DREYFUS MAY BE DEAD.

The Fact that He Has Not Been Heard from for Weeks Gives Rise to a Rumor.

REVISION MOVEMENT GROWING FAST.

President Faure Executed—The Government is in a Most Unenviable Position—Not Safe at Present.

Paris, Sept. 2.—The Dreyfus case presents a new feature, but there is a painful supply of rumors. The first of these is that Dreyfus is dead, as for several weeks has been received from him for some weeks. Another report is that Gen. Mercier, who has been assigned the post of chief of the general staff, has committed suicide. Both these rumors are without foundation. Col. Picquart is on a vacation trip in Switzerland, and there is no confirmation of the statement of La Patrie that he has been accused for complicity in the Henry forgery.

One cause celebre chief of the staff, who tendered his resignation yesterday to M. Cavaignac, minister for war, has been persuaded to withdraw it, as his retirement under the age limit will cause some trouble.

The fact is, however, has in no way diminished the popular excitement. The latest partisan of M. Pelletan keeps his of the situation. It appears that a gentleman was standing on the outer sitting on a bench and reading a newspaper. "What are you reading?" asks the former, "about the revision movement?" "Yes, sir." The latter replies, "about the Henry affair."

Speculation is rife as to the motives for Col. Henry's suicide. Looking at the case from the white nation has adopted regarding the guilt of Dreyfus, it is argued that Henry may have supposed that he was acting in the country's interests even in forging the letter, which would satisfy the nation of the justice of the sentence with the production of the real document, which would be undesirable on the higher political grounds. In that case Henry might have posed as a martyr to misguided patriotism.

The tradition of the intelligence department, which at the time of the commission of Dreyfus was under a conspiracy antisemitic, Col. Sandherr would probably have let a bitter end like Louis Henry's to convince the superior that from above of the desperately of killing off the Dreyfus affair in order to do so by any means. Col. Sandherr, who was then suffering from an infantile paralysis, seems to have had in the head of a great conspiracy to hoist the Jewish officer out of the French army. Dreyfus, a man of honor, of great nerve, but of vast strategic knowledge, would naturally be selected as a victim of these machinations.

It is asserted that Col. Sandherr's last days were haunted by a fear, amounting to terror, lest the illegal and bizarre nature of the evidence upon which Capt. Dreyfus was condemned should be revealed and weaken the prestige of the intelligence department, and that he enjoined upon Henry, his subordinate, to guard the department's credulous at all costs.

The carelessness of the authorities in allowing Henry to have a razor, and in not watching him is scarcely intelligible as substance and, perhaps as persuasion, these officers under arrest and likely to be condemned should according to military regulations be constantly watched, while Lieut.-Col. Henry was left hours alone, and allowed to lock the door on each side. If there were persuasion it is not likely to have been difficult.

Had Henry been expelled from the army, he himself would, of course, have lost all pension rights. As it is, the widow becomes entitled to a handsome pension. This seems a more likely motive than the explanation based upon the alleged incoherent letter behind stating that he had lost his reason. Having thus unconsciously his remorse are entitled to military honors, but his brother will take the body to Pough, near Chalons, where it will be buried on Saturday, with the strictest privacy.

Several officers of the general staff, it is said today, have asked to be sent back to their regiments. Gen. Boisdeffre, the new chief of staff, is understood to have a free hand and to be at liberty to replace all the staff officers if he sees fit. It is expected that he will resort to a process of purification.

The government position is most invidious. Notice of interpellations in the Chamber of Deputies multiply. President Faure is expected for leaving Paris at short notice. Strenuous efforts are being made to get the assurance of a majority of the deputies, which is a necessary preliminary to a revision of the Dreyfus case.

The movement in favor of a revision in the Dreyfus case is growing by leaps and bounds. Considering recent events Mal Count Esterhazy retains an amazingly cool attitude. In the course of an interview he expressed satisfaction that Lieut.-Col. Henry has allowed to have a razor. Henry's death, he said, was regrettable. "Under conditions, he had other revolvers in reserve." Count Esterhazy intends to appeal against his enforced retirement from active service in the army.

