

SPAIN GIVES IN.

Relinquishes Sovereignty Over and Claim to Cuba Without Any Conditions

Which Abolishes the United States from any Responsibility for the Cuban Debt. The Firmness of the American Commissioners Brought the Deeds to Terms. It was a Tickle Point but was Well Carried by Judge Day and his Colleagues. The Philippine Suit Next will be Cracked—in this Case the Debt Question is Somewhat Complicated.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The American commissioners have firmly but courteously declined to assume for the United States the entire or joint responsibility for the Spanish financial conditions, and the Spanish commissioners have finally abandoned the effort and have agreed that the Cuban article of the protocol shall, without conditions, have a place in the ultimate treaty of peace. It was not until Monday that they became absolutely convinced that the Americans had, from the outset of their refusal to accept the Cuban debt, meant exactly what they said.

In spite of the fact that the Spanish commissioners had, as a back ground of their efforts, doubts of succeeding, their hope of so doing has been so keen and their contention has been so vigorously prosecuted that the final conviction of their inability to win their point brought to the Spaniards such a shock and depression that, consistently with these dispatches at the time, there were grave doubts as to the continuance of the negotiations.

The support of these statements is the fact that Senor Montero Rios, after Monday's session and on Tuesday last, would have resigned the presidency of the Spanish peace commission, had he not believed that his so doing may have grievously shaken, even if it had not unseated Senor Sagasta's government. From this standpoint, if for no other reason, Senor Montero Rios retained his position, and at yesterday's session, acting under the conviction arrived at on Monday, the Spaniards announced that they would forego further argument on the Cuban debt and agreed that, practically in the terms and absolutely in the spirit of the protocol, the article about Cuba should go forward into the final treaty.

Thus Spain agrees to relinquish sovereignty over and claim to Cuba without either terms or conditions.

All differences, if any existed, regarding Porto Rico and the election of the island of Guam, were also arranged by a mutual understanding and the commissioners found themselves well nigh touching the Philippine question, which will be taken up next week.

The session of the joint commissioners which began to-day at 3 p. m., ended at 4 p. m.

COULDN'T WEAKEN.

Position of United States on Cuban Debt Question was Unassailable—The Philippine Problem Comes Next.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—The intimation conveyed by the American commissioners to the Spanish commissioners at Monday's session of the peace conference in Paris that the position of the United States with respect to Cuba and the Cuban debt could not be regarded as subject to change, and that consequently the American commissioners were ready to proceed with the consideration of other heads under the protocol the Paris advices show had the desired effect. The one concession as to Cuba that our commissioners will make will be to guarantee for the United States that life and property shall be secure in Cuba. This responsibility the United States will assume only to such time as a stable government shall be formed and operative in Cuba. There will be no perpetual guarantee on this score.

Undue significance has been attached to the dispatch of a special messenger from Washington yesterday to the President at Philadelphia. Almost every day a long report has come by cable from Judge Day, president of the American commissioners at Paris, telling what had been accomplished, what the Spanish commissioners were seeking, and what the American commissioners proposed to do at the next meeting. The President has gone over these reports very carefully in company with Secretary Hay and sometimes with military or naval experts if their advice seemed to be necessary. Yesterday's report was very long and to have reduced it to cipher code for the purpose of telegraphing it to Philadelphia would have consumed more time and been less satisfactory in results than the services of a messenger. As a vital stage has been reached it was thought advisable not to delay until the President's return and so Assistant Secretary Cridler's confidential clerk was sent to Philadelphia with the daily report.

It is expected that the commissioners will now take up the subject of the Philippines. The American commissioners among other things have been looking into the subject of the Philippine debt about which there is much ignorance at this end of the line. It is unlikely that the same rule will be applied to that debt as was insisted upon relative to the Cuban debt. In other words if the United States annexes the Philippines, which seems now to be the logical outcome of the situation, it might reasonably be contended that at least so much of the debt as represented moneys expended for the improvement of the islands should pass to the United States with the title. The situation is regarded as materially different from that in Cuba, where the United States gains nothing substantial, for, with the annexation of the Philippines, we should acquire a territory almost as large as the British Isles with a teeming population of more than 8,000,000 people. It will be for the American commissioners to arrange the details of the transfer of the Philippines to the United States, and

it is expressly stipulated in the peace protocol that the disposition of the Philippines shall be arranged by the peace commissioners so that there is ample warrant unlike the case of Cuba for full discussion of all questions of the Philippine debt, municipal and insular.

