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CRISIS IN PEACE WORK.

NEXT CONFERENCE IN PARIS MAY BE THE LAST.

INSTRUCTIONS FROM MADRID TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE SPANISH COMMISSION THAT FORESHADOW A RUPTURE.

Madrid, Nov. 13.—"El Imparcial" says the Government has forwarded instructions to Señor 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 claims." According to "El Imparcial," a member of the Cabinet has virtually declared as much.

The Government has received a dispatch from General Rios, Governor of the Visayas Islands, reporting the rebellion in the island of Negros and announcing the departure from Iloilo of the mail steamer Munos with a number of invalided men whose repatriation has been authorized by the Americans.

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.

THE FEELING IN PARIS.

SPANIARDS NOT LIKELY TO CONSENT TO A CONVENTION THAT THE AMERICAN COMMISSIONERS COULD SIGN.

Paris, Nov. 13.—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 possible, also, that in the pitiable pressure to which they 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 not presented an ultimatum, save 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 has 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 Philippines question. 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.

ALLEGED PHILIPPINE SYNDICATE.

Paris, Nov. 13.—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 (Monday) give details."

Following this lead, the "Gaulois" and other Paris newspapers 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 the 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 reputed 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 to join with it in holdings of large or small amounts. Whether it prove true or otherwise, friends of the United States here are asking if the announcement of the 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 nil.

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. In any event, the American Commissioners will doubtless first ask whether the announcement is timed 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 Philippines question.

NO POWER WILL INTERFERE.

London, Nov. 14.—"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."

CUBAN BOND HOLDERS MEET IN PARIS.

Paris, Nov. 13.—At a general meeting of French holders of Cuban bonds held here yesterday a resolution was adopted to appeal to the "good faith of Spain and the spirit of equity of the United States" to settle the question of their rights as creditors "in conformity with the rules of justice and law."

CONDITION OF BANK OF SPAIN.

Madrid, Nov. 13.—The Bank of Spain report for the week ending yesterday shows the following: Silver in hand, increase, 7,524,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, increase, 490,000 pesetas. There was no change in the old deposits.

GERMANS CONCILIATORY.

EMPEROR'S VISIT SAID NOT TO BE A POLITICAL MOVE.

BERLIN GOVERNMENT'S ASSURANCE OF GOOD FAITH APPARENTLY VOLUNTARY.

Washington, Nov. 13.—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 it left Palestine, and that the proposed stop at Cadiz 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 movements, and certainly there was no purpose of inquiring as to the visit to Spain, although this action by the Emperor was looked upon as rather inopportune, to say the least, when the peace negotiations with Spain are at a critical juncture, and when, technically, the war still exists.

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 to maintain the strictest impartiality between this Government and Spain. At the same time, the officials here and in Berlin have recognized that a strong public sentiment of animosity was being developed between the people of the two countries, and steps have been taken to offset this as far as possible.

The last move in that direction was at a recent dinner given by Chancellor Von Bülow at Berlin to Andrew D. White, the United States Ambassador, and Dr. 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 that has 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 this 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. It is with a view of minimizing the effect of 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 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 Cadiz and Cartagena is awaited with considerable apprehension by the German authorities, as it may give rise to a Spanish popular demonstration open to misconstruction in this country. With a view of avoiding such an affair, the German Chargé d'Affaires at Madrid has been instructed to inform the Spanish Government of the strictly unofficial character of the Emperor's visit.

LOST LIVES AND FORTUNE.

A MAN AND WOMAN DROWNED IN CONTROLLER BAY—THE WOMAN HAD $114,000 IN HER POCKETS.

Seattle, Wash., Nov. 13.—The steamer Wolcott, from Copper River, Alaska, brings news of the drowning of a young woman named Cressop and a man named Tankerson, in Controller Bay, October 5. They were returning from the mouth of the Chilkat River to Kakay Island, and their boat capsized. The body of the woman was recovered. In her pockets was found $114,000. She formerly lived in Minneapolis. With her sister she ran a dance hall in Controller Bay.

