

# SPAIN MUST DO ONE OF TWO THINGS.

## THE LAST PROPOSAL

The United States Willing to Pay for the Philippines, or Else Will Fight for Their Possession—The Cuban Debt Again.

In political circles at Madrid it is asserted that an agreement has been reached between the peace commissioners in Paris.

The government, it is semi-officially announced, intends to notify the Cuban bondholders that Spain will not pay the Cuban debt, and that they will not be mentioned in the peace treaty. The government considers itself completely free from these entanglements, which fall upon the nation exercising sovereignty and collecting taxes in Cuba.

The American commissioners in a written communication will declare that the third article of the peace protocol regarding the Philippines is capable of only one fair construction, that no arbitration is needed to elucidate its terms and that the United States cannot admit any other power to figure here purely as a lexilogist.

This will be accompanied by the clear declaration that the United States will possess the Philippines. Following this declaration the American commissioners will lay before the Spaniards two alternatives.

First, to accept a sum of money from the United States, and to cede and evacuate the Philippines.

Second, to lose the Philippines to the United States by conquest, with the possibility of other territorial losses, and to indemnify the United States for the added expense of conquest.

This communication may not be formally designated as an ultimatum, but it will lack naught of the conclusiveness indicated by that word. This will be so plain that the Spanish commissioners will scarcely haggle for money on the first alternative nor cherish any doubt of American action under the second, should the first be declined.

The Spaniards declare that their refusal to sign a treaty based on any Philippine terms thus suggested by the United States is irrevocable. They say that they do not and cannot view the taking of the Philippines as anything else than a wanton ravishment of their possessions, unless it is accomplished by financial consideration of appreciable size.

Therefore, the turn of events in the peace conference at Paris depends upon the purpose or the willingness of the American commissioners to extend their financial terms, not to cede to the Spanish chiefly as a means to obtain financial relief, if possible. It is almost purely a matter of money now, if the amount be large enough to absolve the Spanish government from the burden of the Cuban debt, and that the collateral has been given away. Persons near to Spain's heaviest creditors believe that should the Americans assume the Philippine debt or pay Spain its face amount in cash, the Spaniards will sign the treaty.

This view is new in the quarters where it now prevails, because time has been required for the Spaniards to become convinced that the American commissioners do little, if any, diplomatic jockeying, and that their final attitude may be found identical with their first.

If they have not already done so, the Spanish commissioners will ultimately advise the Americans that they must not permit any controversy as to the binding character of the mortgage resting upon the revenues of the Philippines to pay the so-called debt. Tenacious adherence to this claim would set up on the Spanish side an ultimatum unadvisedly signed, which would be signed which did not stipulate that the Philippine revenues should pay the Philippine debt.

In such event the Americans would probably claim that the Philippine debt of \$10,000,000 amounts to \$20,000,000 in gold, of which \$11,000,000 has been employed in fighting the United States, leaving less than \$10,000,000 chargeable in gold to the Philippines. Indeed, the United States would doubtless contend that even the reduced amount was used in fighting the Philippines, and that the Spaniards are in the conclusion that it is a fair charge against the Americans.

It is believed that the United States at this time would consent to a cash payment of from \$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000 rather than to renew the war.

Last Wednesday's meeting of the Joint Peace Commission lasted 45 minutes and was of high importance. The Spanish commission presented its rejoinder to the American reply on the Philippine question, in which it reiterated its contentions that Philippine sovereignty does not come up for discussion under the terms of the protocol, and set out various reasons why the United States proposal concerning the debt could not be accepted by Spain.

But the surprise of the meeting was the request that the dispute should be referred to arbitration as to the scope of the protocol in its third and sixth articles, and the legality of the demand of the United States to consider the sovereignty question under it, in case the American commissioners insist upon their demands.

Dreyfus Supporter Expelled.

A commissary of police at Paris notified M. Prance de Presenze the well-known writer, political economist and Dreyfus agitator, of his formal expulsion from the Legion of Honor. This is a sequel to M. de Presenze's denunciation of certain officers for their treatment of Dreyfus.