IOWA REPUBLICANS.

Declaration Made for Gold and Against the St. Louis Platform.

Dubuque, Ia., Sept. 1.—At the Republican convention this afternoon Senator Allison in an address said in part: "Two years ago this fall we nominated Hon. William McKinley as President. I have not heard of a man in this state who regrets that action. The affairs of the country have been managed by him and his cabinet with a fidelity and with a single purpose of patriotic efforts to promote the prosperity and the honor of the American people. We have done what I have never seen before in the service in the councils of the country, we have always agreed upon the action of Congress giving the assent and support of the representatives of the party to the great and beneficent measures of the administration. Our relations to the President and his advisers have been the same. The Congress of the United States has been in the emergency, and they have met every requirement with a fidelity that should receive the thanks of the country.

"By the action of August 16th a new era has commenced, and that action may be past criticism and we have passed through our great financial crisis. Our duty now is to deal with the remaining questions of the day. At the questions have been dealt with in the Senate, they will be dealt with in the Senate with fidelity and for the interests of the Republican party of this country." Senator Allison spoke with a high tribute to Governor Shaw and the state administration.

The platform is in part as follows:

"We reaffirm the principles upon which the Republican party, upon the issue and platform administration of President McKinley, and we regard the wisdom and patriotic liberal as the corner stone upon which the Republican party, and especially its so conspicuous the course during the war with Spain, his wisdom and fortunate in making a reasonable solution of the Cuban question before proceeding to arms, while at the same time preparing for war, and when circumstances demanded made ample preparation, necessary his vigor and energy in the prosecution of the war.

"The experience of the last two years has fully approved the gold standard policy of the Republican party as declared by the national convention of 1896. We recognize the necessity of comprehensive and enlightened monetary legislation. The necessity of the country and the commercial world is gold. The permanence of silver is a necessity, and we demand by congressional legislation giving to it a worthy and stable of public law. All other money must be kept at a parity with gold. Our system of paper currency, should be assimilated equal to the best in the world. On this plank we invite the support of all voters who desire sound money and stability in business affairs, and an immediate and permanent settlement of the question of the standard of value."

The planks of economy and protection are re-affirmed and such changes in the present revenue law as experience may from time to time, demand, or changed conditions demand, are recommended.

The platform continues: "We favor the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, the speedy construction of the Nicaraguan canal, the securing of naval and coaling stations, and the protection of American rights in every quarter of the world with an adequate navy."

Another clause of the platform says: "We are for the cause of humanity and civilization, for which the war was fought, that no people who have so consequence thereof been freed from oppression shall with the consent or through the indifference of the United States be returned to such oppression or permitted to lapse into barbarism."

Twenty-two and forty are congratulated and the state administration is heartily indorsed.

A state ticket was nominated and the convention adjourned at 6 o'clock.

READY AT ANY MOMENT.

Surgeon General Sternberg Waits Install gation—Will the Bluff Work?

Washington, Sept. 1.—Surgeon General Sternberg today sent the following letter to a New York medical publication, which had said that Congressman Lent's charges concerning the conduct of the war with reference to the medical department, and especially about the subject of typhoid fever, demands an investigation of his bureau. He says:

"I am ready at any moment for a complete investigation with reference to my administration of the affairs of the medical department, but the war department is not disposed to make such an investigation for the result of sensational newspaper articles.

"There is at present an evident crave to criticise without regard to the truth or justice. I have no doubt there will be a congressional investigation into the conduct of the war, but I do not feel at liberty at present to insist upon an investigation for my own vindication, because it is contrary to the general interests of the service. It would be unfair to me to give up all important official work, which at present almost overwhelms me for the purpose of devoting myself to a prosecution of the facts relating to my administration.

"It would make it necessary to take about away from their daily tasks in order to look up the documentary evidence on file in our office, and in the meantime, important matters would necessarily be neglected and the work in all parts of the country would suffer. It would make it necessary to call upon the medical officers, who are now urgently needed for the care of the sick in our various camps and hospitals to come to Washington as witnesses and all this to satisfy a clamor of irresponsible newspapers.

