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A REPUBLIC IN DANGER.

The French Government Shaken to the Foundation by the Late Expose.

PARIS, December 24.—The scandals growing out of the recent discoveries of fraud in the Panama canal deals which involves numerous government officials, threatens the life of the French republic. There has been a rumor that the officials and deputies as well as the civilians connected with the Panama scandal have had it intimated to them that their salvation lies in an espousal of royalist schemes, and that their offense will be condoned if they will consent to betray the republicans.

According to the statements issued by the liquidators, the amount expended by the Panama canal company reached the enormous total of \$280,000,000. Of the whole amount expended only a little over a third was spent in the actual construction of the canal. The rest was stolen. As a result five deputies and five senators are to be prosecuted. Among the ten, five of them have held prominent positions. They are M. Rouvier, M. Roche, M. Geves, M. Thevenet and M. Proust, all formerly ministers, M. Albert Grevy, brother of the former president, and who was governor general of Algeria; M. Leon Renault, who was prefect of police, and M. Beral, who was inspector general of mines. Madame Cotta, wife of the Panama canal director, has come back to surrender herself a prisoner. She says to her friends: "We will be prosecuted, but everything will turn out well for us. Should the trial take place, M. Carnot will not be president longer than two months."

M. Andrieux is regarded as the manager of the plot against the republic. His statement to the Panama commission Thursday is declared to have been the first unmasking of the hidden batteries of the plotters, which everybody has dreaded. Of course nobody believes that Andrieux is alone in the business. The whole Boulangist or revisionist party is at its back, hence the alarm which the vindictive utterances of the ex-deputy and prefect has caused.

M. Andrieux was asked last night what great reputation he would next strike down with the revelations that he has collected. "I cannot speak of my plans," he replied, "beyond saying that what I have so far announced is but an insignificant part of my complete design. I will, however, give you an interesting piece of information. I expect to be arrested to-morrow morning for treason and conspiracy against the republic. M. Ribot, M. Loubet and other members of the cabinet were in consultation for three hours last evening and they finally decided to arrest me on the uncertain charges of treason. I said yesterday



W. A. HARRIS, Congressman-at-large.



H. L. MOORE, Second District (Contestant).



T. J. HUDSON, Third District.



JOHN DAVIS, Fifth District.



W. M. BAKER, Sixth District.



JERRY SIMPSON, Seventh District.

KANSAS POPULIST REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FIFTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

that high-handed measures would be used against me, and I say again they cannot prevent the accomplishment of my purpose."

It is rumored De Freycinet, minister of war, has resigned in consequence of the attacks upon him in connection with the Panama scandal. A hurriedly convoked meeting of the cabinet was held this evening, at which it was reported the resignation was offered and accepted. The rumor is not officially confirmed.

There is considerable excitement in Paris this evening, and groups of people stand about the streets discussing the

situation, and eagerly waiting for the latest developments. The rumor of the resignation caused intense agitation and everybody is asking what the effect of such an event would have upon the army. Universal confidence is expressed among the Bourgeoisie in the coolness, good judgment and loyalty of General Caussier, the military governor of Paris, who has stood carefully aloof from the existing complications, and would, it is believed, in a critical juncture, undoubtedly stand by the government. It was also reported the cabinet considered the question of making arrests for treason,

and came to the decision as to its course, which is kept secret, but that a blow will be struck within a very short time.

In the chamber of deputies to-day a determined effort was made to involve De Freycinet in the net, which has caught his late colleague, Rouvier, and the uproar in the chamber was so great as to cause an apprehension of personal violence between the excited deputies. Ribot preserved his composure amid all the uproar and closed the session, amid great excitement, until after the Christmas holidays.

Revolution in Mexico.

NEUVA LAREDO, MEX., December 23.—Reports, although conflicting, come from every part of the northern side of the republic indicating the growth of the revolutionary movement. Dispatches are rushing to and from the Mexican officials and the United States officers on the frontier, and in the near future there will be a genuine revolution in Mexico. It is impossible to gain any information from those high in authority, as every one is under the strictest orders to not make public the telegrams, but this much is positively known, that there was a battle the 17th on Mexican soil near Guerrero, about thirty miles from the river, between the Mexican troops and revolutionists, with a victory for the latter.

A train left Monterey last night for Lampasas Cayos with eight companies of cavalry, and they will march with all possible speed toward Guerrero, and by to-night there will be some new developments.

There has been no information received from the United States troops down the river, but it is reported they are patrolling the frontier with little expectation of capturing any fugitive revolutionists from Mexico.

Merchants here are countermanding orders to points in the north for through shipments of goods to points in Mexico until the present trouble subsides.

Impeccious Royalty.

LONDON, December 21.—In reply to a request from Gen. Booth, commander of the Salvation Army, Sir Frederick Ponsonby, the queen's private secretary and keeper of the privy purse, has written a note stating that her majesty regrets her inability to subscribe to the fund being raised by Gen. Booth for the purpose of providing a dinner for the poor on December 26. The private secretary of the Prince of Wales, to whom a similar request was sent, expresses the prince's sincere sympathy with Gen. Booth's proposal, but says that the prince has instructed him to inform Gen. Booth that he intends to distribute his Christmas alms through the usual channels employed by him.