M. Prance de Presenze is the son of the famous French Protestant pastor and writer of the same name, who died in 1861. In April, 1880, he was appointed secretary of the French legation at Washington, and shortly afterwards left the diplomatic service. He is the author of "Ireland and England, From the Active Union Down to Our Days."

Protection for Birds.

The American Ornithologists' Union has declared that fashionable women must be compelled by law to relinquish the practice of wearing birds on their hats and bonnets. The union has come to the conclusion that the present generation of fashionable women cannot be reached by arguments in favor of the life of the helpless little birds, and that a bill in Congress to prohibit the importation of birds for such purposes is the only way.

Cash for Soldiers.

The transport Berlin sailed for Cuba and Porto Rico from New York last Thursday. She carried among her passengers Mrs. A. B. Edwards, widow of Gen. Wood, governor of the province of Santiago, Col. J. W. Pullman and family of the quartermaster's department, and with him \$50,000 to pay off the employees of the department. Maj. Fishback of the paymaster's department, and two assistants carried \$50,000 to pay off troops.

# NEWS ITEMS.

President Timothy Dwight of Yale resigned his position last week. The profits of New York's horse show last week amounted to \$100,000.

President McKinley will attend the peace jubilee at Atlanta next month. J. D. H. Richardson of Memphis, the world's largest cotton grower died last Wednesday.

Rush orders were sent for warships repairing at the Charlestown (Mass.) navy yard. Gen. Buell, famous during the Mexican and Civil wars died at Rockport, Ky., a few days ago.

John W. Parsons of New York was elected general master workman of the Knights of Labor last week. A fire at Perry, Ia., last Monday did damage to the business section of the town to the extent of \$500,000.

One thousand dollars worth of gems were stolen from Mrs. J. A. Singer at a New York hotel a few days ago. The Birchhead is the sixth steamer loaded at Galveston, Texas, that has had fire discovered in her cargo of cotton.

A handsome iron fence to enclose the graves of the Maine victims has just been completed at a Washington factory.

Ethel Root, the famous New York lawyer is likely to be sent to Great Britain as the United States ambassador. Nine million and a quarter dollars was paid for the Union Pacific and Gulf railroad at a foreclosure sale last week.

The Carnegie Steel Company and the Westinghouse Electric Company harvested a large number of contracts in England. Jealous of his wife and John Walker, Edward Ross, a few days ago, killed both the parties and then committed suicide at Paducah, Ky.

Surgeon General Sternberg in his report states that the youthfulness of the volunteers was the cause of much sickness during the late war. Father Luke Handellin, the oldest priest in the American province of the Passionist order, died at St. Paul's monastery, Pittsburg, aged 88.

A Toledo, O., inventor has perfected a scheme for heating residences by means of compressed air. This air is heated and delivered through pipes. The barbers of the State of Pennsylvania started an organized movement against the training schools for barbers, where free shaves are given.

United States marshals who attempted to arrest moonshiners at Whitesburg, Ky., last Wednesday were forced to retire after 200 shots had been fired. Joe Jefferson, because of ill-health, has temporarily retired from the stage. His two acts will present his favorite comedies for the balance of the season.

Brazil celebrated the ninth anniversary of her independence last Wednesday. The United States battleships Oregon and Texas took part in the ceremonies. The hundredth anniversary of George Washington's death will be observed at Mt. Vernon, December 34. President McKinley has been invited to be present.

Members of the W. C. T. U. throughout the country are protesting against Utah sending Mr. Roberts as a representative to congress. Mr. Roberts is a polygamist.

The dead body of a Chinaman was struck over the river at New York the other day. It is said that he was murdered by "high-binders," a Chinese organization.

John W. Keeley, the inventor of the Keeley motor died at Philadelphia last week. He had expended \$100,000 in perfecting his motor without any practical success. The British ship Atlanta was wrecked near Yaquina Bay, Ore., a few days ago. Twenty-four of her crew were drowned. She was sailing at a high speed on a wager.

Arlie S. Miller, a civil engineer employed by the Nicaragua canal commission arrived at Washington last week. Sunday he died of yellow fever in a hotel at the capital city. The cruiser Chicago, which was undergoing repairs for the last three years will be ready for service in a few weeks. She is now one of the most formidable vessels in the navy.

