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## IS A NAVAL MAN

A Chat With the Writer of  
Brassey's Annual.

## VIEW OF WHITE SQUADRONS

Likes the Oregon—Commends Am-  
erican Sea Fighters—Alliance.  
"Voyage of Sunbeam."

The big man aboard the C. & A. steamship *Miwera* this voyage is not a big man physically. Lord Brassey is small in stature. His fame is solidly and lastingly established. He is known all over the world for a final authority on naval matters, for one of the foremost sailors of any time, for a man of the most charming personality and for one of active, broad, powerful and incisive mentality. There is nothing haughty about this man of reputation and brains and title and high degree. When one approaches him for a chat he finds seats and readily enters into conversation.

There is issued regularly from press a book "Brassey's Annual." This volume is looked for eagerly each year by the heads of all Governments. It always tells all about navies. If anyone at any time wants to know anything about any navy, resort is at once had to this comprehensive and accurate work. Lord Brassey has been compiling the annual so long that the main facts and figures of the work are "at the tips of his fingers." He amazes one with his remarkable grasp of the details of information on navies.

Lord Brassey, returning at this time from England, spent some time in the United States. He wanted to see how the American ships looked after the campaign against Spain. He speaks in glowing terms of the construction of the ships of the United States, on their fitness for battle and on the bravery and skill of the men who handled and fought them. "All this," says Lord Brassey, earnestly, "was to be expected on the part of our cousins and is taken as matter of course. We expected them to battle gallantly. We knew they had the better ships and men and the wish that they would win was father to the sympathetic hope. The public men of the United States are elated over the fact that the war brought their political factions closer together as nation and wiped out sectional lines. It did much more than that and should be given a broader view. It has welded together forever the bond of friendship between the United States and Great Britain and has settled once and for all that the English speaking peoples are in a brotherhood whether or not treaties or documents or letters or protocols are signed to that effect in fact. So complete and thorough and absolute is the understanding between the heads of the nation and the two peoples that no agreement of arbiters between the United States and Great Britain as a matter of record is necessary at all."

In the opinion of Lord Brassey the feature of the fighting was the fearfully effective work of the cruisers both in Manila bay and off Santiago. "Both the cruisers and the battleships did more than the expense thought they were capable of and they have been studied pretty carefully. It is marvelous that through all the work of the navy not an American ship was found unprepared when called upon. That nothing should have gone amiss with any of the ships in the squadron that waited so long for Cervera is little short of a miracle. The landsman cannot grasp the computation of what is involved in having a fighting ship ready for business on the notice of an instant for weeks. There are hundreds upon hundreds of chances for accidents that might keep a ship out of action or delay her with an enemy in sight, but all of these myriad of chances seem to have been avoided somehow, and it must frankly be admitted that brains all along the line is what did it."

Lord Brassey grows enthusiastic in commenting upon the performance of the Oregon. He says that what Capt. Clarke did with this ship is unparalleled both for man and craft. "Nothing like it was ever before attempted and few naval men could be induced to believe in its success. That anything of the sort could be accomplished. It can readily be noticed in conversation that Lord Brassey is deeply impressed with the Oregon. The distinguished Britisher speaks of the nicety with which calculations had been made in placing guns on the American ships. He has only highest praise for this factor. He is especially pleased with the work of the small guns, of which he has been a persistent advocate. Lord Brassey speaks with caution of torpedoes. He favors speed in vessels of all classes

and is decided that future naval construction in both the United States and his own country will be partial to fast cruisers and ships of the line and to the flying and wicked small craft.

The auxiliary section of the American navy was in every way a surprise to Lord Brassey. He had thought, he said, that a considerable number of commercial and pleasure craft could be used in warfare, but the number made available and their remarkably effective service he granted as surprising. Lord Brassey is a great admirer of Lieut. Wainwright and the Gloucester.

For four years now Lord Brassey has been Governor of Victoria. He is now on his way to his home and duties in that colony. He is an advocate of progress in every direction, is for imperial federation and for subsidized cables and mail lines.

Lord Brassey is a famous yachtsman and has sailed around the world several times in his own boat. The first Lady Brassey, however, is even better known than his Lordship in connection with the yacht *Sunbeam*. There have been two *Sunbeams*. The first is perpetuated in Lady Brassey's entertaining book "The Voyage of the *Sunbeam*." In the story the start is made from England and many strange and out of the way places are visited. In the second *Sunbeam* Lord Brassey sailed to his post as Governor of Victoria and was given a great reception in Melbourne. At whatever port the *Sunbeam* touches she is the center of attraction during her stay. She is barkentine rigged, of about 900 tons burthen; has steam auxiliary, rakish masts, is low in the water and painted white. The first *Sunbeam* was dismantled in a typhoon, but the passengers and crew escaped with their lives. The *Sunbeam* called here and the islands receive considerable attention in Lady Brassey's book.

