The Evening paper is the paper of Today, the morning paper is the paper of Yesterday.

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CHICAGO TREMBLING

Would be Utterly Defenseless in Case of War With England.

A PAPER BY LIEUT. J. F. THOMPSON

showing the Necessity of an Appropriation of $2,500,000 for Lake Fortifications.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Lieut. J. F. Thompson, chief ordnance officer of the department of the Missouri, told Chicago people last night how utterly defenseless their city would remain if the $2,500,000 for coast defenses intended for lake fortifications should, as a matter of economy, be cut out of the bill now before Congress.

Lieut. Thompson made public for the first time in a paper read in the New England Congregational church, and what it is that the ordnance corps, acting with the other departments, hopes to accomplish in the way of making seaports impregnable to attack when the appropriation of nearly $100,000,000, reported favorably in committee, would be available.

Touching on the question of lake defense the officer said there seems to be a prevailing impression that in case war broke out between America and Great Britain all the United States would have to do would be to keep English vessels out of the great lakes. Demonstration of war do not come like thunderclaps from clear skies. As soon as it was known trouble was brewing the Welland canal would be fortified. Canadian troops would man the works and Great Britain would have her gunboats on the spot.

"That nation has 100 men of war which can pass through the canal. Once in Lake Erie two or three or three vessels, could, as things are at present, destroy the great lake cities. So city as we will situated for instance as Chicago. A gunboat or two could, off the city, send a few shells into the waterworks and partially cut the water system, and could then, with their explosive projectiles, set the city on fire.

"The Canadians are projecting a canal from the St. Lawrence river to Georgian bay. If they do flank the Welland canal, and in case of war, the new canal could be used as a passage for gunboats into the great inland seas. There would be at Sault Ste. Marie American torpedo gun boats on the lakes for the protection of the cities. If we cannot keep the boats in commission for 10 times of peace, on account of our treaty with Great Britain, let them be kept in the drainage canal, when it is completed, or in some other inland waterway, from which they can be quickly transported to a point where they can assist Chicago and other lake cities.

Chicago spends about $4,000,000 in fire insurance premiums every year. It pays a large amount for police and fire protection and for its national guard. In comparison to amounts thus spent, $2,500,000 seems but little to be expended when it is known that the judicious laying of that money would be safety of our great lake cities almost beyond doubt.

"Two fortifications could be erected on Sheridan road. They could be equipped with 12, 10 or 8 inch guns, with disappearing gun carriages. With fifty or sixty feet of sand, or with thirty feet of water outside, these cities would be proof against any guns which could be carried on gunboats whose draught is light enough to enable them to come up the river. The gunboat which succeeded in passing one of these forts would not be likely to get by the second. Fortifications of the same kind should be built at Detroit."

Lieut. Thompson illustrated with drawings the new heavy ordnance with which it is proposed to defend our seacoasts. He described the manufacture of the heavy steel breech-loading rifles, the steel turrets and the fortifications for the mortars. It is proposed to make a battery of 700 rifles of 16, 12, 10 and 8 inch calibres. The appropriation is to be available at the rate of $10,000,000 a year. There are twenty-eight forts to be built.

The speaker showed a map giving the situation of the defenses of New York harbor. He said why people were unknown to engineering the navy, whose work was properly offensive rather than defensive, could defend the coasts without the aid of fortifications. He also said that a torpedo system without a backing of batteries was well nigh useless.

The Steamboat.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The giant decoiler vessel Monadnock, the keel of which was laid at Mare Island navy yard twenty-one years ago, since her first launching in San Francisco harbor today. She was on her trial run, having been made ready for sea at the navy yard a few days ago.

The Monadnock has 12 inch Van Winkle existence for twenty-one years, except at times there was a spasmodic awakening shortly of her. She was commissioned in 1883 and some time was would have led to the completion of a monitor of that period. Then came a long delay, succeeded by short periods of progress, until in 1893 she was launched. Since she was commissioned lines have changed so to never fighters and she is as near the modern type as designing and constructing ship can make her. She has two turrets heavily armored, and carries four heavy guns with a strong battery of rapid firing guns. As a fighter she is rated well up with the Monterey, and the two could easily dispatch anything now on the Pacific.