The frozen surface of the river Suchoa at Velicusting, Russia, broke Tuesday while a number of people and vehicles were crossing the stream. Twenty persons were drowned.

Rev. George Allen, a brilliant Presbyterian minister of Newburg, N. Y., attempted suicide by shooting himself Tuesday. The elders of the church tried to dictate his love affairs.

While drunk, John Shanley of St. Paul staggered against a man who was playing billiards and spalled his shot. James Rose, angered, hit Shanley over the head with his cue, killing him instantly.

Li Hung Chang has been appointed by the emperor to investigate the condition of the Yellow river which is continually overflowing its banks. Li protested but the emperor was obstinate.

Steamship companies have decided upon routes for outward and homeward bound steamers. They hope that they will be recognized by mariners and thus avoid collisions at sea.

Mrs. Ruth DeHaan, a widow of about 32, of Cleveland, has begun suit for \$100,000 damages for alleged breach of promise of marriage against Anton Lutz, a brewer of Allegheny, Pa., and a married man.

The Anglo-American Commission is now in session at Washington to adjust differences between the United States and Canada. The two most important subjects are the North American fisheries and reciprocity.

Attracted by a crowd, Mrs. Patrick Reagan, of Homestead, Pa., the other day found that her husband had been crushed under a railroad train. She assisted in removing his bruised body from the tracks and the husband died in his wife's arms.

The torpedo boat Dupont a few days ago exceeded the best torpedo boat speed yet developed in the United States, proving her to be the fastest boat in the United States navy. She demonstrated a speed of over 30 knots. Her contract speed was 27 1/2 knots for three hullers.

A broken heart caused the death of Mrs. Mary Keasey at Chicago a few days ago. Mrs. Keasey was employed as a servant by her former husband from whom she was divorced five years ago. The affection lavished upon his present wife which was formerly hers more than she could bear.

Dr. Nancy Guilford, the Bridgeport woman who was arrested in London October 1 under suspicion of being implicated in the death of Emma Gill, of Southington, Conn., arrived in New York last week on the Cunard liner Lucania. She was in custody of Edson C. Lane, a British consular detainer, and a Miss Jennie D. Mill, a police matron of that city.

# RETURNS FROM A MEXICAN PRISON.

## OFFICIALS INTERFERED.

Morton Hudson Shot a Highwayman in Self-Defense and Languishes in a Foreign Prison for Six Months.

Morton Hudson, of Terre Haute, Ind., has just arrived from Mexico, where he has been in prison for over half a year. Last February Hudson and a friend named Powell went on a prospecting tour near Toluca, Mexico. They were returning from the town of Verqueria, where they had been to purchase supplies for their camp, when they were set upon by two Mexican highwaymen. One of the Mexicans clapped a pistol to Powell's head, but the American grasped his assailant and the two fell from their horses. The second Mexican, who was armed with a naked machete, was in the act of plunging it into Powell's back when Hudson brought him to the ground with a well directed shot. The first Mexican was rapidly overpowering Powell when the latter called for help.

Hudson went to his assistance, when the highwayman aimed his pistol at the advancing man. Hudson was too quick, however, and shot the man through the breast. The two Americans then concealed themselves in the mountains until they finally decided to surrender to the Mexican authorities. Hudson was thrown into jail at Toluca, and finally got a letter to his brother in Terre Haute, and the authorities at Washington scoured his trial and release.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Richard W. Thompson, W. R. McKean, Sen. Fairbanks and Congressman Paris were instrumental in securing proper treatment for Hudson. Hudson is thin and pale from his confinement, but is otherwise in good health.

HOBSON'S BIG PRICE.

The Naval Hero Demands \$5,000 for an Article on the Merrimac.

Admiral Dewey and Lieutenant Hobson, the naval heroes of the war, commanded the highest price in the literary market. Admiral Dewey has thus far refused all bidders. The editor of a magazine cabled to him recently an offer of \$5,000 for one short article on the Philippines. Admiral Dewey's response by cable was:

"Thanks, but I am too busy." Lieutenant Hobson, on the Merrimac hero, received offers of \$5,000 from two magazines for an article describing his exploit at Santiago. Lieutenant Hobson, though a modest hero and a sincere, straightforward officer, put himself in the hands of a lawyer, who managed to obtain \$6,000 for the article which Lieutenant Hobson is soon to write.