COL. VINSON'S CONVICTIONS

Move him to Take the Stump in Favor of Sound Money, Which Means the Republican Candidate.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 27.—Col. Z. Taylor Vinson, the well known National Democratic leader has consented to go on the stump during the rest of the campaign.

He has a list of appointments, which were shown to an Intelligencer reporter, which will take up all of his time in the Fourth congressional district.

The colonel is consistent with his past record, in favor of sound money, and will insist upon the people putting their votes where they will do the most good, and, as his party has no candidate, it is known that Judge Freer is to be the beneficiary in the matter.

TWO BIG MEETINGS

In Marion County—Senator Eldkins' Enthusiastic Greeting at Fairmont—Day, too and Others Speak at Montross.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. FAIRMONT, W. Va., Oct. 27.—The Republicans of Marion county had a grand rally at the opera house to-night.

A large and enthusiastic audience assembled to hear the issues of the campaign discussed by Senator S. B. Eldkins, Judge W. S. Meredith, chairman of the meeting, after a few well chosen remarks, introduced the senator, who spoke for over an hour, and a half. He briefly discussed the important questions of the day, and clearly defined the position of the Republicans relative thereto. He impressed upon the people the great necessity of sustaining the Republican principles, and showed clearly the great advantages it would be to the people of West Virginia to stand to the sound principles of Republicanism, and return a solid delegation to the next house of representatives.

His speech, clear cut and forcible, was greeted with the most hearty applause. Notwithstanding the fact that people for miles around came to Fairmont to hear Senator Eldkins, a large meeting was held at Montross, just four miles below, Congressman Dayton, Alex. R. Campbell and Harry Shaw being the speakers. This meeting was made up largely of miners, who gave the speakers a warm reception. So far there have been few speeches made in this year in the county, but the indications are that from now on the Republicans will make a vigorous campaign from the stump.

FREEER AND CALDWELL

Arouse a Large Audience at Huntington to Greatest Enthusiasm.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. HUNTINGTON, W. Va., Oct. 27.—The Republican meeting to-night was a magnificent success in every respect. The crowd was immense and enthusiastic. Judge Freer, and Hon. C. T. Caldwell were the speakers. Both addresses were characteristic of the speakers, logical and forcible, accompanied by the depth of earnestness that impressed the minds of many who desired honestly to be informed upon the issues of the day.

It is a known fact that several hundred dollars are on deposit in the city to be put up upon Judge Freer's election, at the odds of four to three, but no takers have shown up as yet. Chairman Campbell says the judge's majority will be two thousand.

GOVERNOR ATKINSON

At Sistersville—He Meets With an Ovation in That Town.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. SISTERSVILLE, W. Va., Oct. 27.—The meeting held here this evening by Governor Atkinson was one of the best that has been held here so far, not excepting the rousing meeting held the early part of the week by Senator Eldkins.

The meeting this evening was held in the Opera House, and long before the speaker appeared the house was well filled, and when the meeting was called to order there was a large crowd present. The governor presented the issues of the day in a lucid and interesting manner, and he was frequently interrupted by loud applause.

CUBAN NEWS

Capt. Foraker Recovering—Many Schooners Wrecked on the Coast.

HAVANA, Oct. 27.—Captain Foraker, of the United States military commission, is out of danger and doing splendidly.

The steam launch belonging to the artillery depot foundered this morning inside the bay, close to the entrance of the harbor. No lives were lost.

The schooner Cors Dunn went ashore Sunday morning on the shoals known as the Cabezas de Cayo Romero, close to Diana Key, Cardenas, and has proved to be a total loss. Her cargo consisted of 3,500 tons of coal.

The schooner Kate left Key West on October 19, with a cargo of stores and medical supplies for the Cuban forces under General Jose Miquel Gomez at Sancti Spiritus.

At daylight on October 23 she struck on the San Carlos reefs, between the Levisa and Arena bays, province of Pinar del Rio. The members of the crew escaped death almost by a miracle. After swimming ashore they took refuge in a swamp, remaining buried in mud up to their waists for eight hours. They were eventually rescued and all arrived here last night on the steamer Pravano, which picked them up at Rio Blanco. The cargo was a total loss.

