

THE NEWS.

At Dallas, Texas, the battle flag captured during the war by Indiana soldiers from the Texas Rangers, was returned, the governors of both states participated in the exercises. Marcus L. Hennion was arrested at Orange, N. J., charged with the murder of Nathaniel Robbins, whose skeleton was found under a heap of rocks. Captain Bowen, of the Arctic Steam, reported, at Santa Monica, Cal., the wreck of the British steamer Tekoa, and loss of all but five of the crew. President McKinley received enthusiastic greetings at his old home, Canton, and other Western cities through which his special car passed. The Mallory Line steamer Leona was destroyed by fire at her wharf in the East River, New York. The cargo, valued a \$250,000, is a total loss. A syndicate of Pennsylvania and other Eastern capitalists has bought 125,000 acres of coal lands in Indiana and Armstrong counties, Pa. The convention of the High Tent, Independent Order of Rechabites, closed at Washington, to meet next year at Longmead, Md. Buck Spear, one of the two prisoners who escaped from the New Jersey Penitentiary, was captured at Susquehanna, Pa. The Allen-Thompson-Whitney Company's furniture factory, in South Ashburnham, Mass., was destroyed by fire. President Eckert, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, wired the president of the New York Cotton Exchange, declining to discharge the employees responsible for the misleading cotton quotations. J. T. Reese, of the National Mine Workers' Union, in an address to striking miners at Leavenworth, Kas., said no miners' kit was complete without a rifle. Sixty blacksmiths, who came from New York to work at the Camp's shipyard, yielded to the importunities of the strikers and refused to go to work. Captain J. W. Partridge, of the Little Island Life-saving Station, Va., was arrested on the charge of criminally assaulting Mrs. Moore. Mrs. Owens, of King George county, Va., was placed on trial on the charge of burning the storehouse of J. C. Niende. Frank Walker and his bride were murdered in Montgomery, Mo., by Charles Rankin, who then killed himself. Two men were killed and two others fatally injured by the explosion of a sawmill boiler in Louisiana county, Va. The eleventh annual convention of the American Bottlers' Association was begun in Cincinnati. Chicago's Fall Festival was opened with a brilliant electrical display. The Galligo Mill property was sold in Richmond, Va., for \$105,000. Louis Westerman burned himself to death at Toledo, Ohio. The first of the series of international yacht races between the American boat Columbia and the British boat Shamrock on the Atlantic ocean, outside of New York harbor, was declared "no race" because neither vessel finished within the required time limit of five and a half hours. At the expiration of the time limit the Shamrock was leading the Columbia by a little more than a quarter of a mile. The boats were then four miles from the finish, having traveled 26 miles. The time expired at 4:45 P. M., the race having started at 11:15. The reason for the failure of the boats to finish within the time limit was the comparative lightness of the breeze. Admiral Dewey was presented the sword voted him by Congress. The presentation ceremonies, in which the President and Secretary Long participated, took place at the Capitol, whether the Admiral and other distinguished personages were escorted by a military procession. The Admiral was President McKinley's guest at a dinner in the evening. William H. Stubbs, of Baltimore, defeated William Duff, of Philadelphia, in a contest in operating the Morganthal type-setting machine, in Philadelphia. The British government is reported to have placed large orders for canned meats with the Chicago packers for use of the troops in South Africa. Augustus Hopper Kruger, of Nebraska, a half brother of Paul Kruger, passed through Chicago on his way to the Transvaal, to join the army. Des Moines, Iowa, was visited by a \$200,000 fire. Miss Lucina Clark and her aged mother were burned to death at their home in Pierpont Manor, N. Y. James Robinson and Wilbur Turner went to sleep in a lime kiln in Richmond, and were suffocated. The proposed American Milling Company combine, that was to buy Hanover mills, failed. Charles R. Swain, foreman finger at the Newport News Ship Yard, died of dropsy. H. H. Dewey, of Sheffield, Ill., uncle of the Admiral, died at Sheffield, Kansas. Seven hundred iron moulders in Pittsburg struck for an advance in wages. Work was begun on extensive terminal improvements at Newport News. The twenty-five cents advance in anthracite coal has gone into effect. The British steamer Protono, twelve days out from Baltimore, struck on a rock off Newfoundland and is a total wreck. It is thought that the cargo will be saved. Frank Sibraugh was arrested in Winchester, on the charge of being implicated in the murder of Farmer Solomon Kessler and his