HAVANA TASTES HER NEW LIBERTY.

Under Old Glory the People Pass Their First Sunday of Content.

NO FEAR OF AN ENEMY.

Even a Spaniard Was Made to Realize the Dawn of a Better Era for the Island.

TWO SPANISH FLAGS SHOWN.

An Order Likely to Be Issued Soon Prohibiting Such Displays in the City.

Special Cable Dispatch.
(Copyright, 1899, by W. R. Hearst.)

HAVANA, **Jan. 8.**—This Sunday, the first since Spain went away forever, has been the happiest Havana has known for years. In fact, it is a question if ever in its history the Cuban capital had such a real good, quiet time as it has had to-day.

Seven thousand soldiers of a foreign army are encamped in and about it. Its suburbs are crowded with Cubans who have been three years in the struggle for liberty. All of its wealthier citizens still feel that they are rightfully subjects of a conquered monarch, yet no serious quarrel has broken the serenity of the day. Men in America who think that Cuba is a country only of wild machete swingers will please take notice that any one of a half dozen districts in New York will have a record of ten times as many crimes as this entire city.

This morning the streets were deserted. It made one think of a Sunday in a New England town. But later in the day the people began pouring into the squares. Men did not walk alone as of old and look over their shoulders to see if a Spanish spy was following, but brought their families with them.

It was the first time I have ever passed the entire length of Obispo street without hearing a word of politics spoken. Spain and her cruelties, war horrors, all seemed to be forgotten. After the electric lights lit up the Parque Central, about a score of children began playing a sort of Cuban version of "tag" around the statue of Isabella II.

A Spanish officer of high rank, the last left of the old regime, who has seen Havana in all its phases for the last quarter of a century, said to me to-day: "Sorry as I am that the island is lost to Spain, if every one of Havana's Sundays are like this I shall rejoice with the Cubans."

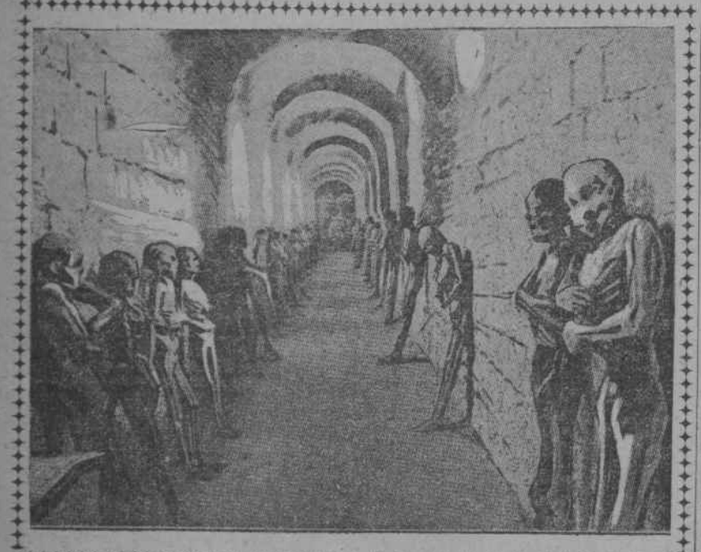
Havana is free and consequently is happy. The only note of discord was the defiant display of two large Spanish flags on the Albisu Theatre and Asturian Club, directly opposite General Brooke's windows. They will be allowed to float unmolested to-day, but General Ludlow's attention was called to them, and he will probably issue an order in a few days prohibiting the display of any but American and Cuban flags.

CASTELLANE DENIES IT.

