PARIS City Excited Over the Dreyfus and Deroulede Trials. THE HAGUE Peace Conference Going Our Way. **FOREIGN NEWS.** Courts Re-established in the City of MANILA Crowds at Castelar's Funeral in MADRID

PEACE MEN ADOPT RUSSIAN PROPOSALS.

Six Articles of Her Scheme for Arbitration Approved With Slight Modifications by a Sub-Committee at The Hague.

THE HAGUE, May 29.—A brief official record of the doings of the Peace Conference says:

"Provisional proposals for mediation and arbitration have been submitted by the representatives of Russia, Great Britain, Italy and the United States."

The American proposals for a permanent tribunal are not ready, as a French translation is necessary. They will probably be submitted on Wednesday.

The Drafting Committee, or sub-committee, of the Arbitration Committee met to-day and discussed the Russian scheme, adopting with slight modifications the first six articles.

Count Nigra, chief of the Italian delegation, submitted a proposal of mediation and arbitration consisting of six articles, in the form of an amendment to the Russian project.

The Americans also submitted an amendment demanding that, in the event of a dispute between two nations, each should choose another nation, all to act together as arbitrators to settle the difference without bloodshed. This must not be confounded with the proposal for a permanent arbitration tribunal which the Americans will introduce during the week.

The Italian proposal includes a clause providing that mediation and arbitration shall not stop mobilization or preparations for war. Neither the American nor Italian amendment has yet been discussed.

The naval and military sections of the Disarmament Committee both met to-day and exchanged ideas in a desultory manner. The impression gains ground that the outcome of this committee will be practically nil.

The British Minister to the Netherlands, Henry Howard, gave a great reception to-night, at which all the delegates and the leaders of Dutch society were present.

TWO AMERICAN IDEAS LIKELY TO BE APPROVED.

Washington, May 29.—Advices received from the American delegates to the Peace Conference at The Hague lead the State Department to believe that the two propositions advanced by the United States—for neutrality of private property at sea in time of war and for the establishment of a permanent arbitration tribunal—will be adopted.

The adoption by the Peace Conference of either or both propositions advanced by the United States would be a distinct diplomatic triumph for this country.

The President and Secretary Hay are gratified at the precedence given by The Hague conference to the subject of arbitration, which is regarded as mainly American in conception. The detailed scheme of arbitration which is to be proposed by the United States delegates was carefully wrought out at the State Department before the Commissioners sailed from New York.

It will be laid before the conference probably to-morrow. It differs considerably from what is known as the Olney-Pauncefote proposition as set out in the arbitration treaty which failed of ratification. It provides for a permanent tribunal of arbitration, an impartial arbitration being thought more probable thereby than if arbitrators were chosen in the heat of controversy.

The news from The Hague that the British and Russian representatives are conferring with a view to reconciling the points of difference in their two schemes of arbitration gives satisfaction here for the reason that it promises well for an easy amalgamation of opposing schemes with the American project, the latter being very similar in principle to the British plan.

FLOWERS WILL COVER HEROES' GRAVES IN CUBA.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, May 29.—Decoration Day will be elaborately observed here, notwithstanding the fact that there are few graves of American soldiers in this part of Cuba.

Major J. G. Saunders has arranged an impressive ceremony to be carried out at the graves of the victims of the Virginius tragedy of 1873, when some thirty Americans and six British subjects, with many Cubans, who were conveying assistance to the Cuban insurrection, on the American schooner Virginius, were captured by the Spanish gunboat Tornado and soon afterward shot by the Spaniards.

The graves have been found with considerable difficulty by Major Saunders, a near relative of a member of the unfortunate crew.

Flags will float at half mast, a salute will be fired at noon and a regimental band will play a dirge.

Mr. Lloyd, deputy collector at Guantanamo, has arranged for ceremonies there.

The Cubans are favorably impressed with the idea of decorating the graves of their own soldiers and will probably do this to some extent.

Havana, May 29.—Memorial Day will be observed by the United States military and naval forces here. Appropriate ceremonies have been arranged, and the wreck of the United States battle ship Maine, the graves in Colon Cemetery and those at Camp Columbia will be decorated with flowers.

READY TO SHOOT CUBAN SOLDIERS.

General Delgado Opposed to Their Drawing Uncle Sam's Money.