housekeeper, near Paw Paw, W. Va. Sadie Welsman, who was reported to have been ill-treated at the New Jersey State Industrial School, is dying at Paterson, N. J. Harry Hough, assistant cashier of the Cochebo National Bank, was arraigned at Dover, N. H., on charges of embezzlement. Ex-Senator James Harlan, the only survivor of the Cabinet of President Lincoln, is dying in Mount Pleasant, Iowa. The Chicago Fall Festival Committee and the labor organizations settled their differences and opened the way to the attendance of President McKinley at the postoffice cornerstone laying. Commander-in-chief Shaw, of the G. A. R., sent an invitation to Admiral Dewey to attend the G. A. R. encampment in Chicago in 1900. Professor Grant Hays, a public school teacher in Knoxville, Tenn., has been indicted for refusing to use Lee's history in his school. The loss in railroad property burned in the fire at the freight depot at the Hill Four in Cincinnati may reach a million dollars. Archie Muller, of Nantux, N. Y., was arrested in North Adams, Mass., on the charge of murdering Neville L. Lord. The State Deaf Mute Institute in Little Rock, Ark., was burned, all the inmates escaping in their night robes. A Chicago delegation, headed by Mayor Harrison, called on Admiral Dewey in New York, and invited him to come to Chicago on his own time.

THE NATION'S GUEST.
Shift in the Scenes of Admiral Dewey's Honor.
CALLED ON PRESIDENT.
New York Klingsmihes Him—Then He is Carried on a Train That Makes no Stops—Crowds Gather at the Stations and Make the Admiral's Journey a Continuous Triumphal Tour.
Washington, (Special.)—The special train bearing Admiral Dewey and his escort from New York to the national capital arrived in Washington at 6:50 o'clock, on time to the minute.
The home-coming of the Admiral—for henceforth Washington is to be his home—was made the occasion of the greatest tribute ever paid by this city to anyone in its history. After the preliminary welcome in New York, it remained for the highest officials of the National Government to greet the Admiral, and to join with the people who are to be his fellow-citizens in bidding him welcome.
Pennsylvania avenue was a mass of colored lanterns. Unique designs in fairy lamps dotted the horizon; great searchlights threw broad beams of bright light across the sky, and the Capitol stood revealed in all its queenly beauty in the powerful rays of many concentrated lights.
On the facade of the new Postoffice Building flamed forth two inscriptions set in electric points, one reciting the famous message of the President, directing Dewey to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet, and the other setting out the Admiral's direction to the lamented Gridley, "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley."
The train, as it reached the line of the District of Columbia, stopped for a few minutes at the little station of Deanwood, while the reception committee went through the formality of presenting the nation's guest to the freedom of the District. The ceremony was performed by Commissioner Wight in the presence of the Admiral's fleet captain, and as many of the reception committee as could be crowded into the Admiral's car.
John Addison Porter, secretary to the President, first extended President McKinley's greetings, to which the Admiral returned his thanks briefly. Commissioner Wight then said:
"Admiral Dewey, you are now in the District of Columbia, and representing the Commissioners of the District, I have the honor of tendering you the freedom of the Nation's capital, and, in behalf of the people of the District, from the most exalted to the humblest citizen, I give you a sincere and cordial welcome home."
We feel gratified that Washington is to be your future home. The people of Washington will esteem it not only a pleasure but an honor to do all in their power to make your stay with us as pleasant as your services have been successful at Manila.
Admiral Dewey's reply was as brief and characteristic as all of his other speeches have been.
"I want to thank you very much, my friends," said he, "for this testimonial of your regard. It is true that as long as I live, and I hope to live a long time, I intend to live in Washington. I thank you again for this expression."
Then, dropping the tone of formality in which this had been uttered, he extended his hands and said, heartily: "Now I want to see my friends. Charlie, old boy, how are you?" and he grasped C. C. Clover by the hand and went through the party, shaking the hands of all who were within reach.
In a few minutes the train was in the brilliantly lighted depot in Washington, the middle aisle of the station had been carpeted to the carriage entrance. Taking the arm of Mr. William H. Moses, the Admiral headed the procession down the station, while the officers and committeemen fell in at the rear. The throng about the railway station choked the streets for many blocks.
