The Sun.

Fair; warmer; southerly winds.

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ROOSEVELT'S FIGHT AFOOT.

HE MEETS PARTY LEADERS—DEWEY'S BROTHER WISHES HIM LUCK.

It Was Roosevelt Who Gave the Admiral His Chance at Manila—Campaign to Be Aggressive—Big Meeting in Carnegie Hall Wednesday—Notification Tuesday.

Col. Theodore Roosevelt walked into the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. His glasses, his well-known face, which has been pictured in a thousand newspapers and a hundred magazines; his army hat and his general swing made him known to all in the great corridor of the hotel. Everybody rushed to grasp his hand and wish good luck to the Republican candidate for Governor of the State of New York. Col. Roosevelt was frank and manly in his bearing. He thanked all of the chaps who grasped his hand and wished him good fortune. Just as he left them an elderly gentleman in a fedora hat with a black ribbon, with snow-white hair beneath it, and chin whiskers and mustache of silvery hue, who had been sitting on one of the remote lounges of the hotel, walked up to Col. Roosevelt, and this was the conversation:

"Col. Roosevelt, sir?"

"Yes, sir."

"My name is Dewey, sir; Charles Dewey. I am the brother of George Dewey of Manila. I came here to thank you for the kindness that you have shown to my brother. It is not necessary for me to go into details. You were Assistant Secretary of the Navy and more than any man in the Navy Department were responsible for the assignment of my brother, Admiral Dewey, to Manila Bay."

"Thank you, Mr. Dewey," replied Col. Roosevelt as he grasped Charles Dewey's hand.

"That's all right, Col. Roosevelt," replied Charles Dewey. "I simply want to grasp your hand and wish you luck. I am only a private citizen, and have nothing to do with politics, but when I read in the newspapers that you had been nominated for Governor of New York I wanted to come down here from my home in Montpelier and hunt you up and tell you that you were a trump, because you helped my brother and gave him an opportunity which he had been seeking ever since Farragut's days."

"Yes, sir," replied Col. Roosevelt to Mr. Dewey, apparently a little dazed at the flow of words from the Montpelier citizen.

"Opportunity is everything," replied Mr. Charles Dewey, "and without any further talk, Col. Roosevelt, I want to thank you and wish you luck and happiness in the present campaign."

"Thank you, sir," replied Col. Roosevelt, and as he grasped Mr. Dewey's hand a hundred newspaper men surrounded him.

"Boys, boys," said Col. Roosevelt to them, "I've come here to see Chairman Odell of the Republican State Committee. I am to see him on a few routine matters. There's nothing for me to say to you; you know that; and so please do not detain me, but let me see Mr. Odell. After I see him we'll talk it over in plain English, and if there's anything to tell you, why, I'll tell it, and you know I will, and so don't worry about that."

Col. Roosevelt broke away from the group and went into Republican State headquarters, where he met Chairman Odell, Secretary Reuben L. Fox, Luther Little, chief of the Literary Bureau of the Republican State Committee, and other Republicans. While he was talking with them the representative of THE SUN had a conversation out in the corridor with Mr. Charles Dewey, the brother of the naval fighter and naval statesman, Admiral George Dewey. Mr. Dewey said:

"I have nothing to say in opposition to anybody. I am merely a citizen of Vermont. I am President of the National Life Insurance Company of that State. I love and admire my brother George. We are now almost old men together, except that George is very much more of a dandy than I am. I read in the newspapers that Col. Roosevelt, after his nomination, might come to New York. I didn't know where he would be, but I thought he might be at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and in meeting him I was in luck. I know all the facts about the Navy Department at Washington, and I'll tell you that I came to New York for the purpose of thanking Col. Roosevelt for the opportunity that he gave to my brother George to win such a glorious victory at Manila. Col. Roosevelt, when he became Assistant Secretary of the Navy, had never met my brother George. That didn't make any difference with Col. Roosevelt. He seemed to have an idea that George was a fighter, like himself. Anyhow, Col. Roosevelt, as Assistant Secretary of the Navy, was more responsible than any man in Washington for the selection of my brother, in December last, to command the Philippine fleet. I came here to tell Col. Roosevelt how I felt about this matter. He's a trump, like George, and all the folks will understand that I'm very proud of my brother."

Three years ago a member of Grover Cleveland's last Cabinet said to a SUN man:

"I don't know what has been the matter with Dewey here in Washington. He's a good fellow, but our folks seem to want to put him on the shelf and keep him there. Some of us believe that he is a fighter and a good man, but nevertheless some of the higher powers persist in keeping him on the shelf."

In view of this well-known attitude toward George Dewey on the part of the last Cleveland Administration the remarks of Mr. Charles Dewey are all the more interesting.

