IMPORTANT EVENTS IN FOREIGN LANDS.

GERMANY YET MAKES DEMANDS

Seeks a Ninety-Nine Years' Lease of Kiaochau.

Also Insists Upon the Right to Build Railroads and Work Mines.

An Indemnity of Two Hundred Thousand Taels Is Also Required.

CHINA UNDER PRESSURE.

Enormous Concessions Sought Upon Pretext of Reparation for the Murder of Missionaries.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

PEKING, Jan. 15.—Germany has demanded a ninety-nine-year lease of Kiaochau and a large area surrounding. China offers to lease the bay and shores only for fifty years. Here the matter rests. The Germans insist on the right to build railroads and work mines whenever they wish.

It is reported that a railroad from Kiaochau to Binan Fu has been agreed to, the Germans acquiring mining rights for a mile on each side of the line and the Chinese to be admitted as shareholders. Germany has renewed her demand for an indemnity of 200,000 taels for the erection of a cathedral, and for compensation to the amount of several thousand taels for the relatives of the murdered missionaries.

EMPEROR WILLIAM TWICE INTERVIEWS THE RUSSIAN EMBASSADOR

There Is Yet Uncertainty and Uneasiness as to Japan's Future Steps Regarding China and Korea.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Twice during the past week Emperor William called unannounced at the Russian Embassy and had long conversations with Count von Osten-Sacken, the Russian Embassador. It is learned on good authority that the conversations were solely on the far Eastern question. The Emperor is uncertain as to Japan's future steps in regard to China and Korea, and Count von Osten-Sacken, on the strength of recent St. Petersburg information, was able to enlighten his Majesty fully on the subject.

The entente with Russia, continues undisturbed. The Czar in a lengthy personal letter explained to Emperor William shortly after the seizure of Port Arthur Russia's intentions and plans regarding Manchuria and North China.

A correspondent learns that the whole of Trans-Caucasia, including the big province of Turkestan, will shortly be placed under the control of to Governor-General, probably a Russian Grand Duke, who will have practically unlimited military administrative power. It is believed that by such a measure the welfare of the population of 25,000,000 souls, inhabiting a territory separated from the central Government by thousands of miles, can better be assured. The changed relations between China and Germany are strikingly shown in the fact that the new Chinese Embassador, who has just arrived, is accredited to Berlin only, and not to several courts as heretofore, and his corps of secretaries and attaches has been increased from six to thirty.

The existing commercial treaty with China will be retained, although in an interview with a correspondent the Embassador, Guehlnan, said: "By the desire of both countries some modifications will be negotiated. Generally speaking, Germany is satisfied with the old treaty, but she desires certain improvements in regard to the admission of German iron ware, lamps, notions, etc., while China wishes better terms in regard to the duty on teas."

The Embassador is delighted with his reception by Baron von Bulow, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, which has confirmed the statement that the relations between China and Germany are excellent, notwithstanding the seizure of Kiauchau Bay.

The Colonial Office is preparing a civil administration for Kiaochau, and the German Consul, Stebel, at Shanghai, is organizing a provisional administration. The first reports are anxiously awaited. It is intended that the customs and internal service officials at Kiaochau shall be Germans versed in both Chinese and English, so that the commercial interests of the port may be better protected.

The bill asking for appropriations for the expenses of the Chinese expedition cannot be presented until the next Reichstag meets.

SWINDLING SCHEMES OF AMERICANS IN MEXICO.

Many Arrests Being Made and United States Officials Will Aid in Breaking Up the Confidence Gang.

CITY OF MEXICO, Jan. 15.—John Eads, accused of complicity in the swindling operations here in which Francke of Chicago was victimized to the amount of $30,000, was arrested to-day at Tlantitopalpam, State of Vera Cruz, and four detectives have gone to bring him to this city. Other arrests are impending. The case has created a great sensation, and the United States officials here support the Government in breaking up the gang of bold American confidence operators, the whole extent of whose operations will not be known until the case comes to trial.

Guarantee Funds Must Be Paid.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Suits to enforce payment of the guarantee funds of the defunct Berlin Exposition of 1896 have begun. The first ninety-five subscribers have been condemned to pay the amount of their subscriptions, with costs.