Army of Tennessee Officers

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 27.—A special to the Dispatch from Toledo, O., says: The Society of the Army of the Tennessee elected the following officers to-day: President, General Grenville E. M. Dodge, of Iowa; vice president, Col. W. A. Jenkins, Chicago; Col. James Kilbourne, Columbus; Capt. Joseph Dickerson, Seattle; Gen. R. A. Alger, Detroit; Capt. A. A. Thull, Des Moines; Col. Charles Parsons, St. Louis; Gen. R. W. Healy, Chattanooga; James R. Slack, Huntington, Ind.; Capt. H. A. Vastle, St. Paul; Gen. E. A. Carr, Washington; Capt. F. H. Magdohm, Milwaukee; George Buckland, Fremont, Ohio; corresponding secretary, General Andrew Hickenlooper, Cincinnati; recording secretary, Col. Cornelius Cadle, Cincinnati; treasurer, Gen. Manning P. Force, Sandusky, O. The next meeting will be held in Chicago.

PEACE PAGEANT

Of Philadelphia's Big Jubilee a Memorable Success.

A PROCESSION OF HEROES

Flanked by an Army of Sturdy Soldiers Who Are Willing to Go Through the Same Trials—Pleasant Weather and Pleasant Smiles—President McKinley's Reception at the Clover Club—He Speaks of the Army and Navy—He Regrets the Absence of the Heroes of Manila.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Oct. 27.—President McKinley was the guest of honor to-night at the peace jubilee banquet of the Clover Club, where he met nearly all of the distinguished visitors to the city and the leading citizens of Philadelphia, as well.

President McKinley was given an enthusiastic reception when he entered the beautifully decorated dining room with Postmaster General Smith and Secretaries Alger and Wilson. In response to the patriotic introduction of Colonel A. K. McClure, the president of the club, President McKinley said: "I cannot forego making acknowledgment to this famous club for the permission it has granted me to meet with you here to-night. You do not seem half so bad at this stage as you have been pictured. No one can unfold the future of the Clover Club. (Laughter.)"

"It has been so gratifying to me to participate with the people of the city of Philadelphia in this great patriotic celebration. It was a pageant the like of which I do not believe has been since the close of the great civil war when the army of Grant, Sherman and Sheridan and the navy of Dupont, Porter and Dahlgren gave the great review in the capital city of the nation. And I know of no more fitting place to have a patriotic celebration than in this great city which witnessed the first consecration of liberty and of the republic. As I stood on the great reviewing stand witnessing the soldiers and sailors passing by, my heart was filled only with gratitude to the God of battles who has so favored us and gratitude to the brave soldiers and sailors who had won such signal victories on land and sea and had given a new meaning to American valor.

"It has been especially gratifying to me to participate not only with the people of Philadelphia, but with the people of the great west, where I have recently visited, in doing honor to the American army and the American navy. No nobler soldiers and sailors ever assembled under any flag. You had with you to-day the leaders of San Juan, Porto Rico and Guantanamo. We unfortunately had none of the heroes of Manila with us. But I am sure that our hearts go out to them to-night and to the brave Dewey and Ots and Merritt and all the other gallant men that are now sustaining the flag in the harbor city of Manila. (A voice: "How about Hobson?")"

"The American people are always ready for any emergency and if the Merimac is to be sunk there is an American officer to do it. He succeeded in doing what our foe has been unable to do—sink an American ship. (Applause.)"

"I ask you, gentlemen of the Clover Club, to unite with me in toasting the army and navy of the United States without whose aid and sacrifice we have but only celebrated the victory we have but only celebrating to-day. Not only the men at the front, not only the men on the battleships and in the battle line, but the men at home with ambition to go to fight the battles of American civilization should be recipients of the gratitude of the American people."

At the Academy of Music the President held an informal reception for two hours. With Secretaries Alger and Wilson he stood on the stage and shook hands with a long line of people who pushed in one door and out another. There was no speech-making, and after a light luncheon had been served in the foyer the President was escorted back to his hotel and shortly afterwards, at half-past eleven o'clock, the party returned to Washington.

