

BLACK CLOUDS ARE HANGING OVER EUROPE

Significance of the Egyptian, Cretan and Dreyfus Questions.

Great Britain Will Deal Swiftly With the Turks, and Will Also Continue the March to Fashoda.

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LONDON, Sept. 17.—Three or four black thunder clouds are overhanging the political horizon of Europe.

The Dreyfus, Cretan and Egyptian questions have become more acute and it is difficult at present to forecast the outcome in either case.

An indication of the activity in the official world is found in the fact that the Marquis of Salisbury, who went for a quiet holiday to take the waters of Contreville, has had a special telegraph office established at his hotel this week in order to deal with the mass of official telegrams pouring in and out.

It is understood that the British Premier has ordered that the most stringent measures be taken at Candia, Island of Crete, where British troops were recently fired upon by Mussulmans, the execution of which only awaits the arrival of sufficient reinforcements of her Majesty's soldiers, who now number 2000 there, while another battalion is on its way to Candia from Egypt.

The most recent advices tend to show that the powers are disposed to give Great Britain a free hand to obtain reparation for the massacre of Christians and the insults to British arms. Admiral Noel, the British naval commander of Cretan waters, has already arranged with the other admirals for the immediate withdrawal of the military contingents. The British squadron now lying before Candia is powerful enough to raise that place in a few hours.

The Turkish authorities at Candia are playing their old game of surrendering a number of nobodies as the ringleaders of the massacres, while a number of boys who are known to be the real instigators of the trouble are still at liberty, and are likely to remain so unless considerable further pressure is brought to bear upon the Turks. As it is the prompt action of the British admiral gave the Sultan a bad fright, he sent his Foreign Minister to announce the Embassadors from their beds at 2 o'clock in the morning in an endeavor to persuade them to put a bridle upon Admiral Noel, but he received cold comfort from the representatives of the powers. The British Charge d'Affaires replied to the Turkish representations in the strongest terms. He said the Mussulmans were "unprovoked murderers of British sailors," and that the British Government took the most serious views of the matter.

Meanwhile the situation at Candia is critical. Thousands of the most notorious Bashi Bazuks have now left the town and fortified themselves just inside the military cordon, while outside the cordon a body of Christian insurgents is gathered. They are like tigers watching their prey, eager to spring upon the Bashi Bazuks as they attempt to leave the town. The chances of bloody fighting hinge upon the Turkish Government and Edhem Pasha, the Turkish Governor, who has asked for instructions, after having been notified by Admiral Noel that the Mussulman population must be disbanded. The British admiral is apparently determined to enforce the disarmament of the Bashi Bazuks, whether it is agreeable to the Sultan or not.

The absence of news from Fashoda, the important place about 400 miles south of Khartoum, which is reported to have been occupied by a French force, has put the British upon tenterhooks, but they have implicit faith in the British commander, General Sir Herbert Kitchener, and have cheerfully assumed that the British and Egyptian flags are already flying there, whether Major Marchand, the French commander, is there or is not there. The British newspapers have taken a most uncompromising attitude in regard to Fashoda. They are daily issuing warnings to France, telling her to withdraw off to trouble will follow and there is no doubt the Marquis of Salisbury will have the nation behind him, even if General Kitchener has tooust

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COUNTRY AGAINST THE ANARCHISTS

Demand for Progressive Measures.

PRESS GOES TO EXTREMES

BUT SOCIALISTS STAND UP FOR THEIR RIGHTS.

Turkey Making Elaborate Arrangements to Receive Emperor William at Constantinople and Jerusalem.

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BERLIN, Sept. 17.—The assassination of the Empress of Austria at Geneva, Switzerland, on Saturday last by an Italian anarchist, has led to a violent outcry in some of the reactionary organs for repressive measures against anarchists. Indeed, some of them went to extremes, advocating measures against socialists and their "allied political parties." Statements have appeared in several of the newspapers to the effect that the German Government intended to take the initiative in proposing international action. Official circles, however, deny any such intention.

The French newspapers, which first took the matter quietly, are now indulging in truculent articles. They declare that if Major Marchand is really at Fashoda he will stay there. The idea that Fashoda is within the Egyptian sphere is, in their opinion, a mere speculation, and that right has Great Britain to Uganda, which belonged to the former Egyptian equatorial province.

