

WORK OF A CYCLONE

GEORGIA AND SOUTH CAROLINA COASTS SWEEP BY STORM

Conditions Similar to Great Tidal Wave and Storm of 1893—Wires Downed and Railroads Submerged—Communication With Sea Coast Islands Impossible.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 2.—For eighteen hours from 3 o'clock this morning until 6 o'clock tonight Savannah has been in the grasp of a West Indian cyclone. During that time the wind blew steadily from fifty to seventy miles an hour. While the city escaped with comparatively little damage, the loss of property among the sea islands of the Georgia and South Carolina coasts is believed to be heavy.

For miles in every direction around Savannah, the lowlands along the rivers are submerged. Only one fatality has so far been reported, the drowning of a negro while attempting to reach the mainland from a small island near Thunderbolt, but heavy loss of life is feared on the South Carolina sea islands, where such fearful loss of life occurred during the great tidal storm of 1893. The conditions now are similar to those during that storm. Owing to the submerged locality and the submerged condition of the islands, no news can be had from them until the water subsides.

DAMAGE TO CROPS GREAT.

For eight miles north of Savannah the entire country is a lake, with only the hummocks visible. At noon the water was eight feet above the highest tide. Driven on shore by the northeast storm it fell upon the islands, swept over banks and dams, carrying away the remnant of the rice crop that was left by the August storm, and had not been gathered, and wiping out farm crops. The loss to rice growers alone will be from \$50,000 to \$75,000. Of the entire rice crop along the Savannah river valued at \$250,000, all but about 15 per cent was lost in this and preceding storms.

The damage to shipping is considerable. The wharves at the quarantine station at the entrance to the river here were partially carried away. The quarantine officer and his family and servants were rescued early in the day by a tug. Four vessels which were at anchor at the station were torn from their moorings and driven into the marshes, but how badly damaged is unknown. No news has been received from Tybee since early in the morning, and nothing is known of the damage there.

At Thunderbolt and Isle of Hope suburbs of Savannah, all the boat houses on the banks and the sides of small boats were carried away.

The extent to which the railroads suffered is not fully known. The naval stores and cotton and lumber yards of the plant system are submerged, and the tracks of the Central railroad of Georgia, and the Georgia & Alabama railroad, around the city, are covered. The north and south express on the F. C. & P. railroad, due here from Florida at noon, has not yet arrived. Telegraphic communication, except by one wire, is impossible, and the condition of the railroad tracks is unknown. A special train will be sent out at daylight over the F. C. & P. road south. All other roads are operating, and the F. C. & P. is running north of Atlanta. The telephone, light, police and fire alarm wires are down, and the city is in darkness.

On Hutchinson's island, opposite Savannah, and separating the city from the South Carolina shore, there were many negro families rescued by boats from the revenue steamers Tybee and Bontwell.

All day rescuing parties were at work. Tonight the wind has subsided but the water, which receded with the ebb of the tide during the afternoon, has risen. Considerable anxiety is felt for shipping at sea.

The extent of the storm is unknown, and until telegraphic communication is restored, or news is received from the country between Savannah and Jacksonville, over which the heaviest part of the storm passed, the full extent of its damage cannot be told.

Demonstration Prevented.

PARIS, Oct. 3.—The holding of the Dreyfus demonstration organized by M. Pressence, one of the leaders in the agitation for yesterday afternoon, was prevented by the closing of the salie wagon. M. Pressence and his friends tried to force an entrance and an uproar ensued. The police then intervened and arrested M. Pressence, M. Vaughan, editor of the *Aurore*, and Deputy Mory, amid shouts and counter shouts of "Viva Revision," "Viva Armes," "Viva Zola" and "Les bas jules," and the crowd was dispersed.

It is learned that six of the persons arrested have been held. An ugly statement is made by the *Petite Republicque*, to the effect that Colonel Picquart, who had previously taken exercise in the courtyard of the jail daily has not left his cell since Thursday, when he was seized with symptoms of cerebral congestion, followed by coma. There is no means, however, of verifying the statement.

Attack by a Mob.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—The British foreign office today received a dispatch from her majesty's minister at Peking, saying that Mr. Mortimer, a member of the British legation, on returning home yesterday with a lady, was insulted and attacked by a mob, which stoned him and covered him with mud.