Troop H, of the Third United States Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Merrill, which was to escort the Admiral to the Executive Mansion, had drawn up on the east side of Sixth street, facing the station entrance, and the United States Marine Band had formed on their right. The first of the party to leave the station were the committee of citizens of army and navy officials who had gone to New York to meet the Admiral and escort him to Washington. They were quickly followed by the Admiral himself, and when he appeared to take his seat in the carriage the crowd went almost wild with excitement.
As Secretary Long entered the White House with the Admiral, the President came forward to greet the famous sailor, and, grasping his hand, wished him a hearty welcome.
The Admiral acknowledged the cordial sentiments expressed by the President, and then asked as to the health of Mrs. McKinley, saying he had heard with great regret that she had not been well. In reply the President suggested that the Admiral meet Mrs. McKinley. They stepped out to the corridor, which Mrs. McKinley makes a sitting room, and here found her with some of her friends. The Admiral was presented, and received from Mrs. McKinley, as well as from the President, a most hearty welcome.
Returning to the library, the President invited his Cabinet associates to meet the Admiral. Secretary Hay headed the party, followed by Secretary Hitchcock, Postmaster-General Smith, Attorney-General Griggs, Secretary Root and Secretary Wilson. Former Secretary Alger was also present, having been requested by the President to join the party.
The greetings with the Cabinet were brief, and then the President and Admiral Dewey headed the party toward the reviewing stand. They passed out of the rear of the White House, down the gravel walks and out to the street in the rear of the Treasury. The stand had been erected at the head of Pennsylvania avenue, just south of the

ABOUT NOTED PEOPLE.
John Campbell, of the Cameron Highlanders, is the youngest major in the British Army. He is only 27 years of age.
By the birth of a son this year to Prince Christian of Denmark, the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Schwerin became a grandmother at the age of 38.
Mayor Buss, of Portland, Me., a gentleman 75 years of age, has just completed the feat of walking to the summit of Mount Washington, N. H., and back again.
Senator Hansbrough, of North Dakota, was gaily-booy in the composing-room of the San Francisco Chronicle in 1870.
FIELD OF LABOR.
An Austrian match factory makes 2,500,000,000 annually.
A proposition to increase the dues from 51.3 cents to 25 cents a month caused a lively discussion at the meeting of the Pittsburgh United Labor League last week. There was considerable opposition, but the proposition was carried. A representative of the Bootblack's Union was admitted to membership in the league, and it was announced that a campaign against the free shingling of shoes in stores would soon be commenced.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT BUILDING, and as he moved toward the platform to be greeted by thousands of people, the crowd started a mighty cheer which passed down the avenue and was taken up for blocks. The Admiral frequently bowed his acknowledgments. The President and Admiral Dewey were joined at the front of the stand by Secretaries Hay, Root, Hitchcock and Wilson and Postmaster-General Smith, officers of the Olympia and other naval officials.
The head of the civic parade which had been arranged in honor of the Admiral began to pass in review before him shortly after 8 o'clock. There were many novel and interesting features. The spectacle, as the marchers came up the length of the avenue in the glare of the red lights, under sweeping arches of stars from thousands of Roman candles, was beautiful and impressive. The beginning of the march was heralded by the bursting of thousands of glass crackers, while bombs along the line sent showers of fire into the air.
The column was headed by Gen. George Harris, chief marshal, leading a large body of bicyclists.
A detachment of machinists followed with a six-inch rifled cannon from the Washington Navy Yard, bearing the inscription, "We Make the Guns for Dewey."
Columbian and Georgetown universities were represented by long lines of students, uniformly dressed and shouting at the top of their throats.
Admiral Dewey, seeing that the review had lost its distinctive character as a procession, left the stand and went to the home of his hostess, Mrs. Washington McLean, mother of Hon. John B. McLean. He was accompanied by Chairman Moses, his two aides, Lieutenant Brunby and Caldwell, and his son, George G. Dewey.
He was met at the head of the staircase by Mrs. McLean and her daughters, Mrs. Hazen and Mr. Ludlow, and her grandson, Capt. Frederick Burger. Mrs. McLean welcomed the Admiral and turned over the house to him for the duration of his stay in Washington. Mrs. McLean and the members of her family then left, going to her country residence, Beauvoir, in the suburbs of Washington.