These prices put the naval hero above the literary genius, although twice within one year Rudyard Kipling had been offered by a newspaper \$17,500 for 1,000 words he had already written. The regular price paid for the long stories of this extraordinary young man is now \$150 a thousand words, and for his short stories from \$2,000 to \$5,000 each.

A discharged American soldier named Isidro, from Homestead, Pa., died on the streets of San Juan, a few days ago of heart failure while walking on the street.

CARNEGIE AS A JUROR.

The Iron King Evades Arrest by Appearing at a Commissioner's Office.

Andrew Carnegie, the multi-millionaire and iron master, bowed to the law of New York state last week, apologized for having appeared at court jury duty, and is now enrolled in the list of 3,100 specially selected citizens to try criminal cases in New York county. For nearly two years Special Commissioner to Jurors Henry W. Gray had tried to subpoena Mr. Carnegie to come to a preliminary hearing at Eighteenth street and testify as to his qualification as a juror. He was finally served at his house, 5 West Fifty-first street, early this month, but he did not obey the summons until a few days ago. A warrant has been placed in the hands of Under Sheriff Mulvaney, but as Mr. Carnegie sent word that he would appear before Commissioner Gray he was not arrested. Mr. Carnegie's name was added to the list after the customary questions had been favorably answered and the affidavit signed.

Gen. Otis Fears Trouble.

Reports of a somewhat disquieting nature have been received from Gen. Otis, in command at Manila. He says that the province of Iloilo, in the island of Panay, which is technically occupied by the Spaniards, is surrounded by the insurgents and that fears are entertained that the Spanish population and garrison will be massacred by the insurgents.

Claim Credit for Ending the War.

Miss Jessie A. Schley, of Milwaukee, who went to Spain as a delegate of the Women's International League of Peace in an effort to bring the war to a close, issued a statement to the American people the other day in which she takes the credit of influencing Spain to sue for peace. Miss Schley is a niece of Admiral Winfield S. Schley.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

Only one death among 20,000 American troops at Manila occurred during the past 10 days.

Gen. Blanco has been authorized to draw on Paris for \$2,000,000 with which to pay the Spanish troops in Cuba.

Spaniards will organize a Spanish chamber of commerce in Havana after the troops have evacuated the island.

Senor del Valle, mayor of San Juan, has tendered his resignation. He asserts that the council hindered his reform policy.

Spain has heard that an American fleet is preparing to leave for European waters. The forts at the Canary Islands are being manned.

The Cuban army will receive one year's pay on December 10. Notes for the balance will be issued. It is believed that the United States will guarantee the loan.

American, who intend to go to Cuba to find employment, are warned away from the island for the present. There is nothing going on in the way of industry and men willing to work, are begging in the streets.

Capt. Gen. Blanco, in a letter to Senator Tinand, of Spain, says: "The keenest sorrow of my life is surrendering Cuba with an army of 15,000 men and 200 guns, to an enemy who claims to have conquered Cuba, while we are possessed of such resources."

Spaniards in Cuba have asked the Washington authorities for an extension of time regarding the Cuban evacuation. The request was not granted.

# CUSTOMS REVENUE.

## The New Tariff Law Compared With Its Predecessors.

A series of tables just issued by the treasury bureau of statistics show the receipts under the tariff laws by months during a long term of years. The customs receipts of the treasury department now amount to one-half of the ordinary expenditures of the Government, which is about the usual proportion. The ordinary expenditures of the Government are usually calculated at about \$1,000,000 per day, and averaged during the years 1874 to 1897, \$260,500,000 per annum, and at about the same rate in 1898, omitting the Pacific railroad and extraordinary war expenditures.

The daily statement of receipts and expenditures issued by the treasury department shows that on November 37, the 140th day of the present fiscal year, the customs receipts had during these 140 days amounted to \$7,340,423. Of this little over \$1,000,000 was from the duty placed upon tea by the war revenue act so that fully \$7,000,000 is the legitimate normal revenue from the rates levied by the customs law enacted in July, 1897, or a little more than the promised rate of \$600,000 a day from customs during that act.

