

THE TIME OF TRIAL

THE COMING WEEK WILL MARK A CRISIS IN THE AFFAIRS OF FRANCE

TIMID OBSERVERS TREMBLE

On Tuesday the Chamber Will Meet and on Thursday the Revision of the Dreyfus Case Will Be Taken Up—Paris Crowded With Troops—Fate of the Brisson Cabinet Seems Settled.

PARIS, Oct. 23.—On Tuesday parliament will meet under circumstances which for more than a generation are without a parallel. France is divided against herself by the violence and vituperation of both the opponents and the partisans of revision, menaced with a conflict for supremacy of the civil and military authorities which may strike at the existence of the republican form of government; confronted with the possibility of war with England about half an acre of malarial African swamp; exasperated by professional patriots, nationalists, revolutionists, socialists, reactionary leaders, popularity hunters and free lance journalists.

The government is taking extraordinary precautions to preserve order, which recall the most exciting days of Boulangerism. The garrison of Paris, amounting to 20,000 men, will remain in barracks ready to move at telephonic notice. All traffic will be suspended on the Quai d'Orsay between the rue de Solferino and the Esplanade des Invalides. No troops will be permitted to cross the Pont de la Concorde; no group

of more than three persons will be allowed to appear on the Place de la Concorde. Large bodies of cavalry and infantry and the garde republicaine will be concealed in the Tuileries gardens and behind the Palais Bourbon.

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It is your duty to register on that day. If the full vote is registered, there can be no possible doubt of the result. The registration booths will be open from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 in the evening. DON'T FAIL TO REGISTER ON TUESDAY.

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What will become of the Brisson cabinet when the chamber meets is the question on every one's lips. It is down to the Brissonists to make their position clear, but in parliamentary circles the belief is gaining ground that as Fashoda looms up as an ever increasing danger, and as the feeling of the country is absolutely against going to war for it, the opposition will insist that the Brisson cabinet shall be compelled to bear the responsibility of yielding to Lord Salisbury's demands, and will not permit the resignation until a satisfactory arrangement with England is concluded.

In other words, just as Sagasta's adversaries in the cabinet will permit him to withdraw until he has drained his cup to the dregs by signing the treaty of peace with the United States, so Brisson's opponents in the chamber will not allow him to retire until he has disposed of the Fashoda nightmare as best he can. Consequently Fashoda is the crux of the situation, whether regarded from the point of view of home or foreign politics.

Notwithstanding the widespread opposition to them, some of the supporters of the Brisson cabinet express confidence that they will be able to weather the storm by refusing to discuss the Fashoda question in the chamber, and by boldly taking issue on M. Cavallero's interpretation of the correspondence which the minister of war declares his intention of demanding that the Dreyfus affair be removed from the court of cassation.

Up-to-date. That's what our Pianos are. So are our business methods. Every thing about our establishment has the stamp of reliability. Our method of buying and selling gives you a money saving of \$50 to \$100 on every purchase.

NEW DUKE OF AOSTA.

Dr. Schenk Wins Fame and May Have Given Italy a King.

INSURGENT LEADER PREACHING RESISTANCE TO THE UNITED STATES

HAVANA, via Key West, Oct. 23.—Paan Li Liberos, one of the daily papers of Cienfuegos, published with the sanction of the government, prints a manifesto with over 300 signatures, a great many of which are those of Spaniards, openly proclaiming Cuban independence. Owing to the fact that Spanish officers are selling commissary stores at any price obtainable, many legitimate trade impossible, army supplies are now a drug on the market in the interior.

It is asserted that, as the Spanish rule in Cuba is drawing to a close, the robbery daily becomes more open and wholesale. The commission on transportation charged with furnishing passage tickets to Spanish officers returning to Spain is charging an arbitrary rate of \$4 each for a berth. If the victim refuses to give up, he is made to wait for several steamer, the commission claiming that there is no room. Generally the officer is glad to pay the tax in order to get away. This abuse is openly spoken of, but the present situation is a free-for-all, grab-the-grab-can game, and every one appears eager to make money while the Spanish sun still shines.

