

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Special Correspondence. WASHINGTON, Sept. 11, '99.

A sequel to the recent "round robin" of the newspaper correspondents against the censorship established by General Otis appeared yesterday. It came in the form of a long private letter from R. M. Collins, the Associated Press correspondent in the Philippines, addressed to the general manager of that institution, in reply to his request for all the facts of the trouble between the reporters and the general commanding. This letter was not intended for publication; but it got into print. Its contents created general discussion among officials in Washington.

Mr. Collins reviews at great length the rigid suppression of news by Otis, and states in substance that no facts were permitted to be sent to the United States that indicated anything favorable to the Filipinos, or as Mr. Collins expresses it, Otis told him the orders were "to let nothing go that can hurt the administration." He adds that dispatches of the correspondents have been altered, and often re-written substantially by Otis, until the reporters were made to serve as mechanical mouth-pieces to glorify that officer and his operations; and when the men decided they would no longer be parties to the deception of their American readers, Otis threatened to court-martial them, only changing this intention when advised to do so by General Bates.

The publication of this letter has added to the general admission that Otis is a man unfit for conducting the campaign; and the statement is made on good authority that he will be relieved as soon as the fall operations are resumed. Merritt and Miles both are mentioned as likely to succeed him. The friends of these officers are advising them not to go, unless ordered. They believe that nothing but disappointment would result, and that their reputations will suffer by the unfortunate situation confronting them. Army officers still maintain that any commanding officer runs great risk of falling short of expectations by undertaking to restore order with the small army now provided. General Miles, however, desires to take up the work, and it is quite probable that he will be permitted to go.

Congressman Meyer, of Louisiana, who is a strong gold man, although a Democrat, and frequently knows the plans of the Republican administration, is authority for the statement that there probably will be an extra session of congress to be called in November. Gen. Meyer states that he gets this information from a man always familiar with the President's policies and purposes. It is explained that the extra session will be called mainly for the purpose of considering a form of government for Cuba. It is so well known that the discussion of Cuban affairs must lead into a strong and protracted debate of the Philippines as well, and incidentally very bitter denunciation of the policy of imperialism, that many congressmen doubt that it will be called.

Senator Beveridge, of Indiana, visited the White House, at the request of the President, and for three hours explained the result of his recent visit to the Philippines. Every effort has been made to interview the Senator upon this subject, but he has declined to express his opinions. A friend of the Senator, however, is authority for the statement that he is very doubtful about the speedy solution of the Eastern troubles, and that he convinced the President of the serious nature of the problem before our army. In connection with this it is stated also that the administration now is inclined to proffer large concessions to Aguinaldo, including virtually although not nominally a free and independent home government, only the sovereignty of the United States and its recognition of the Filipinos being insisted upon. A St. Louis congressman who returned to this city yesterday from an extended tour in Europe said: "Everywhere outside of France the condemnation of French militarism is vigorous. The result of the Dreyfus trial will be to make a perfect failure of the Paris Exposition next year. The European sentiment concerning this 'trial' is more bitter even than in this country. The Englishmen and Germans speak of it with contempt, and the predictions are general that the so-called French republic is tottering to its fall. There is a general expectation that the verdict will cause an overturning of the government is only a question of a short time, and in the re-establishment of it, the governments of Germany and England are quite likely to take a

hand, quietly perhaps, but none the less effectively."

The ablest argument against imperialism yet reported was that of ex-Governor Boutwell, of Massachusetts, made at Springfield, in that state, a few days ago. The most significant revolt against the new policy was the meeting at which it was delivered, when 1500 representative citizens of the Connecticut Valley assembled to express their disapprobation of the policy of this administration. The speech has attracted no little comment of public men in Washington; the more so as it met unqualified approval of hundreds of auditors who heretofore have been counted as amongst the very strongest of Republicans.

COURT SAYS GUILTY.

Dreyfus Condemned to Ten Years in a Fortress.

RENNES, Sept. 9.—While groups of soldiers threw dice in the courtyard of the Lycee this afternoon, seven French officers did the deed which history will place side by side with the judgment of Pilate. The Roman governor crucified an innocent man to please a mob. This tribunal condemned an innocent man to satisfy the vanity of a few generals. The parallel runs further. The martyr of two thousand years ago was the incarnated virtue of generations of his race; the victim of today typifies the truth that modern civilization involves more than the fate of the Jewish people, and the Dreyfus case signifies more than the political future of France, which it directly concerns.