Col. Roosevelt had a long talk with Chairman Odell at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, and later Senator Platt joined in. Subsequently Col. Roosevelt went up to his sister's home and remained overnight. Chairman Odell announced that the Notification Committee appointed by the Republican State Convention at Saratoga to inform Col. Roosevelt of his nomination for Governor would visit Oyster Bay on Tuesday next; that there would be a special train for them and their friends, and that the ceremonies would be interesting. Col. Roosevelt will be on hand at his home, and his reply to the speech of notification will, it is expected, be one of the interesting documents of the campaign.

President Quigg of the New York County Committee was slightly under the weather yesterday. His labors for the last six months have been most exhausting. His work at the Republican State Convention in Saratoga would have made six coal heavers tired. But he had an engagement at 3 o'clock in the afternoon with the Hon. Seth Low at the office of the Columbia University faculty, in 116th street. President Quigg climbed out of bed and had a long talk with Dr. Low. Dr. Low said that he wanted to make a speech for Roosevelt at the Lenox Lyceum meeting which was proposed for Saturday night, but that private engagements and the fact that Columbia College is to open on Monday next might interfere. President Quigg returned to his home and went to bed again, but through a telephone he was in communication with his friends, and he told them that the Lenox Lyceum demonstration ought to be postponed and that the great demonstration which is to herald Col. Roosevelt's nomination as the Republican candidate for Governor of the State of New York should be held, in his opinion, in Carnegie Hall next Wednesday evening. So it will be. President Quigg will preside at this meeting and the foremost speechmakers of the occasion will be Col. Roosevelt and Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff. Seth Low will speak, if his engagements permit, and if not, Dr. Low, later on in the campaign, will make it clear to great audiences that he is for Col. Roosevelt, heart and soul, and that all followers of a sound financial policy should not hesitate in the present campaign to do their prettiest to elect a State ticket which is nominated upon the soundest and best platform.

President Depew of the Republican Club has appointed William Leary to be Campaign Chairman of the club during the forthcoming fight. The Republican Club will have a fine old meeting on Monday next, and Col. Roosevelt will speak at this meeting.

Chairman Odell will make no arrangements for Col. Roosevelt's speechmaking tour through the State until he has had a consultation with William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican State Committee. This will occur on Saturday. Chairman Barnes has been detained in Saratoga and Albany, but will be at his desk in the Fifth Avenue Hotel to-morrow. Chairman Odell said that Col. Roosevelt's campaign was to be short, sharp and decisive; that there were to be no fuss or feathers about it, but that it would be aggressive and determined from the start. It is the present intention to have Col. Roosevelt speak in the cities and important towns of the State.

Col. Roosevelt was accompanied when he came up yesterday from Oyster Bay by Capt. A. S. Gardiner, Acting Adjutant-General on Gen. James H. Wilson's staff. Capt. Gardiner has just arrived from Porto Rico, and Col. Roosevelt was especially desirous of learning how the campaign there progressed. The Colonel and Capt. Gardiner took a seat in the smoker at the end of the train. The Colonel's rough rider hat made him the same picturesque figure that he presented in his wild gallops over the hills at Montauk. It was the hat more than anything else that led to a small demonstration at the station in Long Island City. The trainmen hurried down the platform carrying the news, and when the Colonel alighted from the train he was the centre of an admiring throng. It wasn't "Col. Roosevelt" that greeted the rough rider. It was "There's Teddy." "Three cheers for Teddy," everywhere. Police Inspector Brooks had come to the station on purpose to greet his old chief, but in some way missed him. The cheering continued all the way from the station to the ferry. There were more cheers when the Colonel got on the ferryboat. On the way over the Colonel explained to the newspaper men that he felt as though he were undergoing quite a change.

"For practically four months," he said, "my interest has centred in my regiment. I put my heart and soul into that, and to go into politics and devote my whole attention to the campaign is decidedly a change in front. I have been very busy the last week or two with my correspondence. The contrary impression seems to prevail, however. In opening my mail this morning I found a letter from a publisher, in which he said that as he expected I would be very busy after election he wished me to write an article for him before election!"

When the boat reached New York the Colonel and his companion jumped into a cab and were driven at once to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

The Seawanhaka Yacht Club is going to have a big reception at its Centre Island clubhouse on Saturday night, and Col. Roosevelt, who has been invited, said yesterday that it was his intention to attend. Gen. Miles, Capt. Bob Evans and a number of the naval militia officers are among the invited guests. Col. Roosevelt especially desires to see Gen. Miles, as they have not met informally since the war began. Before the war they were very intimate.

There was some let-up in the number of telegrams received by the Colonel yesterday, but they still continue to come in big batches. Over 100 New York policemen, from Inspectors to patrolmen, have sent messages to him and from forty to fifty army officers of the regular and volunteer forces. All of these messages were a source of great satisfaction to Col. Roosevelt.

One of the telegrams received yesterday came from Seth Low. It read:

"Heartiest congratulations and success to you. LOW."

