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NO. 8.

Turmoil in Paris

Three Fire Eating Deputies Are Now in Custody of the Police.

They Are Charged With Attempting to Lead the Troops Into a Revolutionary Movement.

Paris, Feb. 24.—The street manifestations last evening of the appearance of the city have not given any indication that the people thought or cared about the crisis through which they were supposed to be passing.

The arrest of MM. Deroile, Millevoye and Marcel Habert has had a salutary effect. It was by the direct order of M. Dupuy, who gave instructions that these three should be allowed no further license. M. Millevoye was arrested as he was cheering generally on the Boulevard Montmartre, and pressing forward to shake their hands. He was released at one o'clock this morning.

M. Deroile was taken for inciting soldiers while returning to the barracks, near the cemetery, and M. Marcel Habert for being mixed in a row in the Rue Montmartre.

Particulars of the Arrests. New York, Feb. 24.—A despatch to the Herald from Paris says: Paul Deroile today made an effort to scorn the army and finally failed. He is now biting his nails in Remy barracks, in a cell at the depot, awaiting trial. M. M. Habert and Millevoye were also arrested.

The Figaro gives the following version of the arrest: At five o'clock M. Deroile was at the head of the league of patriots and the anti-semitic committee of the League of the Right. M. Carvaigne's chief of the cabinet, returned from the funeral at the head of a brigade of infantry. The league cheered M. Deroile and M. Habert, who placed themselves beside the general, who shook hands with M. Deroile. M. Deroile exclaimed: "I hope you will march to the Elysee. You must save an unhappy country. The league and France are with you."

The general did not reply, but to march along the Boulevard de Diderot, followed by M. Deroile and the patriots, who perhaps thought he was going to the Elysee. He was followed by the Rue de Reuilly they were disillusioned for the troops went up to the barracks. The league stopped, while MM. Deroile and Habert followed the soldiers into the barracks and harangued them, repeating: "Save us from anarchy and Dreyfusards. General, who will save the country?"

The general replied: "Go out or I will close the gates on you."

"All right," replied the deputies, "we are your prisoners, and remain with you."

The gates were then closed. Another Version.

In another version it is stated that M. Deroile merely followed General Rogot into the barracks and on refusing to go out was detained with M. Habert.

According to the first report from the prefecture of police, the patriots had a rendezvous at the Place de la Republique at 3 o'clock, and when prevented from assembling went to the Place de la Bastille and again met the police. The league marched to the Place des Nations headed by M. M. Deroile, Habert, Lasies and Millevoye, and the Comte Danton, then, finding it impossible to reach the cemetery, abandoned the plan. At 6 o'clock the regiments under General Rogot passed with much cheering. M. M. Deroile and Habert followed the troops into the barracks and refused to go out when told by the general and colonel, who urged them to withdraw. "We come here to the sanctuary of the French army to about 'Vive la France!' 'Vive l'armee!' and would only go when forced by the police." The colonel tried again, but it was useless, and he took them into a room and telephoned to the military governor, who informed the prefect of police. The prefect replied: "Since they want to stop leave them until they are tired and go away." The Figaro says this is the most probable version.

Charge Against Deroile. Paris, Feb. 24.—Deputies Deroile, Marcel Habert and Millevoye, arrested last night, were confronted at two o'clock this morning with General Rogot, who declared that Deroile had tried to induce him and the troops to march on the Elysee palace.

The friends of M. Deroile fear he will be tried before the senate, sitting as a high court.

In all the police made about four hundred arrests yesterday.

After the briefest meeting, at which M. Dupuy was present, the committee authorized the prosecution, and subsequently reported to the chamber which, by a show of hands, voted for the prosecution.

Prosecution of Deputies Demanded. Paris, Feb. 24.—In the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon M. Deschanel made a request to prosecute MM. Deroile and Habert came from the public prosecutor, and deposed that these men were at the head of a band, and confessed when arrested in the courtyard of the barracks, and holding to lead the troops into a revolutionary movement, and replace a "parliamentary republic by a plebeian republic."