THE NATION'S GIFT.
Admiral Dewey Receives the Sword Awarded Him by Congress.
Washington, (Special.)—The magnificent sword awarded by act of Congress to Admiral Dewey was bestowed upon him in the presence of President McKinley, the members of the Cabinet and the Judiciary, the highest officers of the army and navy and a vast crowd of people.
The scene of the presentation was appropriately located under the shadow of the dome of the Capitol—a spot filled with memories of other stately ceremonies. The escort which marched in line with the great Admiral to the Capitol was composed of soldiers and sailors.
From the flag-decorated stand the crowd below presented the picture of an immense field of hats and shoulders mottled with white faces turned up toward the shining white pile of the Capitol.
It was before this vast assemblage that the Admiral received from the hand of President McKinley the sword awarded to him. The focus of thousands of eyes, the central figure of a magnificent tableau, he stood with military erectness at "attention," and listened to the eloquent tributes paid him by the President and Secretary Long, speaking for the people of the United States.
The strain upon Admiral Dewey reached almost to the breaking point. None but those nearest to him could see how he labored to repress his feelings during the address of Secretary Long, but when he arose to receive the sword from the hands of the President no one could mistake the flash of the white-gloved hand as it rose to dash away the tears.
When it became Dewey's turn to reply his voice failed him, and he made the effort twice before his lips would respond. When he did succeed his tones were clear and steady, but so low that only those nearest him could hear. There was a bit of comedy following the trying formalities, though it escaped all but those directly on the stand. As the Admiral closed and took his seat he turned to the President and in a tone of quizzical appeal, inquired "Now, really, don't you think I did pretty well for an amateur?"
Admiral Dewey started from the residence of Mrs. Washington McLean for the White House promptly at 10 o'clock.
Accompanied by an escort of police and committeemen and headed by the Marine Band the Admiral was driven to the White House through cheering crowds.
Only a few minutes elapsed before the Admiral reported with the President and they took seats in the White House carriage. The members of the Cabinet, the next three carriages, former Secretary Alger sitting with Secretary Long. The carriages swept briskly down the curved driveway into Pennsylvania avenue. There was a biare of bugle commands, a crash of bands and the great procession started.
At the head of the line rode Maj.-Gen. Nelson A. Miles, Commanding General of the Army, in the full uniform of his rank, with the yellow field marshal's sash from shoulder to hip. He was astride a superb gray horse, richly caparisoned. Back of him was rank after rank of military aides, all officers of high rank.
SKAGWAY TOWN SITE.
Commissioner Stratford Reports no Suitable Emplacement for Navy Yard.
Skagway, Alaska, (Special.)—E. L. Stratford, United States townsite commissioner, has returned from the westward, and has made public his report to the government in regard to the investigation as to the townsite of Skagway.
He says he finds Skagway to have a population of 4,000, to be on a site of 200 acres, and that there are not now, and never has been, in the townsite, private or church claims, held or claimed under Russian conveyance, or originally granted or claimed at the date of the acquisition of Alaska.
ILLINOIS CEREAL PLANT BURNED.
Bloomington, Ill., (Special.)—The Illinois Cereal Company's plant in this city caught fire and the five large buildings were totally destroyed. Loss, \$200,000; insurance, \$150,000. The fire started from a dust explosion.

POWERS TO INTERFERE.
Mysterious Movements of a Russian Official.
BOERS MAY BREAK LOOSE.
Russia, Germany, France and Spain Deeply Interested in Great Britain's Attitude Toward the Transvaal—The Boers' Commanders Can Hardly Hold Them in Check—To Strike a Blow.
London, (By Cable.)—The mysterious visit of Count Muraviev, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, to San Sebastian, where he saw the Queen Regent and the King of Spain, and had long conferences with Senor Silvea, the Spanish Premier, occupies political minds. From Spain Count Muraviev will go to Paris.
Russia's attitude in the Transvaal matter is common knowledge. Germany is officially neutral, but Emperor William's famous telegram to President Kruger is not forgotten, and this, added to France's bitterness since the Fashoda affair, and Spain's resentment of England's attitude during the Hispano-American War, sets the people asking what the motives for Count Muraviev's tour are.