REPORT THAT DREYFUS IS DEAD.

THE NEWS SAID TO HAVE BEEN RECEIVED FROM COLMAR, ALSACE—BELIEVED IN PARIS TO BE A HOAX.

Paris, Nov. 13.—It was reported here this evening that 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 as to the death of Dreyfus. It is 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 those 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 on Friday, many people believe he is dead.

A dispatch from Paris on Friday said 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 to the effect that, having for five months addressed appeals for revision to General de Boisdeffre (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 to 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.

THE NEXT GOVERNOR OF MALTA.

London, Nov. 14.—The Malta correspondent of "The Daily Mail" says it is reported there that Lieutenant-General Sir Francis Wallace Grenfell, Inspector-General of Auxiliary Forces and in supreme command of the operations conducted by the Sirdar, General Lord Kitchener, for the reconquest of the Egyptian provinces in the Soudan, will be the next Governor of Malta.

HERE FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

The British tramp steamer Eddie arrived here yesterday from the Philippine Islands with a cargo of hemp and sugar. Captain Lund, of the steamer, said that he had sailed from Cardiff with a load of coal for the British warships in the Pacific. He touched at Hong Kong, where he took on more coal as well as mail for the American fleet, and reached Manila on July 4. He sailed from Manila on August 20 and went to Iloilo, where he took on his cargo for this port.

ROYAL BLUE LINE TO WASHINGTON.

Trains leave New-York Station, Central R. R. of New-Jersey, foot Liberty Street, at 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 a. m., 1:00, 1:45, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00 p. m., 12:15 midnight. On Sundays, at 10:00, 11:30 a. m., 1:45, 5:00, 6:00 p. m., 12:15 midnight. Trains also leave from South Ferry (foot of Whitehall Street) 5 minutes earlier. Trains leaving at 11:30 a. m. and 1:00 p. m. are five-hour trains.—Advt.

ILOILO HARD PRESSED.

INSURGENTS DRIVING THE SPANIARDS BEFORE THEM.

SUBURBS OF THE TOWN OCCUPIED—MERCHANTS APPEAL FOR AMERICAN PROTECTION.

Manila, Nov. 13.—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 Linganis, Oton and Pavia, suburbs of Iloilo, and are daily expected to attack the town. The Spaniards have abandoned the mole and destroyed 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 General 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 situation.

The United States transport Scandia will leave to-morrow with sixty sick and discharged men.

LI HUNG CHANG SHELVED.

THE CHINESE STATESMAN SENT FROM PEKING TO PREVENT OVERFLOWS OF THE YELLOW RIVER.

Peking, Nov. 13.—Li Hung Chang has been ordered to proceed to Tsi-Nan, capital of the Province of Shan-Tung, to concert measures with the Viceroy of Shan-Tung to prevent future inundations of the Yellow River (Hoang-Ho).

This appointment is regarded as virtually shelving Prince Li.

MARCHAND STARTS FOR FASHODA.

HE WILL WITHDRAW HIS EXPEDITION TO JIBUTIL ON THE GULF OF ADEN.

Cairo, Nov. 13.—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 Jibutil, the French post in the Eesa District, on the west coast of the Gulf of Aden.

WARSHIPS FOR FRANCE'S NAVY.

London, Nov. 14.—"The Daily Mail" says this morning that the French naval construction programme for 1899 includes two battle-ships of 14,500 tons each, with very powerful armament and protection; two cruisers of 4,000 tons each, two large torpedo-boat destroyers and eleven torpedo-boats.

A FRENCH VIEW OF AMERICA.

THE VAST POLITICAL POWER AND INFLUENCE OF THE UNITED STATES.

