

M. LOUBET IS ELECTED PRESIDENT.

RAPID CHANGES.

New French Executive Quickly Named—Is Said to Favor Dreyfus—Hopes for a Re-United Republic.

The death of President Faure, the dread of a revolution and the election of Emile Loubet as the ruler of the French Republic were the stirring events which happened in France last Friday and Saturday. With the death of President Faure, the Royalists, Bonapartists and Nationalists hoped that a new power would come into existence which would protect the army from investigation and squelch the desire for the release of Dreyfus.

The newly elected President has promised to devote his best efforts to achieve the wishes of the country and to "reunite the Republics who have drifted asunder by the current of unhappy events."

Those parties who so bitterly opposed Loubet are confident that he is a Dreyfus man and that if ever the exile is to receive justice he will obtain it from the newly elected executive.

Last Saturday 850 senators and deputies went to Versailles for the purpose of electing a new president of the republic. Guards were stationed about all of the public buildings to prevent hostile demonstrations.

The first ballot resulted in the election of M. Loubet, he having received 483 votes. M. Meunier received 279, and 50 votes were scattered.

The Premier, M. Dupuy, the formally transferred the executive power to M. Loubet and congratulated him upon his election.

The President, in thanking M. Dupuy, expressed the hope of having the support of the Cabinet. The Senators and Deputies then filed past and shook hands with the President, who afterward received a deputation of newspaper men, and through them appealed to the whole press of the country to work in unison.

There is every sign of a campaign against President Loubet similar to that which drove M. Casimir-Perier to resign. Clearly "La Patrie Française" will leave no stone unturned to achieve this object. The chief ground of objection being that the president is a Dreyfusard. The street demonstrations which occurred Sunday have not been spontaneous, but were evidently organized and so far they have been easily suppressed.

The new President comes from the part of France where the Roman power lasted longer, namely, Marseilles, in the Department of Drome. He gives the impression of remote Latin origin, and looks to be a solid, practical man, who sees the facts of life just as they are. As President of the Senate he has had official and other experience that will be useful to him as President of the Republic, but he is essentially a plain, middle-class man, whose mind was sharpened by his practice at the bar in the provincial town of Montellier, in the South of France. Obliging to his neighbors, he is as accessible as General Grant or Lincoln was, and not less unpretending.

The President is thoroughly domestic and dislikes showy society. He likes to spend his time at home, and is a great reader. He is not rich, nor does he covet wealth and honors. He is strong in financial questions. For many years he lived in an unpretentious flat, and dined off a white cloth instead of a tablecloth. His hands, figuratively speaking, are clean; but his beard and clothes are untidy, thus contrasting with the late President.

AN EXTRA SESSION.

The President May Call One if a Satisfactory Army Bill is Not Passed.

CONGRESSMEN are in dread that the President will call an extra session unless they pass a satisfactory army bill. The President does not believe that the Cockerill bill, now before the senate will afford sufficient relief.

He agrees that the strength of 62,000, permitted by the Cockerill bill, which merely extends for two years the present army establishment, would probably be sufficient. He is not satisfied with the existing army organization, however, believing it to be especially weak because of a deficiency in staff officers and the distribution of their duties.

The administration believes imperfect and insufficient army staff organization has been responsible for most of the criticisms against the conduct of the war. The President is unwilling, therefore, to see those limitations and imperfections continued during the critical period of the next two years.

Prince Alfred's Sudden Death.

The English papers Wednesday for the first time intimate the real cause of the death of Prince Alfred of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha which occurred last week. It is known that the cause was an attempt at suicide just after his complicity in the Berlin gambling scandal became known last November. The papers add that the prince suffered a relapse on learning of the additional arrests for complicity in the scandal made recently.

Aguinaldo's Cousin Killed.

