

REVERIES Dreyfus Writing to His Enemies. PARIS DREYFUS WILL REVEAL THE GREAT TRUTH TO-DAY.

His Lawyers Will Tell Him That the Old Chiefs He Venerates Are His Bitter Foes—His Pathetic Devotion to the Army and General Staff.

By James Creelman.

(Copyright, 1899, by the New York Journal and Advertiser.) RENNES, France, July 2.—Dreyfus is no Dreyfusite. He is for the army, first, last and all the time, and this means, in the current political understanding, that he is a rank anti-Dreyfusite.

There is something infinitely touching in his childlike loyalty to the organization from which he was driven like a leper into a shameful exile. Next to his wife, all his love and all his pride, are in the army. And his wife believes that even when he knows the whole bitter truth his faith in the institution will triumphantly outlive his shattered faith in individuals.

The faith in individuals unworthy of it glides by him yet on this, his second year in France. Mme. Dreyfus has not yet attempted to disturb his illusions, for they are the illusions that bore him up amid the horrors of Devil's Island.

And so he spent the day writing a long letter to General Boleff, whom he believes to be still Chief of the General Staff—a letter full of thanks, full of personal devotion, full of expressions of love for the army and loyalty to its chiefs.

Mme. Dreyfus did not have the heart to interfere with him in this task of unconsciously formulating the irony of fate. She did not have the heart to tell him that Boleff, far from being the agent of his vindication, had been his bitterest enemy, forced to resign after the exposure of the infamous machinations of the General Staff.

Wonders at Our Sympathy. She did not tell him that France had been convulsed with passion over his case—that all Christendom had been shaken with the echoes of his wrongs. He had proof, and to spare, of this in the growing sheaf of messages of congratulation and good cheer that fluttered on a table near him as he wrote.

Revelations Will Shock Him. It would make an absorbing study in emotion to follow the inward disturbance of the returned exile as he listens to the unadorned narrative of the Dreyfus affair which these men of law will unfold to his ears.

That many of the impending revelations will shock him deeply is quite certain. The story that he is a physical wreck is a preposterous invention, like an alleged interview with Mme. Dreyfus and much other matter cabled from here by correspondents whose industry exceeds their regard for the truth.

Instead of being bent, aged and haggard, Dreyfus looks strong and hearty. He moves unshakably with decision. His eyes are clear, his head erect. I can vouch for this, for I saw him on his arrival at Rennes. To-day I saw the prison doctor, whose name is Hanson, and he said that Dreyfus was in excellent health save for a slight anæmic tendency, which might have existed independently of his experience on Devil's Island.

He has the full power of speech," continued the doctor, "but his words come a little slowly, because for more than four years he has been a prisoner, and prisoners are not allowed to exercise their faculty of articulation. For the same reason his memory is a little slow to work. But in two or three weeks, with inducements to exert those neglected faculties, he will speak and remember as well as any man."

Imprisonment is not made for him. By orders of the Government the prison rules have been relaxed in his favor. This was why Mme. Dreyfus was allowed to see him again today and to stay with him an hour. Moreover, she is allowed to provide him with food at discretion, a womanly indulgence in which she takes the keenest delight.

Acquittal Almost Certain. That the court-martial will end in an acquittal seems to be almost beyond dispute. I have made diligent inquiries concerning the attitude of every individual member of the court, and I am convinced that the President and a substantial majority of his colleagues will approach the trial with absolutely unbiased minds, deaf to popular clamor on one side or the other. And Dreyfus can ask nothing better than impartiality. There are two out of seven members of the court who may be reasonably suspected of entertaining an honest prejudice against the accused.

Maitre Labori and his colleagues are not to be lulled by an appearance of security, however convincing. Knowing the resources and the perilous activity of the anti-Semitic faction, they are prepared for a conspiracy. If, then, the judgment of the court should be influenced against their client by some unhand agent, they will produce evidence for a new trial—evidence unknown to the enemies of Dreyfus at this time, and to be used only in case of an emergency.

THE SECOND PRIZE IN THE BEAUTY COMPETITION AWARDED TO ELISE DE VERE, WHO IS ENGLISH.



THE SECOND PRIZE BEAUTY, ELISE DE VERE, "ARTISTE EGENTRIQUE." Mile. de Vere was born in Belgium, but her parents are English. She has sung in public at Vienna, Berlin and at Paris, where she now lives.

La Dortzal, the Blue Ribbon Girl, Is Sentimental and Has Sad Memories of a Handsome Algerian Sheik, Who Sought Death and Found It.

PARIS, July 2.—The distinguished jury that awarded the prize for beauty to Jeanne Dortzal, a student at the Vaudeville Theatre, bestowed a second prize upon Elise de Vere. Though both her name and her portrait would indicate that this beauty, second only to the peerless Dortzal, is a French girl, she is the daughter of English parents. She was born in Brussels in 1879, is an "artiste eccentric" and has sung at Berlin, Vienna and Paris. She is not well known, and the story of her life has no startling romance nor thrilling tragedy.

Little Mile. Dortzal, the first prize beauty, the blue ribbon girl of the period, enthusiastically tells of a career of dazzling excitement. The correspondent who sought this wondrous charmer, to whom Rodin and Henner and Mendes and Bernhardt tossed the wreath, had to climb many stairs, for her new fame has not yet brought her wealth, and she dwells as close to the stars as Paris flats are built.