THE BIG PARADE

Accented Philadelphia's Peace Jubilee Celebration Reviewed by the President. Many Heroes in Line.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 27.—For three hours to-day, William McKinley, commander-in-chief of the United States army and navy, saw his victorious sons pass in review before him. It was military and naval day of the great peace jubilee. Twenty-five thousand men marched in the most brilliant and spectacular pageant the country has witnessed in many years.

Within a semi-circular enclosure of the big reviewing stand in the magnificent court of honor, the President stood erect and uncovered throughout the entire procession. As these legions passed past his face was set, but not stern, and in his eyes was a gleam of satisfaction. From his steadfast gaze one might have fancied him listening to sounds other than those which struck on the common ear—sounds of deeper import, telling the meaning of this glittering panorama. Behind these martial tunes he might have heard the music of cannon volleys, the sounds of falling cities and the dying shrieks of a decadent people. But over these and louder he might have heard paens of praise from a helpless infant nation lifted out of servitude and cruelty by the work of these embattled hosts. Yet the central theme and motive of it all was one of joy and pride in the men and their work and the nation of which they are.

This was the true significance of the event. Here and there, when some particularly renowned body of troops marched by the President smilingly waved his hat and motioned the crowds across the way to cheer.

Mrs. McKinley viewed the procession from a small stand on the top of the Conservatory of the Lippincott Mansion, immediately behind the larger stand where the President stood. She, too, was not chary of applause.

Not an untoward feature. There was not an untoward feature of the day—the weather was tonic autumn—sunlit, gusty; the vast crowds were handled with commendable skill and whatever accidents occurred were of the most trivial character.

Over the President's head hung a canopy bearing on its face the coat of arms of the United States and surmounted by the new President's flag, for the first time unfurled in the United States.

During the parade the President was surrounded by a small party consisting

of Vice President Hobart, Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Postmaster General Smith, Private Secretaries Porter and Cortelyou, Mayor Warwick and a few members of the jubilee committee.

Mr. McKinley arose early this morning and after a light breakfast taken in his Bellevue apartments, he and his party were driven in open carriages along the route of the parade, about seven miles in length. The drive, was, of course, marked by incessant applause from the crowds. While driving up Broad street, the party passed General Miles and his staff, who were riding to the place of formation. The moment the general's sword made its salutary sweep, the President arose in the carriage and raised his hat, holding it aloft until they had passed. Returning to the Bellevue, the presidential party was escorted by a squadron of the First City Troop of cavalry across Broad street, to the reviewing stand. They had been preceded a few moments by Generals Shafter, Lawton and Chaffee, with their aides and a party of ladies.

Ten minutes later, at 11:25 o'clock, the platoon of the emergency corps which had the head of the line, reached the stand and from then until 12:30 o'clock the soldiers and sailors tramped on in splendid marching order, every sword raised in salute, every gun presented.

Illustrious Heroes in Line.

Many illustrious heroes were in line, but there was little partiality displayed in the kind or quality of enthusiasm accorded them.

Major General Miles, as chief marshal, rode at the front, immediately behind the Emergency corps, until he reached his special reviewing stand at Broad and York streets, the northern end of the route. Here he dismounted and from the stand watched his men file past.

General "Joe" Wheeler rode behind the governors, his gray head bared for some minutes before and after the presidential stand, and the cheering and bowing repeated to the President's waving hat and the applause of the others of the party and the people generally.

General Sumner, Captain "Bob" Evans, Commodore Philip, Captain Sigbee, Colonel Huntington, with his marines of Guantanamo fame, all received tumultuous greeting, but after all, perhaps, the loudest ovation was given Hobson and his Merrimac crew. They rode on a trolley and as they reached the reviewing stand all arose, the President and bowed their heads.

The rear of the line was held by the Grand Army of the Republic and their allied military organizations. As these ancient warriors filed past with none too lusty step, they saluted the President in their own way. Some waved their hats; others timorously raised their hands in the conventional way, while several companies halted, turned, and fronting the Chief Executive, presented the tattered old battle flags. One of the posts carried a battery of two guns and saluted with a shot in each as the stand was swept. The President responded with a sweep of his hat and continuous bows.