A special from Manila Wednesday says: A Spanish prisoner, who escaped from Malolos, reports that Baldomero Aguinaldo, a cousin of Gen. Aguinaldo and Filipino minister of war, was killed in the fighting at Caloca on Feb. 19, where the Kansas, Montana and Pennsylvania troops and the Third artillery were heavily engaged. Corroboration of this report was given by the finding of a general's sword beside the railway sheds.

The Beef Inquiry.

The basis and main fabric of Major General Miles' case in respect to the "embalmed beef" and "canned horse," alleged to have been furnished to the United States troops in Cuba and Puerto Rico, is now lodged with the War Department for transmission to the Wade Court of Inquiry. It consists of a great mass of letters and reports sent to the General by officers, privates and citizens, all to a greater or less degree sustaining his allegations.

Went Ashore to Get Drunk.

The United States transport Grant arrived at Suez Sunday. Gen. Lawton had telegraphed the United States consular agent, A. W. Haydn, that 50 members of the expedition deserted at Port Said and would be brought to Suez by train. A guard of Egyptian soldiers was marshaled in the depot to prevent their escape, but only two men appeared. These said that neither they nor any of the others wished to desert the expedition.

TENSE TELEGRAMS.

NO SHADE AT MANILA.

The Prussia university granted a first diploma to a woman, Frauelein Elsa Neuman.

The Duke of Teck, grandfather of the heir to the British throne, is in London, suffering from influenza.

A high authority at Madrid estimates that the next Spanish budget will show a deficit of 355,000,000 pesetas.

Senator Mason was hissed for saying in a speech at Washington last Sunday that the Philippines need a Lafayette.

Senor Agonillo, who hurried to Canada when the recent hostilities broke out at Manila has departed for Europe.

The North Carolina Legislature adopted an amendment to their constitution, framed to disfranchise the ignorant negro voters.

The London weekly press united in scoring the whitewash of Secretary of War Alger and his minions by the war investigation commission.

Sarrantos Ferrontos, a Greek, who had undertaken to expose a number of counterfeiters, was counterfeited in New York a few days ago.

The United States transport Sheridan left Brooklyn last Monday with 1,835 men for Manila. Officers and their families to the number of 99 were also on board.

The bicycle factory and machinery shop of I. Silverman & Bros., at Chicago, was partly destroyed by fire Wednesday morning, causing a loss of \$75,000.

A serious conflict has taken place between the Russians and Chinese at Taitien Wan, 200 of the latter being killed. It is said to have originated in a question of taxes.

Colonel Alex Hawkins, of the Tenth Pennsylvania regiment at Manila, wrote that he would stay by his regiment and not return to take his seat in the State Senate.

The obligations of the Central Pacific railroad to the United States were settled by the giving of 20 notes of the company for an aggregate of \$58,812,715, payable semi-annually, interest 3 per cent.

Gerrit S. Weston, one of the successful business men of Washington died suddenly Sunday after his return from church. He was a native of New York and for many years was a resident of Cleveland, O.

The Star theater, Chicago, was badly damaged by an infuriated mob last Sunday. Legal proceedings had tied up the money and the management refused to refund the money. After the house had been wrecked the money was returned.

William Jennings Bryan, in a speech at Ann Arbor, Mich., said that the Filipinos should be given their independence under an American protectorate and that all American traditions and customs should be subjugated by American arms.

Barnum & Bailey announce that their circus will not return to the United States, but will remain permanently in England. The Central News of London says it learns that the firm will be converted into a limited liability company, with a capital of \$2,000,000.

An express train from Calais, having passengers from London on board, collided Saturday with a stationary train at Forest, near Brussels. Twenty-one persons were killed outright and 100 were more or less injured. There were no Americans or English among the victims.

M. B. Jackson of Atlanta, Ga., and Fred D. Forbes of Ypsilanti, Mich., were killed, W. A. Ethridge of Macon, Ga., was perhaps fatally injured, and seven others were hurt by the wreck of a construction engine near Charleston, S. C. The victims were telephone linemen going to make repairs.

Chairman James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic National committee, said that silver will be the issue in 1900, and that the chances of silver are good because the Republican party has thrown off the mask of favoring bimetallicism, by which it won many votes at the last election.