Later in the day some American missionaries were similarly attacked, as was the Chinese secretary of the United States legation. The latter's ribs were broken.

SOON TO MOVE SOUTH

Preparation for Changing Camps of Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4.—The war department has decided to send more troops to Porto Rico. Orders have been issued directing that the Fifth regular cavalry, now at Huntsville, Alabama, the Sixth United States volunteer infantry, now at Chickamauga and the Forty-seventh New York, now at Fort Adams, shall proceed to Porto Rico as may be desired by the commanding general in that island. The Eighth United States volunteer infantry and two companies of the Indiana colored volunteers, now at Fort Thomas, Kentucky, will relieve the Sixth volunteer infantry at Chickamauga.

All the troops at Camp Meade will soon be ordered to points in the south. Some of them may go to Cuba, but the majority will for the present occupy the new camps recently selected in Georgia and South Carolina. It is understood the troops sent to garrison duty in Cuba will not remain long, but when they have seen service for a few months will return to this country. The same is probably true as to Porto Rico. It is also intimated that when the troops return the volunteers will be given sixty days' furlough and be mustered out. By that time congress will have had an opportunity to determine what shall be done in regard to garrisoning the new possessions.

This determination is no doubt due to the pressure that has been brought by members of congress for the mustering out of the volunteers from their states and districts. The responsibility for furnishing troops for garrison duty and for army duty generally will be upon congress. The recommendations of the president and the war department will have been made before the troops return from either Cuba or Porto Rico, and the necessity of the case made known. Although there has been less pressure for the mustering out of troops since the announcement was made that the troops could not be spared, the demand continues with sufficient persistence to convince the war officials that a reorganization of the army will be necessary and that some arrangement will have to be made to secure a force for garrison service in the islands and the states, which will not be subject to the same difficulties experienced in the case of the volunteers. Although the pressure for the mustering out of the entire regiment is not so great, the demand for the discharge of individual has overwhelmed the department. There is not a senator or a representative, scarcely, who has not presented requests of this kind.

The troops which have been ordered to Porto Rico will relieve a like number of regiments in the island, the organizations to be designated by General Brooke.

Warship Ordered to Tien Tsin.

NEW YORK, Oct. 4.—A special from Washington to the Herald says instructions have been issued by Secretary Long to Rear Admiral Dewey, directing him to send the protected cruiser Baltimore at once to Tien Tsin, China. This action shows conclusively the concern felt by the administration at the existing condition of affairs in the celestial empire. It would seem to indicate that more sensational information had been received from Minister Conger than the authorities have made public.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3.—The state department has received the following cablegram from Minister Conger at Peking: "There is no serious danger yet, but considerable anxiety for the future. The foreign fleet is assembling at Tien Tsin. Some of the ministers are ordering marines to Peking for legation guard."

Secretary Long, upon advice received at the state department showing the existence of threatening conditions in China, has ordered Admiral Dewey to send two warships from Manila to a point as near the Spanish capital as possible for a warship to approach. The vessels selected for this undertaking are the Baltimore and the Petrel. It is expected that the Baltimore will not be able to get beyond the Taku forts at the entrance of the Pang He river, upon which Peking is situated, but the Petrel, being of smaller proportions, may be able to reach Tien Tsin, eighty miles above the mouth, and about the same distance below Peking. The officials regret that there is not now on the Asiatic squadron a light draught gunboat of the Helena class, which could ascend the river as far as the Chinese capital.

Secretary Long said that the role purpose of ordering the Baltimore and the Petrel to Tien Tsin was to safe-guard American interests and protect life and property of American citizens in the event of an outbreak in the interior.

Fires in Colorado Mountains

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., Oct. 4.—Great clouds of smoke have hung over the mountains south of Pike's Peak, and fierce flames have been seen to shoot up frequently. It is reported that fierce forest fires are raging on the ranges and are gradually working their way to Cripple Creek.

Negro Miner Shot at Pana.

WASHINGTON DEPOT, Ind., Oct. 4.—Today 150 Pana, Ill., miners came here and joined the union home miners. They organized, masked and went to the shacks where the negro scab miners live and last night at 10:30 corralled them and drove fifty out of town. One negro refused to go and was shot. The police could do nothing. The miners have hidden somewhere near town and may be preparing for an attack on other shacks.