Havana, May 29.—General Pedro Delgado, commanding the Cuban forces around Guanajay, called his men together to-day, told them they were disbanded and ordered them to take their arms and go home. Of the 200 some thirty who were mounted on ponies said they would ride to Havana and get their money.

Thereupon Delgado, who was formerly a notorious bandit, called upon the rest to draw up in line and to shoot any man who took the road to Havana. The thirty mounted men gloomily dispersed. They will have an opportunity to receive their shares later.

The disbanding of the troops continues. Twelve hundred men, under command of General Jacinto Hernandez, who were encamped at San Jose de las Lajas, about twenty-one miles from Havana, have been mustered out.

Havana, May 29.—To-day's events in connection with the payment of the Cuban troops entitled to apply here for a share in the American gratuity have effectually killed off the opposition to the receipt of the bounty by privates.

Three hundred privates arrived during the day to apply for payment. Only 112 could be paid, as each man took up several minutes. Many who brought arms were not on the rolls at all. Ninety-nine rifles were surrendered.

At the conclusion of the day's work there were more than 200 who had not been heard.

BENJAMIN HARRISON THE GUEST OF PRES. LOUBET.

Former Chief Executive and His Wife the Centre of Attraction at a Parliamentary Banquet in Paris.

Paris, May 29.—At the Parliamentary banquet, given this evening by President Emile Loubet, and at the reception which followed, the centre of attraction was Benjamin Harrison, legal representative of Venezuela at the forthcoming sessions of the Venezuela Boundary Commission, in this city.

He was accompanied by Mrs. Harrison.

DEATH IN A BURNING CARGO OF SULPHUR.

French Steamer Puts In at Algiers. Several of the Passengers Were Burned.

Algiers, May 29.—The French steamer Alesia, Captain Coste, from Marseilles on May 19 for Palermo and New Orleans, having 233 passengers on board, has arrived here with her cargo of sulphur on fire.

The cook of the vessel was asphyxiated by the fumes and several passengers were burned.

New Centrist Member of Reichstag.

Berlin, May 29.—In the bye-election for a member of the Reichstag, just held at Straubig, Lower Bavaria, Herr Eschinger, Centrist, was elected by a vote of 6,098, defeating Herr Wieland, Farmers' Alliance, who polled 5,075 votes.

CRY FOR REPUBLIC AT CASTELAR'S BIER

Crowd at the Cemetery Scuffles with the Police.

MADRID, May 29.—Immense crowds witnessed to-day the funeral of Senor Don Emilio Castelar, the distinguished Republican orator and statesman, who died at Murcia last Friday. All the public offices and most of the shops of the city were closed, and Madrid put on universal emblems of mourning.

The guard of honor was furnished by the gendarmerie. As the cortage crossed the Prado, the Jesuits were hooted, and outside the Ministry of Finance cries were raised of "Viva la Republica."

At the gates of the cemetery the crowds attempted to force their way in, and several scuffles with the police ensued. But the remains were finally interred at 8 o'clock this evening, and the mourners dispersed without further incident.

LIEUT. FRENCH A VICTIM OF FILIPINO TREACHERY.

Killed by a Shot from a Group of Insurgents That Had Offered to Surrender.

News of the death of Lieutenant French, nephew of Dr. George F. Shrady, reached New York only yesterday, though the lieutenant was killed in the fighting near Manila on February 23.

There had been a sharp skirmish with the insurgents among the dikes and rice fields east of Caloocan.

Groups of Filipinos had been surrounded by the advance of the First Montana regiment, and were cut off from retreat in every direction. They stood up, waving their hats and making signs that they wished to surrender. Lieutenant French stood up, and called out in Spanish that if they would come over to his position they would be safe. Just then a shot was fired apparently from a hut near the group he was trying to save. It struck him in the chest, and he died almost instantly.

The report is silent as to the subsequent fate of the group of Filipinos.

Lieutenant French's wife was at Dr. Shrady's home last night when the news came. The social gathering dispersed in sorrow. Mrs. French is utterly prostrated.

CHICAGO MAN CHARGED WITH A VIENNA MURDER.

Kost Is Said to Have Killed His Wife and Thrown Her Body Into the Elbe.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.)

Vienna, May 29.—A Bohemian, carpenter, named Kost, now living with his wife at No. 666 Throop street, Chicago, is accused of murdering and robbing a Viennese cook and throwing her body into the Elbe.

The tragedy, it is said, occurred before his marriage and departure from Austria.

Eight Plague Cases at Alexandria.