While with an abnormal persistency cable dispatches daily report the unfriendly comments on American policy made by reactionary and unpopular papers with problematic circulation, like the "Gaulois" or the "Soleil," of Paris, it is gratifying to hear the opinion of the United States published in the most popular and most largely circulated newspapers in France. One of them, the "Petite République," an international labor organ of Paris, whose tremendous circulation is second only to that of "L'Intransigeant," said, among other things, in its leader of October 25:

Seventy-five years ago the Monroe Doctrine, "America for Americans," was proclaimed. To-day events have gone further; the United States have engaged in international politics, playing in them a rôle more and more important. Just as seventy-five years ago the Powers of Continental Europe were compelled to witness, powerless to interfere, the insurrection of the Spanish colonies and their separation from the mother country, just now old Europe witnesses without protesting the taking possession of Cuba and Porto Rico by the United States. That conquest opens to the latter a great economical future, insuring to them supremacy over the canal across the isthmus which will unite the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, so that the most important ways of maritime communication, the Suez and Panama canals, will be in Anglo-Saxon hands.

Therefore no one must be astonished if as a consequence of the war with Spain the political power of the United States increases beyond all proportion, and if its influence over America increases also in such a manner that the Pan-American policy will be on the way to realization. Thanks to its enormous mass of capital, the progress of its industry and agriculture, the elevated sentiment of its citizens and the rapid increase of its population, the United States finds itself to-day one of the most powerful factors of international life. The flag of the Union floats to-day not only over Porto Rico and Cuba, but also over Hawaii and the Philippines, and its influence will soon be felt in China, where so many interests are now engaged. The expansion of the United States will not confine itself to the Atlantic and the Pacific; it appears that soon an American fleet will be stationed in the Mediterranean and along the coasts of Morocco, thus playing a rôle in questions which formerly interested Europe exclusively. Despite the present understanding between the United States and England, there is no doubt that in the near future the American Union will annex also Canada and the vast territories belonging to England in the Northwest, so that the political axis and the equilibrium of the Great Powers will be more and more displaced.

In America one sees growing a formidable power before which all others have had to bend knees sooner or later. The successes of the United States must be considered as those of the laboring class the world over. If Spain had been victorious in the last war, that would have delayed for a long while the emancipation of the laborer in the countries she would have retained under her domination. The United States count now more than seventy millions of people; it plays one of the most important parts in the industry and commerce of the whole world; it is not only the products of its agriculture, but also those of its industry, which will come to Europe and Asia, so that at the beginning of the twentieth century America will be, perhaps, the first country of the world, and the most powerful democracy which has ever existed.

LAKE VESSEL AND SEVEN LIVES LOST.

TRAGEDY WITNESSED DURING A STORM NEAR GREEN ISLAND LIGHT.

Detroit, Nov. 13.—A "Free Press" dispatch from Toledo says:

"A Cedar Point fisherman named Velliquet brings report here of the loss of a schooner and seven lives on Lake Erie. During the heavy blow of Thursday he was blown down the lake and landed on Green Island. The keeper of the lighthouse there, Captain Gibeaut, told him of a wreck that occurred the day before.

"There was a heavy gale blowing, with flurries of snow. He saw a two-masted schooner making heavy weather and later her mainmast was carried overboard. Signals of distress were flying. Captain Gibeaut tried to get out to the dismasted vessel, but he could not send his boat into the teeth of the gale and was obliged to give up the attempt at rescue. With marine glasses he was able to see seven figures on the vessel, one woman and the rest men, or one or two boys.

"The vessel was heavily laden or waterlogged and looked as if she would go under the towering waves at every roll. Finally he saw a portion of the crew try to get away from the sinking craft in a small boat. A flurry of snow shut off his view and later he saw the lifeboat upset and drifting down the lake. The last remaining spar had been carried away and no life was to be seen on the helpless vessel. She was lost to view in the darkness and is supposed to have foundered.

"Velliquet says the boat was a small coaster and must have been a stone or coal carrier between Detroit and Cleveland or a Canadian craft that carried farm produce into American ports at this time of the year. No vessel is missing from this port."

ALL FOR HARMONY NOW.

COLONEL ROOSEVELT'S APPEAL PRAISED ON ALL SIDES.

