

DREYFUS SECRETS A MENACE TO FRANCE.

Minister Freycinet Will Re-sign Rather Than Reveal Them.

DOCUMENTS CAN'T BE SEEN

Stirring Announcement Growing Out of a Violent Scene in the Chamber of Deputies.



M. de Freycinet.

Dec. 19.—There was a repetition this afternoon of the now familiar scenes in the Chamber of Deputies.

M. Lasies, Anti-Semite, interpellated the Government on the subject of the alleged indiscretions of the Brisson Ministry in the Dreyfus affair. He accused the former Premier, M. Brisson, of violating the constitution and violently attacked the Court of Cassation, whose President, M. Loew, he said, was the brother of a German official. The speech of M. Lasies was punctuated with uproar and protest.

The Minister of War, M. de Freycinet, replied that he did not desire to appear as wishing to influence the decision of the Court of Cassation. But the Minister added, while willing to submit to the court all the official documents in his possession, he was absolutely determined not to submit the secret batch of documents in the case, which, he pointed out, contained papers affecting the security of the nation. He added that if the House did not approve of his attitude he was willing to resign.

M. Lasies said he thought that under the circumstances the decision of the Court was only a comedy, and he thanked M. de Freycinet for furnishing official confirmation of the report that the secret batch of documents so frequently referred

to really existed. He then withdrew his interpellation.

The Chamber later discussed an interpellation by M. Millerand relative to the conditions upon which the secret dossier could be communicated to the Court of Cassation, as he contended, unless the court were put in possession of all the documents, the whole case of revision was vitiated.

M. Dupuy, the Premier, replied that unless guarantees of absolute secrecy were forthcoming the Government would not communicate the documents to the Court. The Premier declared also that it was impossible to show the documents to the defense unless the Government were absolutely assured of secrecy. M. Brisson then said:

"There is no document in the Dreyfus dossier that could affect the security of the State. I examined the entire dossier after the discovery of the Henry forgery and considered them all suspicious."

After further debate, which had been throughout of the most animated character, the Chamber, by a vote of 370 against 30, approved the attitude of the Government.

THE POPE WILL BE ON HIS FEET OR ASLEEP, FREYCISET'S PHILIPPE ONELI.

Italian Journalist Who Interviewed Leo XIII. for the Journal, Declares That the Wonderfully Preserved but Flickering Pontifical Light Will Go Out Suddenly.

PARIS.

Dec. 19.—Philippe Tonelli, who recently interviewed the Pope for the Journal, contributes from Rome to Le Petit Bleu the following interesting description of the Holy Father's physical condition:

You are without doubt constantly receiving and will receive to the last fatal hour alarming reports as to the health of the Pope.

Here Vatican news is manufactured with unheard-of facility, and it is scattered to the four corners of the earth with much dexterity. According to some, the health of the Pope is variable; others say he is moribund, while all the world is made to think that the day of his departure is not far off.

And then a few moments later he recovers his labors, composes some Latin poems, confers with members of the Sacred College or attends to other routine matters. The brain is ever active and his health is excellent despite the frailness of his body.

The declining years of Leo XIII. evince a mysterious power. While his death is announced as liable to occur in the near future, a presumption founded on plausible facts, it seems that he gains at each report

of new lease of life, full of vigor and brightness.

Vatican on Tenter-Hooks.

To give you an example of the anxiety of the Vatican folk and of the rapidity with which alarming rumors of the Pope's health are circulated, let me call your attention to an incident which occurred last week when His Holiness slightly injured a finger in the attempt to close a bureau drawer. A low cry of pain escaped him and there was a slight flow of blood from the little wound. You should have seen the anxiety among the attendants. They ran for help everywhere. Cardinals, chamberlains, prelates and doctors were called on at once by men with suggestive, mysterious intonations. The news assumed such alarming proportions that it was concluded in Rome that the Pope had died. Telegraphy flamed the flame.

The next day, the Pope will be standing or white asleep. When his physician, Dr. Lippioni, himself cannot predict.

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FIGHTING EVERY NIGHT AT ILOILO.

Spanish Forces Surrounded by Insurgents in Great Force.

STREETS ARE DESERTED.

Merchants Anxiously Await Aid from the Americans at Manila.

MANILA.

Dec. 19.—The Spanish steamer *Brutus* has arrived here from Iloilo with 345 native soldiers and seven priests on board. She reports that fighting occurs at Iloilo nightly and that the merchants there are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the Americans to relieve the situation. The streets of Iloilo are almost deserted.

The Spanish officers admit that it is impossible for them to maintain their position at Iloilo unless they are speedily reinforced. They are surrounded by superior forces of insurgents, who are estimated to number 25,000 men. Against them the Spaniards have only 2,500 rifles.

The authorities here have allowed 127 soldiers from the steamer *Union* to land upon proving former residence on the island of Luzon. The landing of others from the same steamer is still undecided upon.

