

CHAIRMAN DAWSON

Makes a Plain Statement Concerning Democratic Tactics.

CANNOT STEAL LEGISLATURE.

Suspicious Movements Made by Democratic Leaders.

CERTAIN HISTORY RECALLED

Which is Well to Remember—Republicans Have Elected the Legislature, and no Renewal of Past Counting out Process by Democratic Returning Boards will be Permitted—How Campaign Committees Violated Law in the Pierson and Getzendanner Cases.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 12.—Your correspondent had an interview with Chairman Dawson, of the Republican state committee, concerning the assertion of certain Democratic organs that the Republicans are going to steal the legislature. Said Mr. Dawson:

"The Republicans have no reason to steal the legislature. It is already ours in both branches. These assertions of Democratic newspapers are to cue up the dirty work of their own nefarious henchman.

"In this congressional district, the Democratic chairman flooded the district with printed offers of reward for violations of the election law. The purpose of this was to cover up their own frauds. They systematically corrupted the negro voters. They organized them into clubs to facilitate that sort of work. They bought voters to stay at work. They also corrupted election officers. The election of Judge Johnston in this district was secured by the corrupt use of money and whiskey.

"I know that they are attempting to steal the legislature. I can prove it, and the evidence will be forthcoming at the proper time. But we are watching them. The Republicans of this state may rest assured that the Democratic henchmen will not be allowed to steal a legislature while a Republican administration is on deck. We will safeguard what our people own.

"A Republican governor will not declare that the word 'two' is 'two,' and that 'two' is an abbreviation of twelve. In order to count in a congressman, as a Democratic governor of this state once did.

"Nor will we allow a Republican to be counted out, as Senator Anthony Smith was counted out in 1887, and his seat given to a Democrat.

More Recollections.

"We well remember also that Newton Ogden, Republican, of Pleasants county, was cheated out of his seat in the senate, and that it was given to a Democrat; that S. G. Smith, elected a delegate from Ohio county, was cheated out of his seat, and that it was given to a Democrat; that James H. Furbee, elected a senator in the counties composing the present Second senatorial district, was counted out, and his seat given to a Democrat.

"The Democratic newspaper of Monroe county publishes the returns of the election in that county, showing the election of the Republican candidate to the legislature, and yet the Democratic managers and their organs are claiming the election of the Democratic candidate. Why? Because they expect to count him out by virtue of having the Democratic county court.

"In Kanawha county the Democratic committee on election night and for two days thereafter, claimed the election of Mr. Flournoy, a Democratic candidate for the house of delegates, whereas the returns show that he is behind another Democratic candidate.

"In the Second senatorial district, Jesse F. Sturm is elected by a safe majority, yet the Democratic committee claims that his Democratic opponent was elected.

"In the Tenth senatorial district Mr. L. Baker is elected by 500 to 700 majority, yet the Democratic committee claims the election of his Democratic opponent.

"In Roane county one Republican candidate for house of delegates, has 104 majority; but Democratic emissaries were sent to that county to-day, and for what purpose can easily be divined.

Existing Authority.

"The Democratic committee has been entirely too smart in another matter. They have declared vacancies in the senate in the Ninth and Thirteenth districts in place of Senators Pierson and Getzendanner, who volunteered in the Second regiment, and have elected men to fill them. The law provides that the governor or the house or the senate shall ascertain when vacancies happen in the legislature and issue writs of election. The law says (see section 7, chapter 4, of the code), that 'a writ of election to fill a vacancy in the legislature shall be issued by the governor when the vacancy occurs during the recess of the legislature, and by the president of the senate, or the speaker of the house, as the case may be, when the vacancy happens during the session, or a writ of election has not theretofore been issued.'

"The section then prescribes the manner of the election to fill the vacancy. It is made the duty of the clerk of the county to notify the governor of the vacancy, if during the recess. The writ of the election is served to the sheriff of the county and must prescribe the day of election. The sheriff then gives the notice prescribed by law, and it is posted at every voting place and published in a newspaper.

Law Will be Followed Out.