HIS POLICY MEETS THE UNQUALIFIED APPROVAL OF REPUBLICANS—TALK ABOUT APPOINTMENTS—W. J. YOUNGS, DISTRICT-ATTORNEY OF QUEENS, MAY BE PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Senator Platt was at Lakewood yesterday, and Colonel Roosevelt went down to Oyster Bay early in the day. The result was that things were exceedingly quiet in the political camp of the Republicans. The politicians who were in the city, however, found a great deal to talk about. The conferences of the previous day, Colonel Roosevelt's speech at the Republican Club dinner and the policy of the Governor-elect were all fruitful themes for conversation.

In the first place, from all sides came commendation of Colonel Roosevelt's demonstration of his determination to do all he can for the good of the party as a whole, to reconcile any differences that have existed in the past between factions, and to bring about and preserve harmony in the party. His impartiality in conferring alike with Mr. Choate, Mr. Root, Senator Platt and Mr. Odell indexed his determination, it was said.

There was much talk about possible appointments yesterday, although it was the general opinion that few actual decisions have been reached. It was said, however, on good authority, that Colonel Roosevelt will appoint William J. Youngs, District-Attorney of Queens County, to be his private secretary. Mr. Youngs has been a warm personal friend of the Governor-elect for years. He went campaigning with him, and has done some hard work. The subject of a successor to C. Whitney Tillinghast, 2d., as Adjutant-General, was also considered. Colonel Roosevelt is a friend of the National Guard, and it is known that he will do everything possible to right any wrongs that have existed and strengthen the organization. He and his friends, it was said, generally believe that nothing should be done as to the appointment of an Adjutant-General until representatives of the National Guard have been consulted.

AS TO MR. ALDRIDGE.

As has been forecast, it was not considered probable that George W. Aldridge, of Rochester, will be reappointed State Superintendent of Public Works. Mr. Odell, according to good authority, might have had the place had he cared for it, but he never considered it seriously, and when he heard his friends using his name in connection with it he declined at once to be considered as a candidate. Who will be appointed no one seemed to know and no names were hazarded. In the next place, it was also declared that when the Superintendent of Insurance, Louis F. Payn, has served out his term he will not be reappointed. As his term does not expire for some time, there is little gossip as to his possible successor. Frederick P. Easton, of Albany, Superintendent of the Capitol, is a candidate for reappointment, but so far there seems to be no assurance that he will be renamed.

A favorite subject for discussion was the Senatorship. It is now known that Mr. Odell is no longer to be considered a candidate for that place. Mr. Odell was asked by his friends if he wanted it, and he frankly said that at present he was not an aspirant for the honor. Many of Mr. Odell's friends think that the future holds much in store for him, and that as he is a young man he can well afford to wait. Chauncey M. Depew is also a candidate. It is remembered that Mr. Depew for twenty-five years has labored hard for the Republican party. Many men in the organization and out of it would like to see him elected, and many believe he will be named. Elihu Root is much spoken of also. Mr. Root has also done valiant work in the campaign just ended. He is president of the Union League Club and has many admirers. "The trouble is," as a Republican said yesterday, "that there is a wealth of timber for the place, and the Republican party is thereby embarrassed." General Stewart L. Woodford, Governor Black and others are also mentioned.

Judicial appointments were also under discussion. The appointment of William J. Youngs to be private secretary to the Governor would leave vacant the post of District-Attorney in Queens. It was generally believed that the Governor-elect, in such a case, would name George Davis, the present Assistant District-Attorney, who is a warm friend of Mr. Youngs and a capable official. The election of District-Attorney Marean, of Brooklyn, to the Supreme Court leaves that vacancy for Governor-elect Roosevelt to fill. Several names have been mentioned, but nothing definite seemed to be known as to his selection yesterday. The election of Judge Fitzgerald, of the Court of General Sessions, to be Supreme Court Justice also makes a vacancy. It was said upon excellent authority that he will resign before the first of the year, and will thus give Governor Black the chance to appoint some one to his place. Many said yesterday that W. M. K. Olcott will be appointed.