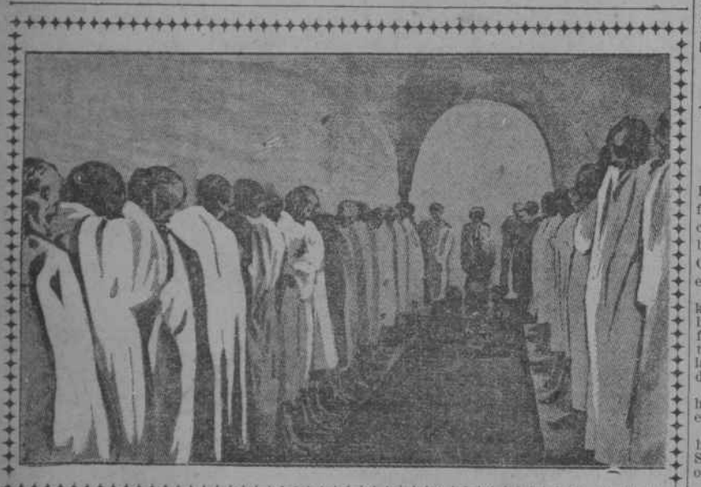
The Count Says He Has Fought No Duel with Deroulede.

Special Cable to the Journal.
(Copyright, 1899, by W. R. Hearst.)

Paris, Jan. 8.—The Count de Castellane says that the report that he fought a duel is a pure fabrication. He has had no quarrel with M. Deroulede, he declares, and will begin an action against the newspaper that originated the story.



Mummies Before Dressing.



Mummies in Modern Garb.

One of the sights that has always interested tourists in Mexico that have stopped over at the unmodernized city of Guanajuato, is the catacombs beneath the cemetery. Vaults in the walls are sold for a term of years, and if at the end of the period the lease is not renewed the bones of the departed are thrown in the common heaps in the underground corridor. The dry air has mummified these remains, and many have been set up against the walls as grim sentinels of death. As many people visit the place, the authorities have decided that these undraped mummies are an improper sight. They have accordingly had white gowns made for them, and the watchers now keep their silent vigils as modestly attired as a Boston statue.

SIBYL SANDERSON MAY HAVE TO CASH HER VOCAL NOTES.

The Young Widow Left Practically Without an Income.

Terry Millions Tied Up by a Prejudiced Mother-in-Law.

A Renewed Stage Career Seems to Be Her Only Hope.

Mme. Antonio Terry.

Paris Selfishly Rejoices at the Prospect of Her Reappearance in Song.

PARIS, **Jan. 8.**—If Sybil Sanderson shall return to the stage, as it has been persistently reported of late she will do, it will not be ambition alone that will impel her. The principal motive will be that the death of her husband, Antonio Terry, has left her virtually without an income.

It seems that she did not permanently improve her financial prospects by marrying Mr. Terry. His fortune, it now turns out, is in the hands of his mother, who has obstinate prejudices.

Mme. Terry bitterly opposed the will of her son Antonio when he wanted to divorce his first wife to marry Sybil Sanderson. It was not until he became a widower that he could bring about the wedding with Miss Sanderson, and the marriage ceremony was devoid of all pomp or social brilliance. Mme. Terry was never truly reconciled to her actress daughter-in-law. Nevertheless she continued to pay over the splendid allowance made to her son before his marriage.

This allowance, it is authentically reported, will not be continued to the widow. There is also very little money left of the big stakes won by Mr. Terry on the race track. Mr. Terry kept an expensive racing stud, and the Terrys did not by any means practise domestic economy.

Sybil Sanderson's triumphs as a beautiful singer have been so great that the Parisians are in a measure delighted over her financial disappointments and are looking forward with pleasure to the day when she will again appear before the footlights.

RUSSIA SEEKS A LAW FOR DIVORCE.

Steps Taken to Revise the Status of Married Women Throughout the Empire.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 8.—An important measure has been submitted to the Imperial Council by the Minister of the Interior. It means nothing less than new legislation on marriage and divorce in Russia.

Laws will be passed, and, it is believed, will be approved by the Czar, before the end of the month, which will be in all respects similar to those in force in the more enlightened of civilized countries, which will tend to upset the present chaotic marital conditions in the empire.