Clothing Cutters' Strike at an End.

CHICAGO, March 10.—The clothing cutter's strike is at an end so far as the manufacturers are concerned. They hold open their places for the old employes for several weeks. The men refused to return. Then the manufacturers started out to get cutters elsewhere. This undertaking, it is said, has been successful. Yesterday fifty expert cutters arrived from the East. They were put to work in one of the shops where all but twelve will receive permanent employment. The twelve not needed will be taken to other shops today.

There are on the way from the east, either 75 more experienced cutters and 75 additional will start tomorrow from New York. With these 150 and the 50 here yesterday, the manufacturers will be able to do all the work necessary for the present. Including the men employed now, the entire number of cutters will be 300 by the end of the week will be from 200 to 400.

All the new men have been employed under the tenth system, the Waste Board's arbitrating equal to the old union scale.

It is said that a number of the workers have recently made spellbound at their employers for employment. It is understood that the Unionized clothing cutters' strike, inaugurated on the same grounds as the one here, has been broken, the men abandoning the union and going to work under the merit system.

Trying the Recognition of Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from Caracas says:

The newspaper El Liberal urges Venezuela to follow the action of the United States in recognizing the Cubans. The Spanish organ believes Espinosa signed a boycott of American goods, and it is stated that by purchasing American manufactures the power of the United States government is increased.

The question of the recognition of the Cubans as belligerents has not been mentioned by the government.

AGAINST MEXICO.

A Revolutionary Movement Started by Refugees in Arizona.

CHICAGO, March 10.—A special from Nogales, Arizona, says:

A dispatch was received from Sonoraville, Arizona, by the collector of customs stating that Laura Aguirre and Porfa Chapa were en route to Nogales with a number of men, who, it is said, belong to rebel Yaqui tribe, and intend a revolution against the Mexican government. Both Americans and Mexicans continue to arrive here to keep a close watch for the revolutionists, who are expected to cross the boundary near this city. Aguirre and Chapa are both newspaper men, editors of the Sonora Chronicle, a weekly paper, owned by the notorious Santa Teresa, who was expelled from Mexico for causing trouble among the Yaqui Indians a few years ago. Teresa moved from Nogales to Solomonville three years ago and founded the paper, with Chapa and Aguirre in charge of the editorial columns. It is said to be known that Teresa is with the party.

Death's Harvest.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Colonel Robert B. Clark died at his home in Brooklyn last night of pneumonia. Col. Clark was in command of the Thirteenth regiment when it was ordered to Baltimore in 1861, having succeeded General John R. Woodward.

DARIUS LYON.

NEW YORK, March 10.—Darius Lyon, executor of West Chester county, died last night at the home of his son, Addison J. Lyon, in Mount Vernon, N. Y. His death was unexpected, though he had been failing rapidly for several days. Mr. Lyon was 71 years old. He was a descendant of the Lyon family that settled on Long Island in the middle of the seventeenth century. His grandfather was Captain Gilbert Lyon, of the revolutionary war. Mr. Lyon was sheriff of West Chester county from 1868 to 1871, and was name commissioner of the county of 1887 to 1890.

Through the efforts of Mr. Lyon a monument was erected to the memory of the men who died during the late war without bloodshed. The men formed 500 strong at Durham and marched to Mount Vernon with the intention of turning the armory. Mr. Lyon faced the mob at the Mount Vernon hotel and persuaded it to disband.

AN OLD ACTOR GONE.

CINCINNATI, O., March 10.—Henry H. Lewis, the aged actor who came to this country with Henry Irving, was found dead in his apartments at the Burnet House in this city last night. He had lived alone in a room here. Mr. Howe, who was 84 years old, was taken down with a cold last at first threatened pneumonia, and fear were entertained for his safety. He was 84 years. His physician gives the cause as old age, saying that his cold had left him very week and unable to rally, though it had yielded to the cold. The body will be sent to New York. It is not determined whether it will be interred in New York or forwarded to London, his former home.