Cairo, May 29.—The total number of plague cases reported at Alexandria is eight. Two of those stricken have died and two have recovered.

DREYFUS ALMOST SURE OF A REVISION. WILD TIME AT TRIAL OF DEROULEDE.

M. Manan.

The Procuror-General, who delivered the closing address in the Court of Cassation on the Dreyfus case.

Mme. Dreyfus.

(From the latest sketch made for Le Monde Illustre of Paris.)

M. Ballot de Beaupre.

He is president of the Civil Chamber of the Court of Cassation, whose report on the Dreyfus case was read yesterday.

De Beaupre Says Justice **Demands** That the Celebrated Case Be Taken Up Once More.

Language of His Report to the Court of Cassation **Points at Esterhazy** as the Guilty Man.

The Anti-Dreyfusard's Friends Cheer Him as He Rails at President Loubet and the Jewish Race.

He and Halbert Practically Admit Guilt—Truly French Scene in the Court Room and Outside.

PARIS is in excitement over two cases of international note—the consideration by the Court of Cassation of the case of Dreyfus, and the trial of Paul Deroulede on a charge of inciting soldiers to insubordination.

In the Dreyfus case the debate which is to determine whether there shall be a revision of the trial is unfinished, but M. Ballot de Beaupre reports emphatically in favor of it, and almost goes to the point of declaring Esterhazy the real culprit. A revision is considered certain.

The trial of Deroulede is, to the American mind, intensely amusing, so hard is it to imagine such a court scene here.

ALL IN FAVOR OF DREYFUS.

PARIS, May 29.—The Court of Cassation met to-day to hear the debates in the application for a revision of the Dreyfus case.

The doors of the Palace of Justice were opened at 11 o'clock. There was much animation in the lobbies of the Palace, but no crowds gathered. Extensive precautions were taken to preserve order inside and outside the building. Considerable forces of military and mounted police have been assembled at the barracks near the Court.

Speculators about the Palace were selling seats at points of vantage for from ten to twenty francs each, but the business done was not as good as during the Zola trial, when they easily obtained forty francs for seats.

The court room was filled with Parisian celebrities. Many Judges belonging to other courts were present.

The proceedings commenced at noon, M. Ballot de Beaupre, president of the Civil Section of the Court, reading his report. After recalling the conditions under which the prosecution of Dreyfus was instituted in 1894, he dealt with the contradictory evidence of the experts in handwriting and mentioned the protest of innocence by Dreyfus, who said to Lieutenant-Colonel Henry:

"The Death of My Life."

"I am accused of the crime of high treason."

"The devil!" answered Henry. "But on what ground?"

"I don't know," said Dreyfus. "I am nearly mad. I would prefer to receive a bullet in the head. I am not guilty. This accusation is the death of my life."

To this Henry said: "If you are not guilty you must not lose your head. An innocent man is always strong. Have you a family?"

"Yes," replied the prisoner. "A wife and children. I am well off, and I must have justice done me."

"That does not come within my competence," was Henry's next remark, "but justice will certainly be done you. Do you know what you are accused of?"

"Yes; I am accused of giving documents to a foreign power."

"What documents?"

"I don't know. Du Paty de Clam only spoke of secret and confidential documents, without further explanation. I replied that during my probation at the General Staff Office many documents passed through my hands, but that I communicated them to nobody."

The Ormos-Chevillos report on Dreyfus's relations with women was referred to. It concluded by saying that Dreyfus, having a subtle and obsequious character, was adapted for espionage.

This report also said the first suspicions of Dreyfus emanated from Colonel Fabre, who was struck with the similarity of the word "artillery" in the bordereau and in a document written by Dreyfus.

M. Ballot de Beaupre then read a number of eulogistic reports on Dreyfus when the latter was a military school probationer on the General Staff, his interrogatory by Lieutenant-Colonel du Paty de Clam, in which Dreyfus persisted in denying having had relations with any foreign embassy, and his statement that he had not given any documents to any agent relating to the defence of the country.

The reporter afterward described the scene in du Paty de Clam's office in the presence of the chief of detectives, M. Cochefort, and sketched the history of the Dreyfus family.

According to Du Paty de Clam, Dreyfus, when he saw the resemblance to his handwriting, exclaimed:

"They have stolen my handwriting."