The Jingo press pooh-poohs the idea of European interference, but, in the same breath, eagerly seizes upon any incident, such as the America's Cup race, to insist on the growing Anglo-American friendship. The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says that both France and Spain would regard as an unfriendly act any cessation of Portuguese territory in East Africa to England.
WANT TO BREAK LOOSE.
Commanding Officers Can Hardly Hold the Boers in Check.
London, (By Cable.)—Contradictory despatches continue to pour in from points in South Africa. One correspondent stated that the Boers occupied Laing's Nek nightly and also held the mountains to the southwest of Volksrust. Other correspondents declared that neither the Boers nor the British had advanced beyond the border. Transvaal officials announce that orders have been issued the commanders not to invade British territory.
Here is the keynote of the situation. If the officers can restrain the impatient Boers and hold in check the 20,000 or more armed burghers now gathered at various important points on the border until the final note from this government is received by the Transvaal government hostilities may be delayed.
The Boers believe that Great Britain is only trying to gain time until her military authorities can gather a sufficient military and naval force to completely overwhelm the forces of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State. For this reason the Boers are anxious to take advantage of what they believe to be their opportunity and attack the Natal towns while there is a chance for a victory. Many of the minor officers are as anxious to strike a blow as their men, and it is all General Joubert and the other commanders can do to hold them back.
BRUTAL MURDER.
The Victim's Skull Fractured in a Drunken Brawl.
Oxford, Md., (Special.)—George Bone, aged about forty-eight, was beaten to death at his home, on Tighman street, Oxford. Thomas Riley is locked up, charged with killing him. Riley gave himself up to the officers of the town and took them to Bone's house and pointed out to them the dead body. It bore marks about the head; the wounds were made with a club.
Acting Coroner Mitchell summoned a jury of inquest, with John W. Moore as foreman. John Kraft was the only other person in the house when the crime was committed. He seems to know but little about it, he was asleep down stairs at the time. The dead man had been in Oxford only a short time, and was running an eating establishment. Bone bore a good reputation, and was an Odd Fellow, belonging to Unity Lodge No. 29, at Mt. Holly, N. J. Riley is a brickmaker by trade. He has been living here for some time, and also had a good game. The men had been drinking.
VICTIM OF BRUTAL ASSAULT.
Lighted His Own Funeral Pyre.
Toledo, O., (Special.)—Louis Westerman lighted his own funeral pyre at the County Infirmary by starting a blaze in a haystack with his pipe. As soon as the flames spread he jumped in. He was burned to death, and \$500 loss to a barn and implements was caused before the flames could be extinguished.
Baptist Church Burned.
San Francisco, (Special.)—The First Baptist Church was destroyed by fire. A substitute fireman was struck by portions of a falling wall and fatally injured. The fire started on the roof back of the steeple, from an unknown cause. The church was one of the oldest in the city. The session of the National Baptist Convention was held there last May. The loss is estimated at about \$50,000.
Farmers' National Congress.
Boston, (Special.)—The Farmers' National Congress amended the constitution, placing the selection of the place of meeting in the hands of the executive committee, instead of by agreement of the congress. W. B. Powell, of Shadeland, Pa., gave the first address on "Inventions for Farmers," and the discussion which followed was largely on the need of greater knowledge of the best methods of securing fertility in air, water and earth, so as to save the cost of artificial fertilizers.
The Seaboard's New Line.
Columbia, S. C., (Special.)—The commission to the Chattanooga, Augusta and Charleston Air Line Railroad Company, the Seaboard Company's new line from Charleston via Augusta to Ellersboro, Ga., was issued by the Secretary of State.
Julia James Refused Bond.
Chattanooga, Tenn., (Special.)—Judge Floyd Estelle denied the application for bond made by counsel for Miss Julia Morrison James, the actress, who shot and killed Frank Leidenheimer at the Opera House about a week ago. He declared the murder was wilful and deliberate.
Railroad Man Shot.
Salt Lake City, Utah, (Special.)—F. J. Mills, ex-Insurrectionary in the volunteer engineers' service and ex-Lieutenant Governor of Idaho, shot and instantly killed Chief Engineer O. Helvinsky, of the Oregon Short Line, in the latter's office in this city.

AGUINALDO SEEMS PEACE.
Asks to Send "A Representative of His Government" to General Otis.
Manila, (By Cable.)—The Filipino Peace Commission, which arrived at the American lines, brought a request from Aguinaldo that he be permitted to send a representative of his Government to negotiate for peace.