Heretofore the woman has been regarded, especially in the rural districts of Russia, as the "property" of the man. The ecclesiastical law permits the man to apply the rod as a punishment for disobedience. The ritual of the Greek Church also renders divorce almost impossible. Even in cases of extreme cruelty the police are powerless to interfere.

CUBANS TURN BANDITS.

Major and Several Men Have Killed Five Persons in the Woods.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 8.—Lieutenant-Colonel Ray reports from Guantanamo that a Cuban major a short time ago took to the woods with several of his men, became a bandit and killed five men. The entire band has been captured and will be put on trial.

VIENNA UPSET BY A COLORED BABY.

Its Parents Driven from the City by Impertinent Curiosity.

HOUSE BESET BY CROWDS.

The Father Is Dr. A. U. Sheffield, a Virginia Mulatto of Unusually Light Color.

VIENNA, **Jan. 8.**—After suffering for weeks from the inquisitiveness of an indefatigable lot of curious and superstitious people, Dr. Archibald Ulysses Sheffield and his young wife have been forced to leave the city.

The doctor is an American and a mulatto, but of so remarkably light complexion that no one would suspect he had Ethiopian blood in his veins.

In Vienna negroes are practically unknown, and, of course, Dr. Sheffield took care not to advertise the fact of his African descent.

The whole trouble was caused by the birth of a son, whose complexion is many shades darker than that of Dr. Sheffield, and whose appearance so frightened the superstitious nurse that she ran away in fear, thinking that the Prince of Darkness had become incarnate.

Das Illustrierte Wiener Blatt announces that Dr. Sheffield, his wife, the "black crown prince," as the Viennese called the dark-hued baby, and the grandmother are now on their way to New York. The affair has created a great sensation, as only Dr. Sheffield's most intimate friends know of his negro extraction.

For five years Dr. Sheffield was a familiar figure in the American students' colony, which consists of a large number of young men from the United States who are completing their medical education by taking special courses under the famous professors.

Before Student Sheffield received his doctor's diploma he was betrothed. This was three years ago. Dr. Sheffield went back to Virginia, promising to return within a year to claim his bride.

Dr. Sheffield not only kept his promise but immediately after the wedding he hung out his M. D. sign and settled in Vienna. As he was affable and efficient he gained a large practice in a very short time.

All went well until November 5, when the baby was born. It is said that the nurse, who is a very superstitious person, left in fright. It was she who spread the news of the birth of "black crown prince." Night and day curious people would annoy the family by prowling around the house to get a glimpse of the baby. The situation became finally so unbearable that the family found themselves compelled to leave Vienna.

AN OVATION FOR MASO.

Torchlight Procession Meets Him on His Arrival at Santiago.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 8.—Senor Bartolome Maso, who arrived here to-day from Jamaica, was enthusiastically received. He was escorted from the wharf by a torchlight procession. The Spanish Club was closed by the authorities and an extra guard was mounted.

The Cuban negro who, on December 16, killed a Baracoa merchant who had landed here to purchase supplies, mistaking him for the guerrilla Celestio Rodriguez, will this week be put on trial for murder. A large sum has been subscribed toward his defence.

Accoutrements for 1,000 mounted men have been received and horses for them are expected shortly.

The United States cruiser Detroit arrived here to-day. The United States collier Southery, now at Guantanamo, is under orders to return to the United States.

Ashore at Entrance to Suez Canal.

Port Said, Jan. 8.—In a gale here the light on the breakwater was carried away, and it is impossible to lend assistance to the British steamer Golden Cross, from Batoun, which is ashore at the entrance to the canal.

Spanish Troops Reach Lisbon.

Lisbon, Jan. 8.—Three steamers arrived today from Cuba, bringing 5,300 repatriated Spanish troops.

WARING'S LEGACY A WARNING CRY.

Havana Uncleansed, He Says, Will Be More Terrible Than War.

A CITY OF HORRORS.

His Report on the Hideous Filth of the Cuban Capital Made Public by Alger.

SMALL WONDER HE DIED.