The cold snap may prove a great blessing to the southern states next summer. "It has killed the last germs of the yellow fever," says Surgeon General Wyman, of the marine hospital service at Washington, "and it is not probable that the dreaded pest will show itself again for some time to come."

The second trial of Mrs. Margaret F. Cody, the alleged blackmailer of Geo. J. Gould and Miss Helen Gould, will probably be sufficient. He is not satisfied with the existing army organization, however, believing it to be especially weak because of a deficiency in staff officers and the distribution of their duties.

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SUFFERING FROM INTENSE HEAT.

NO SHADE AT MANILA.

Rebels Will Not be Dislodged From Their Jungles—Fired Upon by a Warship Which Located Them With a Searchlight.

The Philippine rebels continue to fire occasional shots at the American troops from ambush, but hesitate to make themselves conspicuous in leading an attack.

The California volunteers abandoned Gualalupe church Sunday morning, which has since been set on fire, and retired to San Pedro Macati. The rebels fired on the country in the vicinity of Gualalupe. Part of Batavia, despite the efforts of the gunboats to dislodge them from the jungle on both sides of the river.

The heat is intense and is increasing perceptibly daily. Under present conditions it is impossible to provide shade for the troops in certain parts of the line, particularly MacArthur's division. King's brigade is also exposed from San Pedro Macati to Cullac, where it joins Overshine's brigade.

Mr. Higgins, the manager of the Manila-Dagupan railroad, is believed to be safe at Bayambang, although no communication has been received from him since February 9. He was then housed at Mr. Clarke's place, with his wife and family, and about six other Englishmen, some of whom are accompanied by their wives.

While it is unlikely that the natives of the locality will harm them, it is feared that others from distant provinces might wreak vengeance at their expense.

In view of the fact that the enemy were concentrating on the American right flank, preparations were made Monday night to give them a warm reception in the event of an attack. Gen. Overshine's line, consisting originally of the North Dakota volunteers, Fourteenth infantry, and two troops of the Fourth cavalry, stretching from the right flank, was reinforced by two regiments of Oregon volunteers, and three troops of the Fourth cavalry as infantry.

The Buffalo search light discovered the rebels unusually active about 10 o'clock in the morning, signalled the flagship for permission to fire upon them, and, this being granted, bombarded the enemy's trenches for 20 minutes. The only effect of the fire was to cause the rebels to retreat further inland.

Beyond a few ineffectual volleys from the trenches, which were returned with interest, the enemy made no demonstration and all is quiet along the rest of the line.

Scouts claim to have seen Gen. Pio del Pilar, who commanded the rebels at Paco, with his arm in a sling, directing the troops. Gen. Montenegro, the insurgent commander in chief, is reported to be personally conducting the operations here. The scouts claim to have seen King's line at San Pedro Macati. The insurgent corps is arranging signals with the navy for future operations on the left. With the exception of the port of Iloilo trade with Philippine ports is still blocked.

Beef at Havana Good.

Brig. Gen. George R. Ernst, of Maj. Gen. Brooke's staff, Wednesday completed the examination of between 800,000 and 900,000 rations of beef in army storehouses. He found that there was less than 2 per cent of bad beef, which was received in the same shipment as the beef condemned last week. One box in every ten was opened and examined and also every box that was smelling bad. The beef was in two and four pound cans and 19 and 24 pound cans were in each box. Eight ounces of beef constitute one ration.

Fear Criminal Conviction.

The Standard Oil Company Tuesday at Columbus, O., filed answers to the ouster petition of Attorney General Monnett, denying all the averments of the attorney general. The company sets up the averment that the act under which the action of the State is brought is unconstitutional, and assigns six reasons therefor. The defendants decline to verify their answer, as the admission of certain facts might subject the company's officers to criminal or penal conviction.

OUR NEW POSSESSIONS.

The Twenty-third Kansas and the Sixth United States volunteers will be brought home from Cuba and Porto Rico.