It was also pointed out that Dreyfus, when the report of Ormes-Chevilles was presented at the court-martial, protested he had never seen the 120 short gun used, and that he did not know before July of the disposition of the frontier forces.

The prisoner also said he had not had a copy of the firing manual, knew nothing of the documents respecting Madagascar and said to the reporter of the court-martial:

"I have now been more than six weeks in confinement. I swear I am innocent. The son of an Alsatian Protestant, I abandoned everything to serve France, and I am to-day worthy of leading her soldiers on the battlefield. The martyrdom I suffer is atrocious!"

M. Ballot de Beaupre then reviewed the judicial history of the case and said it now rested with the Court to pronounce judgment.

He upheld the statement that there was sufficient presumption that most serious errors and doubts existed and that they justified a revision of the case.

He had examined the different cases in which the Court could annul sentence without retrial, and in his opinion the Court ought not to consider the idea of annulling the sentence, but should only consider a revision of it.

A revision, he contended, was imperative.

In support of his statement, he rehearsed the facts on which the application for a revision was based, among which he included the culpable machinations of Henry and Du Paty de Clam against Dreyfus, their "outrageous schemes" to force the hand of the Minister of War and oblige him to prosecute Dreyfus, and the "convincing effects" of their depositions on the court-martial.

The entire afternoon was occupied by M. Ballot de Beaupre in reading extracts from and analyzing the statement of M. Mornard, counsel for Madame Dreyfus.

Evidence Pointing to Esterhazy.

After reading M. Mornard's defence, which concluded by maintaining that the material evidence of the bordereau and the moral evidence cropping out during the inquiry **pointed not to Dreyfus, but to Esterhazy, as the culprit.**

M. Ballot de Beaupre dealt with the question of motive. He read the police report furnished by M. Guenee, the detective, all unfavorable to Dreyfus, and reports of the Prefecture of Police, pointing out that there had been a confusion of Dreyfus with others of the same name who had been mixed up with gambling and disreputable female associates.

The latter reports were not produced at the trial in 1894.

M. Ballot de Beaupre then pointed out that Dreyfus could not have acted as a traitor from anger or disappointment, as he had the finest prospects of an excellent military career. On the other hand, Esterhazy, the reporter alleged, was a soldier of fortune, always begging from the money lenders.

Continuing, the reporter read letters written by Esterhazy abusing France and the French army, these producing a deep impression upon the audience. He referred to a letter written by Esterhazy to Baron Rothschild, dated June 21, 1894, to the effect that if his application for money were refused he would have no recourse but to kill his family and then to commit suicide. Such, said the reporter, was Esterhazy's language on the eve of the date when the bordereau was "placed." The inference to be drawn was that Esterhazy sought in treason resources necessary to carry on a life of dissipation.

At this point, with the evident approval of all who listened, M. Ballot de Beaupre quoted from M. Mornard's statement as follows:

"Although justice has been rendered more or less impotent with regard to Esterhazy by the latter's acquittal of the charge of being the author of the bordereau, it is none the less the duty of the Supreme Court to restore to liberty an innocent man unjustly condemned."

The court adjourned at 6:30, when very few of the public yet remained in the vicinity. The Republican Guards immediately returned to barracks and the cordon of police was dispersed.

M. Paul Deroulede.

The anti-Dreyfus leader, who, with M. Marcel Habert, is on trial for inciting soldiers to insubordination on the day of the election of President Loubet.

Ex-Ministers of War Against Dreyfus.

Paris, May 29.—Following are the opinions of the recent Ministers of War, and the present Minister, on the Dreyfus case. While all are against him, it seems, nevertheless, that a revision of his case will be ordered:

CAPTAIN DREYFUS is a traitor to his country.—GENERAL MERCIER, Former Minister of War.

DREYFUS, upon my soul and conscience as a soldier and chief of the French Army, Dreyfus is guilty. Dreyfus is a traitor.—GENERAL BILLOT, Former Minister of War.

I REMAIN convinced of the guilt of Dreyfus and am resolved to oppose the revision of the trial to the bitter end.—M. CAVAIGNAC, Former Minister of War.

A PROFOUND study of the judiciary dossier of Dreyfus has too well convinced me of his guilt to accept, as chief of the army, any other solution than that of the judgment rendered.—GENERAL ZURLINDEN, Former Minister of War.

I ALSO have the right to an opinion. It corroborates fully that of my predecessors.—GENERAL CHENOINE, Minister of War.