Belgium on the Eve of Serious Disturbance. Brussels, July 2.—The Socialists organized demonstrations to-day in this city, in Liege and in Alost against the Electoral Reform bill. There were no serious disorders except at Alost, where the police charged with drawn swords, wounding ten.

Paris Fair Finances in Excellent Shape. M. Delombre, in an Official Report, Predicts an Unprecedented Triumph. Paris, July 2.—M. Delombre, Minister of Commerce in the Dupuy Cabinet, has just published the results of his official inquiry into the finances of the 1900 Exhibition.

Three New Steamships for North German Lloyd. One of 10,000 Tons to Be Built in Germany, and Two of 5,000 Tons in Great Britain. Berlin, July 2.—The North German Lloyd Steamship Company has ordered a 10,000-ton passenger and cargo steamship for the Bremen-New York line.

The Lady Who Smoked in a London Hotel. She Had a Right to Smoke, and Still the Landlord Had a Right to Put Her Out. London, July 2.—The law relating to the right of a woman to smoke in a public place has been laid down by a Magistrate.

Vienna, July 2.—What is regarded as the most remarkable case in criminal history has occurred in Zesbely, in Southern Hungary. Twelve women and two men are on trial before the District Criminal Court of Temesvar, all charged with having murdered their respective husbands, wives and sweethearts with arsenic, the main instigator of all the crimes being George Korin, a Zesbely druggist.

Dr. Shurman and the Sultan of Sulu, VALENCIA Fierce Rioting in Streets of Spain. SOVEREIGN OF SOUTHERN ISLES ANXIOUS FOR PEACE—FEAR THAT AMERICANS WISH TO PROHIBIT CATHOLICISM. REBEL LEADERS QUARRELLING.

MANILA, July 2.—Professor J. G. Schurman, of the United States Advisory Commission for the Philippines, returned to Manila to-day from a three weeks' tour of the southern islands.

He takes an entirely hopeful view of the general conditions there. The intelligent and substantial citizens desire an American protectorate. The masses are awaiting the settlement of the war in the Island of Luzon before declaring themselves. They are chiefly anxious to be undisturbed.

The Sultan Wants Peace. The United States gunboat Bennington took Mr. Schurman to Mindanao and the Islands of the Sulu and Visayan groups. He travelled through the Island of Negros with General Smith, who has acted as Governor of the island, and a party of natives.

Mr. Schurman told the Sultan that the United States had acquired the sovereignty of the Philippines from Spain, but had no wish to subjugate the population nor to interfere with the customs or religion.

Directing Local Elections. General Lawton and Professor Worcester, of the Commission, yesterday visited the principal towns in the province of Cavite out of which the natives were recently driven. Their chief purpose was to direct the elections of the presidents of Imus, Bacoor, Paranaque and Las Piñas.

Violence in Valencia. Valencia, July 2.—Serious riots are in progress here. Under the orders of the Captain-General of Valencia, General Molto, the troops occupied the streets yesterday morning and now hold the city under a strict surveillance.

Disorders in Spain Lead to Reduction of the Army Estimate. At the beginning of the riot the mob placed obstacles on the street railway tracks and stopped the cars, stoning the gendarmes when they tried to remove the barriers.

Thirty Wounded, Some Fatally. At Badalona, more than thirty were injured during rioting yesterday, some fatally. After a largely attended meeting to-day in favor of the revision of the trial of the alleged Anarchists now imprisoned at Montjuich Fortress for complicity in the bomb throwing during the Corpus Christi procession, a formidable demonstration was made against the Jesuit convent.

Government Firebricks in Chile. Valparaiso, Chile, July 2.—The pavilions at Talcahuano, about eight miles northwest of Concepcion, was burned to the ground last Friday. The loss is more than \$50,000. It is suspected that the fire was the work of a largely attended meeting for discussing the "Wagon" and other evering defalcations by Government officials.

Quick Results—Best Results. The Lucknowanna Road is the shortest line to the West. Said through re-routed trains to Scranton, Binghamton, Buffalo, Elmira, P. Wagon and Chicago. Lowest rates.

ASKS PORTO RICANS TO HELP GOVERN. NEW FEVER CASES NUMBER FIFTEEN.

WASHINGTON, July 2.—General Davis, who commands the department of Porto Rico, is anxious to get ideas from the inhabitants. He has issued an order generally commending, which reads:

SANTIAGO, July 2.—Ten new cases of yellow fever were reported yesterday, and five have been reported to-day. This raises the total number of cases to seventy-four. No deaths have been reported to-day.

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THE FOURTH IN MEXICO. Diaz's Government Has Converted \$100,000,000 of Public Debt in Europe.

Mexico City, July 2.—The American residents will celebrate the Fourth of July by a ball at the American Club.

BISMARCK LIKELY TO BE PREMIER LATER.

Appointment May Follow the Kaiser's Return from His Yachting Trip.

THE LADY WHO SMOKED IN A LONDON HOTEL.

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VALENCIA, SPAIN.

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MANY INJURED IN A COLLISION IN ENGLAND.

London, July 2.—Many people were injured and more than fifty cars were wrecked in a railway accident at Winsford, near Crewe, in Cheshire, just before midnight.