The following was from Col. Downs of the Seventy-first Regiment:

"Accept my sincere congratulations and hearty support. DOWNS."

Among the others were the following:

"Hearty congratulations. FRANCIS V. GREENE."

"Republican party to be congratulated on your nomination. LEVI P. MORTON."

"Hurrah for our Colonel. May yesterday's victory be only passage to a greater one. "CRAIG WADSWORTH, Sergeant."

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS HAPPY.

A Great Fight Is to Be Put Up for Col. Roosevelt and the Entire Ticket.

Without a break in their lines the Republican warriors in Brooklyn are going to put up such a fight for the candidates this year as has not been witnessed for a long time in that town. Yesterday Col. Michael J. Dady, Chairman of the Executive Committee, rented the main floor at 44 Court street, directly opposite the Borough Hall, as campaign headquarters, and it will be handsomely fitted up and prepared for active work at once. The County Committee will have spacious quarters in the Low building, on the adjoining corner. The nomination of Col. Roosevelt has united in a solid phalanx not only the enrolled members of the organization, but all the kindred bodies, including the Young Republican Club, the Union League Club, and in fact all the other organizations bearing the party name. All factional lines have been obliterated and a harmonious Republican party will follow the standard of the Colonel of the rough riders. Banners and transparencies with the pictures and names of the State candidates will soon be seen in all directions. A mammoth banner will be placed in front of headquarters. The Academy of Music, the Clermont Avenue Rink, Turn Hall, and other big buildings have already been hired for the principal massmeetings, and the district and ward committees will keep the campfires brightly burning all along the line until the close of the campaign. This afternoon the Executive Committee will meet and organize a finance and advisory committee and lay out general plans for the fight.

The party managers were greatly elated yesterday over the announcement that the Young Republican Club, whose first President was Seth Low, has determined to put on its armor in earnest and work for the ticket with its old-time vim and enthusiasm. The first great ratification rally at the Academy of Music will probably be held under its direction, with Seth Low and Gen. Tracy as the chief orators. Col. Roosevelt will, it is confidently expected, be on hand at this demonstration and at least two subsequent ones in Brooklyn during the canvass.

The leaders of the organization will take great interest this year in the all-important matter of registration, and are hopeful that a fuller Republican vote will be brought out than even at the election of 1896. A special committee on registration is to be appointed in each of the 516 election districts.

The first Roosevelt banner displayed in Brooklyn was unfurled yesterday morning in front of the Twentieth Ward Union Republican Club at 104 South Oxford street. It is 8 by 12 feet, and occupies a conspicuous place. It was this same club which had the honor of unfurling the first McKinley banner in 1896.

It has been practically settled that Congressmen Hurley, Fischer, Bennett and Howe will be renominated, their course at Washington during the past two years, and especially during the trying war period, having been eminently satisfactory to their constituents. William A. Prendergast, who was beaten last year in the third district in consequence of the party split, is likely to be again nominated, although George B. Forrester, an old Republican warhorse, is said to have aspirations in that direction. The district is overwhelmingly Republican, and under any circumstances will be won back from the Democracy. There is the utmost confidence that there will be a solid Republican delegation from Kings county to the next Congress.

Lieut.-Gov. Timothy L. Woodruff has been showered with congratulations over his escape from a delicate political situation, and his renomination by acclamation. A demonstration in his honor has been arranged for to-night. It will take the shape of a serenade to him at his home in Eighth avenue on the Park Slope, in which a large number of the Republican clubs will participate.

RALLIES FOR ROOSEVELT.

Murray Hill Club and Twenty-third District Club Start Them Up.

In response to postal card announcements on which were printed the words "Roosevelt and Victory" 300 men attended a mass meeting of the Murray Hill Republican Club at the club headquarters, 1481 Broadway. As a preliminary to the exercises in the hall there was a street parade, and the marchers, led by a fife and drum band, carried red, white and blue torches and McKinley and Roosevelt transparencies.

The hall was decorated with portraits of the President and of the Republican candidate for Governor and with the national colors.

Samuel Williamson, President of the club, opened the meeting and introduced as the Chairman John Sabine Smith. Among the speakers were City Magistrate Joseph M. Deuel, Pratt A. Brown, John A. Weekes, Jr., and F. W. Mulkey of Oregon.

Magistrate Deuel said that the Republicans of the State would follow Col. Roosevelt throughout the campaign with as much enthusiasm and loyalty as the rough riders showed in Cuba.

The Republican Club of the Twenty-third Assembly district, which, although organized less than a month ago, has more than 100 members, held its first political rally last night in the club rooms at Columbus avenue and 124th street. The nomination of Col. Roosevelt and his associates on the State ticket and the Republican platform as adopted at the Saratoga Convention were heartily indorsed, and a big Republican vote in the district was predicted.