DEROULEDE, ON TRIAL, HARRANGUES COURT.

Paris, May 29.—While the Dreyfus case was proceeding in one part of the Palace of Justice, the Assizze Court, on the other side of the building, was occupied with the trial of MM. Deroulede and Marcel Habert.

They are charged with inciting soldiers to insubordination on the day of the election of President Loubet.

Conspicuous in the audience were MM. Rochefort, Colonel Monteil, Francolse Coppee and M. Quesnay de Beaurepaire, former president of the Civil Section of the Court of Cassation.

As the defendants entered, some of the spectators cheered. The reading of the indictment caused some murmurs.

When M. Deroulede (who is a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and creator, in 1882, of the League of Patriots) was called upon to plead he began a diatribe against parliamentarians and the Jews. During the course of his remarks he declared his action was maturely weighed, and reminded the Court that he created Boulangism "in order to save France."

The audience in court cheered MM. Deroulede and Habert, and there were cries of "Here is a jury of acquittal!" when the jurymen entered.

Murmurs were heard when the charges against the prisoners were read.

The Presiding Judge then asked M. Deroulede how he, a former officer of the army and the soldiers' lyrist (M. Deroulede is the author of "Chants du Soldat" and "Nouveaux du Soldat"), could wish to turn the army away from its duty.

To this M. Deroulede replied, amid laughter, comparing Premier Dupuy to the frog in the fable, and said he (the defendant) wished to lead a brigade to overthrow the parliamentary republic, adding that his action was fully premeditated.

M. Deroulede, who spoke in a loud voice, then gave an account of his life and relations with Gambetta, with whom, he said, he had a "communion of ideas." Continuing, M. Deroulede said that when M. Gambetta disappeared he (the defendant) was disgusted to see extortion and bribery reign at the Palais Bourbon, adding:

Panama and Dreyfus Plagues.

"We then created Boulangism. When that ended two plagues descended upon France—Panama, a sign of parliamentary decomposition, and Dreyfus, a sign of national decomposition, for which parliamentarism is responsible.

"I am not surprised there was a reaction, which was neither Royalist nor Imperialist, but popular reaction, which was inevitable with the false Constitution of 1875, the drafters of which wished to place the people in the King's bed, which explains why the people sleep so badly."

M. Deroulede then arraigned the Constitution and the Budget of Defence, saying it was increasing daily and that France was approaching a deficit. He also attacked the Budget of Public Works, saying the number of civil servants was increasing incessantly.

Deroulede then eulogized the work of the French explorers Marchand, Monteil and Binger, and attacked President Loubet. He finished his harangue by demanding a plebiscitary republic, asserting at the same time that he never intended to turn the soldiers from their duty, but only wished to carry General Roget with him.

M. Marcel Habert followed. He admitted he wished to cause a revolution, but denied having incited soldiers to disobedience. He said he only sought to lead General Roget to the Elysee Palace, and that the men with him had been merely following the officers.

Habert alo harangued against Parliamentarism, saying the Chamber of Deputies was empty when useful questions were discussed, and that the Senate was dilatory.

The presiding Judge stopped M. Deroulede when the latter referred to President Loubet, declaring he must not bring the name of the President of the Republic into the case.

To this M. Deroulede replied that he was obliged to mention the President because his election determined him to take action. He proceeded to make another attack upon M. Loubet, but was again called to order and M. Deroulede retorted hotly that he wanted to drive M. Loubet out of the Elysee Palace, which, he said, he had only reached, "thanks to his mediocrity."

When Deroulede concluded he was loudly acclaimed by the audience.

A violent altercation ensued later between the Judge and counsel for the defence on a question of order. It was settled by counsel apologizing.

Subsequently M. Deroulede acknowledged he was guilty of all the charges except the allegation that he wanted to lead the soldiers astray without a leader. He shouted: "I wanted a general at their head. I found only a brigadier-general. I would have preferred the commander-in-chief. Unhappily, I had no choice."

Evidence already known was then presented and the court adjourned amid cries of "Vive Deroulede!" within and without the hall.

As the court emptied the crowd made a demonstration. Cries of "Vive l'armee!" "A bas les Juifs!" and "A mort les traitros!" resounded. The police routed the demonstrators and then dispersed a band of members of the League of Patriots.

A crowd of anti-Semites attempted to hold a noisy meeting in the Place du Chatelet and a slight collision with the police resulted. There was another demonstration in the Place Dauphine, where opposing bands shouting "Vive l'armee!" and "A bas l'armee!" came into collision, a few persons being injured.