The consequences of today's event will be so far-reaching and important to the vital interests of humanity at large that the fate of the individual directly affected can hardly enter into the account in estimating what the future portends. It is not even worth while to denounce the five men whose voices brought France face to face with the most terrible crisis of her bloody history. They stand for a new element in civilization which makes Europe an armed camp in time of peace. They represent that new thing in ethics—"military justice." They typify the curse which descends upon France about once a generation—intolerance and discontent with the existing order of things.

The judges of the court-martial rendered a verdict convicting Captain Dreyfus of treason in betraying French military secrets to a foreign government. The vote was 5 to 2.

Dreyfus was then sentenced to ten years' confinement in a military fortress. He has already served five years. He is also to suffer degradation. The prisoner's counsel will appeal his case.

Labori, on hearing the decision, turned pale and clenched his fists. Demange seemed to break down suddenly, and looked five years older. Jouaust added nothing to the reading of the bare decree that Dreyfus was guilty and that his confinement was to be ten years' confinement in a military fortress, with degradation from the army, except to say: "I request spectators to leave the court room without demonstration." The order was obeyed to the letter.

The prisoner was notified of the verdict in the anti-room of the court by an assistant of Labori's and was then removed to prison.

Gold Standard For India.

Simla, Sept. 9.—At today's session of the India council, Mr. Clinton Dawkins the financial member, introduced the currency bill. He said that, in the absence of the mint proclamation from England, which had been delayed by legal and technical questions, it had been decided to make gold the legal tender immediately, in the conviction that no other measure would save India from disastrous embarrassment and fresh taxation.

The government, he continued was confident of the wisdom of this policy, and the secretary of state for India, Lord George Hamilton, had promised to assist, should a temporary check occur. While giving rupees for gold, the government would accept no obligation to exchange gold for rupees. "The government," Mr. Dawkins declared, "does not desire to do anything hostile to silver, in which the inhabitants of India largely invest their savings. It believes that the rupee currency will expand in response to trade demands, as the exchange of rupees for gold should impart elasticity to the currency."

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A SPANIARD MOBBED.

Hauled Along by a Rope Around His Neck--General Gomez Rebukes the Cubans.

Havana, September 7.—An attempt was made today to lynch a Spaniard, Sandrus Camacho, who was working on a lighter in the harbor. The mob dragged him from the wharf, put a rope around his neck, hauled him along the ground and beat him with sticks. Ultimately the Custom House guard rescued him and he was taken to the hospital, covered with wounds. Though badly injured he will recover.

The mob asserted that he was an old-time friend and abettor of Bartolo Ramon, the Spanish informer and spy. Camacho said he knew Ramon, but declared that he had never injured any one and was perfectly innocent of the specific offenses charged against him. El Diario de La Marina says: "It is sufficient to assert that a man was a Spanish guide or spy to place his life in jeopardy."

Gen. Gomez, in the course of an interview published to-day by La Lucha, says: "The political conduct of the Cubans does not show the faith which a good Cuban should hold. He should have a firm conviction of the righteousness of his cause and of the ultimate triumph of the principles which he defended on the field of battle, and is now proclaiming on the streets. He should take notice of the old autonomists' cries of their efforts after a protectorate. To heed such things is to show a weak patriotism. The fears inspired within us by the ghost stories told us in childhood should not be reviewed in late years."

WORST NOT KNOWN.

Cuban Doctors Slow to Report Fever Cases--Last Count is Eighty.

Jacksonville, Sept. 7.—Since last report thirteen new cases of fever have been reported from Key West, making seventy-five cases in all. Among the cases is State Senator Harris, who is quite ill.

Dr. Porter reports some difficulty in getting reports from Cuban physicians. Reports so far come mainly from American physicians. The inference from this is that the number of cases is greater than has been reported.

No further news has been received from Miami on the east coast. Railroad officials say it is likely that the case reported there is the only one that will be heard from. Close watch is kept on all suspects and the least illness is carefully noted.

Jacksonville, Sept. 7.—Official telegrams from Dr. Porter, at Key West, received at noon to-day, announced nearly eighty cases of yellow fever, with the expectation of more within the next twenty-four hours. No deaths were reported.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Surgeon General Sternberg to-day received notification of three new cases of yellow fever among the troops in Havana. The number of cases among the troops is thirteen. Three deaths have resulted from yellow fever since the outbreak in the city.

A Sensible Grand Jury.