## MANUSCRIPT BOOK HAS BEEN LOST.

Work of a Life, Almost—A Re-  
ward for a Writing.

What is probably the most valuable piece of literary property in these islands has been lost. It is a manuscript book and has been missing since June last. The work is a technical treatise and dictionary of Micronesian languages. Rev. Hiram Bingham has been engaged upon the book many years. He is almost heartbroken over the fact that it cannot be found. The book could not be turned to profit by any finder. If sold the fact would be reported at once and return made to Rev. Mr. Bingham. In the whole world there would not be over half a dozen possible purchasers to be found. The author has always intended to leave the work as one of the best accomplishments of his life. Scholars everywhere, and especially those interested in Polynesia, will mourn with the owner if the property is not recovered.

The police have been searching for the manuscript, but without avail. The situation now is that a reward of \$50 will be paid for the return of the property to Chester A. Doyle, who has been on the case, or to Marshal Brown or one of his deputies at the police station. There will be no charges or prosecution. It is the verdict of the officers and others concerned that the property has simply been lost.

A Mr. Christian, an English gentleman well known in the literary and scientific world, came here with letters from many people and societies of note, including the Smithsonian at Washington. This book of Rev. Mr. Bingham's was loaned by the owner to Mr. Christian. It is established, on the word of Mr. Christian, verified by the police, that the book was entrusted to a hackman for delivery to Professor Alexander for Rev. Mr. Bingham. At the Pacific Club, just before his departure from the country, Mr. Christian gave the book to a Jap boy of the house with instructions to send it by cab to Professor Alexander. The package was handed to a hackman. There is no further trace of it. Mr. Doyle was given the case and has worked hard and earnestly, but has learned nothing more than here set out. The messenger either lost the package from his vehicle or set it aside for delivery later and forgot it.

Mr. Christian, the authorities and Professor Alexander will be greatly relieved and Rev. Mr. Bingham will be delighted if the missing property is looked up and brought in without delay.

## Today's Trophy Shoot.

The shoot for the Foreign Office trophy will take place from 1:30 to 5 this afternoon. Twenty-man teams of Companies B, D, F and G will compete. Indications are that the contest will be close and exciting. Capt. Paul Smith has been appointed to take charge of the range, but as he may be engaged elsewhere during the afternoon another officer may be detailed. Companies G, F and B are the favorites in the match.

## ESTATE VALUED AT \$10,000.00.

John Smith left an estate valued at this amount. The greater part was saved by buying goods at L. B. Kerr's, Queen street. See his ad and you will realize how it was done.

## YET IN FERMENT

France Trembles Still Over the  
Dreyfus Case.

## CIVIL AND MILITARY CONFLICT

Bitter Attacks and Sharp Charges.

Active Feeling—Esterhazy In-  
terviewed in London.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—The situation here is generally admitted to be grave by both the press and the people. The conflict between civil and military authorities is becoming acute. The sudden and unexpected action of Gen. Zurlinden, military governor of Paris, in prosecuting Col. Picquart on a charge of forgery and using forged documents, assumes a grave aspect on account of circumstances attending this intervention of military authority in the civil court.

Now that the Dreyfus question has become a great national matter every proceeding in the affair has a state importance. Zurlinden's ignoring of this obvious fact is very significant. He comes forward as a defender of the army, the prosecutor of its supposed calumniators, and the resolute opponent of a revision of the case. From this appeal to the public in the line of the establishment of a dictatorship, there is no wide step. The Radical makes a bitter attack on the general's staff which it charges with aiming at the moral assassination of Picquart through a secret military trial. Henri Rochefort in his paper, the *Intransigent*, declares that Picquart was bribed by a syndicate or by Germany to save Dreyfus.

LONDON, Sept. 23.—The Daily News says that Comte Esterhazy has been sojourning in London in the guise of an Italian count. He speaks Italian fluently. The Daily News reporter caught him at Charing Cross as he was about to start for Paris. In the course of the interview, Esterhazy said he had passed the detectives detailed to watch him in Paris in his present disguise and that nobody had recognized him. "But," he continued, "I distrust even this. I told Gen. Pellieux after the suicide of Col. Henri that it would be impossible to stop things and that the movement would be formidable. The generals lost their heads. I wrote to M. Cavaignac a long letter acquainting him with the points of the affair. He refused to see me. My ruin has been determined upon. I was thrown overboard and had nothing left but to go away and wait developments."