The official report of the burials in the city of Havana since the first of the present year shows that there have been 16,231 interments. The average death rate keeps on steadily at forty-seven per day.

Great excitement prevails among the Spanish troops because of non-payment, in some cases for six months, and in others for seven months and in still others for even eight months, and the soldiers fear that they will be embarked for Spain without receiving their pay.

In the province of Puerto Principe, of the 400 men of the civil militia, 300 have deserted and gone over to the insurgents. At Nuevitas the Tera-a battalion became insubordinate and attempted to join the insurgents on account of the short rations and the wretched quality of the food supplied by the government.

After Gen. Shafter began his attack on Santiago on July 1, he asked that Sampson continue the fire on the water front. Gen. Shafter's message was as follows: "Terrible fight yesterday, but my line is not broken. I have three-fourths of a mile from the town. I urge that you make an effort to force the harbor to prevent further losses among my men, which are already very heavy. You can now open with less loss of life than I can. Please telephone answer."

Admiral Sampson replied advising against forcing the harbor on account of mines in the channel. At the same time he offered to make the attempt if Shafter insisted. Cervera the next day attempted to escape and his fleet was destroyed.

It is apparent from the following dispatch from Acting Secretary Allen to the commanding officer of the fleet, and which appears in the correspondence that the department felt some apprehension regarding the movements and the signing of firm contracts by one of the most illustrious Germans of the latter half of the century have been long since strong-armed from the world.

Notwithstanding that the motor industry is undoubtedly better developed more active abroad than in the United States, the number of orders in Paris and London are reported to have recently booked considerable numbers of orders in Paris and London, and the present intention of opening branch offices in these two cities.

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"HOLY WAR" IN CUBA

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OFFICIALS ARE MAKING HAY

Taking Advantage of the Spanish Sunshine While It Lasts—Corruption More Open and Extensive Than It Has Ever Been Before—Spanish Soldiers Are Black-mailed by Their Countrymen.

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that the venerable sovereign is very lame. She has been a sufferer from rheumatism for years, and has found increasing difficulty in locomotion from her stiffened joints as she grows older. As the queen enters every person raises from his seat and remains standing until her majesty is seated. Then the royal children—though many of them are half a century beyond childhood's age, as a matter of stern fact—proceed one by one to the queen's chair to salute her. First in order is the dowager empress of Germany, in widow's weeds like her mother. As the oldest child of the queen in the family records, she is still the princess royal. Even the queen herself is spry compared to the Empress Frederick, whose accident, being of such recent occurrence, forces her to limp painfully. When she has tottered to her mother's side and seated herself there the Prince of Wales begins his ten yards' journey across the room. A month ago he could have walked a mile with more ease, or have pedaled two miles in as short time. But now he ambles along on crutches, twitching his face in pain as he approaches his mother's side.

This made a trio of limpers, and it is quite likely her majesty—who is quick to note the funny things of life—tittered somewhat as the prince approached. Next in order comes the Princess of Wales. She needs no crutches or canes to walk, but her lameness is perceptible. She has been that way for many years, and the toadying Britishers found the defects so becoming that many women throughout the kingdom started the fashion of the Alexandra limp. In the order of precedence the Duke of York follows the Princess of Wales. He, too, is horse do combat now, for he wrenched his ankle badly by an accident on the hunting field. His accident is trivial compared to the dislocated ankle of his father, or the recent injury to his aunt, but just at the present time he is much lamer than his mother, and almost as lame as his royal grandmother.

It is a curious coincidence, five limpers in the royal family at the same time, and if some enterprising showman could get kineoscopes pictures of the royal procession he could coin a barrelful of money and would secure a historic record that would be decidedly unique.

One of the most striking elements in Chinese life is its solitary. As is well known, the marriage of a son does not break in upon the family life, but enlarges it. The daughter-in-law becoming incorporated in the family of her husband's. Several generations may be welded together in one home, the authority of the elders becoming the mere abuse with time. Grogaw old is certainly robbed in China of some of the royal processions he has seen.