Porte Negotiating a Loan.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 15.—The Porte, it is announced, is negotiating a loan of £1,500,000 with London bankers at 4 per cent, to be used for naval purposes.

FRENCH FORCES PENETRATE TO BAHR-GHAZAL

Fear of War Will Not Stop Great Britain From Attempting to Drive Out Invaders.

LONDON, Jn. 15.—Temporarily overshadowed, the movements of the French on the upper Nile are again becoming unpleasantly prominent to those who imagined that England had undisputed claims upon those regions. It is immaterial to discuss the exact whereabouts of the French expeditions. It suffices that, according to the bulk of evidence, they have penetrated to Bahr-Ghazal, the most fertile province of the Egyptian Soudan, with the distinct mandate of their Government.

If this is true and the declarations of successive British Cabinets mean anything, M. Hanotaux has brought about a casus belli. Thus far M. Hanotaux seems to have the advantage; but the game is dangerous. Fear of war with France will not stop Great Britain from recovering the whole Egyptian Soudan and driving out any French expeditions which may be found there when, in the opinion of Marquis of Salisbury, the proper time has arrived.

In the meantime, Prince Henry of Orleans is fitting out at Marseilles and evidently with the approval of the Government an armed expedition to subdue the Equatorial provinces which the Negus presented, claiming they had belonged to Abyssinia in prehistoric times; but in reality these provinces are identical with those Great Britain is seeking to restore to Egypt. So, perhaps, there is some truth in the story that the activity of the British is due to the Egyptian intelligence department learning that the French Abyssinian troops have reached Fashoda; that King Menelik is preparing reinforcements with the intention of following up this success, and that a common policy, which is morally supported by Russia, unites France and Abyssinia.

There are persistent reports of grave troubles threatening Persia. The Shah's sovereignty has always been shaky, and it is now affirmed to be rapidly slipping away from his grasp. Indeed, the situation at Teheran is described as being so precarious that a coup d'etat may be precipitated at any moment. Probably the murder of Greaves, the English telegraph operator, and the outbreak at Mekran are connected with the tendency to revolt in Persia.

It is believed in well-informed circles that the dispatch of Indian troops to the Persian Gulf is due to general unrest.

The news that Sir William Lockhart, the commander of the British forces on the Indian frontier, has postponed his journey homeward, in the expectation of a settlement with the Afridis, who are seemingly desirous of submitting, points to the early conclusion of the most serious of the quartet of "little wars" in which Great Britain is engaged, and which will probably absorb the whole of the budget surplus.

MR. MENOCAL'S EXPLANATION

Tells of the Construction of the Big Brooklyn Drydock.

Was Not Present When the Faulty Work Was Done.

Upon Receipt of the Order the Civil Engineer Will Return to Face Charges.

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PANAMA, Jan. 15.—The Herald's correspondent with the Nicaraguan Canal Commission cables from the Granada: The first knowledge of the order to Civil Engineer Menocal to return to the United States in connection with the faulty construction of dry-dock No. 3 at the Brooklyn Navy Yard was given to the commission and Mr. Menocal by the Herald correspondent this morning, and caused much surprise. Pending the receipt of orders Mr. Menocal will continue with the commission, and will return at once on their receipt. His place will be taken by some engineer familiar with the canal line, probably H. C. Miller, now between Greytown and Ochoa. Mr. Menocal said to me:

"I have no doubt as to the outcome. I was the supervisor, but had several assistants, and could not personally supervise all the work day and night. The drilling was done in very treacherous land, and the leak resulted probably from this work. It could not have been foreseen. The contractor is an honest man. After the work was completed and successfully tested, and he had been paid and the contract canceled and the leak occurred, he wrote to the Navy Department offering to repair the damage."

Mr. Menocal's explanation will be that he was inspecting the work at Key West when the work was done which resulted in the leak.

NICARAGUA CANAL COMMISSION AT MANAGUA.

Conveyed in a Special Train Sent by President Zelaya and Given a Great Ovation Upon Arrival.