A BARRIER TO CREAK.

TROUBLE TIMES PREDICTED FOR PEACE COMMISSIONERS AT PARIS.

Supposed Claims of United States Published—President McKinley to Receive the Philippine Delegation.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The United States peace commission held another session this morning, after which, accompanied by the United States ambassador, General Horace Porter, they drove to the foreign office, where the commissioners met and breakfasted with the Spanish commissioners. In addition to the commissioners and the ambassadors, the minister of foreign affairs, M. Delcasse had invited the three head officials of the French foreign office, the first secretary of the embassy and General Hegror, secretary of the Elysee palace. The French newspapers continue to comment upon the difficulties which the two commissions will have to face by reason of their divergent instructions, beyond which, it is said, they cannot go. Gil Blas says the Spanish government has given its commissioners very precise instructions. They are to do their utmost to have it admitted that there can be no question of disputing the rights of Spanish sovereignty over Manila, the island of Luzon and the rest of the archipelago outside of the naval stations which Spain will cede to the Marianne islands.

CLAIMS OF UNITED STATES.

On the other side the American commission before leaving President McKinley received from him very precise instructions, from which the commissioners cannot depart. The following is the text of their instructions:

1. Spain cedes absolute sovereignty over the whole of the island of Luzon.
 2. The other islands of the archipelago will be replaced under the dominion of Spain on condition that a liberal government is accorded to the inhabitants.
 3. Complete separation of church and state in the Philippines.
 4. Spain cannot cede any other islands in the group to any foreign power without America's consent.
 5. The United States shall enjoy for all time the same commercial privileges as the most favored nations, not excepting Spain herself.
- Gil Blas concludes with remarking: "It is therefore to be feared that for unhappy Spain the negotiations which open on the first of October will give no satisfaction."

Troops Ordered to Pana.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Oct. 1.—Governor Tanner was called up by telephone yesterday noon by Sheriff Colburn of Pana in regard to the striking miners and had a lengthy conversation with him. Sheriff Colburn said that he had no further control of the miners and feared that there would be an outbreak in a short time and that loss of life and bloodshed was sure to follow; that he had exhausted all his resources and asked that state troops be sent there. Governor Tanner was impressed by the earnestness of the request and promised the sheriff that he would order the troops to Pana at once to aid in the protection of life and property.

Captain Craig of Battery B of Galesburg was ordered to go with his men to Pana at once and Colonel John B. Hamilton of Elgin was also ordered to report with two of the best equipped companies of his sons of veterans or riot duty. Colonel Hamilton will designate the companies. The governor ordered Captain Craig to camp within the city limits and to protect the life and property of the citizens, but under no circumstances should they assist the mine operators in the operation of their mines with foreign labor, to which the governor is very much opposed.

Rain Checks the Flames

DEADWOOD, S. D., Oct. 1.—The timber fire which has been threatening Spearfish, Carbonate, Ragged Top and more remotely Lead and Deadwood, has been nearly extinguished by a heavy rain which fell last night and a part of today. It could not have burned much longer, even without the rain, as it had practically burned itself out. It extended over an area thirty miles long and six miles wide and destroyed large tracts of the finest timber in the hills. In several places sparks and brands jumped the Spearfish canon, a distance of over half a mile and caught in the timber on the other side without touching the bottom of the canon.

A number of prospectors' cabins, tools and supplies and an outfit belonging to a United States geological survey were burned out and the men barely escaped. No lives were lost and it is believed that all damage from the fire is now over.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—Secretary of the Interior Bliss today received the following dispatch from Representative Knowles of North Dakota:

"Black Hills forest fires destroying towns and timber. Can't troops from Ft. Meade help fight fire? Send answer to mayor of Deadwood."

Secretary Bliss forwarded the message to the war department with the request that aid, if possible, be furnished.

Does Not Know His Successor.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—In answer to an inquiry as to the personality of his successor to the post of ambassador at London Secretary of State Hay today stated that he had not yet had an opportunity to learn the president's intentions in the matter. Touching the personnel of the state department he said that his present purpose was to make no changes, being satisfied that the department was in excellent condition in that respect.

HEMMED IN BY FIRE.