The United States transport *Ohio* has sailed for Nagasaki, Japan.

The body of Frank M. Krouse, who was drowned in the river, has been recovered and buried at Paco.

RIOS'S STAR RISES AS SAGASTA'S SETS.

Spanish Ministry Is Expected to Send Resignations to the Queen To-day.

RIOS MAY FORM CABINET.

President of Spain's Peace Commission Is Favored for the Premiership.

MANILA.

Dec. 19.—It is semi-officially announced that the Spanish Ministers will place their resignations in the hands of the Queen Regent to-morrow. The friends of both Premier Sagasta and Senor Montero Rios declare they are in full accord on all questions of policy. Many leaders favor Senor Rios as the new Premier.

The most discussed solution of the crisis is a Sagasta Ministry, to include among its members General Weyler, Senor Romero y Robledo and Senor Canalejas y Mendez; a Montero Rios Ministry comprising representatives of the different groups of the majority, or a Martinez de Campos Ministry, including Senor Silveira and other Conservatives.

In the event of the first or the last, the Cortes will be dissolved.

The conference yesterday evening between Senor Montero Rios, President of the Spanish Peace Commission, and the Queen Regent lasted over an hour. Senor Montero Rios had some voluminous documents with him, supposed to be those relating to the peace negotiations.

To-day Momentous.

On leaving the Palace, the President of the Peace Commission refused to make any communications to the press. He will confer with the Premier, Senor Sagasta, to-day. The result of the conference is awaited with impatience.

Senor Montero Rios had a long conference this afternoon with Duke Almodovar, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to whom he handed the Peace Treaty documents.

To-day's Cabinet Council was adjourned, owing to the expected that the Queen Regent's suspension of all Carlist newspapers.

A newspaper representing Senor Gamazo, leader of the dissenting Liberals, declares itself in favor of a Cabinet headed by Senor Rios.

General Correo, the Minister of War, is quoted in an interview as saying it will be necessary to raise the effective force of the army to 140,000 men, owing to the Carlist agitation. This will entail a credit of 20,000,000 pesetas.

Montero Rios, who is verging on to seventy, was launched at Santiago de Compostelle, Galicia, in the northwestern part of Spain. During the revolution in September, 1868, Senor Rios first came into political prominence, and was soon thereafter elected to the Cortes. Attracting attention to himself by his ability in debate and his forensic lore, he was selected as Secretary to the Minister of Justice—soon succeeding to the throne, Rios returned to the throne and King Amadeo, Duke of Aosta.

Republican, Then Royalist.

Falling in his allegiance to monarchical government, Senor Rios, in 1874, allied himself with the Republicans, but when Alfonso XII, father of the present King, ascended to the throne, Rios returned to the monarchy and became Minister of Public Works and of Public Instruction. Senor Rios first came into political prominence, and was soon thereafter elected to the Cortes. Attracting attention to himself by his ability in debate and his forensic lore, he was selected as Secretary to the Minister of Justice—soon succeeding to the throne, Rios returned to the throne and King Amadeo, Duke of Aosta.

ENGLAND WANTS NO CAT'S-PAW POLICY.

Earl of Selborne Declares There Is No Purpose to "Use" Us.

CO-OPERATION HOPED FOR.

When One Country Alone Has an Interest It Is Hoped the Other Will Support Her.

READING.

Dec. 19.—At the opening of the Wellington Club here to-day Sir Earl of Selborne, Under Secretary for the Colonies, discussed at length the foreign policy of the Government.

In so doing he maintained that the Marquis of Salisbury's management of the relations between Great Britain and the United States alone entitled him to the absolute confidence of the country. The Under Secretary pointed out the change which had taken place across the Atlantic back, when both countries were discussing the possibilities of war, which change would not have been possible except for the cool, far-seeing way in which the Premier had dealt with the Venezuelan difficulty. Continuing, the Earl of Selborne remarked:

"A very simple but very great thing has happened. A misunderstanding has been cleared up. The people of the United States had not understood Great Britain's real feelings toward them. Now, they understand them. That is all. But it is immense."

"Great Britain has not proposed to use the United States for her purposes. The United States are interested in the Atlantic for their purposes. Where our interests are identical we may hope for co-operation. When one country has an interest, and the other has none, we may hope that the country not interested will do what she can to support its friend. Where their interests may unhappily tend to diverge they should be met by mutual conciliation. It is our hope to arrive at a speedy compromise before there is any chance of a breach of their friendship."

PRINCE GEORGE LEAVES FOR HIS ISLAND HOME.

His Tenure of Office as Commissioner-General of the Powers Begun on Sunday.

Athens, Dec. 19.—Prince George of Greece, whose tenure of office as Commissioner-General of the European powers in Crete began yesterday, started this afternoon for Canea, after attending a Te Deum.