MANAGUA, Nicaragua, Jan. 15.—Rear Admiral J. G. Walker, head of the Nicaragua Canal Commission; Civil Engineer A. G. Menocal, and the other members of the commission arrived here today from Granada, by a special train sent by President Zelaya. The party was in charge of Senor Munoz, Minister of the Interior. The visitors were escorted from Granada by United States Consul Paul Wieseke, Rudolph Weiser, the agent of the canal company, and T. L. Morgan of Alabama. They were met at the railway station by the judges of the Supreme Court, Cabinet ministers, members of the National Congress, the military band and many citizens.

The National Palace and the principal streets of the city are decorated in their honor. All are well.

BRAZIL WILL SELL HER NEW WARSHIP.

Advices From Rio Janeiro Indicate That Vessels Being Constructed in Germany Will Be Disposed Of.

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BUENOS AYRES, Jan. 15.—The Herald's correspondent in Rio Janeiro telegraphs that it is believed there that Brazil will sell the new warships now in course of instruction in Germany.

Bismarck's Health Improves.

BERLIN, Jan. 15.—Prince Bismarck is steadily improving in health. He is again good-humored and has expressed approval of the seizure of Kiaochau Bay in a letter to the Grand Dukes of Weimar and Mecklenburg.

INDIA AND THE GOLD STANDARD

A Speech on Finances Made by Sir James Westland.

Great Advance in Prosperity Makes the Prospects Far Brighter.

Disasters of the Past Year Have Been Followed by a Most Bountiful Harvest.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 15.—Sir James Westland, the Finance Minister of the Council, at yesterday's meeting of that body, made a speech in which he said he was unable to give a final reply to the question of the introduction of a gold standard. One thing was clear, he continued—a great advance had been made in the direction contemplated by the authors of the policy of 1893, namely, the gold standard would become possible. Many obscure points had been determined by actual experience. The disasters of 1897 had been followed by a bountiful harvest, and the renewal of the trade discussions of last autumn had prepared the public and official opinion in England for the possible necessity of the gold standard, which might involve the actual diversion for Indian purposes of a certain amount of gold from the general available stock.

The speaker said also that he was fully alive to the grave commercial bearings of the subject, adding that if the legislation of 1893 had not been introduced exchange might have dropped to nine pence, and the present situation might have been far worse.

NEW WAGE SCHEDULES IN NEW ENGLAND COTTON-MILLS.

More Than Fifty Large Corporations Put the Proposed Reductions Into Effect.

BOSTON, Jan. 15.—The operatives in over half a huidred cotton mills in the New England States ceased to be paid under the old schedule of prices when they left their work to-day. On Monday morning the general policy of the manufacturers to reduce wages will be in effect in nearly every mill center in the six States. The reduction will then become operative in the cotton mills of New Bedford, Lawell, Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley, in Rhode Island and in the States of Maine and New Hampshire.

The Fall River Mills, with the exception of three corporations, cut wages earlier in the month, as did also the Amoskeag Company of Manchester and the mills in Salem and a number of smaller places.

New Bedford continues to be the storm center. The indications to-night are that all the cotton mills in that city will be silent for some time to come, the employes having decided almost unanimously not to go to work under the lower wage schedule. The attempts of the State Board of Arbitration to bring about a compromise have failed and there is little chance that the request of the City Council of New Bedford that the reduction be postponed one week will have the desired effect.

ASSIGNS HIS INTEREST.

New Move by the Contestant of the Late Edward Barron's Will.

SAN JOSE, Jan. 15.—A petition has been filed in the Probate Court by which George E. Barron, the contestant of the will of the late millionaire Edward Barron, has assigned his interest in the estate to William C. Spencer to secure the payment of a $5000 loan. Unless the loan is paid by a specified time Spencer is given the option to foreclose on Barron's interest and sell the same to secure the payment of the indebtedness. Previous assignments to the amount of about $25,000 have been made.

VIOLENCE AND CHAOS ARE AHEAD

All France Growing in a Hysterical State.

How the English View the Scandals of the Army.

Riotous Proceedings in Paris May Culminate Seriously.

SLANDER RUNS RAMPANT.