"The governor consulted with the best lawyers of the state, and with judges, federal and state, and they all agreed that it was not his province, in the case of Pierson and Getzendanner, to declare a vacancy; that it was a matter for the senate only. Suppose the governor had declared vacancies in the legislature, and men had thereby been elected, and the senate, which is the sole judge of the election, qualifications and returns of its own members, had declared that there were no vacancies. Is it not easy to see that the governor's condition would be ridiculous, and his act usurpative?

"But before an election can be held to fill a vacancy, a writ of election must be issued therefor. The Democratic committee paid no attention to this law. They declared the vacancy, they issued the writ, and they are now saying their men must be seated.

"If the senate declares Pierson's and Getzendanner's seats vacant, which I don't think it will do, writs of election will be issued as the law provides, and an election will be held as the law pro-

vides, and the men elected will be seated as the law provides; but the men alleged to have been elected to fill the alleged vacancies have the same right to seats in the senate as half-breeds from Cuba.

"The whole thing is a highhanded attempt to subvert the law for partisan purposes. This and all other attempts to cheat the Republicans will fail. They counted out General Gov. but the day for that sort of 'two' business has passed away in West Virginia."

AT LEAST ONE MAJORITY

In the House of Delegates will be Had by The Republicans.

The Republicans will have at least one majority in the house of delegates. Leaving Nicholas, Lincoln and Braxton-Clay as doubtful, the Republicans have elected without doubt thirty-six members of the house, a majority of one. On the face of the returns at least that majority is assured.

RACE RIOTS

In North and South Carolina—Action of St. Louis Colored People.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 12.—At a meeting to-day of the Forum Club, composed of about 500 of the most prominent colored citizens of St. Louis, Professor O. M. Wood, race commissioner of the organization, delivered an eloquent address upon the subject of the recent bloody massacres of negroes in the southern states. These, he said, should be condemned in unmeasured terms, by all right thinking people of the country, regardless of race lines and called for intervention by the national government in the interest of humanity.

Resolutions were presented by Prof. Peter H. Clark, of the Sumner High school, recommending the appointment of a committee of seven to draft an address to President McKinley, calling his attention to the defenseless condition of colored citizens, who are subjected in the states in which they live, to all forms of violence and ask him to intervene in behalf of humanity and good government. The committee is instructed to circulate this petition throughout the United States for the purpose of securing signatures and co-operation of the colored citizens of the entire country. A copy will be sent to each United States senator and representative.

NEW YORK, Nov. 12.—Concerning the race riots in North and South Carolina, T. Thomas Fortune said to-day that a meeting of colored citizens and others would be held in Cooper Union on next Thursday evening, to discuss the situation. At the meeting it is expected that E. D. Bassett, ex-United States minister to Haiti, will preside. All the papers of the Afro-American churches in New York will take part. Many prominent white citizens have been invited to attend the meeting which will be strictly non-partisan.

It is also expected that meetings will be held on the same evening in Boston, Philadelphia, Washington and Chicago.

HOOLEY'S ALLEGATIONS

Against Titled Englishmen go Without Being Challenged.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The revelations of Ernest Terah Hooley practically closed with the collapse of the defenses promised by the peers, promoters and newspaper men whose names figured on the stubs of Hooley's check books and the historic estate he purchased of the nobility with a lavish hand are being, or have been, auctioned off for far smaller prices than quoted when the modern Monte Cristo was being the market.

As day after day Hooley interviewed great names into his stories of uneasy transactions, lawyers clamored for opportunities to refute his allegations by cross-examination, and, the court, anticipating a long rebuttal, allotted six days in the autumn for a hearing. When the receiver, on the second day, announced that he had finished questioning the bankrupt, the court inquired whether anyone else desired to cross-examine him. But a heavy silence followed and the court informed the bankrupt that he need not return unless summoned to do so.

"None of them will turn up," Hooley retorted blandly on leaving the court room. Public opinion, in the light of the so-called "Guinea pigs" resting their defense on perfunctory newspaper denials has no alternative but to record judgment by default against many of the lords and gentlemen.

Found Dead in his Cell.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Nov. 12.—A special to the Sentinel from Manitowoc, Wis., says: Ernst Messmann, who was arrested for the brutal double murder of Mr. and Mrs. John Bahls, at Mishicot, near Two Rivers, on November 5, and placed in jail at Manitowoc for safe keeping, was to-day found dead in his cell, having taken his own life by hanging.