Amid great uproar, Premier Dupuy made a decision should be had without

Insurgents Routed

In Three Days Fighting at Manila—500 Were Killed and Wounded.

They Attempted to Enter the City, but Were Repulsed by Americans.

Manila, Feb. 24, 10:30 a.m.—Owing to the wholesale arrests all suspected Filipinos yesterday and the clearing of the streets at 7 o'clock last night, the threatened renewal of the scenes of the previous night did not occur. With the exception of a few shots fired in the neighborhood of the penitentiary the city was quiet.

Outside Manila the rebels were active. Near Calocoon the brigade commanded by H. G. Otis had several lively skirmishes with the rebels, but at daylight the enemy were driven back with severe loss.

Manila, Feb. 24.—The feeling in this city is much improved, and business generally has been resumed. Excellent order is maintained by General Hughes's police force, which is universally commended. The United States transport Scandia, with 200 infantry on board, has arrived from San Francisco, which port she left on January 26.

All duties on the importation of fresh fruits, vegetables and meats have been temporarily suspended. Orders have been issued to enforce the provisional customs tariff at Iloilo.

Skirmishes Near Calocoon. Manila, Feb. 24, 4:4 p.m.—The enemy's sharpshooters have been particularly active about Calocoon all day long. Special attention was paid to the three-gun battery near the railroad, and the improvement in rebel marksmanship was very noticeable. The rebels fired volleys at the battery, their bullets frequently striking the tops of the sand bags.

A lieutenant of the 20th Kansas volunteers and three other men were slightly wounded.

A man was killed in the trenches today.

The rebel battery has not been used since a shell from the United States monitor Monmouth exploded over it yesterday.

The enemy's fire was so hot during the night in the vicinity of Higgins's house that headquarters were removed to the church, four hundred yards inside the line.

Small fires have destroyed native shacks in various parts of the city.

The 20th Infantry are being disembarked from the United States transport Scandia. The regiment has been camped on the water front, the former quarters of the Tennessee volunteers, temporarily.

Heavy Filipino Losses. Washington, Feb. 24.—General Otis today cabled the war department as follows: "On the nights of the 21st and 22nd and yesterday morning the insurgent troops gained an access to the outskirts of the city behind our lines, where many were hiding. About one thousand entrenched themselves. They were completely routed yesterday with a loss of killed and wounded of about 500 and 200 prisoners."

"Our loss was very slight. "The city is quiet, confidence has been restored, and business is progressing."

Dewey Wants the Oregon. Washington, Feb. 24.—The following dispatch from Manila was received today by the navy department: "For political reasons the Oregon should be sent here at once. The Yorktown has arrived. The Charlestown and Petrel are cruising around the Philippine islands. Affairs are more quiet. (Signed) Dewey."

The cablegram from Dewey asking for the Oregon was received with surprise by officers here. No one knew, or at least would not admit he knew, the nature of the political reasons which the admiral says necessitates the immediate presence of the battleship.

The cablegram was taken to the cabinet board and fully discussed there. The admiral, it is said, possibly feels that the moral effect of the presence of the big ship upon the insurgents themselves, and particularly upon the large element among the Filipinos, are believed to be restrained with difficulty from joining fortunes with Aguinaldo, with whom their sympathies lie, would be doubly sighted the gathering of a cloud in the east, and looking to the prevention of any possible intervention by the European powers in the struggle now progressing in the neighborhood of Manila.

It is believed that in the big fire much property of foreign residents and business concerns were destroyed.

Reinforcements for Otis. Washington, Feb. 24.—The Oregon has been ordered by the navy department to Manila and will arrive about March 10, and General Otis within a week will have about 2,500 men as reinforcements.

Aguinaldo Overestimated. Washington, Feb. 24.—Professor S. A. Knapp, the special commissioner of the department of agriculture sent to inspect the seed and plant resources of the Orient and make a report on the opportunities for introducing American agriculture.

Gossip of London

Indian Soft Sower in Liberal Doses for Lady Curzon of Kedleston.