"There are two Republican factions in this district," said J. M. Boyd, Secretary of the club, before the meeting, "but they will be united in their enthusiastic support of Col. Roosevelt regardless of local quarrels, and we will give the ticket a big plurality. The Cits have gone out of existence up here. In the second Election district at the last primary there were fifty-four straight Republican voters and three Cits, and those three were all members of one family."

Among the speakers at the club rally were Julius M. Mayer, the President, and Senator Ford.

AGUINALDO'S REPUBLIC.

THE CONSTITUTION HE WAS TO HAVE PROCLAIMED YESTERDAY.

His Representative in Washington Will Hand a Copy to President McKinley—It Provides for a Revolutionary Government, Whose Primary Object Shall Be "to Fight for the Independence of the Philippine Islands Until All Nations, Including Spain, Recognize It."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—As told in a Washington despatch published in THE SUN this morning, Aguinaldo, the leader of the revolutionary Filipinos, was to proclaim the Philippine republic at Malolos to-day and assume the duties of President. This evening Agoncillo, the representative of the insurgents, who is in Washington to request President McKinley to permit him to appear as the insurgent envoy before the Paris Peace Commission, made public a translation of the provisional constitution of the Filipinos, recently promulgated by Aguinaldo as President of the so-called republic, and accepted and adopted by the Provisional Congress. Agoncillo will officially hand to President McKinley a copy of the proclamation of the constitution issued by Aguinaldo. His reception at the White House has not been arranged yet. In giving out the translation of Aguinaldo's proclamation, Agoncillo made this significant statement:

"This in brief is an outline of our Constitution, and I am expecting daily to hear from President Aguinaldo that he has formally inaugurated his Government at Malolos, which will be the true representative Government of the people of the Philippines, which we seek to maintain independent of all other nations. We have an army of 30,000 men, all well armed, equipped and disciplined, and will maintain our Government and our right to govern ourselves to the end."

For the benefit of all classes of the natives the Constitution is published in three languages. Its text follows:

"Don Emilio Aguinaldo y Famy, President of the Revolutionary Government of the Philippines and General-in-Chief of the Army.

"PREAMBLE.—The object of this Government is, first of all, to secure for the Filipinos people the extermination, with a strong hand, of all the vices, wrongs, injustices and cruelties which have resulted from Spanish administration, sustained in luxury and expense upon our people, with extravagance and ostentation, and to substitute a government of the people of the Philippine Islands, which shall be simple, modest, just, equitable and quick in the execution of public service and for the good of the people, and to attain these purposes I decree the following as the provisional constitution of the revolutionary Government of the Philippine Islands:

"CHAPTER I.—*The Revolutionary Government*—The dictatorial Government shall henceforth, from the adoption of this Constitution, be known as the Revolutionary Government, and its primary object shall be to fight for the independence of the Philippine Islands until all nations, including Spain, shall recognize the independence and sovereignty of these islands, to the end that a permanent and true republic may be established.

"The Dictator shall from this time forth be known as the President of the revolutionary Government.

"Four Secretaries shall be chosen to assist the President in the conduct of the affairs of the Government. They shall be the Secretary of State, Marine and Commerce, Secretary of War and Public Works, Secretary of Police, Interior, Justice, Public Instruction and Health, and Secretary of Finance, Agriculture and Industry.

"The President shall have the right to appoint additional Secretaries at such times as occasion for them may arise, to meet the demands and rights of public service.

"It shall be the general duty of the Secretaries to assist the President in the transaction of the affairs of the Government. No orders issued shall be valid or binding unless signed by the President and countersigned by the Secretary of the department to which the matter relates.

"The office of Secretary of State shall be divided into three departments, for diplomacy, for marine, and for commerce.

"The Department of Diplomacy will study and transact all business concerning the direction of diplomatic matters and negotiations with foreign powers.

"The Department of Marine shall study and transact all business in reference to the formation and organization of a navy, and the organization and equipment of such expeditions as may be desired by the revolutionary Government in carrying out its purposes and designs.

"The Department of Commerce will transact all business pertaining to trade, both internal and external, and all preliminary work for the making of commercial treaties with foreign nations.

"The office of the Secretary of War shall be divided into four subdivisions, for the conduct of the campaign, for the administration of military justice, for general commissary, and for sanitation.

"The Department of Campaign will have charge of organizing the army, and the governing of its operations and movements, the making of fortifications, the direction of attacks, the nomination of officers, the organization of artillery, cavalry, and infantry, and the general administration of all matters pertaining to the conduct of the campaign.

"The Department of Military Justice shall have the appointment of all court-martials for the trial of offenders against law and order in or connected with the army.

"The Commissary Department shall have charge of supplying all provisions and equipments for the use of the army.

"The Department of Sanitation shall have charge of all regulations and rules for the preservation of health in the army, the inspection of camps, forts and stations.

"The Department of Public Works shall have charge of all matters and business which concern the construction of public buildings, roads and other constructions for the general welfare.