"There has been no official complaint with reference to my administration of the medical department of the army from Montauk Point. I intend to send to see Lieut.-Col. Charles Smart, an experienced officer and the professor of hygiene at West Point, specially selected, to make a thorough sanitary investigation. To go myself, much as I should like to do, would be to neglect my duties as official chief of the bureau with the supply of hospitals, the movement of my hospital trains, of hospital ships, etc.

Miles Wants to Know.

Washington, Sept. 1.—A dispatch has been received at the war department from Gen. Miles, stating that the troops in Porto Rico have not been paid. The explanation is given that the paymasters with money for the troops were at Santiago and ready to proceed to Ponce, but Gen. Miles objected to those paymasters, saying they would bring yellow fever to Ponce, and he ordered them to the mainland lest they should infect the troops on board the ships. Other paymasters have been also dispatched to Porto Rico to pay the troops that remained there.

Complaints have been made also by certain regiments that their received no pay while at Santiago. It is learned at the department, in some of these instances the regiments were made up the commanding officers of the regiments to receive a payment, until the troops returned to the United States. Such requests were approved by Gen. Shafter, but not by the paymaster-general. Instances of this kind, especially in the case of colored regiments while paying at Santiago.

A SAD COMPARISON.

More of Our Brave Soldiers Have Died of Fever than of Mauser Bullets.

NEARLY FOUR TIMES AS MANY.

Statistics by Camps Show that the Statement—The List of Fatalities of Yesterday in the Camps.

Chicago, Sept. 1.—The Tribune tomorrow will print statistics showing the number of soldiers who have been killed in battle and have died of disease in camps during the war with Spain. The Tribune says: While 250 officers and men have been killed in battle or died of wounds received, there have died of disease in camp between 1,200 and 2,000 volunteers and regulars.

The Tribune has secured the names of 1,224 who died in camp or on transports, or at home after contracting the malarial fever at one of the camps.

There is no doubt about the 1,224 whose names have been secured, neither is there much doubt that there are hundreds of dead whose names could not be secured on account of lack of records and the inability of the unwillingness of army officers to furnish lists of dead.

The Tribune gives the following statistics of dead in each camp, giving in every instance a full list of names and the names of the dead. The secured by camps is as follows:

Camp Thomas	203
Sanitarium	21
San Francisco	75
Camp Alger	44
Camp Wikoff	42
Jacksonville	59
Tampa	69
Miami	18
Fernandina, Lakeland, Camp Meade and other minor camps, in private hospitals, at home, etc	111
State camps	38
Transports and hospital ships	40
Total	1,224

Deaths are attributed to the following causes: Typhoid fever, 516; yellow fever, 84; dysentery, 81; meningitis, 47; malarial, 91; pneumonia, 41. Causes reported as fever, 104. Miscellaneous ailments of diagnosis not reported, 327.

Of the regular army 280 are dead: Massachusetts is credited with 128, Illinois third with 100, Michigan fourth with 91, and New York fifth with 85.

AT WIKOFF.

New York, Sept. 1.—The general hospital report at Camp Wikoff tonight shows these deaths:

Matthew S. Miller, Fourth Illinois.
Otis Thompson, Eighth Ohio.
James K. Sills, company G, Seventh regular infantry.
John H. Curtis, company G, Twentieth regular infantry, typhoid.
Fred Kaiser, company I, Ninth regular infantry, exhaustion.
J. D. Sheridan, First Illinois.
Frank Kenny, musician, Big Ninth regular infantry.
John M. Campbell, battery F, Second artillery, typhoid fever.
Christian Knudson, company C, Sixteenth regular infantry, typhoid pneumonia.
Albert A. Pettyjohn, troop C, Second regular cavalry, typhoid, malarial fever and dysentery.

The naval camps tonight reports having received the transport Resolute. She had not arrived at Montauk Point at midnight.

AT SANTIAGO.

Washington, Sept. 1.—Gen. Lawton's daily bulletin concerning the health of the American troops at Santiago follows:

Total sick, 916; total fever, 282; total new cases fever, 15. Total returned to duty, 56.