NEW COURTS FOR THE FILIPINOS.

Americans and Natives Side by Side on the Bench. The Fee System Abolished—Spanish the Official Tongue.

MANILA, May 29.—An order has been issued re-establishing the Philippine courts, which have been closed since the American occupation. It revives all the Spanish system, without conflicting with the sovereignty of the United States.

The Chief Justice is Cayetano Arreilano. The associates of the civil branch are Manuel Araulla, Colonel Crowder and Gregorio Aranita. The Justices of the criminal branch are Raymundo Melliza, Ambrosio Rianzares, Julio Lorento, Major Young and Captain Birkhimer. The Attorney-General is Florentio Torres. This corresponds with the American Supreme Court.

The oath prescribed begins: "I recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America," etc.

The Filipino members are all prominent lawyers. Arreilano is the leader of his profession in the islands. In the early stages of the Filipino movement he was Aguinaldo's principal adviser. Aranita was a member of Aguinaldo's first Cabinet. Melliza was president of the insurgent government at Iloilo. Torres is the leader of the local committee working with the Commission to conciliate the insurgents.

Spanish will be the official language of the courts. The Spanish salaries proved a stumbling block to obtaining good men, the highest being only $2,500. The Spanish judges were in the habit of receiving fees, which are now abolished. All the judges are representative men.

FILIPINOS UNDER A WHITE FLAG FIRED ON CAPT. TILLY.

Manila, May 29.—Captain Tilly, of the Signal Corps, with a detachment made up of other members of the corps, landed at Escalanto, on the Island of Negros, to pick up and repair the cable.

The natives had a white flag flying over the cable house when the party landed. The Americans, however, were no sooner on shore than they were fired upon by the natives. They at once took to the water and several of them were picked up by a boat, but Captain Tilly and two native men of the party are missing.

General Smith, with a detachment of troops, has started on board a gunboat to investigate the affair.

The transports Senator and Ohio arrived to-day.

SAYS A BIG ARMY IS NEEDED TO CONQUER LUZON.

Chicago, May 29.—Captain Charles D. Clay, of the Seventeenth Infantry, a grandson of Henry Clay and a fighter at Santiago, has returned from Manila on sick leave. Concerning the war in the Philippines he said:

"Volunteers vie with regulars in gallantry. The heroism of both is superb. The First Nebraska and Twentieth Kansas regiments are equal to any on earth.

"A handful of men are waging a war there against incomparable odds. With 75,000 or 100,000 men we could sweep the island in thirty days and avert the tremendous mortality that is now as certain as fate.

"General Lawton had the eye of the soldier when he said 100,000 men were needed. We have not troops enough to occupy what we conquer. The place at which I was wounded had been taken three times before and as many times abandoned because we had not force enough to hold it.

"Luzon is a great country, full of thousands of men ready to fight at a moment's notice. It requires 1,000 men to hold Manila. Some 5,000 are in the hospital or useless, and that leaves barely 15,000 men to beat the Filipinos in the field and hold what is gained."

OUR CATTLE MAY NOW BE SENT TO BELGIUM.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—The United States Embassy at Brussels has reported to the State Department that the Belgian Government has, by a decree issued May 28, rescinded the interdiction upon the importation of American cattle.

The decree takes effect May 31.

The State Department is very proud of its achievement in securing the reopening of the Belgian markets to American cattle after having been closed since 1894.

Upon the organization of the reciprocity office under President McKinley's administration the chief of that office took up the Belgian question, and negotiations have been going on for a year which have now come to a successful conclusion.

The decree referred to permits importation of bovine and porcine species at Antwerp, Ghent and Ostend, provided that the animals be slaughtered there or in the vicinity in abattoirs within three days after debarkation.

ARCHER'S DEATH AT LAST LOOKED INTO.

American Was Apparently Murdered a Year Ago in Jamaica.

KINGSTON, JAMAICA, May 29.—A year or two ago an American named Best Harding Archer came to Jamaica and went in for banana cultivation, purchasing a property in the Parish of Portland known as Eden Vale.

It was an out of the way place, but Archer succeeded fairly. Suddenly, in the early part of last year, he disappeared. Within a week his body was found in a lonely part of the woods. He had been shot, but under what conditions there was no evidence to show.

