

ADMIRAL DEWEY HOME.

The Hero of Manila Bay Arrives in New York Harbor.

GRATEFUL TO HIS COUNTRYMEN

For the Magnificent Preparations Made to Welcome Him Home—He Disclaims Opinions Credited to Him on Political Matters.

New York, Sept. 27.—Admiral George Dewey arrived off New York at dawn yesterday, and the Olympia is now anchored in American waters in the light of Sandy Hook.

The first shout of welcome was from the pilots and crew of pilot boat No. 7, 15 miles south of the Hook light-ship. It happened to be Pilot John Peterson's turn, and at 5:30 a. m. he was put aboard the Olympia and brought her around the Hook and into the lower bay. The marine observers along the coast had sighted the Olympia in the first light of the morning. The shore batteries of Fort Hancock, manned by gunners called from breakfast, let loose 17 guns. The flagship replied with 21, and let go her anchors not far from where the cup challenger Shamrock is moored. The admiral was in his own country again, after 23 months' absence. He had returned "great with the arduousness of things done," and he scarcely seemed to realize it. The pilot had brought aboard the Sunday papers and a press reporter was received by the admiral in a cabin littered by the illustrated Dewey editions which together made hundreds of pages in black and white and in colors, all concerning the great admiral and the preparations made to receive him.

"It almost saddens me," he said, "to see what my people are doing for me. The pride and gratification is immense, and I cannot express the appreciation I feel. I did not know, I did not really perceive until this morning the splendid welcome that my countrymen are giving me. The governors of many states are coming to see me, and troops from Florida, Georgia and other far away states are on their way to take part in receiving me."

The admiral said the he felt tired, but he did not look so. His complexion is a clear bronze, his hazel eyes bright, his bearing brisk and rather jaunty. Some deep lines are under his eyes and around his mouth, but his voice is singularly clear and pleasant. The admiral's whole presence is that of a man in his fullest powers. His manner is gentle and kind, but he is exceedingly wary, and did not permit himself to wander off into politics or to exercise those positive views he no doubt holds about the Philippines and American affairs there. His attention was brought to interviews in which he is described as going rather fully into the character of the Filipinos and their fitness for self government.

"I cannot stand for any interview giving my opinions on political subjects and the Philippines," he said. "I disown any views ascribed to me on those subjects."

Alluding to his arrival two days ahead of the time he was expected Admiral Dewey said: "I am sorry that I am ahead of the schedule. The Olympia has been steaming at the uniform rate of ten knots an hour since we left Gibraltar. Several days ago we knew that we would arrive before Thursday unless we moderated our speed or went somewhere out of our course. Captain Lambertson, Lieutenant Brumby and I held a consultation. The propriety of running into Hampton Roads or some other port in the south was spoken of, but we concluded that we ought not to touch land first anywhere except at New York. It was suggested that we cruise some distance outside New York harbor until Thursday, but we knew that if we did that we would be discovered and reported. The weather looked a little squally, and it seemed to be better to be inside the Hook than outside. But the consideration that really decided us to come into port was to give Captain Lambertson a chance to clean up the ship before our voyage to the harbor. Captain Lambertson and I are very proud of the Olympia, and we wanted enough time at our anchorage to rub her down and make her look spick and span."

The Olympia looks as smart now as a yacht. The anchors were hardly down before details of the crew were washing the ship's white sides and touching up the stains with paint.

The admiral's first business was to send an officer ashore with telegrams for the navy department, Mayor Van Wyck and General Butterfield, announcing the arrival. He then spent most of the morning in looking over newspapers and receiving reporters. He was just finishing a midday breakfast when Sir Thomas Lipton called on him. With Sir Thomas were Dr. Mackay and other visiting Englishmen.

Admiral Dewey then had a succession of notable callers, including Rear Admirals Sampson and Philip, Captain Chadwick, Commander Kelley, Lieutenant Commander Winslow and others. Later the New York reception committee called on the admiral to acquaint him with the preparations made for his reception. He declared the arrangements perfectly satisfactory to him, and announced that he would remain on board the Olympia until Friday morning, and would then receive the official visit of Mayor Van Wyck.

