

PEANS OF PEACE

Can now be Sung Throughout the Length and Breadth of the Land.

THE SUBMISSIVE ANSWER OF SPAIN

To the Demands of the United States, Which Means the Relinquishment of Sovereignty Over Cuba, and the Cession of Porto Rico and the Philippine Archipelago on the Payment of \$20,000,000—Europeans, Outside of Great Britain, Said to be Bitterly Opposed to the United States as Factor in the Far Eastern Question—Unusually Hostile Attitude of the French Press.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Spain has accepted the United States' offer of \$20,000,000, and at a joint session of the peace commissions this afternoon consented, without condition, to relinquish Cuba and to cede Porto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands.

The document presenting this acceptance contained only 300 words. It opened with a reference to the final terms of the United States, and said that the Spanish commissioners, after having taken cognizance of the terms proposed by the Americans, replied that their government had tried to give as equitable an answer as possible, but that they were not prepared to commit their government to the acceptance of the principles embodied in the American arguments.

Spain rejects the principles, the note continues, "as she has always rejected them."

However, the note adds, in her desire for peace, she has gone so far as to propose certain compromises, which the Americans have always rejected. She has also attempted to submit to arbitration some of the material particulars upon which the two governments differed. These proposals for arbitration, it is added, the Americans had equally rejected.

Spain's Allegations.—These allegations in Spain's reply as to attempted arbitration, refer to her proposal to arbitrate the construction of the third article of the protocol and the conditions of the concluding articles of Cuba and the Philippines to arbitration. The last proposition has been made in a written communication. Since its presentation, and in return for such arbitration, Spain offered to cede the territory in dispute. The Americans refused both propositions for arbitration. Spain's reply to-day in substance continued by declaring that the United States has offered, as a kind of compensation to Spain, something very inadequate to the sacrifices the latter country makes at this moment, and she feels therefore that the United States' proposals cannot be considered just and equitable.

Spain has, however, exhausted all the resources of diplomacy in an attempt to justify her attitude. Seeing that an acceptance of the proposal made to Spain is a necessary condition to a continuance of negotiations, and seeing that the resources of Spain are not such as to enable her to re-enter upon war, she is prepared, in her desire to avoid bloodshed, and from considerations of humanity and patriotism to submit to the conditions of the conquering nation, however harsh they may be. She is therefore ready to accept the proposals of the American commission as presented at the last session.

The reading and the translation of the document occupied less than five minutes. At the conclusion of the translation the commissioners empowered Senor Ojeda, secretary of the Spanish commission, and Secretary Moore, of the American commission, to draw up articles, which are to embody the relinquishment of Cuba by Spain, and the cession of Porto Rico and the Philippines. These articles, which may be considered as constituting the conditions of peace, will be ready for submission on Wednesday.

How Not to be Alleviated.—A great deal of interest was taken in to-day's meeting. The two commissions arrived at the foreign office in carriages in the rain almost simultaneously, and repairing to the conference room, immediately opened the only business before them. Senor Montero Rios, the president of the Spanish commission, has usually presided at the presentation of a Spanish communication in writing by verbally summarizing it, but to-day Senor Rios was silent, and unusually grave. His face wore deeper lines, and he clearly showed the mental strain under which he was laboring, as he approached the final relinquishment of Spain's colonial possessions.

Without a word, Senor Montero Rios produced two typewritten sheets and passed them to the interpreter of the United States commission, Mr. Ferguson, who read them substantially as called, the outline of the Spanish document being furnished later to a correspondent of the Associated Press by Senor Aljeda.

The commissioners left the foreign office immediately after the secretaries had been directed to prepare the articles of the peace treaty. There was scarcely any conversation between the American and Spanish commissioners after the adjournment.

Among the Americans the most grave consideration for their Spanish colleagues was apparent. The Spaniards seemed to be relieved at having arrived at the conclusion of a long controversy. After the joint session the Spaniards retired to their quarters, where they had an animated and lengthy session. It is believed on friendly negotiations.