Apologies will be tendered Maj. Gen. Brooke by the Cubans who withdrew from the Garcia funeral procession. They now regret their action.

Negroes in Havana are refusing to work, claiming the United States will supply all the food they want. Gen. Chaffee has called the department commander's attention to the matter.

Enormous frauds have been discovered in Havana. Over 2,000 householders have been stealing water from the water mains with the connivance of the acedacs, a loss to the city of \$50,000 a year.

Gen. Brooke has received many complaints that the servants in Havana will not work since rations are supplied to them by the government. Gen. Ludlow has been requested to see that only the worthy poor are supplied.

Major General Elwell S. Otis, in command at Manila, in an interview said that the Filipinos are ignorant of what they are fighting for and are led by a lot of corrupt natives. Aguinaldo, he said, is not so bad as he is painted.

A dispatch from Gen. Otis received at the war department says he has been informed that the attack made on the American forces by the rebels was in pursuance of advice received by Aguinaldo from Washington, via Hong Kong.

Holman's Washington cafe, on the Central park, has been ordered closed by Senor Federico Mora, civil governor of Havana, because of the refusal of the proprietor to serve drinks to a musket-wielding Cuban general, Duquesne, who had been invited in by friends. Mr. Holman, who is an American, says he will reopen, claiming that he is sustained by the American authorities. It is considered that the controversy will raise the race question.

Power of Advertising Tested.

A few days ago some one inserted an advertisement in a Chicago paper that John Kopf of the Court House wanted chorus girls, museum freaks and natural history specimens. Thousands of people called with dogs and cats and freaks and chorus girls innumerable stood in line. The police finally rescued the victim of the joke and hung out a sign explaining matters to an indignant crowd.

Archbishop Chapelle last Sunday urged the Cubans who had assembled at the cathedral in Havana to forget and forgive the Spaniards.

THE NEW MAINE.

First Piece of Her Keel Laid—Cost Price Will be \$2,850,000.

The anniversary of the blowing up of the battleship Maine in Havana harbor was marked with the beginning of work on the new Maine, which will be built by the Cramp Shipbuilding Company. At 11 o'clock Wednesday morning the first piece of the keel of the vessel was laid, and a great cheer was given by the crowd as the group of workmen set it in place. Other pieces of the steel keel were speedily hoisted and placed by the side of the first.

The Maine will be a sister ship to the Ohio and Missouri, the contract price for each of which is \$2,850,000. She is to have a speed of 13 knots, with a length on load water line of 383 feet, and a beam of 72 feet 2 1/2 inches; she will have a normal displacement of 12,500 tons and a draught of 23 feet 6 inches. Her bunkers will be large enough to carry 2,000 tons of coal, and her complement of officers, seamen and marines will be about 600 men. The Maine's armament will consist of four 12-inch breech-loading rifles, sixteen 6-inch rapid-fire rifles, twenty 6-pounder and four 3-pounder guns, and 100 smaller pieces. The builders will endeavor to have the new battleship ready for launching February 15 of next year, and to have her ready for service on the third anniversary of the sinking of the Maine in Havana harbor.

PORTO RICO POSTAL SYSTEM.

It Will be Independent and Like That of the United States.

Capt. W. H. Elliott of New Castle, Ind., director of posts for the island of Porto Rico, sails from New York Thursday for San Juan. He will institute an independent form of postal government on the entire island on March 15 next. This will be the adoption in its entirety of the postal system just inaugurated in Cuba. It will place Porto Rico on the same postal footing with respect to the United States as all countries belonging to the universal postal union.

Orders were given at Washington on Wednesday for the printing of a complete set of stamps for Porto Rico, six 1/2 cent surcharges, and the United States stamps by printing the words Porto Rico across the face. All postmasters will close their accounts in the name of the United States, furnishing a statement of the transactions and returning all stamps on that date, and open accounts afresh.