He left the city amid a popular ovation. The members of the Cabinet and the representatives of the powers were at the station to bid him adieu. King George, Queen Olga and other members of the royal household accompanied the Prince to the Piræus.

VATICAN EXTENDING ITS RELATIONS.

Diplomatic Recognition Sought for with the Great Non-Catholic Nations, Including the United States.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Rome, Dec. 19.—The Pope's allocation, which is to be made December 23, in reply to the address of the Cardinals is expected to deal with the disarmament conference and the union of the Christian churches.

Rampolla, the Cardinal Secretary of State, is to initiate new negotiations to establish diplomatic relations with the non-Catholic governments, including England, the United States and Switzerland.

MARCHAND PLUNGES BACK INTO AFRICA.

He Abandons Fashoda and Leaves for the Sobat River.

THE FRENCH FLAG DOWN.

British and Egyptian Standards Hoisted in Its Stead, and the Incident Is Closed.



Major Marchand.

Dec. 19.—Major Marchand and his party evacuated Fashoda during the morning of December 11, when the French flag was lowered and the British and Egyptian flags were hoisted. The French detachment started for the Sobat River.

It is evident that the French explorer has declined the invitation of the English to furnish him with safe transportation to Cairo and has plunged back into the interior of Africa by the way he came.

Throughout the entire affair Major Marchand has enacted the part of a brave man, devoted to his country's interests and having no thought of his own glory or comfort.

After many months of perilous journey through Africa, starting from the west coast, he succeeded in reaching the Nile at Fashoda last Summer, just at the time when the English and Egyptians were overthrowing the power of the Derivishes at Omdurman. Perhaps this was most fortunate for the French explorer and his followers, saving them from the Derivish hordes, and perhaps it was not.

In either event it gave the English complete control of the Nile, and General Kitchener immediately ascended the river to Fashoda with a strong force, where he found Major Marchand and his weakened little party.

Even in the face of overwhelming numbers the Frenchman at first determined to defend his country's flag, but the two com-

manders wisely determined to avoid bloodshed that might involve two great nations in war, and decided to sit down peaceably side by side while the whole matter of right of possession was referred to the home governments for settlement.

The Sirdar returned to London and conferred with Lord Salisbury. Major Marchand sent his aide, Captain Barattier, with his report to Paris. The two governments spared awhile in a diplomatic manner, and came near going to war, but Lord Salisbury, backed by the entire British people, was so firm that France backed down and ordered Major Marchand to withdraw.

Back Into Africa.

So this courageous explorer and territorial conqueror for France, who won even the praise and admiration of the Sirdar, has now scorned the proffers of safety from his enemies and returns to darker Africa. He had but one brief glimpse of civilization. While diplomacy was settling the affair in European capitals, Major Marchand made a lonely trip down the Nile to Cairo in order to be in closer communication with his government. But he quickly returned to his men at Fashoda, and now heads a mere handful of followers for further explorations and perhaps conquests.

Major Marchand may meet on the Sobat the British expedition headed by Major MacDonald, which started in from the east coast last year and is now making its way down the Sobat toward Fashoda.

WAR CHRONICLERS HURRIED TO SPAIN.

London Papers Start Their Correspondents Over the Border.

CARLIST WAR IMMINENT.

The Pope Declines to Receive Don Carlos, and Thus Ends Pretender's Hopes in Rome.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Dec. 19.—Private advices have been received from Spain that lead the editors of the principal London newspapers to believe that the Carlist war will break out in Spain immediately.

War correspondents have been hastily started off for the Spanish frontier, bordering on France, and to Gibraltar. The Carlist strength lies chiefly in the Basque and northern provinces, and the outbreak is expected to occur first in those regions.

Rome, Dec. 19.—The Pope has declined to receive Don Carlos, thus ending the pretender's hopes of getting His Holiness to rescind his decision to support the Queen in the expected revolution.

CZAR MAY TALK PEACE IN LONDON.

Move Made to Hold the Conference in England's Capital.

QUEEN'S HOSPITABLE PLAN

If It Carries She Proposes a General Invitation to the Leaders of Europe.

Special Cable to the Journal.

(Copyright, 1898, by W. R. Hearst.)

Dec. 19.—Communications are passing between the London and St. Petersburg foreign offices on the proposal that the Peace Conference meet in London in May instead of in St. Petersburg.

If this is so arranged Queen Victoria will invite, on a concurrent visit, the Czar and Czarina, the Kaiser and Kaiserin, President Faure and other heads of European governments.

FRENCH ARE BUSY FORTIFYING TAHITI.

Reported at Auckland That This One of the Society Group Is Being Made a Strong Point.

Auckland, New Zealand, Dec. 19.

MAKING LOCOMOTIVES FOR ALL THE WORLD.

American Engine Works Busy Turning Out Load-Pullers for England, China and Japan.

