The Army and the Dreyfus Case

THE army is the darling of France. Through all the intrigues and complexities of the long drawn out Dreyfus affair over the most vicious forces of that country frequently has been who so direct a strange devotion on the part of the French people for their national army. And this feeling has existed, at least, in a sense, the passion of the populace is two, the 12 Jules and much

IMPORTANT PERSONAGES IN "L'AFFAIRE DREYFUS."

married Dreyfus should have been long since acquitted and released.

It is impossible to appreciate the significance of this feeling unless one understands the system of conscription obtained in the army of France. In the first place, it must be borne in mind that the French army is a national institution, the first article of the army law being an enactment of universal liability to military service—that is to say, every Frenchman over 20 years of age capable of bearing arms must serve a certain length of time as a defender of his country. Under such conditions it is only natural that the martial spirit has been well cultivated and developed in the republic. The original length of time of service is 20 years, but the actual period of arms bearing is much less than this. Four years the young Frenchman must put in as a member of the standing army, while five years of his 20 he must belong to the reserve of the standing army. This he is five years in the territorial army, and still later six years in the reserve of the territorial army. A great number of young Frenchmen are always exempt from service, the causes for exemption being several. Some exemptions take place because of family relations, when, for example, the youth is the eldest son of a widow. Others, again, are exempted owing or conditionally on account of their calling, such exemption some applied to priests, teachers and professional men. Others, again, are found unfit for service and accordingly rejected, while still others are rejected for military and other governmental services.

In as many as opposed it will be realized how even Frenchmen themselves, can have a service nearly invulnerable in the matter of honor. Even the nation has a tremendous. Five army generals have been discredited and dismissed, and justice has not yet finished with the honors.

First of all, Colonel Esterhazy has been found to be and is branded "the traitor par of the century" and for his victim, he is a broken and dying man.

Then General de Boisdeffre, the arrant chief of the general staff of the French army, making in his miserable chase, flies from France, knowing only too well that the discovery of his artificial villainies must be much longer delayed. M. Dupuy, the cowardly and inhuman torturer of Dreyfus on Devil's Island, has been removed, and Gallifet and Zurlinden, one of army men, even Judge de Bourdeaux, the supreme sign of the revered court of cassation, has found it expedient to resign from his once respected office. General Zurlinden, the old time military governor of Paris, is eliminated from the group of officers to take part in the national maneuvers and, after the one direct, is removed from his post and left to realize that even in France there can exist such a thing as retributive justice. The last blight is carried on indefinitely, but it is not altogether desirable reading. Although the army has been the darling of France, there will have to be a few changes in it before it will ever be taken back to the arms of the double-headed republic.

The Marriage of Miss Julia Grant.

International marriages in which the rare charming American girl is led to the altar by some foreign nobleman are now nothing to be somewhat of an old story to the subject of American history. But an event of unusual interest will be the approaching marriage of Miss Julia Dent Grant, the daughter of General and Mrs. Frederick Dent and the granddaughter of General Ulysses S. Grant, to Prince Michael Cantacuzene of Russia. The bride groom is a nephew of Prince Cantacuzene, who is a military or cavalryman of the aristocratic court, which is to some of no real ill. The ceremony will be performed by Father Potter of New York and will take place in "All Saints" Memorial church at Newport. After the wedding ceremony at All Saints it is not another ceremony will be performed by a Russian priest, in accordance with the Russian church custom prevailing when the marriage of a Russian subject occurs outside the dominion of the czar. From Newport it is the intention of the young couple to depart for Europe, where they will spend their honeymoon in the capital of Prince Cantacuzene, near Moscow and Odessa. Mrs. Frederick Dent, the mother of the bride, is a prominent society woman, who in this case manifested the strong influence of the bow of Eros which caused the foreign nobleman to succumb to the charms of Miss Grant, who has for some time been a very popular member of the contract Newport set and was never suspected of matrimonial intentions until her engagement was suddenly announced.

Uncle Sam's Youngest Captain.

The youngest captain in the United States army is Mr. Burt McMillan, whose portrait is herewith shown. Captain McMillan is just 21 years of age, and is a son of Samuel McMillan of Morris Heights, N. Y. He saw service in the Spanish-American war in Cuba with the seventy-third regiment. He was at one time reported among the killed and missing, but was found after searching, though impaled on a bank who fence. His splendid record and excellent military training secured for him the appointment which he now holds, and it is said that the youthful captain is soon to report for duty in the Philippines.

Kitchener In England.

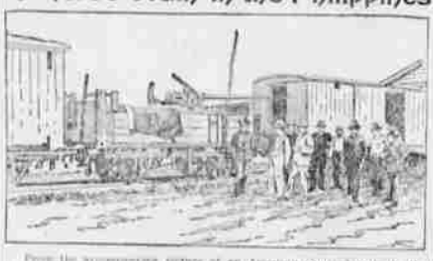
Lord Kitchener's visit to England, the story is now being told of how a patriotic, and, shrilly English woman attempted to "Kitchenize" the author of fire from the Nile, who, at the approach of the enemy, retreated in disorder and fled through the streets of London pursued by his portly admirer. The new lord only escaped after leaving his scarlet bonnet and driving away for dear life.