The Echo de Paris says: "The Sultan's line of argument is that Major Marchand, for France, is behind him. England must now consent to a European conference unless she wants war." The Soleil adopts the "perfidious Albanian" argument, and thinks that report of Major Marchand's arrival at Fashoda is a British trick to prepare public opinion for an immediate advance upon Fashoda before the French arrive there.

The interesting announcement is made here that the whole cost of the Nile campaign since 1896 has been only \$2,500,000, including \$1,000,000 spent upon the Sudan railroads, of which 500 miles have been constructed during that time. General Kitchener has decided to destroy the tomb of the Mahdi at Omdurman, which was so prominent a mark for the British artillery during the bombardment. This step will be taken in order to prevent Omdurman becoming a second Mecca.

How the United States will administer its new possessions and how large these possessions will be continues to be the subject of considerable speculation in the European newspapers. David Christie Murray writes: "The republic has on her shoulders the mantle of empire, and has taken the mantle of empire in her hands and has set upon her head the crown of empire, and the whole world knows that it is the richer for the fact. It is one of the most momentous historical moments in our history, and is full of good augury for the progress of the adaptive and inventive spirit of the land we know already, and that she will conform herself to her new duties all the more readily as she perceives that her people are assured beforehand."

London Life claims to have information that M. Emile Zola is about to become a Catholic priest. It says the Vatican has approached on this subject a fortnight ago and that the Pope has given his assent to the ordination of the distinguished author six months hence. M. Zola's conversion is said to have been decided in favor of the pastor of a small parish church and an intimate friend of the novelist.

All reports from France agree that the Dreyfus case has now brought France to the edge of a crisis, perhaps the most formidable in the history of the third republic. The situation is rendered more acute by the fact that it is threatening not merely the existence of the Cabinet but the stability of the constitution. A significant feature of the situation is the attitude of President Faure. He is known to be utterly opposed to a revision of the case; but the Premier, M. Brisson, and a majority of his colleagues have decided in favor of reopening the matter and with the resignation of the Minister of War, General Zurlinden, as a result, there is but little doubt that popular feeling is still in a ferment. Thus the Cabinet will come in conflict with the people while President Faure, as the champion of the army and with the sympathy of a majority of the nation, assumed a formidable position which may lead to grave developments. This will be clearly seen if the Cabinet's decision leads, as is extremely likely, to mob demonstrations. It is expected that with the present state of that ill-feeling, the army will side with the demonstrators against the Cabinet.

CUBAN COMMISSION FEARS A SERIOUS CRISIS

Special cable to The Call and the New York Herald. Copyrighted, 1898, by James Gordon Bennett.

HAVANA, Sept. 17.—In my dispatches sent through the censor last night it was intimated that the American commissioners had decided to move more quickly than they originally intended. That fact may be stated with more emphasis to-day.

Affairs are approaching a crisis rapidly, and with ever increasing speed. The crisis may pass smoothly. Otherwise it will involve the introduction of American troops on an earlier date than has been expected. Reports daily received from various sources confirming one another have convinced the commissioners that the Cuban soldiers are in desperate straits for want of food. The question is apparently quickly becoming one of starvation or violation of the protocol. In the insurgent camps men are still armed, and hard pressed by hunger, must be dangerous even under the best discipline.

Such is the view reached by the commissioners and hence their inclination to hurry.

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Employees on a Picnic. The employees of M. Friedemann & Co. and their families and friends enjoyed a very pleasant outing yesterday at Leona Heights, near Fruitvale. The picknickers assembled at the store early in the day, where carriages, furnished by Mr. Friedemann, were waiting, and the party drove to the ferry, and after crossing the bay, drove to the picnic ground. The married men competed against the single men in a number of games, and the latter won nearly all the contests. J. G. Bassett, the superintendent of the firm, had arranged for the picnic, and he was assisted by the following gentlemen, who composed various committees: George A. Peterson, Sorenson, M. Toomey, H. Lyons, John Bassett, M. Brown, J. M. Hayes, J. B. Cosgrove, M. Schneider, O. B. Hiley, W. A. Paulson and Robert Cooney.

A bad shot while pheasant shooting has cost the Hon. John Hittorff, eldest son of Lord Hottfield, \$500. He fired the charge in the face of one of his beaters, rendering the man totally blind.

NOT READY TO PARTICIPATE IN THE REVISION

Dreyfus Case Still Causing French Statesmen to Resign From Office.