Philadelphia Dec. 19.

PERU'S PRESIDENT MARCHING ON LA PAZ.

That Capital Is in the Hands of the Revolutionists and a Battle Is Imminent.

Lima, Peru, Dec. 19.

HOME DESTROYER KILLED.

Fatal Duel Between Two German Officers Over Domestic Affairs.

Special Cable to the Journal.

Berlin, Dec. 19.

TO DISCIPLINE A PROFESSOR.

German Government Offended by Delbrueck's Pro-Danish Articles.

Special Cable to the Journal.

Berlin, Dec. 19.

MADRID.

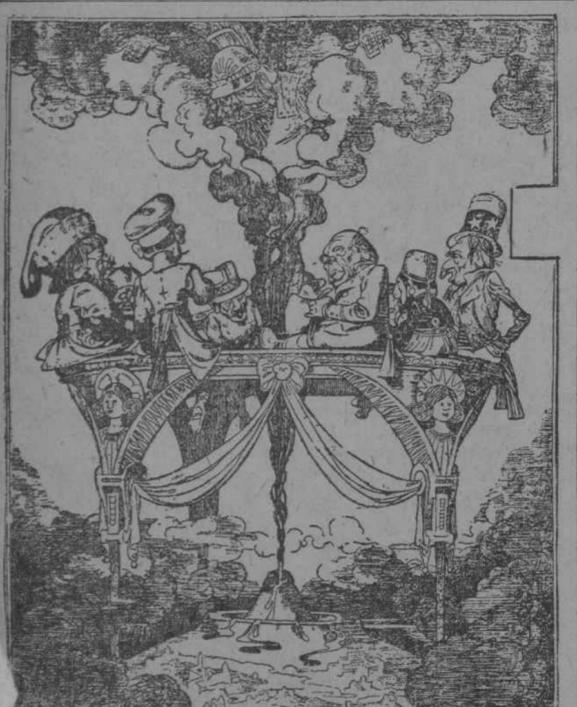
isters will place their resignations in the hands of the Queen Regent to-morrow.

Madrid, Dec. 19.

Wide World Cleanings.

To the Gordon College.

The Fate of the Little Soudanese.



German Cartoon on the Peace Conference.

Klauderatsch pictures the powers of Europe in earnest debate at the coming Peace Congress in Russia, in session over a volcano of anarchism and international strife.

EXPLODED NEAR THE MAINE WRECK.

Engineer Killed on the Fanita as She Passed Fatal Spot.

STEAM PIPES BLEW OUT.

The Suburb Cerro Overrun by Mobs Threatening to Lynch an Ex-Police Official.

HAVANA.

Dec. 19.—While the American steamship *Fanita*, of the W. P. Clyde & Co. Line, was passing near the wreck of the United States battle ship *Maine* the main steam pipe and some of its connections exploded.

Alexander Geer, the engineer, was killed outright, and Assistant Engineer Tolon Wilsey, Machinist Peter Walsh and Fireman William Green were injured.

The *Fanita* was en route from Punta Rassa, Fla.

Crowds of people of the lower class at Cerro, the evacuated suburb of Havana, today invaded the residence of an ex-police official named Prim with the intention of lynching him. Prim escaped through the rear of the house. Other police officials were also threatened with lynching.

At Pueblo Nuevo and other places last night, unknown persons fired several shots at the Spanish sentinels. English and United States armored cruiser *Brooklyn*, Captain Francis Cook, which left Old Point Comfort on December 15, arrived here this afternoon. The United States transport *Saratoga*, from Charleston December 17, has also arrived.

CRISIS IN SCOTCH WHISKEY TRADE.

Failures Impending, and Banks Intending to Call in Their Loans—Disarmal Outlook.

Special Cable to the Journal.

Glasgow, Dec. 19.

IRELAND'S BEAUTY.

Lady Annesley, who is often called "the most beautiful woman in Ireland," has taken to literary work. Her first effort is an article in an Irish magazine entitled "The Beautiful Miss Annesley," being an account of the interesting life of her own great-grandmother, who was the most famous beauty of the Irish Court a hundred years ago.

BORCHGEVINK IS PRESSING SOUTH.

The Explorer Has Left Tasmania and Hopes to Reach the Antarctic by January.

Hobart, Tasmania, Dec. 19.

SIX MONTHS FOR CARICATURE.

Theodore Heine Gets That for Making Fun of the Kaiser.

Liepsic, Dec. 19.

Wide World Cleanings.

To the Gordon College.

The Fate of the Little Soudanese.



The Fate of the Little Soudanese.

Both England and France are beating their Egyptian swords not into ploughshares, but school books, and the educationist war around Khartoum and Fashoda promises to be as fierce as the battle of Omdurman. The Sultan has already raised \$500,000 for his Gordon College, and the French propose to do the same thing.