Having embodied in the treaty articles all the protocol questions, the two commissions will now enter upon friendly negotiations regarding the matters suggested in the American ultimatum a week ago, matters subsidiary and incidental to the principal provisions which must form part of the peace treaty as finally signed. These include the relinquishment of the Caroline Islands as agreed to twelve years ago; the release of political prisoners now held by Spain in connection with the insurrection in

Cuba and the Philippines; the taking over of the island of Kussia or Uslan, in the Carolines, for a telegraphic and naval station; cable station rights at other points in Spain's jurisdiction, and the renewal of certain treaties previously in force between the United States and Spain which may have lapsed or been vitiated by war.

OPPOSE AMERICAN EXPANSION.

All Europe, Outside of Great Britain, Said to be Against the United States Gaining a Foothold in the Far East.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—There is no denying that the whole European continent will bitterly resent American acquisition of the Philippines. The sentiment is not confined to diplomats; but especially here in Paris it is the opinion constantly heard in the highest French society. It is known that a high official of the French foreign office said yesterday: "The appearance of the Americans in eastern waters is a disturbing factor to the whole of Europe. Americans, as is well known, lack diplomatic manners, and will surely bring constant trouble to all of us."

As to the general sentiment, Mr. William T. Stead, who has just returned here from a tour of France, Germany, Austria, Turkey and Italy, and who has seen the highest politicians in each country, and in some cases their rulers, said today to a correspondent of the Associated Press: "The immense majority of Europeans are of course absolutely ignorant of what has happened. Intent upon their daily toil, they neither know nor care what occurs in the other hemisphere. But Europeans who read the newspapers are able to form what may be called 'public opinion' in the old world. They are perfectly unanimous in their opinion. Outside of England, I have not met a single non-American who was not opposed to the expansion of America. Nor through my whole tour of Europe have I met a European who did not receive the protestations of genuine sincerity with which the Americans entered the war with more or less mock credulity."

Mr. Stead reports that the bitterest hostility of all was found at the Vatican. The leading article in the Temps today, a column long, is devoted to a severe arraignment of the American attitude toward Spain in which America is made to appear as a merciless conqueror, imposing Draconian conditions on a helpless foe and "exact[ing] the signature of a treaty at the point of the bayonet."

The Temps adds: "The Spanish commissioners should, in submitting proposals to the civilized world against the spoliation of the weak by the strong."

GERMANY IS FRIENDLY

Towards this Country Concerning the Present Status of Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Baron Speck von Sternberg, charge d'affaires for Germany, called at the state department to-day, and had a conference with Secretary Hay on current topics, particularly those growing out of the late war, in the course of which Baron Speck took occasion to express the most friendly sentiments on the part of Germany concerning the present status of affairs. The call was chiefly significant as an evidence that German officials desire to counteract the reports that Germany is about to assume an attitude of protest, and to lay claim to the Sulu archipelago, which is to be included in the peace negotiations at Paris. Baron Speck's call gave rise to sensational published reports to the effect that he had presented a protest from Germany against American interference with the Sulu Islands.

In view of these reports, it was stated to-night, in an authoritative quarter, that the Sulu Islands were not mentioned during the talk, which was of a most general and friendly character. Although the cable reports have shown that the German press is considerably wrought up over the policy of the United States in the Far East, and is urging the government to make a protest, nothing has developed in official quarters up to the present time to show that there is any purpose on the part of the German government to heed such belligerent suggestions. On the contrary, the call of Baron Speck to-day gives assurance that Germany accepts without question the outcome of the peace negotiations.

TWO WEEKS TIME

Will Suffice to Close up the Work of the Peace Commission.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—It is the impression at the state department, in the absence of anything save press reports, of the proceedings at Paris to-day, that the commission's work is now near an end, and that about two weeks time will suffice to close it up. This idea is based on the belief that instead of undertaking to arrange the several matters yet to be settled in the treaty of peace, a general clause will be placed in the treaty, binding each of the parties to begin negotiations in the near future upon those subjects. Such a clause of necessity must be very carefully drawn in order to ensure the United States a resumption of commercial relations with Spain on fair terms with other nations, though it cannot go far into details and must be limited in scope to something like a general pledge to yield to the United States favorable conditions.