Unless the Work of Purification Is Effected by June 1 This Year Yellow Fever Will Be Fearfully Ripe.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The War Department made public to-day a very full synopsis of the late Colonel George A. Waring's report of his visit to Havana under special instructions to thoroughly inspect the sanitary condition of the city.

Colonel Waring says he found the Street Cleaning Department without organization or funds and the markets offensive and dangerously filthy for the distribution of food for human beings. The garbage was thrown into the streets and the work of removal was all done in the dark.

Foul pools were found in the streets in which rubbish and filth had been deposited. This filth was turned over to the buzzards. The unpaved streets are filled with dirty holes, which in turn are filled up with house garbage.

Slaughtering pens are brutally disgusting. Blood and offal are washed by copious floodings from the water supply into an adjoining creek and harbor reeking with filth. Garbage and sewerings are deposited on the surface in and near the town, where the buzzards feast to their full satisfaction. Dead dogs, cats and chickens are left in the streets until the buzzards pick them to the skeleton. And all this is done under an intense sun.

Domestic Conditions Frightful.

In all the compactly built parts of the city the entire lot is covered with the house, there being one or two courts included in the building and proper conveniences being absolutely unknown.

Lest the conditions above set forth should fail to do their appointed work of destruction, the broad marshes at the southerly edge of the harbor are at hand to furnish their quota of malaria. Into these marshes flow a number of water courses which bear upon their surface the offscourings of the town, the effluent of the slaughtering pens and of other foul establishments, while a large portion of the flat is used as a dumping ground for garbage.

The city is a veritable plague spot. Its own people, largely immune though they are to yellow fever, which has prevailed in Havana without interruption for one hundred and sixty-three years, fall constant victims to the pernicious malaria. It needs only the immigration of fresh material, which the enterprise of an American population is sure to bring in, to create a sacrifice such as has not yet been known. Commerce, says Colonel Waring, will carry the terrible scourge of yellow fever to our shores, until we rise again in a war of humanity and at all costs wipe out an enemy with which no military valor can cope.

In conclusion, Colonel Waring says: "Would it not be wise to accept at once the fact that we are confronted with a danger compared with which war is insignificant and proceed to meet it and conquer it while we may?"

A Plan of Relief.

Colonel Waring suggests the following improvements as absolutely essential to make Havana a healthy city:

First—Organize immediately a department of public cleaning under the full control of a single commissioner experienced in the conduct of such work, and with authority to do all that the occasion may require.

Second—Construct a system of sewers to receive the liquid wastes of the houses of the main city.

Third—Fill up all the private and kitchen waste vaults and connect every house with the public sewerage system.

Fourth—Pave all the streets in the best manner with asphalt.

Fifth—Provide a completely appointed abattoir.

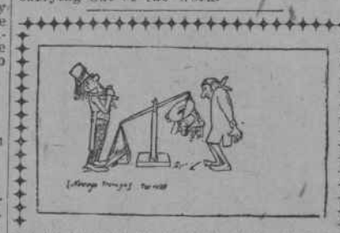
Sixth—Provide a furnace for the complete destruction of garbage and other refuse.

Seventh—Reclaim all the marshes.

Colonel Waring states that it is not possible from the data now available to estimate the cost of all the work indicated above more nearly than to say that it will not exceed $10,000,000. It has been estimated, continues Colonel Waring, that single epidemics introduced into the United States from Havana have cost in the Mississippi Valley alone $100,000,000 in loss to industries and to commerce, aside from the loss of life.

Colonel Waring further states that in his judgment the complete execution of the work above indicated would completely eradicate yellow fever from Havana for all time, would relieve it from the malaria which is now so fatal, and would reduce its normal death rate from its present high figure (not far from fifty per thousand) to about twenty per thousand.

All that is indicated must be done in the best and most complete manner, and it must all be done before June 1, 1899. If it is not all done there is every reason to fear that yellow fever will be rife in Havana next season because of the large number of unprotected persons who would go there trusting to the efficiency of the partial carrying out of the work.



The Sword Versus Pride.