The local police secured a verdict of suicide, and there the matter rested, despite the efforts of Archer's friends to prove that he must have met his death by foul play. The police declined to open an investigation unless some one should be definitely accused of the murder.

After the lapse of more than a year the authorities are now offering, by placards posted throughout the parish, a reward of £50 ($250) for information "relative to the murder of Best Harding Archer."

It is believed that inquiries from Washington have moved the police to take this belated action. Should this be the case, nothing can be expected from the local police, as they are notoriously incompetent. The only way of effectively working up the case would be to assign a good American detective to the task.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD INCREASES ITS CAPITAL.

Also Raises Steerage Rates Nearly $10, Beginning June 1.

Bremen, May 29.—At an extraordinary meeting of the stockholders of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, held here to-day, it was decided to increase the capital from 60,000,000 to 80,000,000 marks.

Herr Plate, president of the company, after referring to the increase of the company's receipts upon the figures of 1898, said that, beginning with June 1, of this year, the steerage fare to New York City would be 160 marks by the express mail steamers, and 150 marks by the ordinary mail steamers, an advance of about $10. The steerage fare by mail steamers to Baltimore will be 140 marks.

FOR THE RELIEF OF PEARY.

Steamer Chartered to Go in Search of the Lieutenant to Sail July 15.

St. John's, N. F., May 29.—The sealing steamer Diana, which has been chartered to convey relief to the exploring expedition under Lieutenant Peary during the coming Summer, will leave for the north about July 15.

She will go to Whale Sound, where it is expected she will communicate with Lieutenant Peary's steamer, the Windward, which has passed the Winter in Arctic regions. She expects to return by September 15.

No Action on Aliens in Canada.

Hamilton, Ont., May 29.—Word has been received from the Minister of Justice that no action will be taken in regard to the importation of aliens, in view of the fact that the International Commission last year agreed that the Alien law in Canada shall remain in abeyance

MORE HOLES IN THE PARIS'S HULL.

Efforts to Float Her Abandoned Till the Next Spring Tides.

COVERACK, Cornwall, May 29.—Further attempts to float the American Line steamer Paris have been abandoned until the next Spring tides. Fresh holes have been discovered in her forepart.

There is no doubt that the steamship is badly strained. Fortunately, the weather continues fine, and the sea is smooth.

Since the grounding of the Paris on Lowland Point, many letters have been received at the American line office in this city expressing the warm sympathy of ocean travellers, that know him, with Captain Frederick Watkins, the veteran commander of the Paris. In these letters the keenest sorrow is expressed over the news that the Paris is likely to prove a total loss.

Not for the financial loss involved do the writers grieve, but for the misfortune which thus overtakes her gentle but brave-hearted captain, now in his sixty-third year. Those who know him best feel sure that this supreme disaster—the greatest that can befall a shipmaster—will break his heart. For nearly forty years he has walked the bridge of ocean liners, and not once, but many times, has faced the greatest dangers unflinchingly. The safety of his ship and those on board has always been his constant thought, and his own rest and comfort his last.

Captain Watkins was born in Sussex County, England, in 1837. His father was an English army officer, serving in India. From his boyhood Frederick Watkins followed the sea. At thirteen he was apprenticed, at his own request, to the captain of a sailing ship. In the sixties he joined the old Inman, now the American, line as an officer. His first command was the Edinburgh, which he piloted to Cape Town on a Government mission. Since then he has commanded nearly every vessel of the line and he had never had a serious disaster until the stranding of the Paris.

A Suggestion for Wreckers.

Washington, May 29.

Editor of the Journal:

I believe the Paris can be floated by the simple application of the jackscrew. If the vessel's bow is impaled on a rock, divers could, from the interior of the vessel, place one or more jackscrews in position, using the impaling rock as a base upon which to set the screws. The Paris's bow thus raised, she would slide into deep water and the patching of the hole would be a simple matter to ship carpenters.

Perhaps physical conditions are such that this plan is not feasible, but from published accounts it is impossible to see why the rock could not be used as a base. Sometimes the simplest plans are not thought of in great emergencies, and while I realize the great talent at work on the Paris, I venture to make this suggestion.

OLIVER HARR,
Railroad Contractor.

Chinese Official Kills Himself.

Berlin, May 29.—Chin-Min, an attache of the Chinese Ministry at Paris, has committed suicide here by shooting himself with a revolver. He was suffering from an incurable malady.

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