Duels Have Resulted and a Monster Manifestation Is Proposed for To-Day.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The new phase into which the Dreyfus case has entered is a distinct advance. The era of secret courts-martial is over and a civil and public court will have to investigate Emile Zola's charges of persistent distortion of justice. The behavior of military authorities in "burking" the inquiry casts the gravest reflections upon the oft-asserted honor of the French army, which has shown an obstinate determination to stick together, right or wrong. Outside of France all Europe believes Dreyfus is the victim of a conspiracy and the prosecution of Zola has broadened the question, for the whole French army is now virtually placed on trial.

The gravity of the situation is enhanced because the whole of France is in a state of growing hysterical excitement. Temporarily the republic is generally supported throughout the country, but history shows that similar hysteria has frequently led to violence and chaos. When France is able to analyze the situation and should the suspicious prove that the honor of the army is really affected, the consequences to the republic might be of the most serious description. The Panama scandals have defiled political life and the law courts have been discredited; therefore, if respect for the army must also be surrendered, the desire to change the Government may be irrepressible, in which case the temptation for the leaders to divert the attention of the country to a foreign war will be well nigh irresistible. Hence, the deep interest of France's neighbors.

For the moment the intense excitement will probably find an outlet in the renewal of the spectacle presented during the last days of Boulangism. Hot altercations in the streets, leading to assaults, are frequent; the police are guarding the houses of prominent Dreyfusians, and it is impossible to foresee where the arrests will end. Slander and denunciation are so rampant that the authorities are taking special precaution to prevent the calumniated from taking the law into their own hands. Duels have already resulted. A monster manifestation is preparing in Paris for Sunday. Allegedly it is anti-Dreyfusian. Really it is anti-Semitic and unless prohibited it is feared serious riots may be the sequel.

Influenza has penetrated to the Sacred College at Rome; but few cardinals are exempt and the condition of Mgrs. Parochi, Agliardi, Orgelia and Mertel is grave. The Pope thus far has escaped.

An eminent person, who was lunching recently with Mr. Gladstone, asked him what was the greatest danger threatening Great Britain. Was it France, Germany, Russia or America?

"None of them," was the reply of the great English statesman. "The only danger I foresee is from the trades unions and their attendant strikes."

The health of ex-Empress Eugenie is disquieting. Her rheumatism grows worse, and she is unable to cross a room unassisted. However, it is hoped her stay on the Riviera will recruit her health.

The death of "Lewis Carroll" (the Rev. C. H. Dodgson), author of "Alice in Wonderland," has caused the greatest regret in all parts of Great Britain. The papers are full of reminiscences of his many stories, showing how intense was his love for children and how universal his shyness and dignity to others. "Lewis Carroll" was very particular as to his personal appearance. His alert figure and general vigor conveyed the impression that he was much younger than 65. He never wore an overcoat in his life, and continued to take long constitutionals to the end. The deceased was staying with his sister at Guilford when he died.

The sales of horses of Lord William Beresford (who is unable to continue hunting) at Tattersall's Monday brought out a large attendance of hunting men from all parts of the country, and fetched a total of 2352 guineas, including 710 guineas for a magnificent hunter, Lord Arravale, who won the national hunt cup at Punchestown in 1896.

The Spectator devotes a leading article to Mrs. Hearst's plan for the University of California, which it pronounces, on its face, to be a "grand scheme, reminding one of those famous competitions in Italy, wherein Brunelleschi and Michael Angelo participated."

"There is," the Spectator says, "the making or marring of a magnificent idea in the project."

Apropos of this, the Spectator discourses at length on the striking contrasts in America, "where so many men of wealth, whose money has been derived from coal, iron or railways, are not governed merely by utilitarian conditions when they endow the public with their surplus wealth," and adds, "this is a sign of the idealism which Lowell said lay hidden in the American character."

Employer Will Not Give In.

MANCHESTER, Jan. 15.—Interest in the engineers' strike has shifted to the attitude of the employers. They are disposed to stand out for a complete victory and say the withdrawal of the demand for forty-eight hours' work a week does not end the difference. They still insist upon complete control of their works and will effect a reconciliation only on the terms outlined at the last conference.

WAR CLOUDS HANGING OVER TWO NATIONS

Old Boundary Dispute Raked Up in Chile and Intense Bitterness Against Argentina Has Been Aroused.