Dr. Sanborn, of the port physician's staff, visited the Olympia and looked at her papers. Eleven of the crew of 375 men have typhoid fever. Some of the cases are convalescent and all of them are of a mild type, according to Dr. Percy, the ship's surgeon. No one has died of the fever, and with this exception the sailors and marines are well. Dr. Percy is unable to account for the presence of typhoid on the ship. The cases are not numerous or serious enough to cause him alarm.

The north German Lloyd steamer Saale, outward bound, passed close to the Olympia. The Saale's passengers crowded to the rails. Admiral Dewey responded to waving pocket handkerchiefs by lifting his cap several times. The Saale's band played the "Star Spangled Banner," and the Olympia dipped her flag. The Cunarder Urania passed out half an hour afterward. She fired 17 signal bombs. Admiral Dewey directed the Olympia's band to play "God Save the Queen."

All day tugs, sailboats and excursion steamer came up near the Olympia and took a look at her. Everybody who asked was permitted to come on board. Some of the parties of sightseers on launches and steamers were invited by the officer of the deck to come up the gangway.

The admiral, about 5 o'clock, returned Sir Thomas Lipton's visit. Lieutenant Brumby and the admiral's son, George G. Dewey, were with him. Sir Thomas met the admiral at the starboard gangway, with his friends, and the entire party went to the after cabin, where the health of the admiral, the Shamrock, and of course the Columbia, were drunk amid enthusiasm.

The admiral remained on board for nearly half an hour and then started for his ship. As his launch drew away the entire ship's company, led by Sir Thomas, gave three honest cheers, the kind that the admiral heard from the British warships in Manila bay. Admiral Dewey waved his gold bound cap like a schoolboy as he stood on the rail of his little white canopied launch, being given a hearty welcome in his own home waters by a hundred foreigners.



ADMIRAL DEWEY.

THE MILITARY POWER

To Prevent a General Strike of Workmen in Havana.

GEN. LUDLOW'S PROCLAMATION.

He Warns the Workmen Against Following the Lead of "Self Seeking Demagogues," and Declares He Can Find Room for 2,000 Prisoners.

Havana, Sept. 27.—Owing to the police breaking up the meeting Monday night which had been called by the general committee of the labor unions for the purpose of deciding whether a general strike should be ordered, the question has not yet been settled. Those who had organized the meeting had failed to give the authorities the requisite 24 hours' notice, as required by law, and the 2,000 men who had assembled were therefore dispersed and the headquarters of the strikers were occupied by the police and some secretaries. A number of the leaders have been arrested for circulating leaflets containing an inflammatory attack on the police.

"There will not be a general strike," said General Ludlow last evening. "I have sufficient assurances to satisfy me on that point."

Civil Governor Rivera says the matter is out of his hands and entirely within the jurisdiction of the military authorities. To all intents and purposes the city is under martial law. General Ludlow says that if it should be necessary he can find room at the presidio for 1,000 prisoners, and at Cabanas for as many more. Where all the rights of citizens are at stake he considers that existing military power should supercede any legal technicality.

The military governor has issued a long proclamation, which is in part as follows: "The present juncture, when certain irresponsible and seditious individuals are seeking to destroy the peaceful industries of the city and to mislead the workmen into a general conspiracy to paralyze the life and movement of the community, it behooves me, for the interest of all concerned and as the immediate representative of the United States government, to publish a word of warning."

"The workmen of Havana are being tempted toward a fatal step, which if taken will set back their exercise of liberty and the enjoyment of the rights of man for an indefinite period. At the instigation of a few self-seeking demagogues, backed by a more numerous element that prefers idleness to labor, and excitement of any kind to the calmer life of thrift and protection of the family, the workmen of Havana are urged to forego all labor, to extinguish the lights that protect property and discourage crime, to close the bake shops that furnish food and, if that could be accomplished, to cut off the water supply. Meanwhile the trades and occupations are to be abandoned, industry is to perish and food is to fail."

"Upon whom would this punishment fall? Who would be at once, and finally, the victims of this iniquitous conspiracy? Who but the poor, the destitute and the sick? Who but the ailing children and their mothers, weak and helpless? Who but the ignorant and destitute, thousands of whom exist in Havana, whose daily resources are essential to their sustenance? Should there be a strike within 48 hours the cries of hunger and wails of distress will arise from multitudes whose sole fault it is that they are the wives and children of men who have been driven into sacrificing them without thought or reason."