There are 70,837 people in Ireland, and they are so free from crime that not one policeman is kept.

The Malay Goat Antelope.

A rare rare animal called in the name of the Malay native. It can be best described as half goat and half antelope, being known in science as the genus of Antelopinae Nemorhaedus. The color is one of the oldest and earliest of all frequenting example and is found in some rare and local and remote cliffs. We hope are its senses that it is almost immortal of approach.

Armored Train In the Philippines



From the accompanying picture of an American armored train in the Philippines a good idea may be secured of the way in which guns are mounted on railway cars. The train is on the Manila railway and has taken considerable part in the different engagements against Aguinaldo and his forces. One of the favorite pastimes of the Filipino is the burning up of railways, so the American troops have to keep a sharp lookout along the line. In doing this an armored train is of considerable assistance.

The Kaiser's Cup.

Here is one of the cups which the emperor of Germany's yacht Meteor won not long ago in the Solent race of the Royal Yacht club of England. The latter is an enthusiastic and expert yachtsman, and often handles the tiller of the Meteor with his own hands. He naturally was delighted at the success of his fine racing craft and his recent triumphs on the bring abroad.

A Typical Montmartre Tavern.

Americans usually think of Paris as the city of pleasure. This is more or less a mistake, for there is nothing so sad and so stupidly dull as Montmartre, the locality of Montmartre taverns, much students and broken down artists. Here these samples of Bohemian bohemianism at night after night before their cheap beer of sad beer, while on an improvised stage strolling players with hoarse and hollow voices sing the risque little songs of the day. The floors of some of these doleful little pleasure and taverns are extremely impromptu, that, for instance, at the Cabaret de l'Enfer-Satan's Hell-shown in the accompanying illustration, having a fantastic doorway shaped like a demon's distended mouth. This doorway is painted a bright red, and the two eyes of the monster are worked by two brightly shaded lanterns at night. In view of the things which take place within, the design of the entrance is that some of a hundred sorrows is not without its delicate and apt significance.

Relics In a Tomb.

It has often been declared that there could not be any further prospect of discoveries of great importance made in the Roman Forum. This statement

has been rudely shattered by the discovery of what is supposed to be the tomb of Romulus, or a sacred place of Julius Caesar, or Democratic archeologist say. The accompanying cut shows a fragment of a beautiful frieze in the tomb of sacred character. It has been placed in the Borghese museum, now in possession of the Italian government.

Colonel Stotzenberg's Carriage.

One of the most interesting features of the colonial exposition now taking place in the city of Omaha is the carriage of the late Colonel Stotzenberg, which is on exhibition at the Filipino village there. The circumstances of the death of the late Colonel Stotzenberg will be well remembered by the American people, since that gallant officer came to his death leading a body of Uncle Sam's own against the enemy in the Philippines.

Strange Catch For a Mousetrap

The accompanying illustration shows a trail, one of the deadliest snakes in India, caught in a small mousetrap. The capture took place in the house of an officer in the Indian service. The performance, just as he was about to go to bed, noticed something that for the moment he thought was a small mouse, but, looking it by the tail, he saw the true fact. Having the mere capture the edge of the well about to be slain. In the morning he found this venomous serpent secured by the mousetrap.

People of Note.

DR. N. P. KING, the president of Bowdoin was in town, since Dr. Burroughs was Wilson, minister, is dead, at the age of 80 years. Mr. Burroughs was not likely contribute an essayist or lecturer. Dr. G. E. Dorr-right is the president of Wabash college. He is 41 years old, and is a graduate of Dartmouth college. The presidency of Wabash was offered

Dr. Dorr-right, but at that time he declined. The people of Chicago are planning to give two receptions to President McKinley when he visits that city for the Dewey Jubilee. One of these receptions will be for the general public, at the Auditorium, and the other for the Grand Army and their friends at Memorial hall.

Thomas Birrell, M. C., the Danish consul general for Norway, who died recently and known by thousands of travelers, but not as a consul than as a traveler. It was he who wrote Murray's "Handbook For Russia, Finland and Poland." A few years ago Mr. Birrell published a "History of the Scottish Expedition to Norway in 1612," and of the tragic fate of the Indian George Thomas, the hero of the Norwegian "Pirates Ballad."

The meeting of the Suffolk Chronicle into the Suffolk Times and Mercury serves to recall an interesting incident in the life of Charles Dickens. It was the Suffolk Chronicle which, 41 years ago, brought Dickens to Ipswich for the purpose of assisting in reporting a county election. But for this fact we should probably never have had Pickwick, Sniffleby, adventures at the Great White Horse, nor would we have heard of the Eatanswill Gazette and the Eatanswill Independent.

Dr. Horace Howard Furness of Philadelphia has received the degree of doctor of laws from the University of Cambridge, England, in recognition of his achievements as a Shakespearian scholar and editor.

Sir John Hirdle has resigned the position of chief police magistrate for London, and the home secretary has appointed Franklin Lushington to succeed him at Bow street. The retiring chief magistrate is in his seventy-fifth year, was educated at Trinity college, Cambridge, and was called to the bar nearly 50 years ago. It was Sir John who had the unique experience 12 years ago of reading the riot act in London, a task which he performed in Trafalgar square on the eventful Sunday in 1886 during the unemployed "demonstration."