VALPARAISO, Jan. 15.—War clouds are hanging low over Chile and Argentina. The old boundary dispute has been raked up by the press of Chile, and intense bitterness against Argentina has been aroused. This bitterness has extended to the Chamber of Deputies of Chile, and during the week that body has held several secret sessions to discuss Chile's foreign relations. The last secret session was held last night. I am informed on good authority that at the session of the Chamber it was decided to give to the Government full power to place the country on a war basis, to make ready for defensive and offensive operations.

Wild rumors are flying to-day in Valparaiso and Santiago. Some of these rumors seem to be well founded; others are entirely without reason. One rumor which has gained credence is that the Chilean Government has sent an ultimatum to Argentina demanding the retirement of the Boundary Commissioner, Senor Moreno, within eight days. I investigated this rumor as far as was possible, and it is officially denied by persons in position to know the facts.

ILLNESS OF THE EMPRESS

It Causes Court Festivities to Be Held in Abeyance.

However, She Is Expected to Appear at William's Birthday Fete.

Austria and Germany Are Now Willing to Confer Upon Abolishing Sugar Bounties.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

BERLIN, Jan. 25.—Owing to the slow recovery of the Empress, whose physician has forbidden all exertion, the programme of the season's court festivities has not been drawn up. The great court, usually held in the middle of January, in the hall of the Knights, in the castle, has been abandoned. It is hoped the Empress will be strong enough to attend the fete upon the occasion of the Emperor's birthday, January 27, in which case several large balls and receptions will follow, finishing with the Mardi Gras Ball on February 22. The King of Saxony, the two Saxon princes, the King of Wurtemburg, the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Hesse, the hereditary Prince and Princess of Baden will be among the guests at the Emperor's birthday fete.

Austria and Germany have intimated their willingness to attend the proposed conference at Brussels to discuss the abolition of sugar bounties. France is also showing an inclination to join, so an early meeting is probable.

The export of sugar to the United States has suffered enormously through the Dingley tariff. In fact, it has almost stopped. During the last quarter of 1897 only $27,000 worth of sugar was shipped from Hamburg, the principal sugar port of Germany.

The first social function attended by Prince Hohenlohe, the Imperial Chancellor, since the death of his wife, was the reception of United States Embassador Andrew D. White on Tuesday. The Prince was among the first arrivals, and remained in conversation with his host and hostess for half an hour, although his physicians advised him not to go; but the Chancellor said he felt it to be his duty to go. The fact has excited general comment in diplomatic and official circles.

A sensational drama, "Der Koenig," by Richard Voss, dealing with the life and suicide of crazy King Louis of Bavaria, will be presented for the first time at the Berlin Schiller Theater within a week or two. The matter has been the subject of diplomatic representations upon the part of Bavaria, whose officials were told there was no law to stop the performance. The Bavarian representative at Berlin is deeply offended at the refusal, and has reported the matter to Munich.

At the instance of the Navy Department, a pamphlet has been issued, addressed to the Hebrew Reichstag electors, who are mostly followers of Herr Richter, exhorting them to vote for a larger navy, as "Palestine, by its aid, could be turned into a new Germany" for them.

The Agrarian press has started a campaign against American wines. A higher duty on American wines is demanded, on the ground that these wines, especially those from California, are directly competing with German wines in the latter's market.

The Deutsche Wein Zeitung, organ of the German vintners, asserts that there is no such competition, as, according to the publication, the California wines, with their greater percentage of alcohol and acids, compete in Germany only with Spanish, Italian and South of France wines.

Floods on the Spanish Frontier.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—A special dispatch from Paris says that the continuance of heavy rains on the Spanish frontier has done much damage. In the district of Perpignan the River Tet overflowed, flooding the country for miles. The lowlying villages have been evacuated and relief parties are relieving the householders in boats.

Afridis Are Again Active.

LONDON, Jan. 15.—The Earl of Elgin, Viceroy of India has wired the Government that the Zakka-Khel Afridis have reoccupied Khyber Pass and that the cutting of wires and firing upon escorts have recommenced.

Kicked by a Vicious Horse.