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE.

Deep satisfaction was manifested over Colonel Roosevelt's plan to bring about good fellowship in the party. Some of the forecasters were busy yesterday prophesying what time would bring fourth. With Colonel Roosevelt's sturdy hand to guide the troubles which have existed among good Republicans in the past, it was asserted will be wiped out. It was said to be the plan of Colonel Roosevelt to consult just as freely and frequently with Seth Low, Elihu Root, Joseph H. Choate and other independent Republicans who worked so hard and so loyally for his election as with Senator Platt, Mr. Odell and members of the Republican organization, and, having heard from all, act as he thinks best. Indeed, it was declared that Mr. Low, Mr. Choate, Mr. Root and others will become important factors in the Republican organization of the State of New-York, so that a solid and unyielding party can marshal its forces in 1900 to combat Crokerism and Bryanism. Some of those who were discussing the outlook yesterday were saying that in 1900 the battle would be won, and that in 1901 it was not unlikely that Seth Low would be the candidate of the Republican organization for Mayor to succeed Mayor Van Wyck. All of this was so remote, however, that it counted for little, except to show the mood of the politicians along toward the holidays, when the cry is "Peace on earth, goodwill toward men."

COLONEL ROOSEVELT AT OYSTER BAY.

Oyster Bay, Long Island, Nov. 13.—Colonel Roosevelt reached home this morning on the 11 o'clock train. He was accompanied by a number of friends, who were to spend the day with him. The friends returned to town late in the afternoon, the Colonel accompanying them to the station. The Governor-elect said that he enjoyed his trip to Manhattan immensely. He will remain at home until Wednesday morning, when he starts for Boston, where he will be for the rest of the week.

SENATOR PLATT TO RETURN TO-DAY.

Lakewood, N. J., Nov. 13.—United States Senator Thomas C. Platt and Mrs. Platt, who arrived here last evening on a visit to their son and daughter-in-law, will return to the city to-morrow. Mr. Platt saw no politicians while here. He went to the Presbyterian Church this morning, and in the afternoon took a drive. This evening he attended the concert at the Laurel House, where he is staying.

IDAHO REPUBLICANS JOYFUL.

THEIR VICTORY IN THE LEGISLATURE REGARDED AS FATAL TO FUSION.

Boise, Idaho, Nov. 12.—Republicans have elected twenty-two members of the State Legislature, giving them the strongest party force in that body and representing a gain of twenty-one over 1896. While the Fusion State ticket is elected, we regard our gain a decided victory. Fusion has received a death blow.

J. T. MORRISON,
Republican Chairman.

HANNA FOR TARIFF REVISION.

HE SAYS THE GOVERNMENT MUST RAISE MORE REVENUE.

Cleveland, Nov. 13.—In an interview to-night Senator Hanna said the tariff would have to be revised to meet existing conditions.

"The war revenue measure," he said, "must be revised, but we will keep many of the original features of the law simply because it is now necessary. Under the old Tariff law we are not getting very much revenue, because we are exporting, instead of importing, and something must be done to meet these new conditions. We must have a new revenue measure.

"So far as I am concerned, I favor putting a duty on tea and coffee. The revenues for the support of the Government must be raised in some way, and the indirect is the best way, according to my idea. When the people do not realize that they are paying a tax there is no complaint. Still, it will be necessary to retain some of the features of the War Revenue measure. The tax is now on the people, and in some instances it is the proper method of taxation."

THE MANITOBA STARTS.

GENERAL CARPENTER AND SIX TROOPS OF THE EIGHTH CAVALRY OFF FOR NUEVITAS.