Before taking his life Messmann made a full confession to the sheriff of the atrocious crime which tallied with the theory as given at the time of his arrest. It is believed that he committed suicide through fear of being lynched.

Monuments Dedicated.

CHICAGO, Nov. 12.—The monument to the Santiago dead of the First Illinois volunteers was dedicated at the regimental armory to-day with impressive ceremonies. The shaft is of pure white marble, and on its black base bears the inscription:

"In memory of the members of the First Infantry Illinois volunteers, who died in the Spanish-American war of 1898."

It also bears a list of the dead.

Oregon and Iowa.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—The battleships Iowa and Oregon arrived yesterday at Rio to participate in the anniversary celebration of the creation of the Brazilian republic. The supply ship Celtic was with the battleships. The Leonidas arrived at the Washington navy yard to-day with a cargo of relics of the battle of July 3 for the National Museum. The torpedo boat Rodgers was placed out of commission at New York to-day.

The Future of Egypt.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—Sir Edward Gray, Liberal member of Parliament, speaking at Ashington to-night, voiced the opinion of Liberals on the subject of Egypt's future, saying that, although Great Britain went to Egypt prospecting and intending to evacuate, circumstances had created fresh obligations, resulting in a position which any British government was bound to maintain.

Schooner and Seven Persons Lost.

SPAIN'S CREDITORS

Are Putting the Pressure on the Peace Commissioners.

THE PHILIPPINE PROBLEM

Is Still the Stumbling Block to an Agreement of a Treaty of Peace—The Position of the Spanish Commissioners—A Very Dirty Scheme of a Syndicate to Purchase the "Revenues" of the Pacific Archipelago.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—Among onlookers here, the impression exists—though it is not the result of any official statement—that the Spanish peace commissioners will not consent to a treaty which the American commissioners could sign.

It seems almost impossible also that in the pitiable pressure to which the Spanish commissioners are subjected between their large creditors, who are on the spot watching them, and the stern attitude of the United States, the Spaniards may abandon their struggles and leave the two forces to confront each other.

It will not be decided until to-morrow morning whether the next joint session is to occur to-morrow or on Tuesday. The Spaniards, it has been arranged, will inform the Americans to-morrow morning whether they need the day to prepare their next memorandum. If they want Monday the meeting will take place on Tuesday.

Under the rules of procedure adopted by the conference it is understood that the deliberations may not be unexpectedly concluded by either side.

The statement is printed here this evening that the last memorandum from the Americans is regarded by the Spaniards as a virtual ultimatum. But, as a matter of fact, the Americans have, as their treatment of the subjects in hand may be unanswerable. It is only since Wednesday last that the Spaniards have begun to feel that the Americans purpose taking over the Philippines and that, too, without any assumption of Spanish indebtedness. As they are now convinced of this, it may be that Spain's next presentment in conference will be the supreme rally of her diplomatic, argumentative and tactical forces. It may even mark the conclusion of all she had to say, but if the rules of procedure are followed, the Americans would still have another presentation to submit.

Ever since October 1 it has been within the range of possibility that at any meeting an open rupture might occur and on one or two occasions, it might have been easily a fact even before the taking up of the Philippine question.

The boundaries of the field in which that question is being worked out are becoming more apparent and the angle of all settlement cannot be far off. If a treaty is to result here it may fairly be expected within three weeks, although it is not true—as reported from the United States to-day—that the Americans have instructions embodying a time limit for the conclusion of the conference. Judge Day is completely recovered.

A Threat From Madrid.

MADRID, Nov. 12.—El Imparcial says the government has forwarded instructions to Senor Montero Rios, president of the Spanish peace commission at Paris and that Monday's conference may be the last or the last but one, unless the American commissioners moderate their claim. According to El Imparcial a member of the cabinet has virtually declared as much.

The Madrid papers to-day declare that the expected visit of Emperor William is a matter of no political importance and that the German ambassador's visit to Berlin is in no way connected with it.

Will not Hinder the United States.

