

Lettre d'une étrangère à Émile Zola datée du 19 février 1898

Auteur(s) : Une étrangère

Transcription

Texte de la lettreUne étrangère en souhaitant au grand écrivain M. Émile Zola le succès que mérite l'œuvre de justice et d'humanité, si noblement et courageusement entreprise par lui, de permet (sic) de lui envoyer un extrait d'un journal ayant trait à un fait peut être ignoré de lui jusqu'à présent et qu'il doit être possible de retrouver (sic).
Neuilly s. Seine

Les folios

En passant la souris sur une vignette, le titre de l'image apparaît.

3 Fichier(s)

Les mots clés

[Dreyfus](#), [New York Herald](#)

Relations

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Citer cette page

Une étrangère, Lettre d'une étrangère à Émile Zola datée du 19 février 1898, 1898-02-19. Édition des lettres internationales adressées à Émile Zola. Centre d'Étude sur Zola et le Naturalisme & Institut des textes et manuscrits modernes, CNRS-ENS ; projet EMAN (CNRS-ENS-Sorbonne Nouvelle).. Consulté le 19/04/2024 sur la plate-forme EMAN : <https://eman-archives.org/CorrespondanceZola/items/show/6477>

Présentation

GenreCorrespondance

Date d'envoi[1898-02-19](#)

AdresseNeuilly s. Seine

Description & Analyse

DescriptionEnvoi d'un article de journal et soutien dans l'affaire Dreyfus.

Notesoui, coupure de journal du New York Herald.

Information générales

Langue[Français](#)

CoteAME 1898_02_19 LEF.41.étrangère.19021898.Neuilly

Éléments codicologiques Lettre originale, sans enveloppe, papier bleu, une feuille pliée en deux dont deux pages sont utilisées.

SourceCollection famille Émile-Zola

Informations éditoriales

Éditeur de la ficheCentre d'Étude sur Zola et le Naturalisme & Institut des textes et manuscrits modernes, CNRS-ENS ; projet EMAN (CNRS-ENS-Sorbonne Nouvelle).

Mentions légales

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Notice créée par [Richard Walter](#) Notice créée le 06/11/2018 Dernière modification le 21/08/2020

USA

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souhaitant au grand
écrivain M. Émile Zola
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Henri S. Senne

le 19 Fevrier 1898



INTEREST IN THE ZOLA TRIAL.

I have not said anything yet as to the opinion of the Italian people and Italian society with regard to the Dreyfus question and the Zola trial. Three weeks ago all the sympathy was for the condemned man and for the present defendant. There has, however, been a marked reaction in the higher circles during the last few days, a proof of which is the refusal of the Senators and Deputies, by an immense majority, to vote an address to M. Zola. "A few Socialists and a few individuals who imagine themselves to be intellectual and who hope to receive an autograph from the author of *Nana*"—such was the opinion expressed at Princess Potenziani's ball by an old Senator on the very few Senators and Deputies who have forwarded expressions of sympathy to M. Zola.

Among military men of the highest rank and among diplomatists and politicians there is no doubt that M. Zola will be condemned, and rightly. Foreigners are beginning to look at what happens in France from a French point of view, which they had never done before. A young Italian Deputy, than whom no one is in a better position to obtain information, said openly, at one of the most frequented clubs of the capital, that Dreyfus was certainly guilty and that Major Esterhazy (a fact of which almost every one is ignorant) was the most skilful chief of military secret police in Europe. He had contrived to sell, at a very high price, falsified documents intended to deceive the enemies of France and he had deceived every one, his own superiors not excepted, among others Lieut.-Colonel Picquart, for he was only accountable for his actions to the Chief of Staff of his own country.

WILL BE FULLY PROVED.

This, I repeat, is what was said by this Deputy, who entered into most curious details in my presence, and he affirmed that what he had stated would soon be known and fully proved. Hence one reason why the French Etat-Major, already annoyed at the failure of plans which had been skilfully contrived and carried out by Major Esterhazy, had not the least intention of continuing to reveal secrets which concern neither the concierges of Paris, nor the "intellectuals" (consisting for the most part of vulgar pedants, ignoramuses, snobs, failures, men who have lost caste, and malcontents), nor, lastly, foreigners, who would do much better to attend to the affairs of their own country.

It will be interesting to recall this statement, made last Saturday, some days before the end of the Zola trial, when the truth about this business, which has really lasted much too long, does finally come out.

"Mefistofele" was revived at the Armen-

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The *Times*' Vienna correspondent telegraphs that it is characteristic, to say the least, that the Dreyfus-Esterhazy affair should excite greater interest in Austria after the trial, which was intended to dispose of it finally, than it did before. M. Zola's letter to the President of the Republic was telegraphed to Vienna yesterday in extenso and has made a considerable impression. It is evident that the good name of France is at stake and that the close of the recent trial has by no means tended to enhance the prestige of the Republican Government abroad. It is not expected that the mystery which at present surrounds this deplorable affair will last indefinitely and there are people who think that whatever the truth may be, it could scarcely be more prejudicial to France than the uncertainty and ambiguity prevailing at the present time, even if it were to throw a sensational light on the true relations between the Republic and the Government of the Tsar.

*Correspondence de Paris
dans le New York Herald
du 18 février 98*

From New York Herald