Savannah, Ga., Nov. 13.—The Government transport Manitoba sailed for Nuevitas, Cuba, at 5:20 o'clock this morning, carrying General Carpenter and his headquarters and six troops of the 8th Regular Cavalry, about seven hundred men, together with horses and a large amount of stores and supplies. The dispatch with which the Manitoba was handled excels anything in this line since the beginning of the war with Spain. The Manitoba arrived from New-York at 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and within less than eighteen hours after her arrival she was on her way to sea again with the troops and stores aboard, the work of loading having been accomplished within about fifteen hours. The vessel was loaded at the Central Railroad wharf, and the speed was made possible by the energy of the Central Railroad officials and the Army officers. Vice-President Egan, of the Central, and Captain Baker, chief quartermaster of the Seventh Army Corps, remained upon the wharf the greater part of the night.

The six troops of cavalry arrived here early yesterday morning, and were on their way to sea with supplies to last for several months within twenty-four hours after their arrival here. The Manitoba went down the river drawing 21 feet 10 inches, passing the ebb tide without difficulty. She was followed by the ship Accara, carrying 15,500 bales of cotton.

CUBAN COMMISSION AT HAVANA.

IT WILL LEAVE CUBA FOR WASHINGTON ON WEDNESDAY—GARCIA ITS PRESIDENT.

Havana, Nov. 13.—This afternoon arrived the five members of the commission appointed by the Cuban Assembly at Santa Cruz del Sur last Thursday night to go to Washington to present to President McKinley the wishes of the Assembly. They left Santa Cruz del Sur on Friday morning. A large number of Cubans were at the railway station to receive them.

The commission, which consists of General Calixto Garcia, its president; Manuel Sanguily, José Miguel Gomez, Antonio Gonzalez Lanuza and José Ramon Villaion, its secretary, will leave Havana for the United States on Wednesday by the Plant Line steamer.

There has been no exchange of notes between the Evacuation Commissions to-day.

The order of the city is maintained, and the patrol by Spanish regulars continues.

GOMEZ GETTING RID OF AMERICANS.

CUBANS WHO FAVOR ANNEXATION TREATED LIKEWISE BY THE INSURGENT LEADER.

Santiago de Cuba, Nov. 13.—Captain Warren, an American, who has been with General Maximo Gomez for nearly two years, has arrived here. According to his statement, General Gomez will no longer have Americans about him, and is getting rid of them as fast as possible. He takes the same course in the case of Cubans suspected of favoring annexation to the United States. The result is that some of the best men who were long attached to his immediate staff are not now with him.

It will be difficult, Captain Warren believes, to get the majority of the insurgents to disband. His idea is that when the American authorities get control of the other portions of the island, they should give out no rations and punish severely all thefts of cattle and produce. He thinks, too, that there may be some trouble with the insurgents because of their insisting on the right to court-martial delinquents among themselves.

There is little serious sickness among the troops here. Everybody is improving with the cooler weather.

It is estimated that no fewer than eighteen thousand people in this section are learning English, in addition to the school children.

The greater part of Marina-st. is now macadamized. This improvement is to be extended throughout the entire city, in place of the ancient cobblestones.

The United States revenue steamer Manning is now here, with Captain Shoemaker, chief of the revenue cutter service, who came to investigate as to the need of a vessel for Collector Donaldson. Captain Shoemaker believes that Collector Donaldson's request should be complied with. Owing to the heavy weather, the Manning, instead of the converted yacht Hist, will be placed at the disposal of General Leonard Wood, commander of the military division of Santiago, for his trip from Guantanamo along the northern coast of the province. The Manning, with General Wood, will probably leave here on Tuesday.

SPANISH SOLDIERS MAY MUTINY.

MANY SAY THEY WILL REFUSE TO RETURN TO SPAIN—ARREARS OF PAY THE CAUSE.

Washington, Nov. 13.—Adjutant-General Corbin received a dispatch to-day announcing that the 8th Cavalry sailed at 5 o'clock this morning from Savannah for Puerto Principe, Cuba. The regiment will be the American garrison at Puerto Principe and Nuevitas.