LONDON, Nov. 12.—The Times, in its editorial this morning on the Hispano-American situation, repeats its conviction that "no power will attempt to hinder the transfer of the Philippines, adding 'that their loss cannot be great to Spain, who had practically lost the entire archipelago before the United States interfered.'

EMPEROR WILLIAM'S VISIT

To Spain Entirely Devoid of Official Character or Significance.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—It is understood that assurances have been given by the German government that the visit of Emperor William of Germany to Spain is entirely devoid of official character or significance, that the official trip of the imperial party ended when they left Palestine and that the proposed stop at Cadix and Cartagena is largely a health precaution in behalf of the empress, as the sea trip would be long and arduous if unbroken by these stops at the Spanish ports. The assurances appear to be voluntary on the part of the Berlin officials and to be in line with the care taken in that quarter of late to minimize and remove the bad impression caused by several incidents occurring during the recent war.

The state department had not, so far as is known, taken cognizance of the emperor's purpose of inquiring as to the stop at Spain, although this action by the emperor was looked upon as rather impertinent, to say the least, when the peace negotiations with Spain are at a critical juncture, and when, technically, the war is still in progress. At the same time Germany has constantly reiterated her neutral and friendly attitude, and the emperor himself took occasion in his last address to the Reichstag to give strong expression to the German purpose of maintaining the strictest impartiality between this government and Spain. At the same time the officials here and at Berlin have recognized that a strong feeling of animosity was being developed between the peoples of the two countries and steps have been taken to offset this as far as possible.

The last move in that direction was a recent dinner given by Chancellor von Bulow at Berlin to Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador, and Von Holleben, the German ambassador to the United States, now visiting in Germany. It was intended that the new assistant secretary of state, Mr. Hill, should be one of the guests, but he was detained in Holland. Private advices received here by officials state that the meeting was important as furnishing an opportunity for a free and full discussion of all the subjects which have threatened to estrange the two governments, and for the establishment of a much more friendly understanding.

It is recognized, however, among officials, state and diplomatic, that while official sentiment is satisfactory, there continues to be an undercurrent of ill-feeling with the public and press of the two countries. For that reason, the present move of the emperor in stopping at the Spanish ports causes something of a shock in diplomatic quarters, as it is felt to be one more obstacle in the way of the happy rapprochement which was being executed by the authorities here and at Berlin. It is with a view of minimizing the visit that the assurances are now communicated as to its non-official character. The suggestion that the emperor may be asked by Spain to act as an arbitrator between the United States and Spain in case the Philippine issue becomes acute is dismissed as absurd on the ground that no such plan would be considered for a moment unless both countries joined in a request for it.

The arrival of the emperor at Cadix and Cartagena is awaited with considerable apprehension by the German authorities as it may give rise to a popular demonstration open to misconception in this country. With a view of avoiding such an affair, the German charge d'affaires at Madrid has been instructed to notify the Spanish government of the strictly unofficial character of the emperor's visit.

A SYNDICATE SCHEME

To Acquire the Philippines—This Country Could not Consent to Such a Proposal as Is Proposed.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—The Gaulois this morning says: "The acquisition of the Philippines for twenty-five years by an international syndicate from whichever power may eventually acquire them is a rumor based on facts of which the Gaulois will to-morrow give details."

Following this lead, the Gaulois and other Paris papers will to-morrow announce the scheme somewhat on these lines: A syndicate representing \$400,000,000 capital proposes to take over the commercial resources and advantages of the Philippines for a term of twenty-five years, paying to the dominant power therein \$125,000,000 for the privilege.

Under the alleged terms of this scheme, the dominant power would administer the political and military government of the islands at its own expense, under the apportionment named, while the syndicate would collect all customs and other revenues for the term specified.

The scheme involves giving Spain \$175,000,000 to satisfy any real or imaginary claims she may make as to territory. This feature is said to be based on the assumption that the United States will be the dominant power.

The remaining \$100,000,000 of this syndicate would be reserved as its working capital.

The sponsor of the project is a Mr. Young, said to be a son of Brigham Young, and an attempt is apparently made to create the impression that the capital of \$400,000,000 is already underwritten.