Flames in Colorado Forests Sweeping on Unchecked.

DENVER, Oct. 1.—The weather man can offer no hope for those on the western slope whose homes and crops are threatened by the forest fires. There are no indications whatever of rain, and this seems to be the only element able to stay 'he flames' fury. Throughout Eagle county high winds have prevailed giving fresh impetus to the forest fires that are devastating the timber domain. In consequence new territory is being devoured. The flame is rapidly extending along the grand reserves of Girard mountain, west of Homestake creek, and from present appearances will sweep the country to Bear mountain.

Back of Minuturn to the heads of Willow and Two Elk the country is devastated, little remaining to feed the flames. From Hoosier mountain the wind has driven the fire to the edge of Gypsum creek. The settlers of Upper Gypsum, Gannon, Collins and others are fighting desperately to save their homes and stop its passage across into the magnificent forests of West Brush. If it gets into Brush, the finest timber in the state is gone.

No loss of life has been reported, but several people have lost their homes and their crops. All the game is leaving the country, escaping the smoke and heat of the blazing woods. Dispatches received here say that Whaley's peak, between North and Middle park, is now a mass of flames and it is feared they will extend to both of these beautiful camping grounds. The fire has already cut a swath thirty-five miles long, from the Grand river almost to Dillon in Summit county. The width is as yet unknown. Kremmlin, in Grand county, has had a narrow escape and the danger is not yet over.

The fires in the vicinity of Ouray are not as bad as for several days previous, but the smoldering embers may be fanned into an awful conflagration by the slightest wind.

FLAMES APPROACH A TOWN.

The fires around Aspen are working down the mountain side toward town, although they are not burning with the force they have been. At Gunnison, Crested Butte, Wolcott and Glenwood Springs the fires are still raging. No estimate of the damage to timber and ranches can be given, but it will unquestionably run far into the thousands of dollars.

Battlement government reserve, bounded by the Grand river on the north, Roaring Fork on the east and the Gunnison on the west, is a mass of flames. This reserve runs through the counties of Garfield, Delta and Mesa. The big White river government reserve, starting in Garfield county and extending through Routt and Rio Blanco, is also on fire. Reliable reports show that the fire is now nearly 300 miles in circumference with Glenwood for a center and practically every mountain range with timber is ablaze.

The only cessation of the fire that is reported comes from Cottonwood and Four Mile creeks, where the flames have consumed everything that will burn on the mountain sides. On the south side of the Rio Grande from Minuturn to Glenwood the railroad men report a steady blaze of fire plainly visible from the smaller valleys. Many ranches have been abandoned.

There appears to be no hope of a cessation of the conflagration except by a very heavy rain or the demolition of the timber by the destroying element. J. S. Swan, game commissioner, states there is no doubt but that the fires are caused by carelessness of campers and people generally during a season of exceptional dryness. Col. W. L. May, chief United States forester, has gone to the west slope to inspect the country under government control where fires are burning.

Cuban Mounted Police.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Oct. 1.—Arrangements have been made for the formation of a force of Cuban mounted police for the province of Santiago. It consists of a commandant with the rank of major, three captains, six lieutenants, ten sergeants and 240 enlisted men. The rates of pay for enlisted men are the same as in the United States army, while the officers get two-thirds. General Castillo has charge of the preliminaries of the appointments. He must select capable men who have served in the Cuban army and the officers must have held similar or a higher rank in the Cuban army. This police force will have a large territory to cover, and it is expected that as soon as the Cuban troops disband the lawless element will break and will have to be kept in check. Even at present quantities of cattle are stolen, and complaints are frequent to both General Wood and General Castillo, and they are determined to put an end to this state of affairs.

The Cubans are beginning to understand that the sudden change they wanted after the surrender would have caused disorder and confusion, while now every day a number of Cubans are appointed to positions of power and emolument.

Terrific Storm in Japan.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 1.—The steamer Gaelic brings news of a terrific storm which swept over Japan on September 6. The wind did great damage to shipping. Rivers soon became raging torrents, flooding many sections. A sum many of the loss of life and property follows: Deaths 250, houses swept away 164, houses overturned 1,196, partially wrecked 11,460, houses inundated 15,497, river banks broken 78.