Unsettled State of France May Prevent the Queen From Visiting the Riviera.

London, Feb. 25.—It is expected the new United States ambassador to the court of St. James, Mr. Jos. H. Choate, who left New York on board the American line steamer St. Paul for Southampton on Wednesday last, will be presented to Queen Victoria by the Prime Minister, Lord Salisbury, on March 7 at Windsor castle, when Her Majesty will send a privy council, prior to her departure for the South of France.

Vanity Fair, however, says it is still possible that the Queen will not go to Cimiez, although every preparation has been made for her departure. It depends largely upon the course of events in France during the next few days, and it is certain that many Englishmen do not wish Her Majesty to go to France just now.

The Queen is enjoying wonderful health, save for an occasional touch of rheumatism. She is free from her nervous headaches, of which she was formerly a victim. Her hearing remains very acute, and her sight is stronger than most persons of her age.

The decoration of Lady Curzon of Kedleston, wife of the Viceroy of India, with the Imperial Order of the Crown of India is a high distinction, as the order is practically reserved for royalties and persons of exalted rank.

According to Indian mails just received, Lady Curzon has made a conquest of Anglo-India society, while the native press has given her glowing tributes.

The Banabasi, the leading vernacular paper of Bengal, in a truly Oriental eulogy, declares "All goddesses of the Hindoo pantheon must hold their heads in reverence before the feet of the lady like a diamond set in gold, or the full moon in a clear autumnal sky."

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Andree at Last

Reported Finding of the Bodies of the Explorer and Companions Confirmed.

A Noted Sportsman Positively Declares He Has Seen the Battered Remains.

New York, Feb. 24.—A despatch to the World from Berlin says: The following letter, which may have started the recent report regarding the supposed finding of Andree, is published in the Siberian Advertiser. It is from a well-known sportsman named Ljalen. "I have been informed by the admiral's balloon has been found. I was running on snow shoes after elk in the primeval forest south of Yenisei, and came across traces of Andree. It was 350 vests (234 miles) from Krasnogorsk and 100 vests (70 miles) from the gold washing of Sanvich, down in the Pit river. The balloon and ropes were torn, and the three bodies lay at its side, one with a broken skull. Please prepare assistance so that the balloon and bodies can be brought from the washings at Sanvich, which can only be done by means of snow shoes. I guarantee the truth of these facts, and shall soon be in Tomsk."

The balloon Eagle, with Prof. Andree and two companions, Strindberg and Fronkel, in the car, left Danes island, of the Spitzbergen group, on July 11, 1897. The admiral is quoted in a Manila cable dated yesterday, as saying: "I have no desire for any political office. I am uninterested in either in education or training. I am deeply grateful for any expressions of kindly sentiment from the American people, but I desire to retire in peace to the enjoyment of my old age. The navy is one profession, politics is another. I am too old to learn a new profession. This is final."

A CORNER IN EGGS. Pittsburg, Feb. 24.—There is a corner in eggs here, and prices have advanced from 21 cents to 40 cents a dozen. Last week H. D. Miller, Philo, Ohio, arrived at Pittsburg and quickly started in to buy eggs. In a few days he had secured 1,000 cases, or 30,000 dozen, and now has the market cornered. Before coming to Pittsburg, Miller went out among the country farms and found that hens had been frost bitten during the winter. As it takes them several weeks to recuperate, Miller says eggs will be selling at a nickel apiece before Easter.

Lamentable Blunder

Two Englishmen Shot by United States Troops During the Fires in Manila.

They Were Looking Out of a Window and Were Mistaken for Filipinos.

Manila, Feb. 25, 10:30 a.m.—The shooting of two Englishmen and Mr. Argentine, manager of Andrew's cotton mill, London, on Wednesday, is generally regretted, but it is admitted that it was unavoidable. Instead of remaining in the stone basement during the excitement occasioned by fires in the vicinity, the trio looked out of the upper windows. Their white suits attracted the attention of American soldiers, who believing them to be natives firing from the windows, shot all three. Mr. Argentine died. Mr. C. F. Simpson being fatally wounded, and Mr. T. Haslen slightly wounded.