It is thought possible, however, if the alleged syndicate has an existence, that Americans may have an opportunity given them to join with it in holdings of large or small amounts. Whether it proves veritable or otherwise, friends of the United States here are asking if the announcement of this scheme is not intended to embarrass the Americans by an offer, real or apparent, of \$400,000,000 for a limited time, for the use of what the Americans may desire to acquire in perpetuity for a sum relatively small.

Non-official Americans in Paris put aside as unthinkable the assumption that the United States would farm out its burdens or its advantages, if any, in the Philippines, which, if acquired, will be taken over as indemnity attending the discharge of high responsibilities.

At any event, the American commissioners will doubtless first ask whether the announcement is made to serve the ends of the syndicate or to hinder the efforts of Judge Day and his associates to effect an amicable adjustment of the Philippine question.

INSURGENTS VICTORIOUS

In the Visayas Group of the Philippine Islands—Armistice Declared.

MANILA, Nov. 12.—The following advices have been received from Iloilo, capital of Panay, one of the four principal islands of the Visayas group: The insurgents have occupied Lingnan, Oton and Pavia, suburbs of Iloilo, and are daily expected to abandon the town. The Spaniards have abandoned the mole and are destroying the connecting bridges.

Business is paralyzed and the inhabitants are in a state of terror. The mercantile houses of all nationalities have signed a circular asking the commander of the United States cruiser Charleston to remain, as the Spanish authorities are incapable of affording them protection.

It is reported also that the insurgents have taken the whole of the islands of Negros and Zebu, of the Visayas group. As the cable connections are cut, it is impossible to confirm this rumor.

On November 6 Gen. Rios, Spanish governor of the Visayas, is said to have declared a seven days' armistice in order to communicate with Madrid with a view of transferring control to the Americans.

Major Bell has gone to Iloilo to ascertain the facts of the case. The United States transport Scandia will leave to-morrow with sixty sick and discharged men.

Major Marchand's Retreat.

CAIRO, Nov. 12.—Major Marchand, commander of the French expedition at Fashoda started to-day for that point with Captain Baratier, who carried Marchand's report to Paris and brought the reply of the French government. On their arrival at Fashoda the expedition will immediately retire by way of Sobat, Southwest of Fashoda at the junction of the Sobat river and the White Nile, from which point they will move overland to Jibuti, the French post in the Esea district, on the west coast of the gulf of Aden.

Had an Ugly Record.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 12.—The Russian bark Lima, loading deals at Tignish, parted her cables Saturday night in a gale and went ashore. She was formerly the Yarmouth bark Lonnie on which a bloody mutiny occurred off Gibraltar in 1873, in which the captain, his wife and the mates were thrown overboard and drowned. A bottle with a message in it was dropped overboard by the steward. It was picked up by a British whaler, which captured the vessel and took the murderers to England where they were hanged.

Snow in Kansas.

LARNED, Kan., Nov. 12.—This section of the state was visited by the heaviest snow of the season last night and to-day. The ground was covered to a depth of three to four inches and it is said that the snow was much heavier in the counties north and west of here. The snow was wet. The winter wheat will be benefited.

ORDNANCE BUREAU.

The Suggestive Report of the Chief of the Department.

IT WAS WELL ADMINISTERED.

The Recommendations General Flagler Makes to the Secretary of War in Regard to the Improvement of the Service—The Coast Defenses Dealt with in Detail—The Matter of Smokeless Powder.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.—Gen. Flagler, chief of the bureau of ordnance, has made his annual report to the secretary of war. It shows that there were expended during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, \$7,348,775, and that there still remains of the appropriations made for the ordnance bureau, \$18,780,369. This large sum is derived from the appropriations for the fiscal year which were made for war purposes amounting to \$21,604,592.

Regarding the equipment of volunteers, the general thinks it would be as well to have the government equip them instead of their bringing their state arms into service, saying that it could be done as quickly owing to the condition of the arms of state troops.