As the last line of soldiers and the body of police behind them passed the stand, the crowds broke through the ropes and made a rush towards the President's enclosure. He hastily bowed his acknowledgments to the cheering and then withdrew to the rear of the stand to the residence of Mrs. J. Dundas Lippincott, immediately back of the grounds.

Here the party took luncheon and shortly afterwards the President retired to his hotel to spend in rest the time remaining until the Clover Club dinner and the Academy of Music reception to-night.

PRESIDENTIAL EDICT

Taking 6,000 Pieces Out of Civil Service Control to Be Issued to-day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—It is understood that a presidential edict, removing a large number of government offices from the civil service protection, will be promulgated shortly before Thanksgiving day.

The order is one which has been in contemplation many months, having been deferred from time to time, owing to pressure of war business.

As at present determined upon, the order will affect upwards of 6,000 places. It will include deputy collectors of internal revenue, who are authorized to become acting collectors, actually serving in that capacity. There are about 2,000 of these deputies.

The largest class affected is the corps of examining surgeons of the pension bureau, of whom there are in all over 4,100. There seems to be a general understanding that it will be better to have these left out of the civil service, although Secretary Bliss, while understood to favor such action, would not recommend it. Over 3,000 other positions are stated by the civil service commission never to have been classified under the civil service law. The order will clear up the misapprehension as to the actual status of the whole corps and place them all outside.

About fifty office deputy marshals heretofore reported as classified, but concerning whose status there has been some doubt because of their being in the judicial branch of the service, are expected to be placed in the exempt class. There are also other scattering positions, including some of a fiduciary and confidential character, which will aggregate possibly several hundred. This is the scope of the order as now outlined in official circles, but is subject to further modifications before being finally passed upon.

NOTHING DISQUIETING

In the Situation at Havana—Attitude of Insurgents Ignored.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 27.—It is said at the state department that there is nothing disquieting in the situation at Havana. The evacuation commissions are meeting at intervals to suit their convenience and the needs of the work in hand; Spanish troops are being shipped homeward and the way is being cleared for the occupation of the island by the American garrisons at the end of the present year.

The attitude of the insurgents is not a cause for apprehension now more than it has been, and the officials are confident that the sentiment of the better element on the island of Cuba will be effectual in securing for the United States officers who are charged with administration of the temporary government of Cuba the cordial support of the vast majority of the Cuban people. It is conceivable that the end of the war will find some bands of lawless men, perhaps Spaniards as well as Cubans, roving remote and unprotected districts, but this is an incident of most wars and even after our late civil war trouble was encountered in suppressing such lawless elements.

Earthquake in Canada.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 27.—About one o'clock this morning an earthquake shock passed over the city. It was distinctly felt on Sandy Hill and in the vicinity of Gilmour street. On the latter street several of the houses were shaken, awakening the inmates and occasioning great alarm. The shock was only slightly felt in the vicinity of Sparks street. The duration was about ten seconds.

A QUIET AFFAIR.

Opening of Dreyfus Case in Court of Cassation.

THE PROMISED DISTURBANCE

Falls to Materialize—Paris Outraged. It is Last Tuesday—Only an Insignificant Mob Gathers and is Easily Dispersed—Bard Opens the Case for the Devil's Island Martyr and Springs a Few Sensations—The Court Adjourns Until to-day Without Action—It is Now Believed that Esterhazy is the Real Culprit.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The court of cassation, which is to decide upon the question of reopening the case of Alfred Dreyfus, the prisoner of Devil's Island, who is alleged to have been falsely convicted of selling important military plans to agents of a foreign power, opened at noon to-day. The hall was filled with people, but there was no demonstration around the palace of justice.

M. Bard opened the proceedings by referring to the excitement and scandalous appeal for a revision of the case, even before the appeal for a revision of the case was lodged. He then reviewed the history of the case from the arrest of Dreyfus, and said his condemnation was for one of the crimes which inspire universal horror, and it struck one of those in whom the country had the most confidence.

Continuing, M. Bard spoke of the efforts to obtain a revision of the case, referring to the denunciation of Major Esterhazy, and reviewed Mme. Dreyfus' appeal for a revision of the case. In so doing, M. Bard said this appeal was based on the assumption that the bordereau was written by Major Esterhazy. He then pointed out that there were suspicious facts which justify the request for the revision. Mme. Dreyfus contended that her husband did not write the bordereau, which nearly all experts reported he did write. The court, therefore, would have to examine these facts and determine whether a revision was justified.