It is next at the state department that the next step will be to begin negotiations for the acquisition of Uslan, in the Caroline Islands, for a cable station. This is not to be made the subject of a

demand upon Spain, but will be an offer in all sincerity to purchase the island at a fair price. It is not an intention to take all of the Caroline group.

MADRID IS CALM

No Fall of Bitter Hatred Toward the United States.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—The city this evening is calm. There have been no disturbances resulting from the announcement of Spain's acceptance of the terms of the Americans. The papers, however, publish gloomy articles, sadly reminding the country that the day is one long to be remembered as marking "the closing scene of a glorious colonial history."

All agree that the government has adopted the only possible policy, though much bitterness is displayed toward the United States.

It is said that Don Jaime, son of Don Carlos, the pretender, is now at Saint Jean de Luz, in Basses-Pyrenees, France.

CERVERA'S LAMENT

Over the Condition of Spanish Navy. Knew he was Going to Defeat but was Ready for the Sacrifice.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The navy department to-day published through the office of naval intelligence, the "views of Admiral Cervera regarding the Spanish navy in the late war."

Captain Clover, the chief intelligence officer, explains that this is a reprint of a number of letters published in La Epoca, of Madrid, on the 5th of the present month. The letters are dated from before the war up to May 5. They were written by Cervera in protest against Spain rushing into war in the face of certain defeat, due to the naval strength of the United States and the unpreparedness of the Spanish navy.

Cervera writes: "I ask myself if it is right for me to keep silent and thereby make myself an accomplice in adventures which will surely cause the total ruin of Spain. And for what purpose? To defend an island which was ours, but belongs to us no more, because even if we should not lose it by right of war we have lost it in fact, and with it all wealth and an enormous number of young men, victims of the climate and bullets in the defence of what is now no more than a romantic ideal."

Captain Clover says Spain had neglected her navy and Cervera shows it was imprudent for her to attempt war against a superior naval power. Taking up some of the vessels in detail in a letter written in January, he shows how the Victoria carried defective guns; how the Carlos V was a failure because of a lack of power; and how the Cataluna, begun more than eight years before was still incomplete. And then he predicts that a conflict would be disastrous to Spain. In a letter written in February the admiral speaks of the Colon having no guns; of other vessels being defective; of the inability of the fleet to coal at Cadiz; of their being obliged to go out with half rations, and finally their having no charts of the American seas. He says that the eight principal vessels on the Havana station are worn out, and that taking things as they are the Spanish naval force, compared with that of the United States, is in the proportion of 1 to 3. In such conditions a campaign he writes, would be disastrous if not an offensive one and all that could be done in an offensive way would be to make some raids with a few fast vessels.

The admiral points to the futility of attempting to blockade the United States ports, and asks how the Spanish navy would repair, even should she win a great victory without resources.

He says: "It would be foolish to deny that what we may reasonably expect is a defeat, which may be glorious, but all the same defeat which would cause us to lose the island in the worst possible manner."

He speaks of the surprise and astonishment experienced by all of the officers of his squadron on receiving orders from Spain to sail from Cape Verde for Cuba, inasmuch as they had united in pointing out the condition of the ships. Says the admiral:

"With an easy conscience I go to the sacrifice, but I cannot understand the decision of the navy general officers against my opinion. In the series is one from Admiral Villamil, of Cervera's squadron, addressed directly to Sagasta, pointing out that the sacrifice of the Spanish naval forces will be as certain as it will be useless and fruitless for the termination of the war."

THIS WILL MIX IT UP.

Emperor William Contemplates Taking a Hand in Dreyfus Case.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—It is learned from an authoritative source that Col. Schwartzkoppen, the former German military attaché at Paris, while supplying with Emperor William, at Potsdam, on Saturday, detailed the whole of the inside history of the Dreyfus, Esterhazy and Picquart cases to his majesty, who contemplates taking some action in the matter.

