

who know me and of my work.

The National Teachers Bureau possesses some of my papers, and I enclose some others concerning me which you will please find.

Expecting to hear from you, at your earliest opportunity, I am dear Sir
Yours with respect.

Anna Dreyfus

Mademoiselle Dreyfus,

No. 225 Ninth Street South,

Minneapolis,



May 3rd 1900.

Dr. Harper

President University.

Chicago.

Dear Sir,

I was notified this day of the vacancy in the dept. of French at the University for which position I take the liberty to offer my services to you. I am a born French woman, and reside in the United States since 1892.

I have had various experiences as teacher
in schools; for the last five years
I am living here in Minneapolis
where I took up private work.
Among my pupils I count number
of college students, and school teachers.
I beg to say that I am capable
to fill the offered position, and
can convince you that you will
receive the best of recommendations
from College Professors as well as
other prominent people of Minneapolis

Miss Anna Dreyfus, (cousin of Captain Alfred Dreyfus) was one of the passengers on the Bavarian, which arrived at Montreal recently. She is on her way to Minneapolis, where she is a teacher of modern languages. Having attended the trial at Rennes for six days, she expresses entire confidence in Dreyfus, but says it is impossible to predict the result, as the Generals are for conviction.

Colleghe americane. — Sono giunte a roma a scopo di studii due scrittrici e giornaliste americane, la signora Anna Dreyfus, corrispondente del *Minneapolis Times* (Unione Nord-Americana) e Adelaide Rosalinda Kirchner, dottoressa di Boston, autrice del libro: *Una bandiera per Cuba*. Alle gentili colleghe, che ci hanno onorato di una visita, diamo il benvenuto.

Dreyfus

THE MINNEAPOLIS TIMES, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 6, 1899.

SHE TELLS OF DREYFUS

Miss Anna Dreyfus of Minneapolis Was a Visitor at Rennes.

Attended the Session of the Court-martial on Aug. 19.

To a Times Representative She Tells of the Proceedings.

Miss Anna Dreyfus, a resident of Minneapolis living at 423 Ninth street S, returned to this city Monday from a visit to France, her native country, and to Italy and Switzerland. While in France she made a trip to Rennes and attended one session of the Dreyfus court martial. She was the guest, at Rennes, of Princess Rattazzi, better known as Marie Letizia de Rute, a prominent French writer and publisher of *La Nouvelle Revue Internationale*.

Through the prefect of police at Rennes, Miss Dreyfus secured a permit to attend the sessions of the court martial. She arrived in Rennes Aug. 18, shortly after the attempt to assassinate Maitre Labori, and on the following day took advantage of her card of admission to the court martial. It was a privilege which she had hardly expected would fall to her, and Miss Dreyfus still holds as souvenirs of the occasion her admission card and the French publications of the proceedings of the court upon the day of her visit.

"Incidents of a more or less interesting nature will never fail to happen to the average traveler," said Miss Dreyfus in talking with a Times representative last evening. "During my recent trip abroad, one stands in sharp relief to my mind. It was my visit to Rennes, the town which for so many weeks has been the scene of that world interesting drama, the Dreyfus affair, and towards which the eyes of the whole world are directed.

"Friday, Aug. 18, I left Paris and reached Rennes in six hours.

Dreyfus in Court.

"It was 6:30 a. m. We had just taken our seats when the drums began to beat. Arms were presented; the generals, officers and judges entered the salle du conseil, or lycee, which has been transformed into a tribunal. Maitres Demange and Colenot took their seats. That of Maitre Labori was vacant; the eminent lawyer had not yet sufficiently recovered from the wound inflicted by the bullet of the assassin. Then Captain Dreyfus entered, accompanied by his permanent escort, 'tete haute' and with a firm step he ascended the three steps of the platform, and, saluting the court in military fashion, took his seat.

"Never, as long as I live, shall I forget the sensation of this first hour. Tears came to my eyes and I could hardly refrain from going up to Captain Dreyfus, shaking his hand and giving him the sympathetic greetings of his well wishers, both on this side of the water and the other.

"In France there are two parties, the Dreyfusards and the anti-Dreyfusards, and it is a well known fact that the greater part of the last named party consists of the clericals, the royalists and other malcontents who would willingly see Dreyfus condemned as he was in 1894. But the finger of God has turned a new page in this affecting life story; false records are being one by one cast aside; day by day, thanks to the indefatigable ardor of men like Demange and Labori, the innocence of the ex-prisoner of Devils island is more plainly shown.

"It was my great privilege also to see Colonel Picquart, who was one of the first to take the side of truth and justice. He had been called to the witness stand. His dignified composure, his clear depositions on behalf of Dreyfus, won for him the hearty plaudits of the pro-party. General de Boisdeffre, the ex-minister of war, came next. Then followed General Gense and Commandant Cuignet. Though they spoke against the accused, there is not the slightest doubt that the entire rehabilitation of Dreyfus will, nay, must be proclaimed.

"After an adjournment of twenty minutes the court resumed its sitting. Witnesses were again cross-examined. Now and then Dreyfus started to his feet to protest against abominable lies. I looked at him very closely and thought that under his serious, meager, deep feelings, which the world will never know, must have been hidden. At 12 o'clock the court rose for the day. I cast a last look upon the principal actors of this sad page of history and with a heart full of good wishes for the hero-martyr, we left the court, hoping for a happy termination of this cause celebre. Since Maitre Labori has resumed his seat in the court, and the enemies of Dreyfus will have to pass many a 'mauvais quart d'heure,' caught by this clever advocate in their own trap.

