

ADMIRAL DEWEY HAS NO POLITICS.

IS NO POLITICIAN.

Does Not Want to be President and is Satisfied With His Present Position—Generous Tributes of the People Are Dear to Him.

Should Admiral Dewey receive the nomination next year for the presidency there is no doubt but that his unquestioned popularity would land him in the chief executive's chair.

Politicians, representing different parties are aware of this and have been very urgent in pressing the famous admiral to accept the honor. But he is obdurate and his views on the subject of the Presidency are contained in the following statement to a *Leslie's Weekly* correspondent.

"I am a sailor. A sailor has no politics. The administration is his party and, Republican or Democrat, it makes no difference. Then, again, I come from Vermont and you know what that means. To be anything but a Republican in Vermont is to be a man without a party. My duty is to do anything but a nobody. If I lived South I would probably be a Democrat."

"Have you voted?" the correspondent asked.

"Yes, years ago; but my vote was usually influenced by personal preference or local conditions. I am not a politician, and have never held political office, and am totally ignorant of party intricacies and affiliations."

Admiral Dewey said that neither by force, direction, education or training was he incapacitated to fill the presidency. He said that he was too well along in life to consider such a possibility. His health would not admit it. All his life's work was in different lines of effort, and his friends were grateful to him and the generous tributes of the American people were dear to him, he could not and would not be a candidate for the presidency of the United States under any conditions.

TREE GAVE NO REFUGE.

Ice Gorge Causes a Stream to Overflow and Four Lives Are Lost.

An ice gorge in the Yellowstone river at Glendive, Mont., caused that stream to overflow Sunday night, drowning persons. Eight more are missing; three spans of the steel bridge are washed out, causing a loss of \$25,000; the Northern Pacific tracks are inundated, and possibly washed away for some distance, and the loss to live stock by drowning will involve a large sum. The dead persons are Mrs. H. W. Snyder, wife of rancher; Miss Nelly Rangan, his niece; Miss Hosiely, a visitor to the Snyder ranch; Eugene F. O'Connor.

The missing are James Sullivan, wife and six children. The father, noticing the backwater, started for the Northern Pacific tracks, hoping thus to escape drowning, but before they covered half the distance the water was waist deep, and they took refuge in a tree. O'Connor was the first to be washed from the river. Mrs. Snyder and her two children were the third. A huge piece of ice struck the tree and broke it in two, carrying off Miss Reagan. It is thought that the family of James Sullivan, wife and six children were swept away by the overflow.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Elephant Kneels on Top of His Intoxicated Keeper.

Rajah, a mammoth elephant owned by Lemen Brock Circus Company, which has been at the fair at Glendive, Kan., Sunday killed its keeper, Frank Fisher. Fisher had returned to the tent intoxicated, and tried to make the different animals perform. Coming to the elephant he hugged the beast's trunk, and ordered it to open its mouth. Becoming enraged, Rajah crushed Fisher's head, and throwing him to the ground made repeated efforts to pierce the prostrate trainer's body with its tusks. Unable to reach him, Rajah finally knelt upon Fisher, crushing his life out before assistance could arrive. Fisher was 28 years old and his home was in Montreal, Canada. He is said to be Rajah's ninth victim.

CABLE FLASHES.

The Casino at Monte Carlo wound up its season with a profit of \$5,520,000. Queen Victoria is worth \$25,000,000. Laces and jewelry, plate and furniture represent \$5,000,000.

Evidence is now rapidly accumulating before the Paris Court of Cassation favoring the innocence of Dreyfus.

An American Protestant missionary charges Catholics with burning Protestant chapels and torturing Protestants.

Serious strikes and riots, requiring troops to suppress are reported to have taken place in industrial towns in Russia.

Instruments for wireless telegraphy are now being placed between Paris and South Foreland, England, a distance of 250 miles.

The United States torpedo boat Somers, while being towed to Plymouth, preparatory to being shipped to the United States in a vessel broke down.

In an interview with Archbishop Ireland the pope sent his blessing to American Catholics. Pope in Rome deny that the aged pontiff's life is slowly ebbing away.

Advices from the German consul at Apia, Samoa, dated March 24, said the bombardments were continuing daily. England appointed C. N. Elliot as her member of the Samoan commission.

The Egyptian government is considering a scheme for a railway through the Eastern Sudan. Thirty-six engines for the Uganda line are said to be being built in the United States.

England has as yet not accepted what is now the German-American proposal for a joint commission to settle the Samoa difficulties and the situation among the three powers remains unchanged.