This is the Nova Vremya's idea of Uncle Sam's victory over the Don. The Yankee sword far outweighed the pride of the Spaniard.

SANTIAGO IS ANXIOUS.

Cabling to Havana Daily About the Customs Receipts.

Santiago de Cuba, Jan. 8.—Senor Bacardi, the Mayor of Santiago, is cabling to Havana each day regarding the situation here, explaining that the local excitement growing out of the original proposal of the United States authorities to concentrate the customs receipts at Havana is not allayed and that the people want provincial and municipal autonomy. It is understood here that General Leonard Wood, Governor of the Military Department of Santiago, with General Demetrius Castillo, will reach the United States on or before Tuesday next, and arrangements have been made for a special cable service to inform the people here as to developments after General Wood's arrival in Washington.

AFGHANISTAN'S AMEER IS REPORTED SICK UNTO DEATH.

Abdurrahman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan.

Abdurrahman Khan Lies Near the Close of His Career of Fugitive and Ruler.

BOMBAY, **Jan. 8.**—Dr. Clements, who for some time has been attached to the military service of the Ameer of Afghanistan in the capacity of surgeon, has just arrived here from Cabul, the Afghan capital.

He says the Ameer is in ill health and cannot be expected to live long.

Abdurraman Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, who was born in 1845, is the eldest son of Ufzul Khan and nephew of the Ameer Sher Ali. During the civil war in 1684 in Afghanistan he played a leading part on the side of his father against his uncle and gained several battles. The great victories of Shaikhabad and Khelat-i-Ghilzai were mainly due to his ability. He was entrusted with the Governorship of Balkh, where he made himself popular by his moderation and by marrying the daughter of the Chief of Badakshan.

In 1868, however, he was unable to offer a successful resistance to his cousin, Yakoub Khan, son of Shere Ali, who defeated him at Bajgah, near Bamalu, and also finally at Tinah Khan. Abdurrahman then fled from the country, ultimately reaching Russian territory.

The Russian General Kaufmann permitted him to reside at Samarcand and allowed him a pension of 25,000 rubles a year. Here he remained until 1879, when he slowly made his way through Balkh to the Cabul frontier, and in July of 1880 he was formally chosen by the leading men of Cabul and acknowledged by the British Indian Government as Ameer of Arghanistan. From the British Indian Government he receives a regular subsidy of $800,000 a year, with large gifts of artillery, rifles and ammunition to improve his military force.

WAR FEVER IN PEACEFUL RUSSIA.

Times Correspondent Declares That Disarmament Is a Blind.

LONDON, **Jan. 9.**—The Sebastopol correspondent of the Times, who has been touring in European Russia for two months to discover, if possible, some evidence on the part of the Russian Government to give effect to the disarmament proposals of Emperor Nicholas, says all his observation was quite to the contrary. The correspondent remarks:

"At the naval dock yards I found feverish activity. Not a man has been withdrawn from the frontiers. The Ministers of War and Marine have been inspecting all the important Military and naval stations, urging an acceleration of the preparations for defence, but apparently never mentioning the Czar's manifesto.

"The number of men enrolled in the army and navy during the months of October and November last was larger than ever. Reinforcements are being sent to the Far East as fast as they can be transported, while all the garrisons along the Russo-Turkish frontier are being largely increased."

HORSES DRIVEN OUT BY AUTOMOBILE VEHICLES.

Bavarian City of Stuttgart Prohibits the Use of Animals for Trucking.

Stuttgart, Jan. 8.—The Municipal Council has passed a law forbidding the use of horses for trucks or the heavy freight wagons within the city limits.

This city, though only three of the long streets are of smooth, level pavement, is far ahead of other Continental towns in automobile vehicles for both passengers and freight. It really has no need of horses, and as the horses are in the way of the rapid locomotion of the automobiles, the city has taken the matter in hand and decided that the time has come for the horse to go.