MILL VALLEY, Jan. 15.—George Morse was kicked and trampled upon by a horse owned by Constable J. F. Maher here today, and received severe injuries. The young man went into the stall where the horse was feeding, and the animal threw him down and kicked him repeatedly. Morse's injuries are severe, but it is thought he will recover.

LONG DISTANCE SPARRING AFTER THE SENATORIAL FIGHT.

Daugherty Declares That Because He Is a Bolter Kurtz Should Not Remain in the National Committee.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 15.—The Commercial-Tribune's special from Columbus says: The newspaper sparring between Harry Daugherty, chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and Charley Kurtz, the Ohio member of the Republican National Committee, is about all there is left of the senatorial contest. They continue to fight at long range in the local newspapers. Each belligerent is interviewed in this evening's papers. Kurtz pays his disrespects to General Grosvenor, declares his intention to stay upon the National Committee in spite of Daugherty, and issues a comprehensive challenge to the world at large, and to Senator Hanna's friends in particular. It is a characteristic Kurtz interview, and he discloses some very unsavory political history. Mr. Daugherty tells Mr. Kurtz that bolting Republicans should not hold membership on the National Republican Committee, and while professing the most profound regard for Mr. Kurtz as an American citizen Mr. Daugherty intimates his intention of pursuing Mr. Kurtz politically for the good of the party.

DEATH OF WEISS FORNEY, THE WELL-KNOWN EDITOR.

After a Long Illness From Paralysis the Veteran Writer Passes Away at the Age of Seventy-One.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 15.—Weiss Forney, a well-known retired editor, died at his residence in this city this evening, after a long illness from paralysis, aged 71 years.

Mr. Forney was a Douglas Democrat before the war, but he quarreled with Buchanan and his efforts powerfully strengthened the Republican party for the struggle of 1860. He was afterward one of Mr. Lincoln's most powerful supporters. He established Forney's Press, and was an author of note aside from his editorial work. He was born in 1817.

WHY SENATOR PERKINS IS OPPOSED TO WITHROW.

Delaying Action on the Santa Clara Postmastership Because of a Protest.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—Senator Perkins says it is a mistake to suppose that he is going to oppose the nomination of Postmasters recommended by Congressman Loud and nominated by the President. It is true, he said to-night, that he had asked the Senate Committee to postpone consideration of the nomination of A. A. Withrow as Postmaster at Santa Clara, but he received a request from twenty citizens of that city asking that the nomination be not considered until their protest could reach here by mail. He does not intend to oppose the confirmation of Dawson as Inspector of Drugs at San Francisco. This nomination will likely be confirmed next week.

THROWS POWDER INTO A STOVE.

Child Causes an Explosion and Receives Probably Fatal Burns.

PETALUMA, Jan. 15.—Adel Carr, the 10-year-old daughter of Thomas Carr of Oakland, while visiting her grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Carr of Penns Grove, near this city, found a powder flask containing a half pound of powder this afternoon. She threw it into the fire. The explosion blew the stove to pieces, broke the windows in the house and set fire to the clothing of the child, who ran to the barn, where the grandparents extinguished the flames, being severely burned themselves. The child's burns may prove fatal.

FRANCE AND HER METHODS OF INQUIRY

The Notorious Dreyfus Case Is Still Dragging.

Secret Trials Do Not Meet With the Public Approval.

Even the Conservative Papers Take a Hand in Ridiculing the Government.

ZOLA'S TURN COMES NEXT

Famous Letter of the Novelist Fans the Flames of the Celebrated Army Scandal.

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PARIS, Jan. 15.—Naturally enough, M. Zola's letter and the Esterhazy case that made him write it form the roast beef of the papers just now. The sweeping nature of Zola's accusations has, if anything, caused them to be received with rather less belief than they might have been expected to command. In the army of a country where every man has been, is, or will be a soldier there must necessarily be some black sheep, but from that to the wholesale discrediting of officers who have formed two court-martials is a long step. At the same time much satisfaction has been expressed that with Zola's prosecution the affair must be dragged into full daylight. This, however, is by no means certain. The code specially permits the trial in camera of cases that may be prejudicial to public morals or safety. The question is, will the trial of Zola for writing his now famous letter and of Clemenceau's new journal, Aurore, for publishing it, come under the head of such cases? I have talked with individuals in very varying classes of life about this point, and the consensus of opinion is that, although the Government would probably prefer to judge cases in camera, it will not dare to do it.