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What is Scott's Emulsion? It is the best cod-liver oil, partly digested, and combined with the hypophosphites and glycerine. What will it do? It will make the poor blood of the anemic rich and red. It will give nervous energy to the overworked brain and nerves. It will add flesh to the thin form of a child, wasted from fat-starvation. It is everywhere acknowledged as The Standard of the World.

Good Marksmen From Iowa.

In a shooting match between the teams representing the different elements at San Francisco, the Iowa team won over all competitors. The score was: Fifty-first Iowa, 633; The regular regular, 577; California, 567; Tennessee regiment, 492; Kansas regiment, 491. The Iowa men used the old Springfield rifle and the regulars the Krupp-Jorgensen.

Gospel Ship for New Possessions.

A gospel ship is to be erected at Jeffersonville, Ind., which will be employed along the coast of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Italy's Accession of Territory.

Italy has had 294 square miles of land added to its territory in the last seventy years by the annexation of the delta of the Po into the Adriatic. The measurement has been made by Prof. Marinelli, who carefully counted the aerial surveys of 1822 with the Italian surveys of 1893.

Keeping Down Sparrow Nuisance.

In a portion of Hanover, Germany, a local decree requires each farmer to deposit in the authorities twelve sparrows or sparrow hawks between Oct. 1 and Dec. 1 or pay a fine of 6 marks.

Genesis of the Side Saddle.

Some agile brain centuries ago devised the side saddle for a lame princess who could not ride as other women did on the charming days. Incidentally, this shows that the modern practice among women of sitting on both sides of the horse is not modern at all. First came the additional pommel, and then, only sixty or seventy years ago, the third pommel. An Englishman who

Constitutional Amendments.

To Be Voted On AT THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION TUESDAY, NOV. 8, 1898. STATE OF MINNESOTA, Department of State, October 1, 1898.

Pursuant to section 15 of the Constitution of 1858, the same being chapter one hundred and fifty-seven (157) of the General Laws of 1897, the proposed Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota, as adopted by Acts of the Legislature for 1897, for submission to the voters of this state at the general election to be held on Tuesday, the eighth (8th) day of November, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-eight (1898), are herewith submitted:

ALBERT BERG, Secretary of State. STATE OF MINNESOTA, Attorney General's Office, St. Paul, July 7, 1898. Hon. Albert Berg, Secretary of State, St. Paul: Pursuant to General Laws 1897, chapter 157, I herewith file in your office synopses of Amendments to the Constitution of the State of Minnesota as proposed by General Laws 1897, chapters 155, 156, 280 and 333. I am, very respectfully, H. W. CHILDS, Attorney General.

By General Laws 1897, chapter 175, it is proposed to amend Article seven, Section eight, of the Constitution. The section as now existing reads as follows:

"Section 8. The legislature may, notwithstanding anything in this article, provide by law that any woman at the age of twenty-one years and upward may vote at any election held for the purpose of choosing any officers for schools, libraries, and other public institutions, and may also provide that any such woman shall be eligible to hold any office pertaining solely to the management of schools."

It is proposed by the said chapter to amend the same so as to read as follows: "Sec. 8. Women may vote for school officers and members of library boards, and shall be eligible to hold any office pertaining to the management of schools or libraries."

"Any woman of the age of twenty-one years and upward who is qualified by the qualifications requisite to a male voter, may vote at any election held for the purpose of choosing any officers for schools, libraries, and other public institutions, and may also provide that any such woman shall be eligible to hold any office pertaining to the management of schools and libraries."

The effect of the proposed amendment, if adopted, will be to permit women to vote for members of library boards and to be eligible to become members of such boards in addition to the right to vote upon school matters and to hold offices pertaining to schools, as provided by the original section of the Constitution. Further amendments to the constitution, which are self-operative and not dependent upon legislative action, as is now the case under the existing Constitution.

By General Laws 1897, Chapter 155, it is proposed to amend Article 14, Section 1 of the Constitution. The section as now existing reads as follows:

"Section 1. Whenever a majority of both houses of the legislature shall deem it necessary to alter or amend this constitution, they may propose such alterations or amendments, which shall be published with the laws which have been passed at the same session, and such proposals shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection; and if it shall appear in a referendum vote, that a majority of all the electors voting at said election, shall have ratified such alterations or amendments, the same shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of this Constitution. If two or more alterations or amendments shall be submitted at the same time, it shall be so regulated that the voters shall vote for or against each separately."