"The duties of the other Secretaries will be made known, together with their subdivisions, in an amendment to this document which will be made later.

"It shall be the further duty of each Secretary to thoroughly oversee and superintend personally all matters coming under his department, and to have the appointment of clerks and employees as the business of his office shall demand. Such subordinates, officers, clerks and employees shall be chosen as far as possible among those who have heretofore served their country and are known to be in sympathy with its causes, besides reliable and capable.

"It shall be the further duty of the Secretaries to assist the Congress in its work, to furnish such information and aid as it may be in their power to render, but they shall have no power to partake of the business of the Congress, except in the name of the President, and shall not be allowed to vote in the Congress. The President of the Government is the personification of the people, and during his incumbency of office he shall not be impeached.

"The President shall remain in office during the continuance of the revolution, unless circumstances shall oblige him to voluntarily retire, when his successor shall be chosen by the Representatives in Congress.

"CHAPTER II.—*The Revolutionary Congress.*—The Revolutionary Congress shall be the assemblage of the representatives of all the provinces of the archipelago of the Philippines, duly elected under the decree of June 18. In case any province has not had occasion to elect any representative, for the reason that a majority of the population have not been free from Spanish domination for sufficient time to express their will in the choice of a representative, then the Government shall have the power to appoint for that province a provisional representative, who shall be selected from among the inhabitants of that province and be of good character and standing and in sympathy with the revolutionary cause.

"Upon the assembling of the representatives of the Congress in the place and building designated for them, the majority of them shall select five of their number who shall act as a Committee on Credentials and examine the rights of the others to sit as members of the congress. The credentials of these five shall be examined and passed upon by an additional committee similarly selected. Immediately upon the acceptance of the credentials the Congress shall proceed to the selection of a President, a Vice-President, and two secretaries, all selected from among themselves, and thereupon notify the Government of its action.

"The building in which the sessions of the Congress shall be held shall be regarded as sacred, and no force of arms shall enter it, except, if necessary, upon order of the President to suppress disorder. The functions of the Congress shall be the enactment of such just laws as shall be for the general welfare of the people, to provide for the levy and collection of taxes, the execution of the revolutionary laws, the ratification of treaties, the power to borrow money, to provide for the general expenses of the Government as submitted by the Secretary of Finance, and such other functions as will best conserve the interests of the people of the Philippine Islands during the revolutionary period.

"The Congress shall hear all important questions which may be submitted to it in the order in which they are received, to pass upon and enact or reject them, but imperative questions will be transmitted to the Congress by the President of the revolutionary Government by special message.

"All sessions of Congress shall be public, except upon such occasions as an executive session may be demanded, when the public shall be excluded.

"Each representative shall have the power and right to present bills and subjects for the enactment into laws, and the same privileges shall be accorded to the secretaries.

"The Congress shall pass rules for the government of its own deliberations, and the President shall have no vote save in case of a tie.

"The President of the Government shall have no power to prevent the assembling of Congress, although he can call that body together when in his province he deems it wise to do so.

"The President shall have the power to veto the acts of Congress, but in doing so shall transmit to Congress his reasons for his action."

Additional articles of the Constitution relate to the formation of courts of justice by the Congress and provide that a book shall be kept in the building occupied by the Congress wherein shall be entered the grand and heroic deeds of Filipinos in the service of their country, which shall be a book of honor. Another chapter in the Constitution relates solely to the organization, establishment and operations of the military.

PROHIBITION WINS IN CANADA.

But the Majority is Very Small—Cities Vote Against It.

MONTREAL, Sept. 29.—The vote on the question whether the manufacture and importation and sale of liquor shall be prohibited was taken in Canada to-day and the returns up to a late hour to-night go to show that the Prohibitionists have carried the Dominion by a comparatively small majority. The returns, which so far are very incomplete, give a majority of about 8,000 in favor of prohibition and if expectations are fulfilled this majority will be swelled to about 15,000. The province of Quebec declared strongly against prohibition by a majority estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000. The returns from Ontario also show a majority against it, but Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, Manitoba and British Columbia show good majorities in favor of it.

Nearly all the cities in the Dominion, including Montreal, Toronto, and Quebec, declared strongly against prohibition. The returns up to midnight show the following vote:

Ontario, for 21,657, against 26,562; Quebec for 10,107, against 31,088; Nova Scotia, for 12,700, against 2,275; New Brunswick, for 12,801, against 3,968; Prince Edward Island, for 6,890, against 730; Manitoba, about 8,000 majority for prohibition.

The vote on the whole is a comparatively light one and shows a marked falling off from the last vote. The temperance people claim a clear majority and say that the vote will compel the Government to carry out its pledge to introduce a prohibitory law if the majority of the people declare in favor of it.