General Otis refused the request.
Aguinaldo's third attempt to shift his difficulties into the field of diplomacy is a repetition of the other one or two, with an impossible endeavor to obtain some sort of recognition of his so-called government. The Filipino envoys had an hour's conference with General Otis. They brought from Aguinaldo a message that he desired peace, and wished to send a civilian governmental commission to discuss the question. General Otis replied that it was impossible for him to recognize Aguinaldo's government in that way.
He presented a letter from Aguinaldo as "President of the Republic," which was largely a repetition of his recent appeals for recognition. General Otis informed them that while he was willing to correspond with Aguinaldo as general of the insurgent forces, he must positively decline to recognize him as President of the civil government.
LAWYER SHOT FOR AN INSULT.
W. H. Hammond Avenges Alleged Wrong to His Father.
Thomasville, Ga., (Special.)—Colonel A. L. Hawes, a lawyer and politician of Baldwin, was assaulted and shot by W. H. Hammond, another lawyer. The difficulty grew from the argument of a case in chambers before Judge Hassell, of the Superior Court, by Colonel Hawes and Captain William Hammond, father of the man who did the shooting.
During the course of the argument Colonel Hawes charged as untrue a statement made by Captain Hammond.
They had some words and blows with walking canes outside the court-room, but they were separated by policemen. Lawyer Hammond, son of Captain Hammond, met Colonel Hawes, taunted him with insulting his father, and shot him.
Both Captain Hammond and Colonel Hawes are prominent. Each has often held public office.
ASSAULTED BY BOERS.
Englishmen Maltreated at Machedorpe—Cubaes Offer to Fight.
London, (By Cable.)—According to a despatch from Lourenco Marques, Portuguese, East Africa, a crowd of Boers, who were assembled at the Machedorpe station, forced the refugee passengers to uncover during the singing of a Boer national air, and maltreated several Englishmen, stabbing one and kicking and trampling upon others.
It is reported there also that two ladies were outrageously assaulted at Pandorpe station by Boers, one being struck in the face by a rifle aimed through the railway carriage window, and the other struck by her assailant's fist.
The War Office, it is reported, has received an offer from 2000 officers and men of the Cuban army for service in the Transvaal.
OUTRAGE BY MASKED ROBBERS.
Victims Beaten and Bound and Their House Set on Fire.
Portsmouth, Ohio, (Special.)—Twelve masked robbers entered the Mead household, twelve miles from this city, and, firing revolvers, ordered the family to remain in bed.
George Gallagher, a nephew of the Meads, refused to obey, and was beaten into unconsciousness, and the others were tied to the bed. The robbers searched the house, tearing up hearths and pulling down mantelpieces, securing about \$250. The robbers, before leaving, set the house on fire, but the fire went out. Gallagher is so badly injured that he may die.
"Prison Demon" Escapes From Cage.
Columbus, Ohio, (Special.)—John Atkinson, confined in the steel cage at the penitentiary, built for him and the other so-called "prison demons," Mariat, Hearly, and O'Neil, escaped from his cell, and had secreted himself under a bench in the corridor when captured. The steel cage was thought to be absolutely safe, there being two sets of doors and two sets of locks, worked only from the outside by levers and bolts. Atkinson, managed by the use of a stick, to disarrange the whole system of locks and free himself.
Lighted His Own Funeral Pyre.
Toledo, O., (Special.)—Louis Westerman lighted his own funeral pyre at the County Infirmary by starting a blaze in a haystack with his pipe. As soon as the flames spread he jumped in. He was burned to death, and \$500 loss to a barn and implements was caused before the flames could be extinguished.

WARSHIPS FOR MANILA.
Result of the President's Conference With Dewey.
TO STAMP OUT WAR.
Action Taken by McKinley to Carry Out His Policy—Brooklyn and Two Gunboats Already Selected and Orders Sent to the Navy Department to Have Them in Readiness as Soon as Possible.
Washington, (Special.)—The President directed the immediate dispatch to the Philippines of a number of vessels of the Navy, including the cruiser Brooklyn and the gunboats Marietta and Machias.
The action is the result of Admiral Dewey's interview, in which he went over the Philippine situation with the President.
