the Cherche-Midi Prison. It was also anhounced that the government would also prosecute all the other officers guilty of linguities in the case.

lahed, and the prisoner was marines DRUES TO VILLE-ROLL OF HERE

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