Baltimore, Sept. 8.—The grand jury for the May term, upon being discharged to-day by Judge Dobler, in the Criminal Court, made the following suggestion in its report:

The punishment of death, whether judicially or illegally carried out, would be considered the most effective punishment for rape which could be inflicted; it having failed, however, in its results, we would suggest castration and imprisonment in all cases of conviction, instead of hanging. "This punishment, unquestionably, will prevent the criminal from again committing this crime, and he will become a marked object and a living warning, which we think will cause others of the same brutal propensities to hesitate before they give way to their passions."

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Farquhar to Succeed Sampson.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 11.—The Navy Department reached a final determination today, to assign Rear Admiral Norman H. Farquhar to command of the North Atlantic squadron, to succeed Admiral Sampson, and to place the latter in command of the Boston navy yard, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Admiral Fickett. The transfer will take place on October 10.

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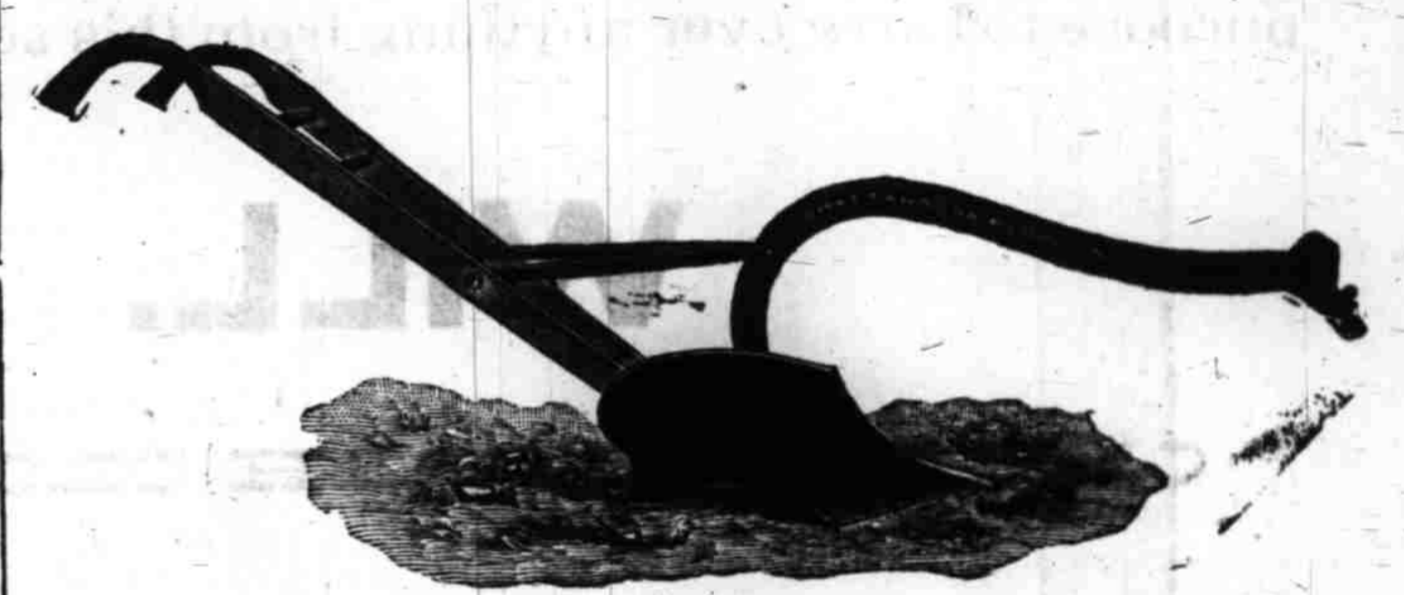
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Hence, every dollar you spend at our store between this date and December 16th, 1899, will entitle you to one chance at the plow. For instance, if you spend \$20 you get twenty chances. You write your name on twenty cards, which are deposited in a sealed box, and on Saturday, December 16th, the drawing will be held. The lucky person will receive a

No. 45 Steel Beam Chattanooga Chilled Plow,

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3 c. per yard for 500 yards good 5 c. Calico.
5 c. per yard for yard-wide Percale, 8 c. value.
12 1-2 c. per yard for fine all-wool Dress Goods.
5 c. per yard for good heavy Ticking.
5 c. for fine Organdie and Lawn that sold at 12 1-2 to 18 c. per yd.

SHOE SALE.

- 98 cents a pair for a \$2.00 pair Men's good Dress Shoes. Would be cheap at \$1.25.
89 cents a pair for Men's heavy Working Shoes worth \$1.25. All solid leather.
98 cents a pair for 200 pairs Ladies' Button and Lace Shoes, all solid and good style, worth \$1.25.
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