Minister of War Zurlinden Succeeded by General Chauoin, While Godin Succeeds Tilly.

Special Dispatch to The Call

PARIS, Sept. 17.—At a meeting of the Cabinet Ministers to-day it was decided to submit the decision in the Dreyfus case to a commission to be selected by the Ministers of Justice, M. Sarrien, the Ministers for War and Public Works left before the council adjourned, which was rightly interpreted as meaning that they did not agree with their colleagues in this matter, and that they intended to resign.

The council met at the Elysee Palace at 9:30 a. m., President Faure presiding. According to a semi-official note, the Minister of Justice said that after examining the papers he felt unable to decide upon the question of the proposed revision of the Dreyfus case until he had taken the opinion of a special commission of the Ministry of Justice. The Cabinet thereupon authorized the Minister to summon a committee for the purpose. It is reported now that the portfolio of Minister of War will be offered to General Le Brun or M. de Freycinet, and that if they refuse to accept the office M. Brisson will assume the duties of Minister of War in addition to the Premiership, and M. Vaze will be appointed Minister of the Interior.

As he was leaving the Elysee Palace after the Cabinet meeting a large crowd of people cheered the Premier, M. Brisson, with cries of "Viva la revision!" apparently showing that feeling was

changing in favor of a reopening of the Dreyfus case.

General Zurlinden, the Minister of War, has tendered his resignation. General Zurlinden sent his resignation in writing to Premier Brisson, as follows:

"I have the honor to beg you to receive my resignation as Minister of War. An exhaustive study of the papers in the Dreyfus case has convinced me too fully of his guilt for me to accept, as the head of the army, any other solution than that of the maintenance of the judgment in its entirety."

Later in the day another Cabinet council was held, at which General Chanoine, commander of the First Division of the First Army Corps (Department of North and the Pas de Calais), was appointed Minister of War in succession to General Zurlinden, and Senator Godin, representing French India, was appointed Minister of Public Works, succeeding M. Tilly. The latter, in transmitting his letter of resignation, is apparently bidding for popular favor.

The council having decided to appoint a commission to consider the request for a revision of the trial of the convict Dreyfus I am unable to accept any share in the responsibility for the revision of the case.

The committee summoned by M. Sarrien to decide upon the question of the proposed revision will begin to consider the matter on next Wednesday.

"WHEN THIEVES FALL OUT"

Dawn of Better Times for San Jose.

MACKENZIES KNIFING REA

"JOHNNIE" WANTS TO BE BOSS HIMSELF.

Ambition of the Ungrateful Underling May Aid in Ridding the Garden City of Both.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SAN JOSE, Sept. 17.—The trouble in the city schools has caused strife among the leaders of the gang and "Johnnie" Mackenzie is trying to obtain the leadership now held by "Jim" Rea. Mackenzie has had ample training to qualify him for the position of "boss," but Rea refuses to give way to his lieutenant. The "boss" sees that Mackenzie is undermining him and it hurts his pride and he denounces Mackenzie for his "sneaking ways."

The respectable people of the city care little whether Rea or Mackenzie is "boss," because both are objectionable and things will run along in the same old rut with either in control. The ingratitude of Mackenzie is causing much comment. Rea made his lieutenant what he is and now the latter is endeavoring to supersede him.

Mackenzie as game warden and politician and with aspirations for the Postmastership is distasteful to the citizens of San Jose. He has split the ranks of the Republican party wide open and wrecked the High School and public school system of the city. Mackenzie is Rea's most trusted lieutenant and for years has done the boss' dirty work. Of the two evils the people prefer Rea, but the latter's reign has impeded the growth of the city and done injury from which it will take years to recover.

The trouble in the city schools is the bone of contention between Rea and Mackenzie. Since the disastrous result of the dismissal of Professor Smith from the High School for political reasons Mackenzie has been accusing the "boss" of mismanagement. He claims Rea stirred up all the strife by ordering Smith's removal and the displacing of Mrs. A. B. Clement as Deputy City Superintendent of Schools to make room for Miss Irene Hankenson of Gilroy. The people objected to these removals and strongly protested against them, but Rea was "bullheaded" and refused to give in. Mackenzie is trying to make the respectable people believe and refused to give in. Mackenzie is trying to make the respectable people believe and refused to give in.

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