The orders given are in line with the expressed determination of the President to furnish the Army and Navy every resource for stamping out the Philippine insurrection at the earliest possible time.
At Admiral Dewey's extended interview with the President the former went into the Philippine situation at great length, explaining carefully the existing condition of affairs and his views of the outlook, concluding with an earnest recommendation that the Brooklyn and some other vessels be sent at once to the Philippines. This reinforced the present fleet of the Asiatic Squadron he urges as necessary, and said their dispatch should be directed as early as possible.
The President immediately communicated with the Navy Department, and instructed the Secretary of the Navy to issue an order carrying out the Admiral's recommendation, and to see that they be gotten in readiness at once.
The Marietta and Machias, besides the Brooklyn, will be despatched by the Navy Department, along with several other vessels which have not yet been selected. The Brooklyn is now with the other vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron off Tompkinsville, S. I.
The Machias and the Marietta are at present lying at the wharves in this city on waiting orders, having been brought here to participate in the celebration in honor of Admiral Dewey. Three reinforcements will add considerable strength to the Asiatic Squadron, and the Administration believes their presence will have a material effect in expediting the end of the hostilities.
LAWTON DISPERSES REBELS.
Americans Victorious in Skirmishes Near Imus and Bacoor.
Imus, Luzon, (By Cable.)—General Lawton dispersed the insurgents, driving them to the westward. The purpose of the rebels was to cut the communication maintained between Bacoor and Imus by means of the road between these places at a point between Imus and the east bank of the river. The insurgents had trenches along the west bank, commanding the open spaces. A force of 1,500 rebels attacked Imus and 600 proceeded against Bacoor with detachments along the river.
Colonel Daggett's force spread along the road from Bacoor toward Imus, and three companies of the Fourth Regiment, under Captain Holts, were thrown out from Imus, the two commands forming a junction. The entire line crossed the river and drove the Filipinos from their trenches to the westward, through rice fields and thickets. The marine, whose services were tendered by Admiral Watson, crossed the river near the bay, forming a part of the line of advance.
Before the forward movement was begun the American artillery shelled the enemy's position. The only American casualty was the wounding of a lieutenant of artillery. Several wounded Filipinos were attended by Surgeon Major Penrose and members of the Ambulance Corps. A number of prisoners were taken. General Lawton, while riding up the road to Imus, was the target for many shots.
The telegraph line was cut at a bend in the road commanded by the enemy's trenches, 10 yards distant, and when Lieutenant Cunningham, with a repair party, appeared to restore the wires, two men and Lieutenant Cunningham's horse were shot. Lieutenant McCloskey then brought a gun of Riley's battery into the open, and, training it on the trench, dispersed the Filipinos with two well-aimed shots.
Captain Moore, of the Sixth Infantry, attacked the insurgents in a new trench, which they had constructed near Tabuan, Island of Negros, and scattered them. The Americans took one prisoner and captured twelve rifles, 600 cartidges and a quantity of rice and hospital supplies.
FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
The underlying motive of Great Britain's attitude toward the Transvaal, it was said to be the breaking up of a conspiracy to form a Dutch federation in South Africa. The Boers are concentrating their artillery on the Natal frontier. The Outlanders have been promised franchise if they will help the Boers.
The leading German newspapers have started a general agitation in favor of Germany obtaining larger rights in Samoa, some of the editors advocating the securing of sole control of the island.
A company, composed of French, German and Russian capitalists, with a capital of \$50,000,000, has been formed to compete with the American pork exporters in Europe. All members of the crew of the wrecked steamer Scotsman brought to Quebec have been placed under arrest for their ill-treatment of the passengers.
Upon Minister Strauss' protest the Turkish government ordered the admission of American flour that customs officials had rejected.
Five new cases of the bubonic plague and one death were reported at Oporto, Portugal.
Famously rich deposits of gold and silver, besides other minerals, have been found in Ungavaud, on the western shore of Hudson Bay.
Fountney Bigelow says that the German government has put the Henry George land theory into practice at Kiao-Chau, China.
Count Clary has formed a new Austrian Ministry, with himself as President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture.
Fifty bodies have been recovered from one place in India affected by the recent earthquakes.
The Spanish General Jaundene has been placed on the reserve list for surrendering Manila.
The Paris Interaignant published an indiscreet letter, said to have been written by Marquis de Gallifet to one of Orleans' supporters.