"It is known to the authorities that but a small proportion of the workmen are in sympathy with the movement, and that the majority have been coerced into assent. Let there be no misunderstanding as to the outcome. Order will be maintained. Violence and tumult will be crushed. Where so much is at stake there will be no hesitation in applying such remedial and correctional measures as may be necessary to preserve the peace and safety of the city. No man can be compelled to work against his will. But if he can work, yet will not, he is only a vagrant and a burden, and he must take the responsibility for his own acts and the needless and innumerable sufferings which he imposes upon his kindred, as well as upon the public."

The Olympia to Go to Norfolk. Norfolk, Va., Sept. 27.—The visit of the big Virginia delegation to Washington to secure the presence of the Olympia and the North Atlantic squadron in Hampton Roads early in October has borne fruit. Assistant Secretary of the Navy Allen notified Senator Martin, of Virginia, that the North Atlantic squadron will be in Hampton Roads between the 2d and 6th of October. This is construed to mean that the Olympia will be one of the warships in the squadron. The occasion is to be made a grand holiday.

Chicago Committee Off For Mexico. Chicago, Sept. 27.—The committee which will act as special escort to Secretary of Foreign Affairs Mariscal, representing President Diaz, as Chicago's guest during the fall festival left here in a special train over the Santa Fe today. Governors Sayers of Texas, Otero of Mexico, Thomas of Colorado, Stanley of Kansas and Stevens of Missouri are expected to join the delegation upon its return. The committee expects to arrive at Mexico next Sunday, to turn homeward Tuesday, and to reach Chicago Oct. 7.

Two Killed in a Varnish Factory. Newark, N. J., Sept. 27.—Two men were killed and burned to a crisp in a fire which destroyed the varnish factory of Joseph A. Smith & Co. yesterday. It is supposed that a kettle in the reducing room boiled over and an explosion and flames followed. The dead are: Henry Cox, 38 years of age, a resident of Elizabeth, and a member of the firm; Patrick Costello, 30 years of age, of Newark. When the fire was out the charred remains were found. The damage is estimated at about \$20,000.

President Diaz Cannot Visit Us. Chicago, Sept. 26.—A dispatch received last night from the City of Mexico says: President Diaz cannot go to Chicago, on account of the illness of his wife. He has appointed Ignacio Mariscal, minister of foreign relations, to go as his representative.

A Phenomenal Electric Storm. Kingston, Jamaica, Sept. 27.—The American schooner Adele Thackara, Captain McKee, which sailed from Philadelphia Sept. 2 for this port, has arrived here, and reports having encountered a phenomenal electrical storm Sunday. The lightning shivered the mainmast, burned the sails and temporarily prostrated the captain and four seamen. The vessel itself also caught fire, but owing to the terrific volume of rain which was falling at the time the flames were soon extinguished.

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INTERNATIONAL CRICKETERS.

Indian Prince Fails to Attract Great Crowds to the Games.

Philadelphia, Sept. 26.—Prince Ranjitsinhji, the famous Indian cricketer, and his English eleven began their first match in this country yesterday on the grounds of the Belmont Cricket club, at Elmwood, a suburb of this city. They had as their opponents the Philadelphia "Colts," a team picked from the various local amateur cricket clubs. The attendance was disappointing. When the game began at noon but 300 people were present, the crowd increasing during the afternoon to 1,200. When stumps were drawn at 5 o'clock the locals, who went first to bat, had made 180 runs for a loss of 15 wickets. It had been arranged to allow 22 "colts" to take the field against the prince's team, but at his request it was decided to use but 14 fielders, 22 men to bat. He also stipulated that he should send 12 men to bat and 11 to the field.

Philadelphia, Sept. 27.—When play was resumed yesterday in the international cricket match between Prince Ranjitsinhji's English eleven and the Philadelphia colts on the Belmont Cricket club's grounds at Elmwood 7 of the 22 locals were still at the bat, 15 wickets having fallen before the foreign bowlers on Monday. All the colts were out with a total of 205 runs. Despite the fact that Prince Ranjitsinhji was to bat not more than 1,500 people were in attendance. When stumps were drawn the prince was not out and had made three runs. The Englishmen scored 36 runs for three wickets.