He speaks in terms of praise of the manner in which work has been performed at arsenals and ordnance factories in the rush that was made in putting the country on a footing for war with Spain. As to the equipment of an army he says:

"So long as the principal dependence in this country in time of war is a large volunteer force, newly levied, it is impracticable to keep on hand large supplies of cavalry, artillery and horse equipments, as these in the course of a few years will not only deteriorate, but will have to be materially modified to keep pace with improvements. The major part of such material can, by taking advantage of the resources of Rock Island and the other arsenals and the numerous private establishments capable of producing it, be supplied as rapidly as troops can be raised, mustered into the service and prepared for the campaign. There should, however, be on hand field and siege artillery with carriages and a portion of the harness required for five hundred thousand men. Such guns and carriages cannot be turned out in large numbers until about six months after initiating the work."

For equipping an army with a supply of small arms he thinks there should be a supply of 100,000 on hand of any new arm and the arsenals kept in a condition so as to produce 2,500 per day.

An interesting feature of the report is that which treats of coast defense. The general says: "Attention is especially invited to the experience of the last few months in attempting to provide quickly a coast defense. It is believed to be impracticable and we will always be forced in any emergency to rely upon what has been provided in time of peace. I think it fair to state, though not in the way of complaint, that this has been urged upon Congress each year for the past ten years."

"The situation is very simple. A plan has been adopted for providing a complete coast defense. With the present facilities of the department this work can be carried on economically and in the most efficient manner in such a way as to complete the present plan in about seven years. Estimates ought to be submitted each year for so much of the work as the facilities for its production will permit. It rests with Congress to determine how much of the work can be provided for each year consistently with the resources of the country. But the work cannot progress faster than the appropriations provide for."

"It is probable that there must be added to the plans and estimates for the coast defense some provision for the defense of the added possessions."

General Flagler does not claim for the 45-calibre Springfield rifle an equality with the new thirty-calibre magazine rifle of the army, but says that it is a very good arm and possesses many merits. This feature has heretofore been commented upon in discussion of small arms used during the war. The machinery for the manufacture of small arm ammunition was none the best, yet the department turned out 90,000,000 rounds for the war. For years past the report states the appropriations for equipments of infantry, cavalry, artillery and horse, have been barely sufficient to meet the completion of the regular army and although there were buildings there was not machinery with which to manufacture these supplies. It was not possible to fill requisitions for the volunteer troops when made.

Details are given of what was done to rapidly increase the coast defenses when the war began. He calls attention to the fact that Congress has never appropriated what was asked for powder and projectiles and in consequence the supply at the beginning of the war was inadequate and he gives some instances of the work done by the department to make good the deficiency.

Smokeless Powder.

The following statement is made as to powder: "For several years this department has been experimenting on smokeless powders for sea coast guns, and had completed the determination of the specifications and requirements for the smokeless powders for nearly all the sea coast guns and mortars. Some of the powder manufacturers that had been engaged in the production of these experimental powders had small plants for their production. It was impossible, however, to produce the powders fast enough to meet the emergency and in some cases experience in their use was necessary for adapting them to all the requirements of the service. All the companies, however, were ready at once to take up the manufacture of the carbon powders and as the requirements for this were simpler, they could expand their plant for this production more rapidly and for a time this department therefore devoted all its energies to procuring a sufficient supply of the carbon powders. Later, and as fast as possible, the manufacture was changed to smokeless powders."

"It should be stated, however, that smokeless powder only was manufactured for field and siege artillery. The fact that the field and siege artillery was to be employed was not determined until about the time that war was declared and there were no funds available for procuring ammunition for these

guns before that time. The preparation of smokeless powder ammunition for these guns commenced at once, but it was necessary to issue immediately the ammunition on hand for the batteries that were sent to the front and as this was all charcoal powder ammunition, it accounts for the fact that only this black or charcoal powder ammunition was generally used in actual service against the enemy."

The furnishing of siege and field guns and ammunition for the war encountered the same difficulties as in other branches of the ordnance equipment, yet the bureau furnished such guns for the Manila and Porto Rican expeditions. The artillery was not used at Santiago to any extent. Of siege guns twenty-two were taken for sea coast defenses at the beginning of the war.