Comte Esterhazy proceeded to declare that he had vainly tried to convince Gen. Pellieux that the Henri document was a forgery, but that Gen. Pellieux had declined to listen to him.

"There were," said Comte Esterhazy, "but three persons who knew the truth of the matter—Sanders, Henri and myself. The first two are dead, and I alone hold the secret." Comte Esterhazy complained bitterly of the treatment of himself and Mme. Pays, who is in prison in Paris. He declares that the Judge D'Instruction had Mme. Pays brought from the Saint Lazar prison and offered her liberty if she would reveal all she knew about the generals. After a reference to other phases of the affair, Comte Esterhazy said: "I intend to publish a work that will throw light upon the unhealthy Dreyfus story. M. Cavaignac made a mistake in persecuting me, but he struck at the same time his relation, Col. Du Paty Du Clam. I may mention that I already declined a pension offered by Gen. Billott."

Comte Esterhazy affected a gay nonchalance but as he was taking the train he said in a sharp, nervous tone, without pausing for a breath: "I don't know whether I shall make use of the documents in my possession. It will depend upon the march of events."

## MR. BAYARD'S CONDITION.

DEDHAM, Mass., Sept. 20.—The ravages of disease are gradually sapping the life of former Ambassador Bayard, and he continually loses ground, although his wonderful constitution makes a strong resistance. He passed a restless night, and today will be considerably worse than at any time during his sickness. The end is looked for in the course of a few days, although he will probably have a number of rallies.

## EIGHT CREMATED.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Sept. 20.—Eight men were cremated and eight more fatally burned in the most disastrous fire that ever occurred in Toledo. The spontan-

eous combustion of dust in the grain elevator owned by Messrs. Paddock, Hodge & Co., caused this terrible destruction of life and none of those who were taken out after the fire were far enough from death's door to tell any of the details.

## LAYMEN ADMITTED.

LANSING, Mich., Sept. 19.—The Michigan Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church today adopted, without debate, a resolution declaring for a constitutional amendment, providing an equal number of lay and ministerial representatives at the General Conference. The vote was 199 to 9.

## PARDONED.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The queen-regent has signed the decree suspending Admiral Montejó and granting pardon to the convicts who fought as volunteers in the war with the United States.

## BRYAN AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Col. Wm. J. Bryan, of the Third Nebraska volunteers, is in the city and spent the morning making calls at the heads of the various army departments.

## DISTURBED CHINA.

One Report is That the Emperor is Dead.

PEKING, Sept. 22.—An edict just issued, definitely announces that the Emperor of China has resigned his power to the Empress Dowager, who has ordered the ministers to deliver to her in future all official reports.

## IS THE EMPEROR DEAD?

SHANGHAI, Sept. 22.—A rumor is current here to the effect that the Emperor of China is dead. No details are obtainable but it is said that the gates of Peking are closed, which means that something serious has happened.

## MUST BE NO DELAY

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The war department officials in reply to the question whether there was any disposition to accede to the request of Spain for a postponement of the evacuation of Cuba until some time next spring, the statement was made that no delay would be considered. The evacuation must proceed with expedition and the troops of the United States were now being put in readiness for the occupation of Cuba and would be sent there.

## YELLOW JACK.

JACKSON, Miss., Sept. 22.—One case of yellow fever has developed at Detention camp. The camp now contains thirty people who have been exposed and is surrounded by heavily armed guards.

## AGAINST CHINESE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The secretary of the treasury today made an important ruling in which he holds that Chinese consuls in foreign countries are not authorized to issue certificates to privileged classes of Chinese entering this country.

## PEACE CONGRESS.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A dispatch from Brussels to a local news agency says that King Leopold has addressed an autograph letter to the Czar urging the designation of Brussels as the meeting place of the peace congress.

## SPANIARDS TRAVEL.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 22.—The war department has a cablegram from General Brooke at Ponce, Porto Rico, stating that 800 Spanish troops sailed for home today.

## AFTER ANARCHISTS.

ROME, Sept. 22.—According to the Italian, several powers have decided to hold in October a conference for the purpose of considering and adopting measures for the suppression of anarchy.

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