The imperial chancellor, Prince Hohenlohe, the minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Buelow, and General von Hahnke, chief of the emperor's military cabinet, will be summoned to Potsdam this week to discuss the advisability of an official German pronouncement on the subject.

It is said that emperor, during his recent tour, conversed with several persons about the Dreyfus case, and it is added, that the new points which he has heard, have prompted him to his present action.

Freycinet Refuses to Intervene.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—The chamber of deputies was crowded to-day, much interest being taken in the announced intention of some of the deputies to interpellate the government on the Picquart case. The minister of war, M. De Freycinet, refused to intervene in the Picquart affair and the house approved the government's declaration regarding the separation of military and civil powers by a vote of 437 to 73.

Dreyfus' Telegram to His Wife.

PARIS, Nov. 28.—Madame Dreyfus, the wife of former Captain Alfred Dreyfus, the prisoner of Devils Island, has by permission of the authorities, received the following telegram from her husband: "I rejoice with all of you. My health is morally and physically good."

Fatal Explosion in Havana.

HAVANA, Nov. 28.—A box of dynamite exploded this morning near the Reina Battery. The explosion occurred on the avenue Infanta, between the Santa Clara and Reina batteries. Many boxes of powder were stored in a private house which also contained five rooms full of Mauser and other cartridges. The careless handling of one of the boxes of powder (not a box of dynamite, as at first reported), or of one of the boxes of cartridges caused the explosion which killed or more or less seriously injured thirty-eight persons.

THE AWFUL HAVOC

Wrought by Storm in Boston Harbor and Vicinity

IS ALMOST UNPRECEDENTED

In the Marine History of that City—With the Light of Day Yesterday a Terrible Scene of Desolation and Destruction was Presented—On Every Shoal and Reef Was Found Some Wrecked Craft—The Loss of Life is Growing to Alarming Numbers—A Wilson Liner is Hard Aground.

BOSTON, Nov. 28.—Not until daylight did the awful havoc wrought by the storm in Boston harbor and vicinity become apparent. Not since 1852 has a storm caused such destruction of property and loss of life so near the city. The tugs that started early to-day to explore the harbor and offer assistance where it was needed, found a condition of affairs almost unprecedented in the marine history of Boston. On every shoal and reef in the harbor was found some wrecked craft over which a wild sea was still dashed, carrying the vessel high up on the shore or slowly grinding it into fragments. Many wrecks were covered with ice and this and the fact that a terrific sea was running, made it impossible to learn their names.

The raging waters also prevented any attempt to recover bodies known to be in some of the wreck and it is probable that it will be several days before a complete list of those lost can be obtained. At Hull Beach, where two barges and two schooners went ashore, more than a dozen bodies were visible in the surf, but it was impossible to get at them. At Shag Rocks between Boston Light and the Brewsters, where the schooner Calvin F. Baker, was ashore, two sailors were taken from the rigging by the life savers nearly exhausted and the dead body of another recovered. Three others from this vessel were drowned, but their bodies could not be found.

The list of dead as far as reported, is as follows: From the schooner Calvin F. Baker, ashore near Boston Light, three sailors drowned, names unknown. Also steward of this vessel, frozen in the rigging; first and second mate saved. Iron schooner Abel C. Babcock, wrecked on Hull Beach; entire crew supposed to number nine men, lost, names unknown; none saved from this vessel. From schooner Samuel W. Tilton, wrecked near the Babcock, all hands lost. It is supposed that there were four men on this vessel, names unknown.

From schooner Virginia, ashore on Thompson Island, Boston harbor, two lost, Captain Stanley and Seaman Farmer, Freeman, Jr., both of Mount Desert, Maine; William B. Stanley, son of the captain; saved from this wreck.

From Barge No. 4, Consolidated Coal Company, ashore at Hull Beach, entire crew supposed to number five men. From an unknown schooner, ashore at Nantasket Beach, entire crew lost. It is supposed that there were five men on this ship.

From schooner Governor Ames, in Boston harbor, seaman Edward Proffet, washed overboard and drowned.

Disasters at Spectacle Island.