The liquor people say that the Government will never dare to carry into effect prohibitory legislation in opposition to the vote against it in the province of Quebec, from which the Government has its majority. The carrying of prohibition promises to place the Government in a very difficult position.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 29.—Returns received up to midnight show a majority of only about 7,000 in the Dominion for prohibition.

TORONTO, Sept. 29.—The vote on prohibition taken in Canada to-day appears to have been slightly in favor of the Federal Government passing such a measure and enforcing it in all the provinces. The question as submitted was as follows:

"Are you in favor of the passing of an act prohibiting the importation, manufacture or sale of spirits, wine, ale, beer and cider and all other alcoholic liquors for use as beverages?"

Owing to the difficulty in getting complete returns of the vote from all parts of Canada tonight an accurate idea of the result of the vote cannot be obtained, but the returns warrant the belief that the total vote in all the provinces gives a majority of between 5,000 and 10,000 in favor of prohibition.

The vote was generally smaller in Ontario than was expected, but it was also small in the province of Nova Scotia, where prohibition already prevails as a provincial measure. In New Brunswick and the province of Quebec the vote was large.

There appears to have been a considerable change in sentiment in the province of Ontario since the last vote taken, four years ago, when Ontario gave a majority of 81,000 for prohibition. The maritime provinces, Prince Edward Island, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, have given a majority of about 30,000 in favor of prohibition. The province of Quebec gives a majority of about 34,000 against prohibition. Ontario will be found to have given a majority for prohibition of about 5,000 or 6,000, and the result in Manitoba favors prohibition, while British Columbia is believed to be against it.

In Ontario all the cities except two gave majorities against prohibition. Four years ago twelve cities in Ontario gave a majority in favor of prohibition of 8,246. To-day the same twelve cities give a majority against prohibition of about 8,000. But the rural vote in Ontario made up for the lack of temperance enthusiasm in the cities and towns, and rolled up considerable majorities in favor of the measure.

Toronto, which in 1894 gave a majority of 2,526 for prohibition, to-day gave a majority of 3,930 against it. The first province to vote on the question was Manitoba, when it gave a majority of 11,000 for prohibition, and that province, with three other provinces, gave a combined majority in favor of prohibition of 120,000. The small majority given to-day by the whole country for prohibition is therefore remarkable.

WINNIPEG, Sept. 29.—It is estimated that prohibition has won in Manitoba by 8,000 majority.

HALIFAX, Sept. 29.—The prohibition plebiscite to-day excited little interest in Nova Scotia. In Halifax city less than 25 per cent. of those whose names are on the electoral lists took the trouble to vote. In Halifax county 5,014 men had a right to vote, while only 3,524 cast their ballots, of which 2,990 were for prohibition and 534 against it. In Nova Scotia every county pronounced in favor of prohibition, the vote, however, being light. As far as heard from, the vote in this province is 25,168 for prohibition and 3,643 against it, a majority for the measure of 21,526.

Quebec province gives probably 50,000 majority against prohibition. Montreal gives 12,000 majority against it.

OUR TROOPS IN HAWAII.

Gen. Merriam's Order Constituting the Islands a Military District.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The War Department has published, as a matter of official record, this order, bearing date of Sept. 4, issued by Major-Gen. Merriam when he was in Honolulu:

"For better administration and subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, the territory lately constituting the Hawaiian Republic is hereby constituted a military district, to be known as the District of Hawaii, under command of Brig.-Gen. Charles King, United States Volunteers, with headquarters at Honolulu. The officers in charge of supply depots in that city will, in addition, act as chiefs of the staff departments they represent.

"The troops at present in the district will be consolidated into two camps, one to be called Camp McKinley, consisting of the First New York Volunteers and battalion of United States Volunteer Engineers, now under command of Col. T. H. Barber, First New York Volunteers, and another to be called Camp Otis, comprising all expeditionary troops temporarily in the district and commanded by the senior officer of those forces present."

Sherman Hoar's Condition Serious.

CONCORD, Mass., Sept. 29.—The condition of the Hon. Sherman Hoar, who is sick here of typhoid, is serious. He is delirious a great deal of the time. One of the family said to-day that it was expected the fever would reach a crisis early in the coming week.

SPAIN LEARNS NOTHING.

LITTLE HOPE OF PEACE TILL SHE UNDERSTANDS HER POSITION.

One Country Must Back Down at Paris and It Won't Be America—Spain's Commission Equipped with a Mass of Quibbles—It May Require a Naval Demonstration Off Her Coasts to Bring Her to Her Senses—Growing Disgust in France Over Spanish Stupidity—The Commissioners Meet Socially at the House of M. Delcassé.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—It is impossible to describe the situation in regard to the coming peace negotiations as hopeful. There is no possibility of the Spanish and American Commissioners who will meet formally for the first time on Saturday reaching any agreement until the instructions given by one or both Governments are radically changed. It goes without saying that the country to abandon its present position will not be America.

