TELEGRAPHIC.

GEN. CAMPOS TALKS.

He Admits the Rebellion is More Sweeping Than He Anticipated.

FIGHTING PROMISED NEXT MONTH

Cubans Fight Like Indians and Run Away When Pressed—Spaniards Are Heroes.

New York, Oct. 9.—The World's copyright cable from Santa Clara, Cuba, Oct. 5th, via Key West, Fla., tomorrow will say:

Captain General Martinez de Campos has spent one two hours today at the general headquarters of the Spanish army in this city.

The statement which follows is what Gen. Campos said in response to a series of questions I addressed to him verbally, as the special correspondent of the World:

At present the military situation in Cuba is satisfactory. The rebellion in Cuba has attained greater scope than I anticipated when I embarked from Spain.

At the present time there are numerous small bands of insurgents scattered about the country in the provinces of Santiago, Camaguey and Leveltad. In Santiago there are only a few rebels against authority.

The insurgents are not well armed, and their supply of ammunition is scanty. Forest is some districts.

There is a considerable number of Spanish troops on the island, though it is not as large as the combined war-first.

I have given orders that prisoners shall not be cruelly treated, and that wounded insurgents who may fall into the hands of the troops shall be well cared for. I do not kill prisoners.

The country paths are generally too bad at the present time for a persistent campaign. Again, I do not wish to expose the soldiers continuously until the season is improved.

In November there may be looked for an active and an aggressive campaign on I am make.

My present plan is to divide the troops into small detachments, the number of each column varying according to circumstances. Were I to send such a column of say 3,000 men, they would have the march for their pains. They would see no enemy. The insurgents would melt away into the woods and difficult country which is their shelter. They know a good political-military policy—for their side of the case, for they know that they could not withstand the attacks of regular soldiers.

About this portion of Santa Clara I divide the soldiers into detachments of five or six men. If the enemy were to subdue small one of these small bands in greatly superior numbers, they might be mashed, but there greater numbers and better armed.

In Santiago the largest column of all, say 1,500 to 1,300 men is required.

As an example of the infinity of insurgent numbers at present, I refer to the expedition led by General Suarez Valdez, who left this city a few days ago, going first to Manzanaraga, in the district of the Trinidad mountains, with a protection train. Gen. Valdez had 11,000 soldiers. The insurgents numbered only 800, and were armed to the number of over 2,000. They hoped to capture the train. When the rest of General Valdez's force became known to them, the insurgents melted away the snow under the sun. Gen. Valdez divided his forces into four different detachments, when he had joined he saw the rebels reappeared, he scattered he gave no chase.

I do not understand Gomez's course. I think highly of his military capacity, but he does nothing. Perhaps he is restrained by the orders of the junta in New York, which is, I am informed, to pursue a Fabian policy. Or he may be very short of ammunition. As a very short fight without cartridges against Spanish troops does not naturally end in a fight. It rather evades one, but when compelled to fight, the Spanish become heroes.

The regular troops have an advantage, for the officers control their men. They are disciplined thoroughly. The insurgents are without discipline, and are rangy aggressive fighters, but drive a Cuban into a corner with his back to the wall and he will fight like a hungry wolf. Witness the action of Amado Guerra and twenty men when they were forced to fight sixty Spanish soldiers near Manzanillo. Guerra showed his Spanish blood, and he met his death like a brave man.

This war makes me think of the Indian wars in the western United States. The Indians used to fight when a good opportunity occurred and run away when pressed.

There are many more insurgents than Indians, and there is a vast extent of territory to cover with the troops—mountains, deep ravines, impenetrable virgin forests and deep jungles.

In conducting a war under European conditions 1,000 soldiers will do as much as 3,000 here.

The insurgent torpedoes are very rudely constructed, and not as effective as they might be made. I do not regard hidden torpedoes as especially dangerous to our side. They may prove like a two-edged sword.

I hear of no injurious moral effect on the soldiers caused by the fear of contact with torpedoes. I have not as yet any confidence in the use of dynamite or any of the similar high explosives in projectiles, great or small.

(Signed)

ARSENIO MARTINO DE CAMPOS.

INSURGENTS NEAR HAVANA.

MADRID, Oct. 9.—The Imparcial today publishes a dispatch from Havana saying that a band of insurgents has appeared in the environs of Havana, where it has created consternation.

The dispatch adds that the troops have succeeded in driving the insurgents from the vicinity of Romedios, southwest of Santa Clara.

BRITISH CONSUL JOINS THE REBELS.

HAVANA, Oct. 9.—It is reported here that, according to official advices, the British consul at Nuevitas, province of Puerto Principe, has joined the insurgents.

KILLING OF CAPTAIN SMITH

The Dead Man Not Were Been Done by Indians.

DENVER, Oct. 9.—A special to the News from Cheyenne, Wyo., says: United States Marshal McDermott, who returned from Evanston this afternoon, where he served writs of habeas corpus on Sheriff Ward for two Indians arrested for unlawful killing of game, says that no credence is given there to the story of the killing of Capt. Smith and two companions by Bannock Indians. While it is generally believed that Smith has been killed, it is not thought that the Indians had anything to do with it, as Agent Teter reports all of the Bannocks on their reservation.

DURRANT'S STORY.

The Defendant Testifies in His Own Behalf.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 9.—Theodore Durrant was placed on the stand today. With the same coolness that has characterized his conduct since his arrest, he denied the principal allegations that have been made against him by the most important witnesses for the prosecution. His answers were always brief and to the point. Only once during the course of the direct examination did he show any nervousness or hesitancy. When Mr. Dickinson asked him if he took notes at Dr. Cheney's lecture on the afternoon of April 3rd, he cast his eyes toward the Bench and for a moment was silent. He replied that he had taken notes, but that they were very brief.

Taken altogether, Durrant's direct testimony, which occupied at 3 o'clock, when the cross examination began, probably has a tendency to strengthen his case. His demeanor while on the stand was certainly intended to impress the jury with the notion that he was telling the truth. Questions that would ordinarily cause a visible impression upon a guilty man were answered by Durrant with the utmost unconcern. Even when Attorney Deuprey asked him if on the 3rd of April or at any other time he murdered or participated in murdering Blanche Lamont, the prisoner coolly replied in the negative.

A significant feature of the testimony was the fact that while Durrant was telling of several incidents that took place at a prayer-meeting held on the evening of April 3rd, Mrs. Clara Noble, Blanche Lamont's aunt, shook her head several times, as if to indicate that the statements made by the prisoner, of which she had positive knowledge, were not correct.

The purpose of the duel to cross-examination as much as possible was shown when District Attorney Barnes asked the first question. Durrant was asked if he was not born at Toronto, Canada, on April 24, 1871. Attorney Deuprey objected to the question. He said that Durrant could have no positive knowledge on that subject, and any belief that he might have would be based on hearsay. The court overruled the objection and the prisoner gave an affirmative answer. He said he was educated in Toronto, and graduated from the medical college in that city. He came to San Francisco in 1891 and was employed in the office of Dr. Cheney's lecture on the afternoon of April 3rd, he cast his eyes toward the Bench and for a moment was silent. He replied that he had taken notes, but that they were very brief.

Taken altogether, Durrant's direct testimony, which ended