Despite the numerous hills and unpaved roads, the automobile freight wagons and carts have proven a great success. Even the Bavarian farmers are taking a deep interest in the matter, and the newspapers predict that the time is not far off when horses will be principally of use for pleasure drives.

Free, Beautiful French Miniature.

Insert your "Want" advertisement in next Sunday's Journal and get, **free of charge,** a beautiful French Miniature, in ornamental chased gold frame, artistically mounted on sage green fibre art panel. These miniatures are now on exhibition at the Journal's branch offices:

1267 Broadway,
250 West 125th st., and
311 Washington st., Brooklyn.

IGLESIAS ARRIVES IN LONDON TO-DAY.

British Foreign Office Has Arranged to Look Well After Costa Rica's President.

London, Jan. 8.—President Iglesias, of Costa Rica, will arrive here to-morrow. He will be received, on landing at Folkestone, by Follett Synge, C. M. G., of the Foreign Office, who has been detached to attend him during his stay in England.

The Queen's Master of Ceremonies will receive him at the Charing Cross station and conduct him and his suite to the Albemarle Hotel, where the Government has reserved rooms for him and his attendants.

DREYFUS ROBBED OF HIS LAST HOPE?

Paris Hears with Excitement That the Court Holds Him Justly Condemned.

ONE OF JUDGES RESIGNS.

M. De Beaurepaire, Eminent Jurist, Disagrees with Certain of His Associates.

ANTI-SEMITES ARE JUBILANT.

Dreyfusards Assert That Higher Court Will Sustain Minority Report in Their Favor.

Paris, Jan. 8.—Great excitement is caused throughout Paris to-night by the report that the Court of Cassation has concluded the revision of the Dreyfus case, and that President Loew will announce the decision of the court some time to-morrow.

Le Soir (an anti-Semitic organ) says it learns from an indisputable source that the Court of Cassation is convinced that Dreyfus was justly condemned.

M. Jules Quesnay de Beaurepaire, president of a section of the Court of Cassation, has resigned his position in consequence of a disagreement regarding the Dreyfus inquiry.

These reports have brought consternation to the Dreyfusards, who were all along confident that Dreyfus would be pronounced innocent. The anti-Semites and the military, on the other hand, are jubilant over their expected triumph, despite the corrupt methods which the revision of the court-martial has revealed.

The Dreyfusards, however, assert that the decision of the Court of Cassation does not settle the Dreyfus affair. They point to the resignation of President Beaurepaire, who is one of the most eminent jurists of modern times, and was without doubt the leader of the minority in the decision which, it is alleged, has been rendered to show that right is on the side of Dreyfus. They believe that the Court of Appeals will sustain the opinion of President Beaurepaire and the minority judges.

President Beaurepaire has been a Judge for nearly half a century. He is a voluminous writer, the author of numerous books on French and international jurisprudence and one of the editors of La Revue Politique et Literaire.

GIRL JUMPS FROM A FAST EXPRESS.

Train Did Not Stop at Her Station, So Off She Went—Was Unhurt.

London, Jan. 8.—The extraordinary escape of a young girl is reported from Derry, a station on the Great Northern Railway. After the last express had passed St. Johnston, a mile from Derry, one of the guards saw a girl jump deliberately from one of the carriages.

It was learned afterward that she was uninjured. She was travelling alone in a woman's compartment from Newtownstewart to St. Johnston, and, finding that the train did not stop at the latter place, she picked up her luggage, consisting of two flower pots, a basket and some other articles, and, opening the carriage door, jumped off, falling a few yards from where a pile of iron rails was heaped.

She refused to give her name, and did not appear the least concerned about her exciting adventure. The train was running at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

Buried for 52 Hours and Lives.

Paris, Jan. 8.—A dispatch from Birnay states that a workman named Quesnay, who was buried in a shaft through the caving in of the earth, was rescued last evening after having remained a prisoner for fifty-two hours.

Quesnay had been protected by woodwork and, though somewhat bruised, was not seriously injured.

Figaro's Depiction of Parliamentary Unity.