It is proposed by the said chapter to amend the same so as to read as follows: "Sec. 1. Whenever a majority of both houses of the legislature shall deem it necessary to alter or amend this constitution, they may propose such alterations or amendments, which shall be published with the laws which have been passed at the same session, and such proposals shall be submitted to the people for their approval or rejection; and if it shall appear in a referendum vote, that a majority of all the electors voting at said election, shall have ratified such alterations or amendments, the same shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as a part of this Constitution. If two or more alterations or amendments shall be submitted at the same time, it shall be so regulated that the voters shall vote for or against each separately."

The change proposed by the above amendment requires the submission of any proposed amendment to the constitution to a general election. It further provides that in order to become effective the proposed amendment shall require "the vote of a majority of all the electors voting at said election," instead of a referendum vote, as provided by the original section of the Constitution. The existing Constitution may be amended as decided in Dwyer vs. City of St. Paul, 22 Minn. 407, though the legislature has less than a majority of the votes cast at an election for other purposes held at the same time and place. By the proposed amendment the restriction, which has been adopted, is so changed as to require the vote of a majority of all the electors voting at such election.

By General Laws 1897, Chapter 250, it is proposed to amend Article 4, Section 26 of the Constitution. The section as now existing reads as follows:

"Sec. 26. Any city or village in this state may frame a charter for its own government as a city or village, and subject to the laws of this state as follows: The legislature shall provide, under the provisions of this section, a charter for a board of fifteen freeholders, who shall be and, for the past five years shall have been qualified voters thereof, to be appointed by the district judges of the judicial district in which the city or village is situated, which board shall, within six months after its appointment return to the chief magistrate of such city or village a draft of such charter, signed by the members of said board, or a majority thereof. Such charter shall be submitted to the qualified voters of such city or village at the next election, and shall be ratified by a majority of the qualified voters voting at such election, to change the patrol limits now established. The effect of the proposed amendment, if adopted, will be to permit women to vote for members of library boards and to be eligible to become members of such boards in addition to the right to vote upon school matters and to hold offices pertaining to schools, as provided by the original section of the Constitution. Further amendments to the constitution, which are self-operative and not dependent upon legislative action, as is now the case under the existing Constitution."

The changes to be effected by the proposed amendment are as follows: 1. The term of office of the commission will be restricted by the proposed amendment to six years, and shall be limited, as is the case under the existing constitution. 2. The commission are required under the proposed amendment to submit proposed amendments of the charter of the city or village upon petition of five per cent of the legal voters. This they will be deprived, if the amendment is ratified, of the discretionary authority conferred by the existing constitution. 3. Under the existing constitution it is provided that where a legislative body consists of two houses, at least one of them shall be elected by the voters of the citizens. The proposed amendment, such election must be by a general vote of the electors. 4. Under the existing constitution it is provided that the legislature may provide general laws relating to the affairs of cities, the application of which may be limited. To cities of over fifty thousand inhabitants, or to cities of fifty thousand inhabitants and not less than fifteen thousand inhabitants, the proposed amendment is provided that the legislature may provide general laws relating to the affairs of cities, the application of which may be limited. To cities of over fifty thousand inhabitants, or to cities of fifty thousand inhabitants and not less than fifteen thousand inhabitants, or to cities of twenty thousand inhabitants, and not less than ten thousand inhabitants, or to cities of ten thousand inhabitants, or less than ten thousand inhabitants, in other words, there are three classifica-