"To my mind there can be but one outcome to this present trial. Captain Dreyfus will be acquitted. He is innocent of treason as a new born babe could be and that fact must be proclaimed to the world. The best people and the best papers of France are his advocates. The common classes, ever ready to follow in the footsteps of a revolutionary leader, are anti-Dreyfusards. The declaration of Dreyfus' innocence will be the proclamation of the guilt of others, the guilt of those who would sacrifice an honest man that their crimes might be shadowed. It will be a grand thing for France and for the world when Dreyfus is officially declared innocent."

HER NAME FAMOUS

Miss Anna Dreyfus Returns From an European Tour.

Miss Anna Dreyfus returned yesterday from a European trip. She crossed from Liverpool to Montreal on the fine new Allan liner, the steamship Bavarian, which was on its initial trip. Miss Dreyfus and other western passengers were enthusiastic in their praises of the new boat, which is one of the class whose building is being encouraged by the Canadian government, which will never be satisfied until it has a passenger and mail service from Canadian ports equal to any that goes out from New York. The Bavarian is a long step in that direction.

Miss Dreyfus left Minneapolis for Naples, via the Azores, and visited most of the important Italian cities, and then took in the Italian lakes and Switzerland en route to Paris, where she spent some time. She went to Rennes and spent a day at the Dreyfus trial, a privilege granted to but few foreigners, and while there was the guest of Princess Rattazzi, the granddaughter of Napoleon, who, as Marie Letizia de Rute, is a well-known journalist and the editor of the *Nouvelle Revue Internationale*. She was very warmly received by the adherents of Dreyfus, who include practically all of the foreign correspondents and many of the French writers. She especially enjoyed her meeting with Mme. Severine, another French write of note.

THE MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

MINNEAPOLIS JOURNAL.

NOVEMBER 10, 1899.

CLUBS AND CHARITIES

Les Classiques Francais, the French advanced classes conducted by Miss Dreyfus, have resumed their winter studies. The conversational class meets with Mrs. C. M. Harrington on Park avenue, and the members are Meses. Commons, Clerihow, Harrington, the Misses Fletcher, McKnight, Hawley, Nellie Winston and Ruth Phelps. The remainder of the circle, Meses. Isabel Marston, Percy Jones, J. Crosby, W. E. Haskell, Clarkson Lindley, Charles Cranston Boyce, Charles Eastis, Martin and Miss Keon, meets with Mrs. John Crosby, Jr., at her home on Seventh avenue S. The classes are at present studying "Le Cid," by Corneille, one of the masterpieces of French literature.

WELSH DELEGATES HERE

Come as Guests of the Government to Report on Canada as a Field for Immigration.

There arrived, by the new Allan Line steamer Bavaria, on Saturday, the delegates from the principality of Wales, who have been invited by the Government to visit Canada and report on the value of the country as a field for immigration.

The delegation, immediately upon the arrival of the steamer, drove to the Windsor Hotel and remained there over Sunday. They left for Ottawa to-day.

The delegation consists of Mr. D. Lloyd George, M.P., the Welsh leader in the Imperial Parliament; Mr. W. J. Rees, ex-Mayor of Swansea, and Mr. Llewellyn Williams, M.A., barrister-at-law, and one of the most clever and versatile writers on Welsh affairs in England to-day.

The members of the delegation being here as guests of the Government, did not feel themselves justified in discussing questions of English politics. Mr. Lloyd George has been in the midst of the political fray for the entire session, dealing as hard and trenchant blows at the Imperial Government, as he felt justified by the policy and the political exigencies of the day in inflicting, but his present mission is eminently peaceful, and he is not disposed to fan to flame here the dying embers that have practically burnt themselves out in Westminster.

The delegates were accompanied by Mr. W. L. Griffith, the agent of the Canadian Government at Cardiff, whose successful efforts in inducing a large and increasing number of Welshmen to settle in the Dominion are well known. The party were met by Mr. Pedley, the Superintendent of Immigration at Ottawa.

The delegation had very little to say at the present time about the purpose of their mission.

Wm. J. Rees

Nearing an Agreement.

Washington, Sept. 5.—Great Britain and the United States have practically agreed upon a temporary line defining the boundary between Alaska and Canada. Negotiations now in progress relate only to minor questions growing out of the definition of the line.

One of the unsettled questions relates to the status of mines owned by Americans which may lap over into territory which has been under the control of Canada. Representatives of American mine-owners say that it would be unfair to American miners if no provision should be made for them in case their property should be half on the American and half on the Canadian side of the line. The prospective settlement of the boundary question is due to concessions made not only by Great Britain but by this government also.

Secretary Hay has won in the matter of excluding Canada from the Lynn canal, but a port of entry on the canal will be given, should the final settlement fail to give Canada a permanent harbor. The secretary has also been successful in keeping the British to the north of the village of Kluckwan, though it is said he has agreed to the placing of the line just above the village instead of four miles beyond, as originally demanded.

Secretary Hay laid the late correspondence in the controversy before the cabinet at its session yesterday, and considerable satisfaction with it was expressed.

It is expected that the *modus vivendi* will be settled in a few days unless Canada should again assume a hostile attitude, and her present attitude is conciliatory.

Special Commissioner Kasson, who is a member of the joint high commission, conferred with Secretary Hay to-day regarding the boundary negotiations. The *modus vivendi* has nothing whatever to do with the other questions pending between Canada and the United States.

It is expected by the administration officials that, with the settlement, even temporarily, of the boundary question, it will be possible to push other matters in negotiation to a successful conclusion, especially as Great Britain has taken the stand that the boundary controversy must be adjusted before the other matters can be settled.

ST. PAUL.