The receipts from customs during the past 10 years have averaged \$13,399,000 per month. This 10-year term includes the operations of four tariff laws. It was not expected that the new law would in its first few months operate normally in its production of customs revenue owing to the excessive importations just prior to its enactment. Its average monthly record so far is: August to December, 1897, \$9,277,000; January to May 1, 1898, \$10,917,000; July 1 to November 1, 1898, \$15,957,000; July 1 to November 1, 1898, \$15,953,000.

TWO CHILDREN KILLED.

Family Suddenly Broken Up by a Powder Explosion.

By an accidental explosion of blasting powder at Portsmouth, O., Sunday morning George W. Ferguson, a quartermaster, was fatally injured, two of his children are dead and his wife and another child disfigured for life. Ferguson was hunting for wood to build a fire, and found a powder can apparently full of coal.

When he attempted to start a fire with this, a loud explosion followed which knocked one entire side of the house out. At the time Ferguson, his wife and baby in arms, and four little daughters were grouped around the stove. All were knocked down by the force of the explosion. Two-year-old and Cynthia, aged 11, died almost immediately from injuries, and Ferguson was so terribly injured that he cannot live. The mother and children are terribly burned and bruised, and may not live. It transpired that the can was partially filled with blasting powder.

AMERICA HELPLESS.

Dewey Cables Concerning a Dangerous State of Affairs at Manila.

Admiral Dewey sent the following cable dispatch to Washington last week: Manila, Nov. 18, 1898. "Secretary Navy, Washington: 'Charleston and Concord arrived today from Iloilo. Glass reports that the entire island of Panay is in possession of the insurgents, except Iloilo, which is defended by 800 Spanish troops. All foreign citizens there petition for American protection. The island of Negros has declared independence and desires American protectorate."

DEWEY'S

Glass is the commander of the Charleston. The difficulty in the island is that, with the best intentions to intervene to protect the Europeans and other foreigners and to save the city of Iloilo, the second in importance in the Philippine group, from looting, the United States forces appear to be stopped, under the rules of the act, from moving from their positions. Such is the construction placed upon the clause in the protocol relating to a suspension of hostilities.

Fiends Burn Three Children.

Three unknown white men a few days ago went to the house of Andrew Blackford, a farmer, living in Decatur county, Ga., and demanded food from his wife. She was alone with her three children, and found bread, saying it was all she had. They demanded meat, and she became frightened and fled to the woods. The tramps then set fire to the house, roasting the little ones to death. Sheriff Patterson, of Bainbridge, Ga., has been wired to come at once with bloodhounds, in a strong hope that he felt that the fiends will be apprehended.

Sweetheart Smuggled Aboard.

The transport Indiana brought a woman known as Salina White from Honolulu to San Francisco. She came on board in a soldier's uniform and was not discovered until the third day out. Then she was put in a state room and a guard placed over her. She claims to have a sweetheart on the Bennington. She was assisted in smuggling aboard by Private P. J. Moore of Company E. He was given twenty days in the guardhouse.

Suing for a Large Insurance.

John and James Dobson, carpet manufacturers, of Philadelphia, whose big retail store on Chestnut street was gutted by fire about one year ago, have brought suit in the United States district court against 34 large insurance companies in all parts of the world, to recover between \$500,000 and \$600,000 in insurance money. The suit is brought under a clause in the agreement that all suits growing out of inability to properly adjust claims shall be brought within one year from the fire, and to open the way to adjustment.

The First Pension.

Jesse T. Gates of the Second United States artillery, who lost part of his upper lip in the West Indian campaign, has been granted the first pension on account of the Spanish war. Gates will receive \$17 per month, and this being inadequate, a private pension bill, increasing the pension, probably will be introduced in congress. Claims on account of the Spanish war are now coming in rapidly. The total on file up to date is 1,547 for war service and 178 for naval service, exclusive of the claims of the battleship Maine victims.

Terrific Gas Explosion.

A terrific explosion occurred Sunday afternoon in the Cafe de Champagne, Paris, underneath the offices of the Havas agency. A woman was killed and eight other persons seriously injured. It is thought that the explosion was due to ignited gas, but there are rumors of an anarchist plot.