The fundamental difficulty is the utter and incomprehensible failure of Spain and her representatives to realize their situation. They are likewise lamentably ignorant of American motives and sentiment. The war seems to have taught them nothing in this respect. They still regard the United States as a nation of shopkeepers, whose sole ambition is to drive a hard bargain, and who are susceptible only to arguments based on dollars and cents.

The Spanish Commissioners have come to Paris armed with a mass of quibbles and technicalities, with which they propose to contest point by point every American claim, especially outside of Cuba and Porto Rico.

Their instructions above all compel them to resist to the last resort any surrender of Spanish sovereignty in the Philippines.

It has been repeatedly suggested to Señor Sagasta, the Spanish Prime Minister, and the Spanish Commissioners during the last few days that a frank confession of helplessness and an appeal to the magnanimity of the victors would secure for Spain the most liberal possible terms. But the Spanish leaders so utterly fail to understand American character that they rejected the suggestions as absurd.

The result of the negotiations can only be a deadlock, which will be reached either early in the negotiations or after weeks are wasted in discussion.

Some neutral observers who know the Spanish attitude do not hesitate to say that it will require at least a formidable naval demonstration off the coast of Spain before that country comes to its senses. This would quickly prove effectual, for it is only Madrid and other interior points that have not yet discovered that Spain is a vanquished nation.

One of the most prominent citizens of Barcelona informed the correspondent of THE SUN yesterday that it had been definitely arranged by the authorities and the most influential men of that city, in the event of the expected appearance of Watson's squadron, to promptly surrender and assist the Americans on the road to Madrid in order to bring the Government to a realization of its folly.

Frenchmen still sympathize with Spain, but there is arising, especially in official circles, irritation and disgust over the stupidity of her present attitude. French influence, which is already being brought to bear on the Spanish representatives, is strongly in favor of their recognition of accomplished facts. This influence will be more effective than anything the American Commissioners could say or do. If it is exerted also in Madrid, it may make possible a treaty of peace on lines within the scope of the American instructions. A vast amount of prejudice and ignorance must be overcome before this is accomplished.

To-day's meeting of the representatives of both countries around the table of M. Delcassé, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs, served to place them in cordial personal relations. The American Commissioners found their Spanish colleagues gentlemen whom it was a pleasure to meet on terms of social intimacy. It need scarcely be added that the mission which brought them to Paris was the one subject barred during the two hours which they spent together.

The American and Spanish Peace Commissioners met for the first time at noon to-day. The meeting, which was purely of a social character, took place at the residence of M. Delcassé, Minister of Foreign Affairs, who introduced the Commissioners to one another, after which luncheon was served.

There will be no official meeting of the Joint Commission until Saturday. The American Commissioners held a conference this forenoon and read and discussed some documents. The Commissioners will hold daily sessions. Saturday's meeting will be merely formal. No business will be actually undertaken until after the American Commissioners have had a consultation with Gen. Merritt, who will arrive in Paris on Monday next.

GEN. WOOD STOPPED A TRANSPORT.

He Held the Minnewaska Till She Was in Proper Shape to Carry Sick Men.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Sept. 29.—The sailing of the transport Minnewaska yesterday with forty sick men of the Fifth Army Corps and volunteer regiments was prevented by Gen. Wood, who made a personal inspection of the vessel and found that she was unprepared for the trip. Three of the military officers aboard of her were nearly dead. There were no nurses aboard, and the supply of food and medicines was inadequate. Not the slightest preparation had been made for the comfort of the sick men.

Gen. Wood scored the officers whose duty it was to prepare the ship for the trip north. In his report to Gen. Lawton on the subject, Gen. Wood said that great loss of life would undoubtedly have resulted if the Minnewaska had sailed in the condition in which he found her, and for this condition of affairs the officers charged with preparing the ship were directly responsible.

Gen. Wood, who is a physician, personally superintended the work of placing the steamer in proper condition for the conveyance of the sick, and she sailed this evening. Gen. Wood will endeavor hereafter to inspect personally all vessels sailing from Santiago with sick soldiers aboard.

MONOLITH FOR MR. ROCKEFELLER.

Biggest Stone Ever Quarried in This Country Will Mark His Burial Plot.

CLEVELAND, O., Sept. 29.—The biggest monolith ever quarried in the United States will mark the family lot of John D. Rockefeller in Lake View Cemetery. The monument will be plain, but it will attract great attention from its mammoth size. It will be erected in November. The monument will be sixty-five feet high from the base to the top. It will be sixteen feet square at the base. It will be placed on the same ridge as the Garfield memorial and will be the centre of a circle of vaults, which contain, or which will contain, the remains of the Rockefeller family members. The base itself is ten feet high. The single stone that surrounds it is fifty-five feet high.