Beyond Deer Island lies the big Wilson liner, Ohio, and the steamer C. A. White, of Taunton, ashore on Spectacle Island. It is a matter of surprise to harbor pilots how the Ohio reached her present berth. She stands up boldly without a semblance of a list, on a hard gravel bottom in water which at flood tide this morning hardly came to the level of the propeller shaft. She is firmly aground and her predicament is a very serious one. That she should be in such shallow water is due to the fact that the tide in which she went ashore was fourteen feet above the usual flood tide. With her powerful screw churning the mud and several powerful tugs strained at hawsers over her stern at flood tide to-day, there was no tremor of the vessel toward the open water.

According to some of the wrecking masters the only way to save the liner was by dredging a channel from the Ohio to deep water, but even this must be done quickly as another gale would do incalculable damage.

The White evidently lies on rocks and while she could be pulled into deep water her heavy cargo would scarcely keep her afloat.

Leaving Spectacle Island astern a sorry sight is that presented by the three masted schooner Calvin F. Baker on Shag Rocks, midway between Boston Light and the Brewsters, where the deep sea surges roll in and half bury the craft which is fast going to pieces. The main mast has been whipped out and hangs dangling over the side, supported by the top hamper of the other masts.

From this wreck the two mates were taken off by Captain James and his crew from across the bay at Hull. It was daybreak when the Baker was seen and the life boat was sent out on its mission. The pull was a long one and finally, when the wreck was reached, three bodies were seen lashed aloft. Two of them were secured and life was found in them, but the other had been frozen stiff to his lashings. The survivors and the body were taken to Hull.

Where Tragedies Occurred.

It was on a little stretch of beach at Hull just behind the hotel Pemberton that the tragedies occurred. The old sale of Hull say that in fierceness the storm equaled that of 1852, except that while the sea did not run so high, the wind was stronger.

In the fury of the storm yesterday, two big newly built barges of the consolidated coal company No. 1 and 4 were driven to the shore and almost to the shore the shores stood scores of men who were ready to risk their lives to save those who were on many of the vessels in the offing driving to destruction.

Captain James, of the life saving crew, was there with his men and boat, but he said that the wind blew so fiercely that not men enough could find room in the boat to row against the wind. Out of the driven snow came the dim outlines of a barge, with the forms of five men discernible on the deck house. With a mighty crash as it came down on a rolling wave Barge No. 1 struck the shore only to crumble and then melt into fragments which the waves in another minute cast upon the shore. But in that instant five men escaped the impending death, for as the barge split in twain the driven house slid off toward the shore and the surf at the same time men on shore with lines about them rushed into the water and pulled

out the sailors. A moment later barge No. 4 came ashore and was ground up by the waves, but nothing was seen of its crew. Soon after this other wreckage came ashore and this morning it was seen that both the Abel C. Babcock and the Samuel W. Tilden had been wrecked.

The Missing Portland.

Arrangements have been made with the government to dispatch the revenue cutters Dallas from this port and Woodbury from Portland, to hunt up the steamer. The Dallas will cruise along the south shore as far as Provincetown and the Woodbury will make a long circuit from Portland around Cape Ann. If neither of these steamers succeeds in locating the missing vessel there is little hope of her being seen again. The passenger list is aboard the Portland and at present there is no means of knowing the names of those on board.

The steamer had in all ninety-seven souls on board. The Portland is comparatively new, a side-wheel steamer. Her length is 230 feet and she is valued at \$250,000.