Room for American Exhibits.

Professor Benjamin D. Woodward, Assistant Commissioner General, Exposition of 1899, received the official figures showing that the United States has been allotted 300,700 feet of ground space in the Exposition.

# COULD NOT STAND INVESTIGATION.

## BANK OFFICIAL SUICIDES.

Comptroller Charles the First National Bank at Emporia, Kan., Whereupon the President Shoots Himself in the Head.

The First National Bank of Emporia, Kan., was closed by order of the controller of the treasury last Thursday. An hour later Charles S. Cross, the bank's president, and one of the best known breeders of Herefords in the West, shot and killed himself at "Sunny Slope," his famous stock farm, near town.

Speculation is said to have led to Cross's downfall. Among the heavy losers are Lyon county and the city of Emporia, whose funds were deposited in the institution. Cross was custodian of his father's estate, which is also said to be in a wrecked condition.

Examiner Charles Jones was gone pleasantly to all his associates. He went immediately to Sunny Slope farm and passed into the bedroom of Manager Evans' house. When he did not come out Evans entered the room. He found manager Cross lying in a pool of blood, with a pistol in his hand. One shot had been fired, and it went through the back of the head. Death was instantaneous.

The last statement issued showed liabilities: Capital, \$100,000; surplus and profits, \$101,289.53; due to depositors, banks and bankers, \$518,599.42; circulation, \$22,500. Total resources, \$737,888.95. Examiner Jones says the depositors will not suffer seriously.

Cross was the son of the late Colonel Harrison C. Cross, who was believed to have been worth several hundred thousand dollars at the time of his death. Young Cross was 29 years old, and had worked in the bank, which his father helped organize, since boyhood. He leaves a widow and a daughter. His first wife was Miss Kate Smeed, daughter of a former president of the Union Pacific railway. They were divorced in the '70s.

KIDNAPED HER DAUGHTER.

Sensational Arrest of a Mother Who Had Taken Her Child From a Guardian.

The 7-year-old daughter of Mrs. Barnes, of Cleveland, was kidnaped by a woman, supposed to be her mother, the other day, and immediately taken out of the city. They were traced to the Union station, but beyond that nothing is known. The child has been living with her grandfather, who was appointed her guardian. The child is daughter of the wife of Frank McGowan, ex-mayor of Trenton, N. J. A warrant was sent out charging Mrs. McGowan with kidnapping.

Frank D. McGowan, of Trenton, N. J., his wife and Mrs. Dr. R. H. Wynn, were arrested at Erie, Pa., charged with the abduction of 8-year-old Edith Beryl Barnes, a daughter of Mrs. McGowan, from Cleveland. A posse of officers met the train. The accused were taken before Justice McAnis and held on charge of abduction.

When the trio was arrested at the depot McGowan showed a roll of bills to the detectives, but it would not do.

Lepers Mingle With American Soldiers.

There is a leper scare in Manila. Through the neglect of the Spanish officials nearly 200 lepers have escaped from confinement. For a time this was known to the American authorities and the outcasts were allowed to wander at large. Orders have been issued that all lepers will be arrested and sent to a small uninhabited island southeast of Luzon. On this island the American Government will establish a leper colony for the lepers of the Philippines. They will be fed and cared for at the expense of the Government. As far as can be ascertained about 60 lepers are still at large on the streets and in the suburbs of Manila.

Eleven Men Killed.

In the gloom of smoke, storm and fog that darkened the falls of the Pennsylvania railroad early last Friday morning between Jersey City and Harrison a belated suburban train dashed into a gang of workmen, killing 11 and injuring four. The workmen were mostly Italians and poles. All the victims lived in Jersey City.

An Ex-President's Large Fee.

Ex-President Benjamin Harrison has been retained by Venezuela to represent that Government before the Arbitration Commission that sits in Paris within a short time to settle the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela over boundary lines. General Harrison is said to have received a retainer fee of \$100,000. Ex-Secretary Tracy is said to be an associate with General Harrison, and his retainer is reported to be \$50,000.

CABLE FLASHES.

Corea has prohibited foreigners from trading in the interior. Two attempts have been made recently to kill the ex-king of Serbia, Milan. London blue laws are being enforced and licenses for Sunday concerts rigorously refused.