M. Bard added that the appeal for a revision was decided upon in consequence of the late Lieut. Col. Henry's confession that he had forged a document in the case.

M. Bard next read Col. Du Paty de Clam's report of the arrest of Dreyfus, then a captain of the French artillery doing staff duty, in which the colonel said that Dreyfus, while writing at his dictation, betrayed intense excitement. "But," M. Bard added, amid the surprise of his hearers, "the photograph taken of this writing does not give the slightest indication that Dreyfus was laboring under excitement."

Dreyfus, M. Bard also said, denied to Col. Du Paty de Clam that he had ever had relations, directly or indirectly, with foreign powers.

During the session of the court an anti-Semitic mob, numbering about 100 persons, and headed by MM. Drumont, Millevoys and Lasc, shouting: "Vive l'Armee" and "A mort les Juifs," attempted to enter the court of cassation. But the passage of the mob was barred by the police, and large reinforcements were sent to guard the approaches to the court.

Great stress was laid by M. Bard on the minister of justice, in which he gave seven principal arguments against the probability of guilt of Dreyfus, including the impossibility of Dreyfus procuring the plans of fortresses and projects for the movement of troops undetected, whereas Major Esterhazy had free access thereto.

This letter also cites interviews which Col. Picquart had with Generals Billot and Gonze, and says:

"With the proof in my hand, I have established the innocence of Dreyfus."

To this, General Gonze replied, according to the letter to the minister of justice: "What is it to you if Dreyfus is on Devil's Island?"

Col. Picquart—"But he is innocent." General Gonze—"You know Mercier (former minister of war) and Saussier (former military governor of Paris) are mixed up in this affair. Do you wish to compromise them?"

The letter then continued that on leaving General Gonze, Col. Picquart declared he was convinced of the innocence of Dreyfus, and he proposed to fight the matter out, and reveal what he knew.

These statements caused a sensation in court.

After further references to Col. Picquart's charges that the ministry of war had tampered with documents and suppressed evidence in the Dreyfus case, and a presentation of the contradictory statements of Col. Picquart and the ministry of war, relative to the secret document alleged to have been communicated to the court, the hearing of the case was adjourned until to-morrow.

The court house was emptied quietly. There was no demonstration and no cries of any sort.

THE ARMY'S HONOR!

The Real Cause of the Fall of the Brisson Ministry.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says: "The Brisson cabinet was overturned ostensibly because it failed to protect the army from slander. The real facts are that the ministers constantly but vainly urged the slandered staff officers to take proceedings against their slanderers. General Mercier, General Zurlinden and General Chanoiné all decided to assist the government to vindicate the army's honor, on the plea that it was useless to proceed against 'filthy newspaper rags.'"

"General Chanoiné's resignation was timed to prevent the civil power getting hold of the Dreyfus dossier. It was calculated that if he went out, slandering the door, the government would arm and people against it. The coup was fixed for to-day (Thursday) but M. Deroulle's sting provoked Chanoiné to precipitate the matter."

"However, the desired object has been accomplished. M. Brisson was unable during the suspension of the sitting of the chamber on Tuesday to obtain M. Faure's signature for the nomination of a new minister of war. Had he succeeded the secret dossier would now be before the court of cassation, but M. Lockroy, as an ad interim minister, cannot take the initiative. The custodian of the dossier can refuse to let him see it."

May Produce a Reaction.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The Courier du Soir says that the revelations in the report of M. Bard before the court of cassation as to the part played by some

members of the general staff, have produced a strong effect in military circles and are likely to result in a reaction tending to put an end to the antagonism between the civil and military authorities."

FRANCE'S NEW CABINET.

M. Dupuy, 64 Old Stager, Called On to Solve the Problem.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—President Faure at 9 o'clock this evening asked M. Dupuy to form a cabinet in succession to the Brisson ministry, which resigned on Tuesday. It is thought that the cabinet will be composed as follows:

M. Dupuy, premier and minister of the interior; M. De Freycinet, minister of war; M. Constans, minister of justice; M. Delcasse, minister of foreign affairs.

