

**FATE OF FAURE  
 IN THE BALANCE**

**France's President May Be  
 Compelled to Give  
 Up Office.**

**SINISTER SIGNS APPEAR.**

**Mob Violence Probably a Prelude  
 to the Revolution That  
 Is Imminent.**

**ENGLAND AND THE TRANSVAAL**

**Disturbances in Matabeleland That  
 Give the Boers an Excuse  
 for Arming.**

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LONDON, Eng., April 25.—There was a little street fighting between soldiers and police on one side and the populace on the other in Paris last night. Half of the correspondents stationed there for the London papers treat it as trivial, the other half deem it an overture to a sinister period of mob violence. This contradiction is typical of the uncertainty enveloping in the whole French situation. My own reading of the riddle is that up to Wednesday Bourgeois believed that he had the President at his back and saw his way clearly through a campaign of mingled strategy and force which must end in smashing the Senate, but that at the critical moment everything was altered by his discovery that Faure had slipped away from behind him and was trafficking with the other side. This theory has at least the merit of explaining what has happened which no other can do.

If it is right, then the burden of what is to happen will fall on Felix Faure himself. It is only a fortnight ago that he was publicly insulted by the fashionable supporters of the Senate and could not venture into the streets without being hooted by their hirings. If he be weak enough to turn and play their game now they may use him, but they will not protect him in the Elysee a day longer than it may be necessary to their purpose.

His resignation, as I understand it, formed part of the original Bourgeois scheme; but then it was to be only a claim my resignation to give a pretext for convening the National Assembly at Versailles. This body was to re-elect him, and then, incidentally, revise the constitution in the matter of cutting the throat of the Senate. Perhaps this leap in the dark was too much for his courage, perhaps he feared treachery on the part of the Radicals or doubted their having a majority at Versailles. At all events he drew back, and Bourgeois had to resign instead. The Chamber of Deputies, however, has continued to show fight, and unless it alters its attitude it can render any new Ministry impossible for even a day and make a deadlock, which may be met in only one or two ways—either the President must resign or he must get the Senate to join him in decreeing the dissolution of the Chamber and a new election.

This dissolution is now a different matter from what it would have been with Bourgeois in office.

The French elections are vigorously managed by the French ministries through departmental administrative machinery, and the Senate has refused to give Bourgeois this chance of working up a Radical majority in the new Chamber but now that he is out the anti-Radical plan is to fix up an ad interim cabinet of strong, unscrupulous politicians, with perhaps Meline, the McKinley of France, at its head, and when the Chamber says no to it simply to produce a document declaring the Chamber dissolved. Apparently this is what may be expected next week unless Faure meanwhile gets a new tactic and retires altogether. Whichever way one studies it, big constitutional issues are involved in the struggle, and it is extremely unlikely that they may be settled without a trouble.

There is a sudden revival of excited interest in South Africa here which recalls the wild fluttering of that eventful first week of January. To-day it seems just about an even chance if the 300 white people in Bulawayo are to escape massacre or not, and each day now will increase terribly the odds against them.

Since the Sepoy mutiny no such fate has overhung a British community of any size, and the fact of telegraphic communication being maintained with the beleaguered folk only makes the tension of anxiety here greater. Unhappily, this lurking terror of what may happen in Matabeleland insists on braiding itself up with apprehensions of, perhaps, even graver mischief elsewhere. The Boers have taken fright at this new massing of British forces on their frontier, and are hurriedly arming and mobilizing their fighting men for an emergency. They reply to the English protests that these fresh, big levies are to rescue Bulawayo and crush the Matabele uprising by quoting Dr. Jameson's similar muster on their frontier last winter, and really the British find themselves without any suitable resort to this. They can only lose their temper and warn the Boer that if he makes himself disagreeable at this juncture he will stand a very good chance of getting his head broken, whether he be in the right or not.

This rising cholera of the English is being sedulously fanned by the German "reptile press," which insists daily that the tales of the Matabele revolt are all bald inventions, designated to cloak a massing of troops for invasion of the Transvaal. Of course advantage is taken of it also by the aristocratic and stock-jobbing classes here, who are crazy for conquest of the Transvaal and the grabbing of the gold fields.

There are unfortunately signs that these powerful classes at last have Chamberlain's ear and that he is leaning more and more to their view of the situation. Mon-



SANTA ROSA'S CARNIVAL QUEEN AND THE LADIES OF HER COURT.

day will do something to shorten the public suspense, at all events.

Cecil Rhodes' brother and his two colleagues have pleaded guilty of high treason, and a lesser plea is entered for all the others, and the sentences are to be pronounced Monday. This evasion of trial obviously means that the Boers had secured evidence of the implicity of Rhodes and the Chartered Company which it is desirable to keep suppressed, and which in times of less stress would count heavily with public opinion here against the conspirators.

As it is, however, Englishmen are getting too worried and irritable to give much heed to this aspect of the case, or to go out of their way to be Quixotically fair. If Monday's sentences strike them as being excessive it will be difficult to raise a clamor here for an intervention of sufficient volume to drown all objection, and probably that is what is most to be feared.