To EXTEND THE EXPOSITION. Philadelphia's Big Show May Continue Through December. Philadelphia, Sept. 25.—Already a movement is on foot to extend the time of the National Export Exposition. Director Wilson has consulted a number of leading citizens as to the advisability of keeping the grounds open through December, and a meeting of directors will be held shortly to take action on the question. The delay in getting the exhibits into place and the machinery in motion is given as the reason for wishing to have the closing date later than Nov. 30, as at first planned.

Yesterday was the banner day of the week at the exposition. The sky was clear and the influence of the fine weather was speedily manifest in the crowds which poured through the gates. The admissions for the day were 12,552.

The engine house was completed yesterday and the fire apparatus was quickly installed. More than 200 men are still engaged upon the grounds making new walks and drives and getting flowers and shrubbery into place.

Next Friday the famous "fighting Tenth" Pennsylvania regiment, recently returned from the Philippines, will be the guests of the exposition management.

ITEMS OF STATE NEWS.

Wilkesbarre, Pa., Sept. 23.—After being out 23 hours the jury in the case of Charles Vagerson, charged with murder, returned a verdict of voluntary manslaughter. Vagerson shot Charles Pulver, of Pittston, during a quarrel.

Harrisburg, Sept. 23.—The legislative bribery cases fixed for trial at next week's session of court, were yesterday continued until the January term. The defendants are ex-Senator John J. Coyle, of Philadelphia; ex-Representative Thomas M. Moyles, of Wilkesbarre; Robert Evans, of Philadelphia, and ex-Representative John R. Byrne, of Fayette county.

Pittsburg, Sept. 25.—Professor Reginald A. Fessenden, by experiments at the Western university, demonstrated that his wireless telegraphy invention will work at long distances. It varies in many details from Marconi's. He will use it, by invitation, at the coming international yacht race in New York, where Marconi's is also to be tested.

Scranton, Pa., Sept. 25.—Rev. John Loughran, of Minooka, the second oldest priest in the Scranton diocese, died of heart disease yesterday at the age of 69 years. He was a priest for over 40 years, having been ordained in Philadelphia by Bishop Newman on July 3, 1859. He had been pastor in Audenreid and other places in the lower anthracite regions and also in Archbald and Olyphant, in this county.

Tamaqua, Pa., Sept. 23.—Evan Phillips and Neal McNeal, of Lansford, and Richard Hogan and Francis Friscola, of Coaldele, were seriously burned in No. 8 shaft of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron company's mine, near here, yesterday, by the explosion of gas. Friscola is the most seriously hurt, he being burned from head to foot. The explosion was caused by a miner trying to blow out his lamp instead of smothering the light.

Media, Pa., Sept. 23.—John L. Kitts, of this place, formerly receiving teller in the Delaware County National bank, of Chester, was convicted in the county court here yesterday of embezzlement. He was appointed under his father's will as trustee for his sister, and was directed to pay her an income of \$4,094. He complied with the contents of the will until June, 1896, when he informed his sister that he could not keep up the payments. A trust company was then appointed trustee, but Kitts had none of the estate left to turn over to the company, and he was arrested. His defense was that he invested the money in property which subsequently depreciated; but he invested the money in his own name, and not as trustee.

Pittsburg, Sept. 27.—A. P. Stephenson, a prominent and wealthy merchant of this city, tried to kill his wife last evening and then committed suicide. Stephenson had been drinking heavily for several weeks and during fits of melancholy had frequently threatened to kill himself. At dinner last evening he quarreled with his wife, and without warning drew a revolver and fired at her. The bullet missed, and Mrs. Stephenson, grabbing up her youngest child, ran into the kitchen. Stephenson followed and fired two more futile shots, and then his wife ran into the yard, where the infuriated man fired again and Mrs. Stephenson fainted. Believing that he had killed her he placed the revolver to his temple and killed himself instantly. Mrs. Stephenson was uninjured.

GRANDMA

HAD CONSUMPTION

and I am afraid I have inherited it. I do not feel well; I have a cough; my lungs are sore; am losing flesh. What shall I do?

Your doctor says take care of yourself and take plain cod-liver oil, but you can't take it. Only the strong, healthy person can take it, and they can't take it long. It is so rich it upsets the stomach. But you can take

SCOTT'S EMULSION

It is very palatable and easily digested. If you will take plenty of fresh air, and exercise, and SCOTT'S EMULSION steadily, there is very little doubt about your recovery.

There are hypophosphites in it; they give strength and tone up the nervous system while the cod-liver oil feeds and nourishes.

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