The experiment of telephoning without wires was successfully made at Brussels last Wednesday, words spoken in normal tones being conveyed distinctly to Jeklers a suburb several miles from the city. The system was similar to that employed in wireless telegraphy.

The British government has decided to release the three Irish prisoners—Mullet, Fitzharris and O'Hanlon—now undergoing life sentences in the Maryborough jail for participation in the Phoenix park murders.

Fifty-eight generals and 4,062 other officers have been promoted for their services in the Spanish colonial wars during 1895 and 1897.

GOVERNMENT AID.

Reservation in New Mexico Has Been Set Aside for the Treatment of Consumption—United States Soldiers and Sailors First.

The United States government is now making preparations to cure its soldiers and sailors of consumption. If the plans are successful then the privilege will be extended to American citizens.

President McKinley Wednesday signed an order transferring from the jurisdiction of the War Department to that of the Marine Hospital Service Fort Stanton, N. M., and the reservation attached thereto, comprising 10,000 acres. This reservation is on the Gulf of Colorado and Santa Fe Railroad, 50 miles from LaGuana.

Although experiments are to be conducted on a small scale as the outset, they will be rapidly enlarged and the government will then agree to cure citizens in consideration of a small payment to support the institution.

Surgeon General W. C. Wood, of the Marine Hospital Service, who will control the reservation and the treatment of invalids, firmly believes that consumption can be cured. He has selected Fort Stanton as best adapted, from a climatic standpoint, for the work. He will at once erect hospital buildings and detail physicians, nurses and attendants to the place.

The first patients will be soldiers, sailors and marines. The institution will be run in much the same manner as that at Hot Springs, Ark.

It is Dr. Wood's idea to ultimately extend the treatment to Government clerks and employees. Whenever a clerk becomes affected, instead of the usual grant of sick leave, he will be ordered to the New Mexico sanitarium for treatment. Afterward private citizens will have a chance.

ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED.

Cuban Army Ordered Disbanded—Cuba's Future Considered Dark.

The Cuban military assembly last Wednesday voted to disband the army and to dissolve the republic.

The voting was 21 in favor against 1 opposed.

The muster rolls were left in the possession of the executive committee of the military assembly, which will facilitate the preparation of copies for Gov. Gen. Brooke.

The army question is considered settled.

"As the shadows of night fall over the city, we finish our work. So in Cuba's future clouded and dark, I take leave of you with sorrow, and my last words are, May Cuba some day be free and independent."

With these words Gen. Fernando Espino de Andrade, president of the military assembly, closed its last session. The whole meeting was calm and dispassionate. It lasted four hours. Gen. Sangulany's flights of oratory, in which he likened the members of the assembly to a "band of faithful workers devoted to Cuba's good, but finally vanquished by unfavorable conditions," were received with applause.

The assembly ordered the disbanding of the army, in accordance with Senor Espino's motion, and passed upon the details and methods of the disbandment. A new executive committee was then appointed to attend to the routine work connected with the commission of Cuban officers, and this committee will supply to Gen. Brooke the copies of the Cuban muster rolls.

A ROYAL VISITOR.

Poor Mother Receives a Call and Gifts From the German Empress.

A poor family in Berlin was augmented by triplets, and since then the parents have been the recipients of parcels of baby linen and other useful articles, and a sister of mercy arrived to nurse the mother. On Thursday the neighbors were astonished at the sight of an imperial carriage in front of the house. Two women and a man emerged from the vehicle and climbed to the fifth story. Entering the room occupied by the poor mother, one of the women said: "Good day. I have taken the liberty to come and have a look at the triplets."

It was the Empress of Germany, who after a long conversation, revealed herself as the unknown benefactress of the family. She left a present of money and promised other assistance.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY DEWEY.

Conclusions Drawn by an Expert Concerning the Manila Naval Base.

The navy department has just received an accurate report of the havoc wrought by Dewey's guns at Manila. Lieut. John M. Elliott, the intelligence officer of the Baltimore, has been working for several months on a compilation of the facts bearing on the destruction of Montoto's fleet.

The total number of hits observable was 141. Iron and steel protected cruisers do not arrest projectiles enough to explode them. The gun shields of cruisers are in no sense a protection at 2,500 yards. Eight-inch shells are the most destructive of the projectiles in use, due to their incendiary effect. Warships of the present day stand a greater danger of destruction by fire during an engagement than from shots of their enemies.

The number of Spaniards killed on the seven vessels which Admiral Dewey destroyed number 167; wounded 214.

LIQUOR MAY BE SOLD

To Soldiers—They Themselves May Not Do the Selling.