In this connection an interesting bit of information has reached the War Department. Arrangements have been made by the Spanish authorities to send back to Spain the Spanish troops, numbering ninety-five hundred men, upon the arrival of the American garrison. It was expected that they would sail next Tuesday or Wednesday, but an unexpected obstacle has arisen among the men themselves. They are on the verge of mutiny, openly declaring they will not return to Spain until they have received their pay, now far in arrears, for service in Cuba. The mutiny extends not alone to the enlisted men, but to their officers, and is directed against the executive officials of the Madrid Government on the island. Some of the men have not been paid for nearly a year, and to all of them several months' pay is due.

The situation has created no particular concern in the minds of the American authorities, as it is not likely seriously to affect the control of that portion of the island by the American forces; but it is realized that those ninety-five hundred soldiers, if they should persist in their refusal to return to Spain, might become dependents whom it would be difficult to care for, and ultimately perhaps a menace to good government on the island.

The Spanish authorities express no fear of their ability to solve the problem presented, but how they will solve it if the men, backed by their officers, absolutely refuse to return home without their pay is not clear.

THE HORSE SHOW TO-DAY.

BRILLIANT OUTLOOK FOR THE EXHIBITION'S SUCCESS.

ANNUAL LUNCHEON GIVEN BY THE DIRECTORS OF THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE LEADING HORSEMEN—PROGRAMME FOR TO-DAY.

Madison Square Garden is ready for the Horse Show. This morning at 9 o'clock the gates will be opened to the public, and at the sound of the bugle the horses will enter the ring for the first time this year. Nearly every stall in the stables below stairs had been taken yesterday and the few remaining unoccupied will be filled this morning before the show begins. The entries are many, as usual, the horses have come from all over the country, the markets of this hemisphere have been scoured for the best that could be secured in the way of horseflesh, the directors of the National Horse Show Association have spared neither pains nor expense in their preparations, the boxes and seats have been eagerly bought by the public and the outlook for one of the most successful exhibitions in the history of the association is rosy.

THE ANNUAL LUNCHEON.

The luncheon which the directors of the National Horse Show Association give annually to the more prominent horsemen and exhibitors took place yesterday afternoon at the Garden, and the attendance was numerous and jovial. Nearly two hundred guests sat down to the luncheon, which was served, as usual, by Villepigue. Prominent among the guests were several of the directors of the association, among those present being:

H. N. RAIN.	HARRY HAMLIN.
HAMILTON BUSBEY.	J. W. GLENN.
A. A. BONNER.	GEORGE W. HAWKINS, Jr.
DAVID BONNER.	FREDERICK O. HANLON.
J. H. BRADFORD.	GEORGE B. HULME.
H. D. BABCOCK.	J. HOLLOWAY.
J. H. BRADFORD, Jr.	Colonel O. HEIN.
CARL S. BURR, Jr.	Colonel LAWRENCE KIP.
CHARLES F. BATES.	CHARLES H. KERNER.
A. C. BOSTWICK.	PRESCOTT LAWRENCE.
F. G. BOURNE.	M. J. O'BRIEN.
J. S. BRATTON.	HAMILTON W. SALAMON.
H. K. BLOODGOOD.	W. R. SCHERMERHORN.
H. L. DE BUSSIGNY.	F. K. STURGIS.
HAMILTON W. CARY.	CHARLES W. SMITH.
F. J. CASEY.	FRANK W. SANGER.
R. F. CARMAN.	CHARLES N. SCHROEDER.
FRANK T. CLARKE.	
ROBERT CHENEY.	ROBERT SEDGWICK.
TRUMBULL CARY.	Dr. WILLIAM SHEPARD.
General GEO. S. FIELD.	General BENJAMIN F. TRACY.
W. F. POTTERALL.	
JAMES GALWAY.	FRANCIS T. UNDERHILL.
D. S. HAMMOND.	C. A. VAN RENSSELAER.
F. A. HAMMON.	RESSELAER WESTIN.
THOMAS L. HAMILTON.	JAMES T. WOODWARD.
H. H. HOLLISTER.	SAMUEL T. WILLETS.
JAMES T. HYDE.	E. H. WETHERBEE.
C. J. HAMLIN.	JAMES C. YOUNG.