The international money order rates will continue permanently both as applied to Cuba and Porto Rico, and when Chief Clerk Gadden of the post office system here established as special commissioner to those islands, finishes his work in Cuba he will proceed to Porto Rico, probably by March 15, and establish a domestic money order system there.

MORE TROUBLE FOR PACKERS.

Germany May Appoint Meat Inspectors at Chicago and Kansas City.

The beef inspection bill will shortly be debated in the German Reichstag, strong scenes are predicted.

Foreign meats are subjects to a single inspection, but this does not forbid inspection by the separate States, for special reasons, such as a pestiferous insect, the result of which must be made known in each case in a uniform manner.

The Center, being the dominant factor, will propose an amendment to the effect that Germany appoint a corps of patriotic inspectors during the war, the result of which must be made known in each case in a uniform manner.

ORDERED FROM SAMOA.

Herr Raffel, the Disturbing Element, Has Started for Germany.

Herr Raffel, formerly president of the municipal council of Apia, and the most disturbing element in the Samoan situation, Wednesday left Apia for Germany. Secretary Hay has been officially advised of his departure and gratification is felt. It is the first step taken by the Berlin government in compliance with the representations made by Ambassador White. The authorities have no doubt that when the German government fully understands the facts Herr Raffel will also be ordered from Samoa.

Medal for Helen Gould.

At the opening of Wednesday's session of the senate a bill was reported from the military affairs committee and passed, extending the appreciation of congress to Miss Helen Gould for patriotic services during the late war, and providing that a gold medal be presented to her by the president. Senator Hoar at first objected because other ladies (the especially named Gen. Wheeler's daughters) were not recognized, but later withdrew the objection.

FRANCE PREPARES FOR WAR.

Extraordinary Activity at Toulon Arsenal—Boats of How England Will be Treated.

The Toulon correspondent of the Daily Mail of London on Tuesday reported upon the extraordinary activity at the arsenal there and generally in the French naval works, says: "It is believed that M. Lockroy (minister of marine) expects war with Great Britain within two years, and it is notorious that a war with England is being preached in official circles in France."

"Troops are being poured into Tunis, Caucasia and Algeria, and war material is being dispatched to all the colonies. French officers openly boast that they will sweep the British fleet out of the Mediterranean."

Gomez and the Dons.

A dispatch from Havana says General Maximo Gomez, in answering an address of welcome tendered to him on Wednesday by the Spaniards at Santa Clara, said: "I realize that the Spaniards of this city, like those of other cities which I have visited, understand me and have full confidence in the policy of peace, unity and concord which I am advocating. The command and our mutual interests demand that we should forget the past. Cubans, knowing the need of the policy of independence, will gratefully accept my co-operation."

An Enormous Snow Slide.

A snow slide, 100 feet deep and more than a quarter of a mile wide, came down the side of Yellow Mountain, about a quarter of a mile below the town of Ophir, Col., Monday afternoon. The slide was plainly visible from the town of Ophir. The Caribou concentration plant was crushed like an egg-shell. J. C. Yardel, the mill foreman, was killed. He was the only person about the mill at the time.

President McKinley last Friday addressed the joint session of the Massachusetts legislature assembled at Boston.

PRESIDENT FAURE OF FRANCE IS DEAD.

NO FOREWARNING GIVEN.

Deceased Suffered From Apoplexy and Expired After Three Hours' Illness—All Medical Efforts Proved Futile.

M. Felix Faure, president of the republic of France, died at 10 o'clock Thursday night from apoplexy, after an illness of three hours. It had been known for some time that his heart was weak, but the first intimation that he was sick was given when a message was dispatched to the premier, M. Dupuy, announcing that the president was ill. M. Dupuy immediately repaired to the Elysee.

All medical efforts proved futile and the president died on the stroke of 10. About 6 o'clock M. Faure, who was then in his study, went to the door of the room of M. Le Gall, his private secretary, which is contiguous to the study, and said: "I do not feel well. Come to me."