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trated of said city or village, and authenticated by its corporate seal. One of said bills shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State, and the other, after being recorded in the office of the register of deeds for such city or village, shall be deposited in the archives of such city or village, and all such bills shall take effect on the date of their recording, and shall be subject to the provisions of the Constitution and Laws of the State of Minnesota. The legislature may prescribe the duties of the commission relative to submitting amendments of charter to the vote of the people. The board of freeholders above provided for shall be permanent, and all the vacancies by death, disability to perform duties, resignation or removal from the corporate limits shall be filled by appointment in the same manner as the original board, and shall contain its full complement of members. It shall be a feature of all such charters that there shall be provided, among other things, for the election of a mayor or two houses; if of two houses at least one of them shall be elected by general vote of the citizens. In submitting any such charter or amendment thereto to the qualified voters of such city or village any alternate section or article may be presented for the choice of the voters and shall be voted on separately without prejudice to any amendment or sections of the charter or any amendment thereto. The legislature may provide general laws relating to the affairs of cities, the application of which may be limited. To cities of over fifty thousand inhabitants, or to cities of fifty thousand inhabitants and not less than fifteen thousand inhabitants, the proposed amendment is provided that the legislature may provide general laws relating to the affairs of cities, the application of which may be limited. To cities of over fifty thousand inhabitants, or to cities of fifty thousand inhabitants and not less than fifteen thousand inhabitants, or to cities of twenty thousand inhabitants, and not less than ten thousand inhabitants, or to cities of ten thousand inhabitants, or less than ten thousand inhabitants, in other words, there are three classifica-

of cities under the existing constitution, while under the proposed one there will be four classes thereof, as indicated by the foregoing analysis. IV. By General Laws 1897, Chapter 333, it is proposed to amend Article nine of the Constitution of the State, by adding thereto a section, which shall be known as Section 18. The proposed section reads as follows: "For the purpose of lending aid in the construction and improvement of public highways and bridges, there is hereby created and set apart from the state fund an annual tax levied upon the property of the state, to be known as the 'state road and bridge fund.' Said fund shall include all moneys accruing from the income derived from the construction of any internal improvement land fund, or that may hereafter accrue to said fund, and shall also include all moneys accruing to any state road and bridge fund, however provided for. The legislature is authorized to add to such fund for the purpose of constructing or improving roads and bridges property of the state, by providing in its discretion for an annual tax levied upon the property of the state, not to exceed in any one year one-twentieth (1/20) of the value of all taxable property within the state. The legislature is also authorized to provide for the appointment by the governor of a board of three members, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law without salary or compensation other than personal expenses. The superintendent of the construction of state roads and bridges and shall use the same in the several counties in the state upon an equitable basis. Provided, that (1) one-third (1/3) of the cost of constructing or improving any road or bridge be paid by the state from such fund; (2) one-third (1/3) of the cost of constructing or improving any road or bridge be paid by the state from such fund; (3) one-third (1/3) of the cost of constructing or improving any road or bridge be paid by the state from such fund. It is the purpose of the proposed amendment to create a fund to be known as the 'state road and bridge fund.' This fund is to be derived from investments of the internal improvement land fund, and to include all funds of any state road and bridge fund, however provided for. The legislature is also authorized to provide in its discretion for an annual tax levied upon the property of the state, not to exceed in any one year one-twentieth (1/20) of the value of all taxable property within the state. The legislature is also authorized to provide for the appointment by the governor of a board of three members, who shall perform such duties as may be prescribed by law without salary or compensation other than personal expenses. The superintendent of the construction of state roads and bridges and shall use the same in the several counties in the state upon an equitable basis. Provided, that (1) one-third (1/3) of the cost of constructing or improving any road or bridge be paid by the state from such fund; (2) one-third (1/3) of the cost of constructing or improving any road or bridge be paid by the state from such fund; (3) one-third (1/3) of the cost of constructing or improving any road or bridge be paid by the state from such fund. H. W. CHILDS, Attorney General.

had bet that he could ride a steppelchase on a side saddle found himself compelled, for safety to add another pommel, lately English women of this day use two saddles and sit alternately on the right and left sides of the horse.—London Telegram. A man registered in a Cleveland hotel the other day, giving his place of residence as Sleepy Hollow, N. Y., and stating that another guest registered from Painted Post, N. Y. The clerk paid no special attention to this, but when the following day a letter was written by 'White Pigeon, Mich.' after his name, both the clerk and the bookkeeper began to take interest in the matter. They were talking about the queer names that had been given to some of our Western towns a dignified looking man stepped up to the office, whirled the register around and scrawled 'Horsehead, N. Y.'—New York Sun.

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