A CHIEF RABBI.

CHICAGO, March 10.—Isaac Eichorn, the Chicago Rabbi, chief rabbi of the Jewish church in all the Russias, is dead. A dispatch received from the Daily Jewish Courier says that the chief rabbi died at his home in the city of Kovno at 12:30 a.m. Sunday, after a lingering illness. He had much influence among both Jews and Christians in Russia. Recently he was summoned to St. Petersburg for consultation with crown officers respecting Jewish emigration, and the various problems of assimilation in which the Jews were concerned. He was highly esteemed by Russian officials, and among his own people he was beloved.

African Theatrical Tour.

NEW YORK, March 10.—It is said that ten members of Charles Frohman's company, under the leadership of Odette Tyler, are arranging an African tour. Miss Tyler, it is said, has fully outlined a plan to leave this country in the early spring, play a long engagement in South Africa and return home for the fall campaign.

Up to the present time the following have signed their vouchers: James O. Barrow, Charles B. Wells, Miss Josephine Hall and Miss Tyler.

Horse Racing Not Gambling.

ST. LOUIS, March 10.—"Texas Tom" Walsh, the pool room man, gained a point in Judge Murphy's court Monday, in securing the dismissal of the case against him and his two assistants on charges of keeping a common gambling house. Walsh's lawyer argued a motion to quash in the case, raising the point that horse racing alone does not constitute common gambling, and Judge Murphy sustained the motion to quash.

Motion for a change of venue in two other cases against Walsh on charges of bookmaking and pool selling were denied yesterday.

Has Not Been Called to Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 10.—General Wesley Merritt, a commander of the United States in the occupation of the Northwest, is in the Waldorf. He denies that he has been called to Washington by the President to receive instructions to visit Cuba and investigate and report upon the progress of the rebellion.

THE ARMENIAN CAMPAIGN.

Serious Issue on Maintaining the Triple Alliance.

NEW YORK, March 10.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says:

The situation in Erzeroum is very grave. Major Pavan, the explorer, fears that King Menelik will force his way into the triangle formed by Koren, Armenia and Mamowah. If he does so, the port of Massawah will be threatened.

The German emperor will spend three days with his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, at Portsmouth, in order to avoid awakening any suspicion of a supplementary Triple Alliance.

Vincount Vereide has not been offered a portfolio by the Marquis di Rudini. Signor San Marzico, a friend of the marquis, says that the great majority of the Italian nation would insist upon the maintenance of the triple alliance, and a radical cabinet would have to support it.

Fighting on Cuba.

HAVANA, March 10.—Col. Sanuto, in command of the Spanish column operating against the insurgents in the Province of Pinar del Rio, has captured a fortified position occupied by the enemy at Alpa Hombre, after fighting which cannon shots were exchanged, the insurgents were driven with a loss of 120 killed and wounded.

The insurgents have burned the village Mantuano, in the district of Guines.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, March 10.—As soon as the journal had been read, Lodge (Mass.) rose to a question of personal privilege. He said he had seen and had read the Spanish minister's reference to an interview to Judge Woodward, calling in question the translation of the remarks attributed to Gen. Weyler, in which the latter declared he would "exterminate" the insurgents. Lodge said the interpretation of Weyler's language would be that he would "mass our two large insurgent bands and "exterminate" the small ones. Lodge said he did not wish to be a party to the extermination of the Spanish people, but he did not think the offered his excuse for the Spanish minister in adopting the course he had taken. He had established that the minister in the Senate and House were purely domestic matters and it was not proper for the representative of a foreign country to communicate except through the state department. If an American minister in Europe discussed political affairs there, he would be sent home. Lodge read from a letter of Daniel Webster, when secretary of state, protesting against the interference by the British minister in domestic affairs. The senator said he took emphatic protest against public comment by any diplomatic representative of the Spanish people, but he did not think the offered an