NONE OF THEM LEFT

Cuban Reconcenrados Have Gone the Way That Weyler Wished.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Among the passengers who arrived today on the steamer City of Washington from Havana were Dr. Jose Congosto and Captain Fred Sharpe of the Merritt & Chapman Wrecking company. The City of Washington carried a small cargo, composed chiefly of cigars and tobacco. Dr. Congosto declined to talk. He will sail for Harve on the French line steamer October 1. Captain Sharpe was greatly pleased to learn that the Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa had been floated and taken to Guantanamo. He thinks the collier, Merrimac, sunk in Santiago harbor, can be floated.

Later Dr. Congosto said: "The evacuation of Cuba by Spain is a matter of time, but when I left Havana everything was progressing well. I do not care to enter into all the reasons for the delay, but one of the principal causes is the fact that we have over 6,000 sick who must be taken care of and cannot be left behind."

"The problem of the future of the island is a difficult one, and I have studied without prejudice, and as a result of this study of years I believe that it is a social problem and not a political one. Of course politics will enter into the solution, but the great question is how to bring the most prosperity and the greatest happiness to the people of Cuba. It is probable that there will be a large emigration to the island, and that emigration may assist in solving the problem. Of course, a difficulty will be met in view of the dangers of fever and the climate."

RECONCENTRADOS ALL DEAD.

Dr. Congosto was asked as to the condition of the reconcentrados.

"There are no reconcentrados now," he answered, with a smile.

"What has become of them," was the next question.

"They're gone."

"Where?"

"God knows," was the reply.

"Do you mean to say that they are all dead?"

"That probably explains it better than I can. It is a subject which I prefer not to discuss."

When asked as to the establishment of a new navy for Spain, Dr. Congosto said: "Spain is still a great country, and she ought to have a great navy—and probably will."

Discussing the fall of Santiago and the surrender of General Toral, Dr. Congosto said:

"There were brave soldiers at Santiago, and if their leader lacked courage he deserves to be punished. Santiago, should not have fallen as it did, and if Toral had not entered into negotiations with the enemy it is likely that there would have been a different story to tell today. It is not true that the Spanish army there lacked supplies and ammunition, for they had plenty of both, which they turned over to the Americans. If Toral had pushed forward instead of retreating toward the city, he certainly would have caused a repulse. These are things which he will have to explain."

Dr. Congosto hopes that when his duties on the Paris peace commission expire he will resume his consular service.

Timber Fires Rage.

DEADWOOD, S. D., Sept. 29.—An immense timber fire is raging in the vicinity of Ragged Top, and the camps there are in great danger. The fire started a day or two ago on the other side of the Wyoming line and has burned over to the Spearfish canon, covering an area of about 100 square miles.

Part of the time a strong wind has been blowing. Forest Supervisor Humber came up today from the southern hills and went out with a force of men, and Governor Lee, who is in the city, is arranging to have the troops called out.

The fire has been coming toward Deadwood, but the wind has changed and is driving it in the other direction.

Second Attempt on His Life.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., Sept. 28.—While Governor Smith of the Pacific branch of the national soldiers' home here, was coming to the headquarters this morning, Albert Bradley, who has been an inmate of the home for fifteen years, came up behind and shot him seven times, one ball taking effect in the right shoulder, another above the right hip and another through the right arm. The surgeons think the wounds are not fatal. It was supposed Bradley was mentally unbound.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., Sept. 29.—Governor Smith was in charge of the national home at Leavenworth for many years. Early on the morning of June 11, 1897, the governor's residence at Leavenworth was wrecked by dynamite. The crime was traced to a veteran, Joseph W. Oliver, a member of the home, and he was convicted.

Governor Smith's administration at the Leavenworth home was marked by many troubles. Later the management of the home was investigated by the committee from the house of representatives. Charges against Governor Smith were principally mistreatment of the old soldiers. The investigation resulted in nothing more than his transfer to the governorship of the Pacific branch.

Crocker Estate Settled.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The estate of the late Charles F. Crocker, the railroad magnate, was finally distributed today. By a decree signed by Probate Judge Coffey the vast estate of nearly \$8,000,000 in value passes out of the jurisdiction of the courts and into the hands of three children, each of whom will enjoy his or share on coming of age. The commissions of the executors amounted to \$75,000, and \$80,000 was paid out in attorney's fees.