RATE DISCRIMINATION

Of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad Against West Virginia Coal Companies Being Investigated by the Inter-State Commerce Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The inter-state commerce commission to-day began an important hearing of charges filed on behalf of C. G. Blake, a Cincinnati coal operator, and others, alleging discrimination in freight rates by the Chesapeake and other railroad companies from mines in the New River and Kanawha West Virginia districts, to Cincinnati and also discrimination in transportation facilities in favor of the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Some discussion arose as to whether the complainant should be allowed to introduce testimony bearing on alleged discriminations on shipments of coal and coke from places on the road to other points than Cincinnati. The railroad's attorneys demurred to this and the commission directed that for the present at least the inquiry be confined to the traffic set out in the scope of the complaint. Attorney Ramsey thereupon called the witness, Benjamin, regarding the rates on coal from the Kanawha and the New River districts to Cincinnati, given to shippers during the past year and previously for the purpose of showing the alleged discrimination complained of and also introduced documents to prove that the company had discriminated against its client in the provision of facilities for transportation on coal. Witness Benjamin denied that any word had passed between him and the representatives of the Chesapeake & Ohio Fuel Company, regarding rebates on shipments of coal at the published rates. Responding to questions by the commission, he admitted that before the present proceedings had been instituted it was the practice for consignees to pay full freight charges on shipments and they were afterwards given rebates. Since the proceedings had been instituted no rebates had been given.

On cross-examination, the witness said the business of the Kanawha and New River fields was with the exception of a few collieries handled by the Fuel company, and J. A. Renahan, respectively.

The rates were reduced from the published schedule because this was necessary under the conditions existing. It was done to meet conditions brought on by river competition and that of rail from other districts. The schedule rate had not been changed where the increase in the business was sufficient to give living wages to the laborer and a profit to the producer.

Just before leaving the stand Commissioner Clements asked the witness several questions regarding the practice of railroad companies of filing with the commission certain tariff schedules and then falling to comply with them and giving lower rates.

Mr. Benjamin said that it was absolutely essential to have an elastic rate, that his company otherwise would be unable to obtain business. The practice of his road was similar to that done by others.

"We intended to try to comply with the law," said the witness, "but conditions exist and have existed for two years that would compel the company to go out of business if strict attention was paid to the tariff rates."

Commissioner Clements suggested that then the chief office of the tariff schedule seemed to be to conceal the actual rates and confuse competitors, to which the witness replied that it would appear that was, but such really was not the intent. His road was as anxious to get good rates as any one. Better times were looked for from day to day and when they came rates would be restored.

The hearing then adjourned for the day.

Anglo-American Commission.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 28.—The Bering Sea question has reached such an advanced stage in the considerations of the Anglo-American commission that a special meeting was held to-day to hear the report of the committee which for the last ten days has been examining Canadian and American experts relative to the value of the Canadian seals engaged in the Bering Sea. The expert testimony has enabled the committee to make considerable advance toward an adjustment, although it was understood that there were some points yet to be determined by the full committee. After two hours devoted to considering the report and the views of the respective sides a recess was taken and the members of the commission, accompanied by the ladies of the party took the government vessel "Hull" from the navy yard to Mount Vernon.

Horribly Mangled by the Cars.

PARSONS, W. Va., Nov. 28.—Buck Shoemaker was horribly mangled by a freight train above town last night on the West Virginia Central bridge across Black Fork of Cheat River. He started here, his home at Hendricks, to his work here, and was found this morning with both legs and one arm cut off and the body cut nearly in two through the chest. He was about twenty years old.

Movements of Steamships.

NEW YORK—Maasdam, from Rotterdam; Thinsville, Copenhagen; Furness, Glasgow. ANTWERP—Arrived: Bremerhaven, Philadelphia; Southampton, New York. LEGHORN—Arrived: Victoria, New York.

Weather Forecast for To-day.

For West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, snow, turning into rain; warmer; increasing south to southeast winds.

Local Temperature.

The temperature yesterday as observed by C. Schepp, druggist, corner Market and Courthouse streets, was as follows: 7 a. m. 17 1/2 p. m. 35 10 a. m. 17 1/2 p. m. 35 12 m. 21 1/2 p. m. 31 Weather Cloudy.

THE LEGISLATURE

Has a Republican Majority of 5 to 7 on Joint Ballot

AND WILL ELECT REPUBLICAN

To succeed Senator Faulkner—The Democrats Control the House by Only one Majority—Judge McWhorter Reverses the Democratic Account in Moore, and Via, the Republican Delegate, gets the Certificate—Kanawha County Court Wants to Drop the Expansive Account, but Democrats Urge it to Keep up their Bluff.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 28.—The hearing on a rule for a writ of certiorari ordering the county court of Monroe county to send the ballots cast on November 8 to the circuit court to be counted, was heard before Judge McWhorter, at Union, to-day. To-night Chairman Dawson received a telegram stating that Via, the Republican candidate for the legislature, was elected by four majority.