DEATHS.

John C. Gock, corporal, company E, Sixteenth United States infantry, acute dysentery.

A. P. Peterson, private, company E, First Illinois, typhoid fever, following yellow fever.

Harry T. Stechel, private, troop F, Second cavalry, yellow fever.

IN EASTERN CITIES.

New York, Sept. 1.—Lieut. Thomas Brennan of the Twentieth United States infantry, died of fever tonight in Gouverneur hospital. Several days ago Lieut. Brennan started from Camp Wikoff on furlough for Fort Leavenworth, Kan. He fell exhausted in the streets of this city and was carried to the hospital. Other deaths of soldiers in this city today were:

Second Lieut. William Langton, Seventy-first New York.

Private Arthur B. Inshana, Seventy-first New York.

Deaths of soldiers elsewhere in the East were:

At Westerly, R. I.: Corp. William A. Tarrell, Jr., Seventy First New York, from malarial fever.

At Boston: George Palmole, Second Massachusetts, dysentery.

At New Haven, Conn.: Frank Hudgins, troop B, Sixth United States cavalry, from typhoid.

May Become Regulars.

Washington, Sept. 1.—In order to keep the regular army up to the maximum of 61,000 men, the war department will have recruiting officers at all stations where the volunteers are mustered out, with a view of giving the men an opportunity to enlist in the regular service. The men which they have served in the volunteer service will be allowed them as a part of the continuous service in the regular branch.

WENT IN BIG LUMPS.

Investigation Reveals Fact that Bonds Were Fraudulently Acquired.

Washington, Sept. 1.—A wide investigation of the bids under the last call for subscriptions to government bonds has been completed by Solicitor O'Connell of the treasury department, and today he submitted to Secretary Gage the mass of testimony on the transactions. Several thousand subscribers were examined. The facts developed show a systematic scheme operated by syndicate action to secure a large amount of the bonds. The investigation was the outcome of complaints alleging wrong dealing on the part of many bidders. Secretary Gage promptly instituted the investigation and Solicitor O'Connell has taken, after submitting his report, held a conference for two hours with the secretary on the developments.

Many of the bidders, it is stated, were found to be men, as the system was carried so far, the report says, as to show that virtual agents were employed, who were paid so much per subscription, the last named sometimes acquiring the name and giving the bid with his signature to the agent or employer, or actually using a proxy of a large amount of bids. The names and the exact facts are withheld from publication at this time for prudential reasons, but Solicitor O'Connell said today: "There is a large amount of fraudulent bids." It is stated a further investigation is to be made and that the facts developed will be followed by action by the secretary. This may result in a refusal to deem the bids in all cases found to have been fraudulent.

Secretary Gage said tonight that the investigations showed that a large amount of the bids offered were not genuine, but that in none of the cases involved in the investigation, had the bonds been issued to the bidders. It appeared that not fraudulent, however, that in some instances as yet undetermined, bonds had for in a similar way unknowingly to the department had been issued.

U. S. FINANCES.

Cash in the Treasury—Receipts and Expenses for August.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The monthly statement of the public debt, issued today, shows that on August 31st the public debt, less cash in the treasury, was $1,022,676,712, which is a decrease for the month of $16,236,171. This decrease is accounted for by a corresponding increase in the cash on hand (as by certificate from the cash). The debt is recapitulated as follows:

Interest-bearing debt	$ 847,365,620
Debt bearing no interest	1,219,979
Debt bearing no interest	299,618,921
Total	$1,147,584,541

This amount, however, does not account $346,908,829 in certificates and treasury notes outstanding, which are offset by an equivalent amount of cash held in the treasury. The cash in the treasury is classified as follows:

Gold	$ 256,677,409
Silver	574,459,904
Paper	91,088,888
Public money, including deposits, etc	91,287,370
Aggregate	$ 1,013,444,571

Against this aggregate there are outstanding demand liabilities amounting to $346,908,829, which leaves a net cash balance in the treasury of $664,535,742.