REGIMENT IS SHORT

FIFTEEN DISCHARGES GRANTED THIRD NEBRASKA.

Colonel's Leave of Absence Has Expired Nothing Received at the War Department From Governor Holcomb.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 5.—The request of Colonel Bryan of the Third Nebraska infantry for the discharge of a number of men from that regiment who desire to return to their homes was granted by the secretary of war today in about fifteen cases which had been received the approval of the company and regimental officers and of the brigade and corps commanders. They were based upon various reasons, including ill-health and private business necessities. It is understood that there are nearly 100 men in the regiment who are doing their utmost to secure their discharge. It is said that Colonel Bryan has indorsed the applications in many cases, but they lack the approval of the brigade and corps commanders. In case of favorable action by the reviewing authorities the applications will be granted by the war department without further consideration. Applications lacking the favorable indorsement of the reviewing officers will each be independently investigated and decided on its merits.

NOTHING YET FROM HOLCOMB.

It is said at the war department that nothing has yet been heard from the governor of Nebraska regarding the selection of the Nebraska regiment to be mustered out in order to bring the number of troops furnished by that state within the regulation quota. As understood here the governor desires, before reaching a decision in that matter, to hear from the officers and men of the two regiments concerned, viz: The First regiment, now in the Philippines, and the Third regiment (Colonel Bryan's), now at Jacksonville, Fla.

It is stated further at the department that in case Colonel Bryan desires an extension of leave, he would apply therefor to his brigade commander and not to the war department; that is, unless he should desire to leave for more than thirty days. Brigade commanders are authorized to grant leaves of absence to the officers of their commands for a period not exceeding thirty days. All applications for leave for more than thirty days must be acted upon by the secretary of war. It is not anticipated that Colonel Bryan will have any difficulty in securing an extension of leave, and especially in view of the fact that he has not yet fully recovered his health. A surgeon's certificate of disability in his case is all that is necessary to secure him an extension of leave.

When Colonel Bryan left Jacksonville he had leave of absence for seven days. That leave has about expired. He has made no application to the war department to have his leave extended.

Rail Road for Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 5.—John Stanley, mayor of Skagway, Alaska, who is now in the city purchasing apparatus for a fire department, says:

"The Pacific and Arctic railroad now being built from Skagway to Selkirk is well under way. Rails have been laid to White Pass and up to that point the road is in full working order. Over fifteen tons of freight are daily shipped over this route. Seven hundred men are working on the road. Last month the pay roll was \$120,000. From White Pass to Lake Bennett, a distance of thirty miles, freight is transferred by sledges. Laborers on the road receive 35 cents an hour.

A New Job for Garcia.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—It is learned on good authority that General Callisto Garcia has accepted a position with the American administration here as was predicted. He will act as a commissioner to go through the country and conduct negotiations with the Cuban army with a view to its disbandment. He will start in a few days and will be gone on his trip three or four weeks. He will be accompanied by his son, Colonel Carlos Garcia, and by a few of his officers. On his return he will go to the United States with General Wood to confer with the authorities at Washington.

Declines an Empty Honor.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.—Henry George has declined the nomination for governor on the ticket placed in the field by the Chicago platform Democrats and the committee have authority to fill the vacancy nominated Henry M. McDonald, of the county of New York, for the place. Mr. George, in his letter, says that by pursuing uninterruptedly the duty of writing his father's biography he can do more for the principles of freedom than by engaging actively in politics.

Henry M. McDonald, nominated in George's stead, is a lawyer in this city, and was formerly a banker of Pierre, S. D. He is president of the New York bimetallic association.

Ezra A. Tuttle, a lawyer of Brooklyn, has been nominated by the silver democrats for attorney-general in place of Ole Snyder, who declined to accept the nomination.

Can Afford to be Re-elected.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—A semi-official statement, issued by the Cologne Gazette, denies the assertion made in French newspapers that the German minister of foreign affairs, Baron von Bismarck, has been commanded by Emperor Wilhelm to furnish the French government with friendly explanations as to the sale of Colonel Schwartzkoppen in the Dreyfus affair. The Cologne Gazette adds: "Now that the revision has been ordered upon Germany has less ground than ever to depart from her attitude of reserve."