By permission of the authorities a party of bi-jackets is landed every morning from the British cruiser Naragua to act as a special fire brigade for putting down the combustible sections of the city.

The foreign consuls met yesterday to confer regarding commercial interests, but the result of their deliberations has not been communicated. It is understood the American authorities and the British consul were not present at the conference.

Why Dewey Wants the Oregon. Washington, Feb. 25.—The dispatch from Admiral Dewey speaking of the political reasons for sending the Oregon to Manila at once, is still the subject of general discussion here, but apparently the administration is satisfied that it understands exactly what the admiral meant when he used the term "political reasons," for it was stated positively at the navy department that no inquiry had been addressed to the admiral on the subject and that he was to be called upon for a further explanation. This means that the interpretation placed upon the phrase by the administration is exactly that conveyed by Secretary Long, namely, that the big ship is regarded as necessary to impress the Filipinos, not only on Luzon, but on the other islands of the group with the power of the United States navy.

Six Soldiers Wounded. Manila, Feb. 25, 3:15 p.m.—The situation has decidedly improved although the Chinese are still timorous. It is generally believed that in the disastrous attempt to attack the city this morning the Filipinos themselves were the worst sufferers. The insurance agents refuse to entertain any claims on account of Wednesday night's fires. They intimate that General Otis having guaranteed the safety of life and property of the inhabitants of Manila, is responsible for these claims.

Outside the city the sharpshooters about Calocoon were very annoying. Six men belonging to the brigade commanded by General Harrison Gray Otis have been wounded since midnight. All is quiet elsewhere.

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Despatch From Otis

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Spaniards in Danger. Madrid, Feb. 25.—General Rios, who commanded the Spanish troops in the Philippines, cabled from Manila that the person of Spaniards there "is very insecure owing to the movement of the insurgents in the town."

HOT LANGUAGE. Congressman Johnson Savagely Attacks "The President and His Cabinet."

Washington, Feb. 24.—Mr. Johnson, Republican, who made a vigorous opposition to the army reorganization bill while it was before the house, delivered thirty minutes in which he delivered a most remarkable and sensational speech, arraigning the administration in bitter terms for the alleged imperialistic program. He referred to the president in a banquet at Boston, which was attended by the president and the members of his cabinet. He paid his respects to Secretary Alger, who he says, has been retained in the cabinet, despite his lack of competency on account of his contribution to the campaign fund in 1896. Secretary Long also came in for a part of the fire. He had the audacity, Mr. Johnson said, to repeat the baseless charge that those who opposed the ratification of the treaty were responsible for the bloodshed in the Philippines.

Christianizing with the sword, and civilizing with cannon, he declared, was the administration's policy. The president's speech at the Boston banquet, Mr. Johnson declared, was the most impetuous and reckless of his career. "It was," he said, "a carefully devised and audacious statement of facts." (Sensation.)

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ROYAL BAKING POWDER Absolutely Pure

removal of the transport occupied only about a week's time. A telegram received by Colonel Moore, of the quarter-master general's office, says that the remaining left Police yesterday for Santiago, where the principal work of the expedition will be done.

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SPECTS OF A TREATY

Winter is Convicted That the Desirability Will Have the Desired Result.

Montreal, Feb. 24.—Sir James Winter, premier of Newfoundland, who represented the colony on the joint high commission at this city, speaking of the prospects of a treaty he said: "The matter has been taken out of the hands of the commission and referred to the contracting powers. A stage was reached beyond which the commissioners could not go, and it was necessary to refer the question to the governments for direct negotiation. I believe, however, a way will be found out of the difficulty, and that the commissioners will not work again. I am not in any better a position to judge than hundreds of your readers. I simply give my opinion for what it is worth, but my sincere conviction is that in the end a treaty will be the outcome of our deliberations. The points upon which the commissioners differed have been published, and it would be improper for me to discuss them, or to express my individual opinion regarding them."