M. Le Gall immediately went to the president's aid, led him to a sofa and called Gen. Bailoud, general secretary of the president's household; M. Blondel, under private secretary, and Dr. Humbert, who happened to be at the Elysee attending a relative.

The president's condition did not appear dangerous, but Dr. Humbert, on perceiving that he was rapidly getting worse, telephoned for Dr. Lanne-Longue and Dr. Cheuriet, who arrived with M. Dupuy and were joined later by Dr. Bergery.

Though M. Faure still retained consciousness, the doctors soon recognized that the case was hopeless, but it was not until nearly 8 o'clock that the members of the family were informed of the real state of affairs. Then they came to the sofa where the president lay. Soon after he began to lose consciousness, and despite all efforts, expired at 10, in the presence of the family and M. Dupuy.

M. Dupuy communicated the sad intelligence to M. Loubet, president of the senate; M. Paul Deschanel, president of the chamber of deputies; the members of the cabinet and other high functionaries, after which he addressed a despatch to all prefects and subjects of France.

It was not until 11 o'clock that the news began to become known to the general public in Paris. From that time began a continuous arrival of public men. Strict orders, however, were issued, and only members of the cabinet were admitted to the Elysee. "The president of the council and minister of the interior, M. Dupuy, has requested all prefects and sub-prefects not to leave their posts, and directed all those who are absent to return immediately."

M. Lockroy, who was present at the death, thinks it was painless. Dr. Lanne-Longue shares his opinion, but believes there was in the early stages of the apoplexy a severe agonizing pain. The doctor attributes the breakdown in the president's health to Fashoda, and thinks that the consequent anxiety used up his vitality. M. Faure had fostered the scheme Maj. Marchand was sent to accomplish, and he was terrified at its possible consequences.

Felix Faure had been president of France four years and one month. The full presidential term is seven years. He was the sixth president of the third republic, and it is worthy of note that of these only one, M. Jules Grevy, ever reached the end of his term.

Monday Premier Dupuy asked the chamber of deputies to vote \$22,500 for the obsequies to M. Faure. This was the amount voted for President Carnot's funeral. President Loubet, following the precedent set by President Casimir-Perier, will attend the obsequies. It is estimated that 25,000 persons viewed M. Faure's body on Saturday.

The obsequies will take place next Thursday in the Cathedral of Notre Dame, and the interment will occur in the cemetery of Pere-Lachaise.

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UNCLE SAM LOSSES \$1,000,000.

Fire at Brooklyn Navy Yard Destroys a Big Building and Valuable Patterns.

Over \$1,000,000 worth of government property was destroyed by fire, which started in the large machine shop of the Brooklyn navy yard, known as machine shop No. 28, Wednesday night and the workings of the navy yard have received a serious setback. Many fine models and patterns of battleships their parts and plans, have been destroyed, and some of them can not be obtained again except by going over the work mapped out in the beginning. The steam engineering department of the yard is practically wiped out, and the work will have to be thrown temporarily upon the department of yards and docks, and that of construction and repair. An extra force will have to be put to work on the models, the steam engineering department and records and models of the battleship Maine were destroyed. The loss to the building is placed at \$350,000; that on the machinery and lathe in the building at \$600,000. The cost of the models and patterns is variously estimated, but officials in the yard put the total loss at a little over \$1,000,000. The cause of the fire will be the subject of an inquiry within the next few days.

ANTI-TRUST LAW INVOKED.

The Attorney General of Missouri Brings Proceedings Against Five Companies of the Plug Tobacco Combine.

Attorney General Crow Tuesday night filed in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, Jefferson City, Mo., a suit against the Plug Tobacco Trust. It is a quo warranto proceeding against the Continental Tobacco Company, of New Jersey; the J. G. Hunt, of Tennessee; the Brown Tobacco Company, the Drummond Tobacco Company and the Wright Bros. Tobacco Company, the latter four companies of St. Louis, to annul the charters of these Missouri companies and to secure forfeiture of the right of the Continental Tobacco Company to do business in the State.