Of course this threatened revival of the Transvaal question breaks open again all the half-healed sores between Berlin and London, and if it goes further we will doubtless hear once again of Germany's active partnership with Russia in the far East.

If there is anything new about Venezuela it is known at Washington much better than here. Aside from Curzon's indefinite remarks it is impossible to learn anything, and I doubt if Curzon himself knows more on the subject. Harcourt is to have another try Monday at extracting detailed information, and possibly then Olney's latest dispatch, which arrived yesterday, will have helped to clear up the situation. There is no disposition here in any quarter to have trouble, but the Foreign Office is six months behind in all its works and needs sharp spurring internally.

The rupture in the Irish Parliamentary

party is at last complete. Healy, Arthur O'Connor, Vesey, Knox and their followers, numbering about twenty-five, will not attend further party meetings or accept notices from the party whips. They were driven to this course by the animosity of the kept majority in thinking that they could, on the same day, formally insult Knox, and get Timothy and Maurice Healy to help them by putting them on the committee from which Knox was pointedly excluded. The lack of brains involved in this proceeding made it necessary for the men who alone know the intricacies of land legislation to cut loose at once if there was to be any intelligent criticism of the bill at all. This secession leaves Dillon with some forty followers, of whom thirty are paid heilers of a type lower intellectually and morally than the worst things New York or Kings County ever elect to the Legislature, and the

remainder mostly ambitious egotists or timid nonentities, who carry no weight in the House. There is not a lawyer left among them, even of fifth rate rank, or a parliamentarian of any standing whatever. It is the end of the home-rule movement as shaped by Parnell. Of course the Irish question is eternal and it will be revived in time in a new movement, but the old one is dead.

Without wishing to be harsh it may be said that Baron de Hirsch's death is to be counted among his benefactions to his race. He combined to an exasperating degree the power of devising and initiating vast philanthropic plans with a disposition to meddle, minimize and obstruct their operation after they had been set going. His whole tremendous project of transplanting Israel from Russia to a free soil of its own, which was the biggest individual scheme of its kind in history, was hampered and frustrated to a great

extent after the work was started by his own weakness of judgment and character. The trouble lay in his radical inability to judge men and his profound suspicion of everybody who was not on the spot and engaged in flattering him. He would always listen to the fawning parasite tolling in his interest elsewhere, with the result that everybody of any value who undertook the management of the Argentine colony or any other phase of the Baron's gigantic project found himself forced sooner or later to throw up the task in disgust.

From what is known of his arrangements it is believed the direction of these great enterprises will devolve now upon boards of trustees who will be under no temptation to spoil with one hand what

Continued on Second Page.

**SANTA ROSA'S  
 COMING FETE.**

**A Charming Autocrat Soon  
 to Rule the Merry  
 Sonomans.**

**QUEEN LAURA'S COURT**

**Her Majesty Will Be Surrounded  
 by a Bevy of California  
 Beauties.**

**ROBES OF DAZZLING RICHNESS.**

**Costumes in Which the Sovereign  
 Will Appear—Plans for the  
 Coronation.**

SANTA ROSA, CAL., April 25.—Now that the battle of the flowers has been fought and won at the floral fete of Santa Barbara; that Queen Mildred and the hosts of the brilliant fiesta of Los Angeles have given way to civic rule, public interest turns to the ruler of California's great annual flower shows, the Santa Rosa rose carnival. Never before has there been such concerted effort on the part of Santa Rosa's leading citizens to insure the success of a public affair. The continued cold weather and heavy rains of this week have caused the "calamity howler" to predict a lack of flowers, but from those best qualified to judge it is learned that the cold weather has been a blessing in disguise, provided that the community is "blessed" with two days of sunshine next week. There are millions of buds that only wait a touch of sunshine to blossom into glorious flowers.

The carnival will open on Thursday, April 30, and continue for three days. For the lovers of athletics there will be bicycle races daily at the fine new track constructed by the Santa Rosa Wheelmen's Club, a bicycle parade, containing representatives from all the principal organizations in the State and a day of field sports. There are many noted "flyers" already here who will compete for the liberal prizes offered to professionals, and high-class sport is expected.

There will be a tilting tournament by well-known riders, as well as an exhibition of broncho "busting," with two balloon ascensions and parachute jumps to amuse the crowds between acts. Other out-door amusements will include open-air concerts, a display of fireworks and the dazzling floral pageant, of floats, carriages, cars, bicycles and horses, that is to be the star attraction of May 1.

The formal opening of the carnival and coronation of the queen will take place on Thursday night in the Athenaeum, and will be followed by an exhibition of fruit and flowers and a concert by Roncovieri's American Concert Band of sixty pieces. On Friday night will take place the floral ball, a feature of which will be a game of living whist immediately preceding the grand march. The ball will open at 8 o'clock with a concert by Roncovieri's band, and at 9 o'clock the queen and her retinue of nearly 100 people will start the revelry.

First will come four heralds, followed by six pages, all dressed in pure white. After them will come her royal highness, Mrs. Laura Matthews Burris, the queen, attended by her lady of honor, Miss Sue Rose Crook of San Francisco, six more pages and the ladies-in-waiting. As a body guard the queen will have the fifty-two young ladies who are to represent the

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