General Flagler quotes the following from the report of Lieutenant Colonel H. D. Borup, chief ordnance officer at Santiago as to the defenses of Santiago harbor: "Before the outbreak of hostilities the port defenses of Santiago consisted of four antiquated forts or batteries of which one, St. Catalina, was abandoned and a second, Punta Blanca, from its position, useless. Of the other two, Morro Castle constituted the outer line and Estrella the inner one. The armament of the former consisted of five ancient mortars and two siege guns and the latter of two obsolete cast iron Howitzers, all of feeble power."

Weak Defenses.

"After war was declared, four batteries were hastily improvised, all of weak profile, including all forts and batteries, the number of guns may thus be stated. (Obsolete)—Bronze muzzle-loading smoothbores: Guns six-inch, two; 4.5-inch, two.

Mortars—Thirteen-inch, three; 8.5-inch, two.

Muzzle-loading converted rifles: Bronze guns, 6.3-inch, 5; cast iron Howitzers, 8.5-inch, 7.

(Modern) Steel breech-loading rifles, 6.3-inch, 4; bronze breech-loading Howitzers, 6-inch, two; revolving cannon, 1-inch, 4; rapid-fire, 1-inch, 1; rapid fire, 2-inch, 1. Total, 33. Or twenty-one obsolete and twelve modern pieces; and of the latter four only are of the comparatively high power.

"The exterior line consisted of seventeen obsolete and two modern pieces, the former being furnished by the Spanish war department and the latter by the navy department. The bold front put up by the former meant to have been effecting the real strength, however, lay in the guns taken from the Reina Mercedes, so that the duel between the fleet and the land was practically fought by the navy of both powers. After one of these guns was disabled by the carriages being rendered hors du combat, the other defense was really confined to a single piece."

Following the above, General Flagler says: "The war has furnished no opportunity for determining by experience the effect of our modern sea coast armament against modern battleships, however, tend to confirm the opinion that the fire from the ships cannot silence the fire or seriously cripple the armament of our modern batteries; that the ships could not withstand the fire of our modern batteries and that therefore the ships cannot attack the batteries successfully. Whether the ships can run by the batteries without too great risk has not been shown. This will depend on the skill and rapidity with which the guns are served, provided the ships are not stopped by the mines."

Considerable attention is devoted to the progress of work at the various arsenals and the guns which are being made. On September 30, 1898, there were 447 sea coast guns mounted. It is estimated that on June 30, 1899, there will be nine hundred and on the same date in 1900, 1,185.

DREYFUS REPORTED DEAD.

But the Rumor Lacks Confirmation—His Last Letter to his Wife, However, Describes Himself as Dying.

PARIS, Nov. 12.—It is reported here this evening that Captain Dreyfus is dead. The rumor is understood to be based upon a mysterious telegram received from Colmar, capital of Upper Alsace, signed by an unknown correspondent. Careful inquiries made at Colmar this evening show that nothing is known there of the death of Dreyfus. It is now believed that the telegram was a hoax.

So far as can be ascertained, there is no official confirmation of the report. The father-in-law of Dreyfus discredits it. He says he has received excellent accounts from the colonial office quite recently as to the prisoner's health.

Despite the assurances, there are dark rumors afloat. In view of the curious manner in which the letter from Dreyfus, declaring that he had abandoned all hope, was conveyed to Mme. Dreyfus, many people believe he is dead.

A dispatch from Paris on Friday stated that Mme. Dreyfus had applied that day at the office of the minister of the colonies for permission to send her husband some warm clothing for his return home. The request was refused, on the ground that the government would do whatever was necessary.

At the same time, according to the dispatch, the authorities read her a letter from her husband, and to the effect that having for five months addressed appeals for a revision to General de Bodeffier, recently chief of staff of the French army, without getting any reply, and being weary and exhausted by his useless appeals, he would write no more to his family or anybody. He described himself as ill and dying, and bequeathed to the "generosity of my country the care of rehabilitating my memory."

It appears that Mme. Dreyfus then asked permission to telegraph her husband the decision of the court of cassation. This request also was refused. Then, through a friend, she appealed to President Faure, but with no better result. The dispatch said her counsel would bring the whole matter before the court of cassation.

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK—Arrived—La Champagne, Havre; Britannic, Cardiff; Venedam, Rotterdam.

HAVRE—Arrived—La Touraine, New York.