After luncheon the guests adjourned to the arena where most of the horses stabled in the Garden were shown for their pleasure. Superintendent Frank Clarke was in charge of the ring, and for more than two hours the equine beauties that will draw the crowds this week were put through their paces. Many of the animals that are owned in this borough or in Brooklyn, and hence are not stabled in the Garden, were not shown, but the animals seen gave a basis for the belief that the class of this year's exhibits will not fall below the high standard of previous seasons. C. J. & Harry Hamlin have this year, as last year, the largest number of horses stabled under the Garden roof, and they attracted numerous visitors about their quarters yesterday. A stroll through the stables showed that those who find more pleasure in seeing the animals in their stalls than in the ring will have plenty of pleasure this week.

The arena itself is in the pink of perfection. The boxes and rafters are decorated with the orange and black of the Horse Show Association, doubly appropriate just now, in view of Princeton's victory of Saturday. The railing of the arena has been freshly painted in red and white, and the tanbark surface is smooth, hard and compact.

Everything that could be done to make the show attractive has been accomplished. All that remains to crown the elaborate preparations is an attendance that shall be ample in size and quality. This seems to be assured. The hotels are crowded with people who have come from all over the country and never miss the show if it is possible to be present. Many town houses have been reopened this week by their owners, who have come back from the country to be present at the show. The list of boxholders is as comprehensive and representative as usual. It includes the names of General Henry L. Burnett, P. A. B. Widener, A. J. Nutting, George R. Read, E. D. Jordan, H. McKay Twombly, G. P. Cammann, Clarence M. Hyde, W. L. Elkins, George Seaman, Elbridge T. Gerry, H. H. Hollister, John G. Heckscher, Cornelius Fellowes, president of the association; Thomas Hitchcock, jr., William C. Whitney, E. D. Morgan, Colonel Lawrence Kip, F. K. Sturgis, Frederic Bronson, A. Newbold Morris, A. J. Cassatt, Senator George Peabody Wetmore, Hamilton W. Cary, A. C. Huldekoper, James H. Breslin, G. B. Morosini, John M. Bowers, Marion Strong, Mrs. J. De Forest Danielson, Frederick G. Bourne and J. Lee Taller.

TO-DAY'S PROGRAMME.

The programme for to-day is as follows:

9 a. m.—The show opens.

9 to 10 a. m.—Horses ridden or led may be exercised in the ring.

10 to 10:45 a. m.—Horses driven may be exercised in the ring.

11 a. m.—Preliminary trial over the jumps of all horses entered in Classes Nos. 103 and 106, and only those horses then selected will be allowed to compete in those classes. Class No. 106 judged at 5:15 p. m. and Class No. 103 at 9:30 p. m.

1 p. m.—Recess.

2 p. m.—Judging fifty-one harness horses, Class No. 46.

2:20 p. m.—Judging five hackney stallions, Class No. 28, and three hackney stallions, Class No. 29.

3:15 p. m.—Judging eighteen roadsters in harness, Class No. 14.

3:50 p. m.—Judging fifteen pairs of carriage horses, Class No. 54.

4:20 p. m.—Judging eleven ponies under saddle, Class No. 85.

4:45 p. m.—Judging six teams (four-in-hands), Class No. 65.

5:15 p. m.—Judging those hunters and jumpers previously selected to compete in Class No. 106.

6 p. m.—Recess.

8 p. m.—Judging seven horses and private hansom cabs, Class No. 116.

8:20 p. m.—Judging fifteen saddle horses, Class No. 78.

8:50 p. m.—Judging forty-six high steppers, Class No. 40.

9:20 p. m.—Judging those middle weight green hunters previously selected to compete in Class No. 103.

BE STABBED THE PRIMA DONNA.

AN ACCIDENTAL WOUND INFLICTED ON THE STAGE OF A ST. LOUIS THEATRE.

St. Louis, Nov. 13.—In the presentation of "I Pagliacci" at the Century Theatre last night Francesco Collen