It is said in Paris that Comte Esterhazy received 80,000 francs for forging the papers which convicted Dreyfus. Count Esterhazy, in his book about the Dreyfus affair, asserts that he fled from France to escape assassination by the army chiefs.

Over 500 students at Warsaw, Kioff and Vilna, in Russia, were arrested, accused of a socialist conspiracy, and 80 were exiled to Siberia. Several days last week the fog was so thick in London that pedestrians were compelled to find their way by means of lanterns at noon.

The Anglo-American league in London proposes to erect a statue to George Washington in Trafalgar square next to that of General Gordon. A dispatch from Nikolai, Russia, at the conference of the Ingul and the Bug, says that 21 persons have been killed there by an explosion in a rock-crusher factory.

The Duke of Westminster has written a letter in which he deprecates the recent conduct of Emperor William. He says that the Sultan has already murdered 100,000 of his subjects and this brute's hospitality the emperor accepted.

The czar of Russia in making investigations as to the condition of his realm no longer relies upon the reports of officials, but deals with the people direct. The Russian press rejoices, and declares that bureaucracy is pained and stricken at seeing its control threatened.

The largest warship in the world, the Formidable, was launched at Portsmouth, England, a few days ago.

# HOPE FOR DREYFUS.

## The Old Exile to be Granted a New Trial Preparing a Defense.

The court of cassation of Paris has informed the minister of the colonies, M. Guillain, that it has decided that Dreyfus be informed by telegraph that the revision proceedings have commenced, and that he prepare his defense.

The decision of the court of cassation is very significant, as it has hitherto been generally admitted that no innovation should be introduced in the Dreyfus proceedings. Questions will now be drafted and posted to Dreyfus, who will formulate his replies. The ministry of the colonies has been notified that Dreyfus is in good health.

The Courier du Soir says that M. Cavaignac, former minister of war, and M. Dorel, former minister of justice, violent opponents of Dreyfus revision, called upon the premier, M. Dupuy, and asked him not to execute the decision of the court of cassation to notify Dreyfus to prepare his defense. M. Dupuy refused to comply with their request, whereupon they threatened to make an interpellation in the chamber.

The Courier du Soir adds: "The court of cassation has decided in principle to demand the production of the secret dossier, though the formal steps have not been taken."

La Liberte asserts that the court of cassation has decided to impart to the counsel of Dreyfus the text of the dispositions of the various ministers of war, the letters of Comte Ferdinand Walsin Esterhazy seized by the court and the secret dossier, if the latter is produced.

Information as to the decision of the court ought to reach Dreyfus on the Isle du Diable within two days. When the news was imparted to M. Dreyfus she was so overcome with joy that she was unable to utter a word.

GUARDING THE PHILIPPINES.

Three Thousand Regulars Armed With Krag-Jorgensen Will Leave Shortly for the Islands.

It was learned last week that the orders in preparation for the movement of regulars to the tropics would send 3,000 of these troops to the Philippines. In this connection the war department has also ordered about 18,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles to arm the troops now in the Philippines and those who will be sent there. The ordnance department has received information that about 10,000 of the Krag-Jorgensen rifles are now ready for shipment. They will go forward in a day or two, with proportionate amounts of ammunition with smokeless powder, from San Francisco.

The war department has in view the policing of the whole of the Philippine islands. It is not practicable or wise to reduce the garrison at Manila while events which are expected to take place early will make it necessary to send garrisons to all of the cities and towns in the Philippines. The garrison of about 10,000 of the Krag-Jorgensen rifles are now ready for shipment. They will go forward in a day or two, with proportionate amounts of ammunition with smokeless powder, from San Francisco.

The military policy in the Philippines is to be precisely that which is now being carried out in Cuba. The Government will either by the right of conquest or by the treaty of peace be obliged to police all the ports of the Philippines.

The pending orders contemplate the use only of regulars. It was stated, however, to-day, that with 3,000 regulars diverted to the Philippines which are as well as naval revenues collected in Cuba, it might be necessary to send some of the volunteers to the East.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Recommendations for an Increase in the Navy and Regular Army.