It will be remembered that Via was elected on the face of the returns, by five majority. The Democratic county court proceeded to get in a "two" count and he was counted out by seven majority.

To-night the legislature stands as follows:

Senate—Republicans, 17; Democrats, 9. Republican majority, 8. House—Republicans, 15; Democrats, 38. Democratic majority 1.

But there are several contests already on hand and in several counties the recount is not through. A non-partisan view of the situation would indicate that the Republicans have the senate by 6 or 8 majority, and will organize that body.

The house is Democratic by one majority, and that party will organize that branch of the legislature. On joint ballot the Republicans will have a majority of from 5 to 7, and will elect a Republican United States senator to succeed Senator Faulkner.

KANAWHA RECOUNT.

Democrats Urge County Court to Keep Up Their Bluff.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 28.—The re-count in Kanawha county is just half done. This morning the county court wanted to quit and so stated the matter. They asserted that it was costing the county about twenty dollars a day, and no provision had been made to pay the expenses and that no material change had been made or was likely to be made and to proceed with the re-count seemed useless. The court thereupon took a recess until 2 o'clock when ex-Governor "Two" Wilson, General Watts and George I. Neal, addressed the court and urged the court to proceed. The court so decided and will proceed with it. The Democrats expect no change but they must carry out their bluff, no difference what the cost.

THE VILE CONSPIRACY

Of the Democracy to Gain Control of the State Legislature—How the nefarious Scheme is Being Worked.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Nov. 28.—The Democrats are determined to have the legislature, and any high handed game to get it will be worked.

Chairman Dawson a night before the election made this prediction, and his words are coming true.

They have had their re-counts in close districts and have "fixed" ballots to suit their pleasure. They have had "bluff" re-counts, similar to the one here in Kanawha, where they didn't expect to gain. A Democratic caucus was held a day or so ago. There were present John T. McGraw, General Watts, George I. Neal, "Two" Windy Wilson, Judge Johnson and others perhaps more or less prominent. It was decided at this conference to serve notice of contest on Republicans elected to give the Democrats a majority on joint ballot. So far in the contest one has been heard from, Dr. A. R. Parsons, the defeated candidate on the Democratic ticket in Boone county, for the house of delegates, has served notice of contest on Republican-elect member, Wilbur Spencer.

Parsons is urged and backed by the Democratic state committee. It is reliably reported that on Sunday, November 13, a mysterious stranger made his appearance at the doctor's residence in Spencer. Parsons was away on a professional call. He vouchsafed the information to the doctor's wife that the doctor ought to make a contest because he knew of eighty Democratic ballots being destroyed by the election commissioners without being counted in the Walton and Parker districts of that county.

It was thought at the time he was the emissary of the Democratic state committee sent into the country for the purpose of creating a disturbance and depriving the honest voters of that county out of their vote, and a great deal more is reported to have been done by these emissaries to induce Dr. Parsons to make a contest, notwithstanding the fact that the doctor had asserted on the streets of Spencer, when he saw he was defeated, that he had been slaughtered by Democrats themselves whom he supposed were his friends, and that he would affiliate with the Republicans.

A NICE CONTENTION

In the Randolph County Seat Fight, Beverly Dying Hard.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. PARSONS, W. Va., Nov. 28.—The citizens of Beverly began to-day before the courts, to fight for their rights in the county seat fight to the last ditch. It was thought the matter was settled at the late election, and that Elkins had won by a great majority, but the Beverly people are claiming victory on a technicality.

The statute provides that a county seat may be changed upon a three-fifths vote. Of those who voted on the question, Elkins had more than the required number, but Beverly's adherents claim the number must be three-fifths of the vote cast at the election. Four hundred more votes were cast for the congressional nominees than were cast on the county seat question, and if Beverly's contention is sustained by the courts that town will remain the county seat.