FOR AUGUST.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The monthly statement of receipts and expenditures of the government for August show that the receipts from all sources aggregated $41,797,787, an increase of $12,194,095 over August, 1894. The receipts from the several sources of revenue follow:

Customs	$18,240,000
Internal revenue	14,033,000
Miscellaneous	1,524,787

The expenditures for the month aggregated $63,317,444, an increase of $12,194,095 over August, 1894. The increase on both sides of the ledger are due to the war expenditures on one side and the internal revenue law on the other.

Coming Further Report.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The forthcoming annual report of the commissioner of pensions will show that the number of pensions allowed during the past fiscal year, including the war of 1812, was 34,187, of which 34,482 were for soldiers and sailors.

Four widows were reinstated and one pensioned, and 64 orphans and relatives of soldiers were pensioned. One hundred and thirty-nine ex-Union soldiers were reinstated and 216 pensioned. The number of pensioners on the rolls June 30, 1895, was 965,125, amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, $141,831,870, average value of each pension, $151.75.

Commissioner Lochren says: "No more pensions for services in the War of the Rebellion were granted during the last fiscal year than were allowed during the entire term of Grant's second term, and the entire administration of President Hayes; that the amount actually paid for army and navy pensions during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1895, was largely in excess of the second term of President Grant's administration, and almost as much as was paid during the entire four years of President Hayes's administration.

Coming from Porto Rico.

Washington, Sept. 1.—The war department makes public the following dispatch from Gen. Miles:

Ponce, Sept. 1.—Secretary of war, Washington:—Twelve thousand troops will be left in Porto Rico and nearly 4,000 infantry, cavalry and artillery sail for New York.

Three regiments sail on the Obdam, Cuacho, Chester, Alamo, Mississippi and Manitoba. The division is under command of Major General Wilson, with Brigadier Generals Schwan, Haines and Garretson. All these officers have taken part in the different engagements and are entitled to much credit, and I commend to them any consideration that can be given on their return home. The cavalry and artillery have most of their horses and all of their field transportation in Porto Rico. I sail on the Obdam today. MILES.

Major General Commanding.

Assist the Pass Strike.

Springfield, Ill., Sept. 1.—President J. H. Hunter and Secretary Wm. V. Ryan of the United Mine Workers of Illinois have asked Governor Tanner today. Hunter has just returned from Birmingham, Ala., where he has been trying to prevent further importation of negroes to Pana to take places of white miners. The miners' officers urged Governor Tanner to exercise the power of his office to prevent any more negroes being imported into Illinois.

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From Chicago, Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver and Eastern ..... 6 40 a m
From Provo, Milford, Beaver, Lund, Caliente, Modena, Silver City and intermediate points ..... 4 00 p m
From Park City and intermediate points ..... 4 00 p m
Depart.
For Chicago, Omaha, Denver, Kansas City, St. Louis, Carson and Park City ..... 7 00 a m
For San Francisco, Ogden, Carson Valley and intermediate points ..... 8 00 a m
For Carson, Eureka, Kansas City, Denver, St. Louis, Chicago and intermediate points ..... 4 25 p m
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Leave Salt Lake City.
No. 3—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 6 30 a m
No. 4—For Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 7 40 p m
No. 6—For Helena, Butte, Helena and intermediate points ..... 4 00 a m
No. 1—For Eureka, Payson, Provo, and all intermediate points ..... 5 00 p m
No. 3—For Ogden and the West ..... 9 00 p m
No. 5—For Ogden and the West ..... 12 30 p m
No. 45—For Park City and intermediate points ..... 4 25 p m
Arrive Salt Lake City.
No. 1—From Kingsbury, Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 12 30 p m
No. 3—From Provo, Grand Junction and all points East ..... 9 00 p m
No. 5—From Provo, Eureka, Kansas, Helena, Butte and all points East ..... 3 30 a m
No. 2—From Ogden and the West ..... 4 25 a m
No. 4—From Ogden and the West ..... 7 30 p m
No. 6—From Kansas, Denver, Provo and intermediate points ..... 10 00 a m
No. 46—From Park City and intermediate points ..... 9 00 a m
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