It has been dressed at the quarry at Barre, Vt., and it is the largest stone which can be shipped by rail without straining bridges and demoralizing roadbeds. Special cars of extraordinary strength have been constructed at Mr. Rockefeller's order to convey the stone to Cleveland, and the bridges over which these cars will pass will be inspected just before the cars cross them. The stone will arrive in Cleveland about Oct. 15. Only one obelisk in the United States surpasses the Rockefeller stone in size and weight. That is the Egyptian obelisk in Central Park, New York. This stone is nineteen feet taller than the one bought by Rockefeller.

GEN. LEE ON CUBA'S FUTURE.

Says Our Forces Will Occupy the Island Merely as a Police Force.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 29.—The *Constitution* to-day publishes an interview with Gen. Fitzhugh Lee in which he said:

"The army in Cuba is simply going to be a big police force, the duty of which will be to maintain order from one end of the island to the other. We will garrison it and see that every one behaves himself, and then not only charitable work but private enterprise and our own Government's plans regarding the restoration of the island can be carried forward without danger of interruption or antagonism.

"I have no information as to President McKinley's intentions, but this is my idea of what is going to happen: We will send 60,000 troops to Cuba and scatter them over the island. We will garrison it from end to end, not to take possession of it, but to see that peace and good order is maintained and that society reaches a settled and comparatively satisfactory condition.

"We will let the insurgent Government set itself, and we will teach it how to levy and collect taxes, how to run its schools, how to maintain necessary sanitary and quarantine regulations, and how to develop the wonderful country that is back of it. I think that we will let the Cubans establish themselves according to their plans, and recognize them in their administrative positions. But the fact that we have placed them in power not only gives us the right to see that they exercise that power judiciously, but we are morally bound to watch over them until they are able in every sense of the word to govern themselves."

EVACUATION OF CUBA.

Blanco Issues an Order for the Concentration of the Troops.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

HAVANA, Sept. 29.—Captain-General Blanco has issued an order for the Spanish troops to concentrate at the ports from which they will sail for Spain. The troops at Manzanillo will embark at Cienfuegos, those at Holguin at Gibara, and those at Puerto Principe at Nuevitas.

The troops along the trocha from Jucaro to San Fernando will take ship at Cienfuegos. The Second Army Corps of Las Villas, occupying the territory from the Habanna River, the boundary of Matanzas province, to Sancti Spiritus, and the Third and Fourth divisions of the First Army Corps of Matanzas and Cardenas are to concentrate at and embark from Matanzas.

The First and Second divisions of the First Army Corps, now stationed in the provinces of Havana and Pinar del Rio, the brigade of defence of Havana and the brigade under orders of the headquarters of the Captain-General will embark from Havana. No date for the evacuation is set in the order.

The *Gaceta Oficial* prints a decree issued by Gen. Blanco pardoning all persons convicted of political crimes.

Gen. Maximo Gomez, the Commander-in-Chief of the Cuban Army, who is at Rojas, near Caibarien, has issued a proclamation saying that the establishment of peace unites the Cubans and Spaniards.

A British syndicate to-day bought eight big Havana cigar factories, paying for them $8,000,000.

MADRID, Sept. 29.—At a meeting this evening the Cabinet discussed the financial aspect of the repatriation of the troops in Cuba.

DID HE MEAN TO KILL THE KING?

Arrest of a Man Who Is Thought to Have Meant to Kill the King of Roumania.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

BUDAPEST, Sept. 29.—Upon the strength of a notification from foreign police sources, the Hungarian police, upon the arrival of a Danube steamboat at Orsova to-day, arrested a man who at first gave his name as Peregrini and afterward as Demetrovias. He had on his person two pistols, two daggers and a bottle of poison. He refused to answer any questions, but it is believed that he had designs upon the life of the King of Roumania, who is returning to Bucharest from Switzerland, accompanied by the Queen and Princess Royal, and passed through Vienna this morning.

Peregrini, or Demetrovias, was on his way to Roumania.

CUTTING OFF HEADS IN PEKIN.

Six Reformers Executed for Alleged Plotting Against the Dowager Empress.

Special Cable Despatches to THE SUN.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—A despatch to the *Times* from Pekin says that six members of the reform party, including Kang Yu Wei's brother and the son of the Governor of Hupei, were executed on Wednesday for alleged complicity in the plot against the Dowager Empress. There is no excitement in Pekin. Everything is going on as usual.

YOKOHAMA, Sept. 29.—It is reported that Kang Yu Wei, the Cantonese reformer, who is charged with conspiring against the Dowager Empress of China, has arrived at Ballan, island of Formosa, where he was arrested.

ESCAPED FROM SANITARIUM.

Young Woman Arrested Later by Tenderloin Policeman for Intoxication.

Policeman Duffy of the West Thirtieth street station found a young woman, dressed entirely in black, staggering in Sixth avenue, near Fifteenth street, yesterday afternoon, and he arrested her for intoxication. At the police station the young woman said she was Isabella Searing of 9 East Twenty-seventh street. She