Public opinion which in a large measure is uneasily concerned with the possibility of justice having miscarried in the Dreyfus matter, would be dangerously excited should the popular novelist be tried behind closed doors for what is after all only a breach of the press law. Even the conservative and semi-official Temps admits that what is troubling and scandalizing the public is the method of investigation revealed by recent cases. The people, it says, recollect under what strange conditions the domiciliary visit was made to the apartment of Colonel Picquart; they have seen Major Esterhazy accuse this same Colonel Picquart with having broken into the house like a burglar. These things have been said and related as quite simple and natural, as though such things were still done by other hands and with the same liberty. That is what ought to appear enormous to the public conscience, and which, in fact, will appear as such upon the day when, meditating after the emotion of a moment, it takes account of the methods employed in certain administration—methods which are immediately covered by the sacred mantle of national defenses.

The Figaro, which has adopted a more conservative attitude of late, this morning devotes its leading article to what it calls, in semi-humorous vein, "the new inquisition." This has been re-established, it says gayly, in a modified form, though the decree will not appear in the official gazette, as the Government wishes to wash its hands of it. Nevertheless, it goes on, the inquisition, banished by law, has taken refuge in our customs and to spy on one another is one of the first articles in the French catheclist. Even in the smallest hamlet of France, says the writer, A. Claveau, there is mutual surveillance, which is one of the most delicate forms of modern solidarity. However, the new inquisition has this superiority over the old one. It does not burn its victims; it dishonors them.

The new regulation of the United States for the importation of sealskin garments bids fair to utterly ruin that industry both upon this side of the Atlantic as well as in America, here because a larger part of the trade is done with American customers, and in America, because Paris imposes its styles and fashions in this as in most other departments of dress upon the whole world. It is consequently claimed here that when Americans can no longer have sealskin garments made in Paris they will then do without them altogether, and will turn their patronage toward other kinds of furs.

NEW TO-DAY.

DR. SOPER GUARANTEES

That the cost of treatment to effect a cure, by his NEW SYSTEM, will not exceed the prices named below, including all medicines.

If incurable you will be told so.

Catarrh	$20 00	Piles	$20 00	Kidney Diseases	$20 00
Rheumatism	20 00	Paralysis	60 00	Sciatica	20 00
Neuralgia	20 00	Skin Diseases	20 00	Nervous Debility	20 00
Cancer	100 00	Diabetes	25 00	Syphilis	30 00
Fistula	30 00	Ulcers (chronic)	40 00	Varicocele	20 00
Asthma	25 00	Bladder Diseases	20 00	Stricture	30 00
Gravel	20 00	Bronchitis	20 00	Rupture	40 00
Consumption, 1st stage	20 00	Epilepsy or Fits	30 00	Loss of Manhood	20 00
Tape Worm	20 00	Diseases of Liver	20 00	Gonorrhoea	10 00
Dropsy	30 00	Goitre or Thick Neck	30 00	Gleet	15 00
Dyspepsia	15 00	Salt Rheum	25 00	Prostatic Diseases	20 00
Deafness	30 00	Bright's Disease	40 00	Tumors	$50 00 to 400 00

Those who are unable to pay the above prices will receive services free of charge.

No matter what your Disease or Affliction may be, nor of how long standing, secure the opinion of these EMINENT CANADIAN PHYSICIANS, as it COSTS YOU NOTHING.

THE NEUTRALIZING SYSTEM OF TREATMENT is a boon to suffering humanity as it does away with the taking of poisonous mineral remedies.

MEN who are Nervous, Despondent, Diseased and Weak from early indiscretion and excess in life readily restored by this New System.

DISEASES OF WOMEN treated by an entirely new and painless method. Those unable to call send history of case with two-cent stamp and receive opinion free. Correspondence confidential. Consultation, Examination and Advice Free. Hours 10 to 12 A. M., 2 to 5 and 7 to 8 P. M.; Sundays, 10 to 12 A. M.

DR. A. SOPER'S SANITARIUM,
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