M. Dupuy has asked until to-morrow to decide, but he will doubtless accept the task unless unforeseen difficulties arise.

The balance of the cabinet is expected to be as follows: M. Ribot, minister of finance; M. Bourgeois, minister of public instruction.

Charles M. Dupuy, who was called upon by President Faure on Thursday evening, to form a new cabinet, was born at Pay on November 8, 1851, and has already been twice premier of France. He was minister of public instruction and minister of the interior in April, 1892; president of the chamber of deputies in December, 1893, and president of the council and minister of the interior in May, 1896, which office he resigned on January 14, 1896. M. Dupuy was regarded as a strong rival of M. Casimir-Perier in the canvass for a successor to the late M. Carnot, as president of the French republic.

Esterhazy the Real Culprit.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The sensation of M. Bard's report was the short-handled notes of the examination of the late Lieut. Col. Henry by M. Godefroy Cavaignac, then minister of war, after Henry's forgery had been discovered. The drift of M. Bard's conclusion was that Comte Esterhazy was the real culprit, but that his condemnation would mean the ruin of the intelligence department. It looks as though an attempt is being made to stifle the truth by liberating Dreyfus, while a new trial. It is asked by the Dreyfusites, if the secret dossier exists, as alleged, what good purpose can be served by the court of cassation giving a decision without seeing it, since that is the only real proof, if any, of the guilt of Dreyfus.

To-morrow's sitting of the court of cassation is awaited with the most intense anxiety.

Some Hints for Dreyfus.

PARIS, Oct. 27.—The belief is general to-night that the court of cassation will pronounce neither for revision nor for annulment of the decision in the Dreyfus case, as either course would entail awkward consequences. To avoid these it is expected the court will decide that as the affair now presents itself there has been no treason, and therefore, the condemnation pronounced upon Captain Dreyfus by the court-martial cannot be upheld.

"GOIN" HARVEY SOLD.

With Chairman Jones, of the Alleged Democratic Party.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Oct. 27.—United States Senator James K. Jones, chairman of the Democratic national committee, arrived in the city this evening.

The senator dictated and authorized the following statement in regard to the published statement in various newspapers announcing that he had removed Mr. Harvey from the management of the affairs of the war, and means the committee of the National Democratic committee, and that he had announced that the scheme conducted by Harvey was a rare disappointment to him, and that ex-Governor Stone, of Missouri, would take Mr. Harvey's place on November 1.

Senator Jones said that the whole story was a fabrication without a shadow of truth in it. He said that he went to Chicago a few days since to look over Mr. Harvey's plan as he felt great interest in its success. So far from being dissatisfied with Mr. Harvey or his plans, he was in fact very much pleased with both and that careful examination of what has been accomplished, and the plans for future work, had inspired him with the utmost confidence in the successful movement, and he wished all friends of the cause to know that the confidence felt by him in Mr. Harvey at the time of his appointment has only been confirmed by patient investigation of his work.

Ovations to Kitchener.

DOVER, England, Oct. 27.—General Lord Kitchener, of Khartoum, arrived at Dover this afternoon from Paris and was frantically cheered by the enthusiastic crowds of people assembled to welcome him home. He was met at the landing place by Major General Sir William Francis Butler, the military commander of this district, and by the mayor, corporation and local functionaries. Later General Kitchener was presented with an address of congratulation.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—General Kitchener arrived here this afternoon and was greeted by the commander in chief of the British forces, General Lord Wolseley and other high military officials. The grenadiers formed a guard of honor at the railroad station and General Kitchener received an ovation from the enormous throng of people assembled to welcome him back from Egypt. The scene of enthusiasm was almost unprecedented.

Lumber Company Chartered.

Special Dispatch to the Intelligencer. CHARLESTON, W. Va., Oct. 27.—The secretary of state here has issued a charter to the Pittsburgh Chestnut Lumber Company, of Morgantown, W. Va., for the purpose of carrying on a general lumber business, erecting dams, booms and other structures, maintaining and running flat boats, rafts and steamboats. Capital subscribed, \$25,000, with the privilege of increasing the same by the sale of additional shares to \$100,000 in all. The shares are \$100 each and are held by Edward G. Craig, John G. Stokes, Robert S. Donaldson, Lawrence Barr and John Sidwell, of Morgantown, W. Va.