THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY. THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

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WHAT WILL COME NEXT

Intimation that Suicide of Col. Henry Was Connived at by Army Officials.

COLONEL PATY DU CLAM IS ACCUSED

By Both the "Intellectual Workers" of Je-dha Rise—Wholesale Resignations Likely to Come.

PARIS, Sept. 1.—It is now insinuated that the suicide of Lieut. Col. Henry, the chief of the intelligence department of the French ministry for war, was contrived by the French army officials. In one case, the suicide attribution. It was said after the prisoner had received a visit from an officer of the cavalry, and it was claimed he was given a pistol with which to commit suicide. Col. Henry's guilty or any before Col. Henry's case of conscience not to disturb the prisoner, as he had a lot of work to do. It is revealed that a similar opportunity to commit suicide was afforded to Dreyfus, who, however, declined to pull up it.

It is generally believed that the rest of the scandal will of the French army will follow the example of Gen. Boisdeffre, the chief of staff, and of Gen. Gonse, the under chief, and tender their resignations.

It appears that the minister of war, M. Cavaignac, is convinced that Col. Henry had accomplices in the forgery of the incriminating document, and there are persistent reports that Col. Paty du Clam will shortly be arrested. In this connection it is reported that the wife of Colonel Henry, M. Marion, has at last taken steps to grant Dreyfus a retrial.

M. Emile Zola, in his famous "Succor" letter, which led to his trial and sentence of the charge of libeling military officers, said: "I accuse Lieut. Col. Paty du Clam of having been the diabolical promoter of a judicial error, unconscious I am ready to believe, and then having defended his nefarious work for the past three years by the most absurd and culpable machinations. I accuse Gen. Mercier (who was minister for war when Dreyfus was tried) of being the accomplice at least through weak intelligence, in the greatest iniquity of the century. I accuse Gen. Billot (minister for war during the late Dreyfus agitation) of hoping to tie beside the certain proofs of his predecessors, and thus of having rendered himself guilty of treason against humanity and justice, for a political reason and in order to save the compromised staff. I accuse Gen. Boisdeffre (the chief of the general staff) and Gen. Gonse (the assistant chief of the general staff) of being the accomplices in the same crime, one through religious fanatism, the other perhaps through the esprit de corps which makes the war office sacred and impassable only. I accuse Gen. De Pellieux and Maj. Ravary of having made a scandalous investigation, whereby I mean an iniquity of the most monstrous probability. I accuse the three experts in hand writing, the men Belhomme, Varinard and Couard, of having declared illegible and fraudulent reports which they know to be false and fraudulent reports which they know to be false and which proves them to be victims of a disease of sight or judgment. I accuse the offices of the war office of having conducted a press campaign in order to lead public opinion astray.

"Finally I accuse the first court martial of having condemned a man on a secret document which was not shown to the second court martial of having caused this document to be kept secret from the judicial power of honestly acquitting a guilty man."

After a long trial in February last M. Zola was sentenced to one year's imprisonment and to pay a fine of 3,000 francs for these alleged libels, and M. Perrenx, manager of the Aurore, was sentenced to four months imprisonment and to pay 3,000 francs fine. On his way to the cell from the court room Zola said to the crowd: "I have done my duty. I am convinced that I shall be home in a few days." Perrenx, however, declined to pay up.

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The Temps then reviews M. Cavaignac's previous speeches. The present war minister said on considering the national affairs could believe him to be certain and positive. He said: "In prison, Naturally, therefore, the minister no doubt that one of the most important documents, is rather the most decisive of all, is a forgery. It is the only step possible, that is to say, given that there is proved the forgery, "In this article asks the Temps, "No, we are only on the threshold of the affair. We are only looking the end of the thread that should guide us through the labyrinth into which the country has been led. We have every reason to fear that evidence may yet dark sights. The blue scroll of fraud when the discoverer will be found to be an ass. Onward towards that inquiry! Forward!"

The Journal Des Debats believes the revision of the Dreyfus trial an absolutely necessity. Talking seriously, Clemenceau's forgery does not prove Dreyfus's innocence. Still, says the Debats, "the fact that one of the documents relating to the affair shows that a forgery had been committed to prove after the trial the guilt of the condemned man, is a matter of more gravity than ever before. It necessarily provokes serious reflection and calls for the most minute examination of the other documents on which the accusation against Dreyfus was built and of the proofs produced openly or secretly in the trial."

As to the other papers, they are either silent or indifferent. Just as they happen to be for or against Dreyfus. The Journal, which is anti-Dreyfus, says: "The former officer's guilt, which was more than ever proved yesterday, is the outcome of the evidence of the minister, was wherein the forgery was discovered. This, however, is secondary, and of no importance."

The Petit makes the surprising declaration that the discovery of this forgery is proof that the other documents mentioned in the case are genuine.

The Paris, in its last edition, says that at the ministry of war, officials are convinced that the forgery was committed at the instigation of Commandant Paty de Clam, who was thereby perhaps a victim of his zeal. It adds: "Is this "unfortunate" acting with Dreyfus when that officer was imprisoned awaiting trial. Col. Du Clam, according to the Paris, is looked upon as one by his colleagues, a curious economic date also a man charged with such a grave duty as the investigation of evidence against the prisoner charged with treason.

The Lanterne says the man who passed Dreyfus's with his testimony from the secret service to the cabinet of the judge d'instruction, is a miserable forger who has not hesitated to commit a crime in order to further nefarious schemes of the general staff.

The Petit Republicain says: "The confession of the forger Henry, opens the way to a method of the trial of Dreyfus, which is the only one which will prove them to be the victims of a disease of sight or judgment. I assume the offices of the war office of having conducted a press campaign in order to lead public opinion astray."

INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE.

Settlement of the United States Presents Their Case Today.

Quebec, Sept. 1.—Today probably much of the time of the American commissioners in the international conference will be taken up by the representatives of the Dominion of Newfoundland. The Dominion officers are expected to be present at the conference. The Dominion officers are expected to be present at the conference. The Dominion officers are expected to be present at the conference