The secretary of war recently requested the opinion of the attorney-general as to whether section 17 of the act passed at the last session of congress "increasing the efficiency of the army" prohibits the continuance of the sale of intoxicating drinks by the government in the canteen sections of the post exchanges which are organized and maintained at the various army posts and encampments throughout the United States.

The attorney-general in his reply holds that the section in question does not prohibit the continuance of the sale of intoxicating drinks through the canteen sections as heretofore organized and carried on, except that no officer or enlisted man can be detailed for duty in the canteen section to do the selling.

Klondike Steamer Wrecked.

The steamer City of Topeka was wrecked on a rock reef in Wrangell Narrows, March 30, while bound for Shagay with 150 prospective Klondikers. The United States lighthouse tender Manzanillo reached the wreck soon after the accident, and took off 11 passengers. The Topeka is valued at \$200,000. Her cargo of 40 tons is said to be ruined.

Town Run by Women.

In the city election at Beattie, Kan., two tickets were in the field, one composed of women and the other of men. Mrs. Charles Totten was elected mayor.

AGED AND FAMOUS JUSTICE DEAD.

STEPHEN J. FIELD.

Had Worn the Robs of the United States Supreme Court for More Than Thirty-four Years—One of Four Famous Brothers.

Justice Stephen J. Field, of the United States supreme court, retired, died at his home in Washington, D. C., Saturday evening of kidney complications, aged 82. About his bedside were his wife and her sister, Mrs. J. Condit Smith; Justice David J. Brewer, his nephew; Mrs. Edgeron, of California; Mr. Linton, his private secretary; Rev. Edward M. Mott, rector of the Church of the Advent, and the family servants.

Ever since Justice Field's retirement from the supreme court bench, December 1, 1897, he had enjoyed comparative good health, and being relieved from the responsibilities which he had borne for so many years, he became more cheerful than formerly. All during the winter, when the weather was fair, it was his custom to take daily drives about the city or through the grounds of the Soldiers' home, and always returned refreshed.

About two weeks ago, however, he took a longer ride than usual in an open carriage and contracted a severe cold, which rapidly developed the kidney trouble, the city or through the grounds of the Soldiers' home, and always returned refreshed.

From that time he sank rapidly. Stephen Johnson Field was born at Haddam, Conn., November 4, 1816. He was the son of David Dudley Field and one of four brothers who became so famous—David Dudley, Cyrus W. and Henry M. Field being the other two members of the quartet that made their names known throughout the world. His early boyhood was spent at Stockbridge, Mass.

At the age of 13 Stephen J. Field went to Smyrna, where his sister had married a missionary, the Rev. Joseph Brewster, who had secured an educational mission to the Greeks, and there acquired a knowledge of oriental languages. Returning to this country after two and a half years, he later entered Williams college, from which he was graduated in 1837 at the head of his class.

He was elected a member of the first legislature of the state of California and was made a member of that body. He was influential in securing legislation favorable to the miners and aided in the passage of laws regulating the claim and mining laws of that state. At the close of the session he returned to Marysville, Cal., and devoted six years to the practice of his profession. He was elected a judge of the supreme court of California in 1857 for the term of six years.

During the latter part of his record, succeeding Chief Justice David S. Terry. In 1863 President Lincoln appointed him associate justice of the supreme court of the United States, and he held that position until his retirement on December 1, 1897.

During the latter years of his service on the bench he was in very feeble health. His term was the longest in the history of that tribunal. The great chief justice, John Marshall, wore the ermine for a period extending over 34 years. It was the ambition of the late Justice to surpass this record, and he succeeded in doing so by a few months. His friends, fearing that the strain of hard work would shorten his useful life, advised him to retire from his arduous duties. But with indefatigable perseverance he clung to his task until the latter part of 1897, when he had the satisfaction of having fulfilled the ambition of his life.

WRECKED IN A HARBOR.

Ten Lives Lost by the Capsizing of the Steamer Chilkat.

The steamer Chilkat, with six passengers and a crew of 13, capsized on the bar at Eureka, Cal., Wednesday as she was leaving for San Francisco. Four passengers and six of the crew were drowned, the other nine persons escaping with the aid of crews from the life saving station and the steamer North Fork.

The steamer North Fork, also bound for San Francisco, had her two boats and succeeded in rescuing William Backwood, chief engineer; Clyde Lightner, first assistant engineer; William Grip, fireman; S. C. Bohall, steward; William Black, seaman; Howard Smith, passenger from Seattle. A man and two women, throwing a line succeeded in bringing three men ashore—Peter Hanson, foreman; Peter Johnson, first mate; W. C. Maser, passenger.

The beach is strewn with wreckage and merchandise from the Chilkat's cargo. The Chilkat was a screw steamer of 206 tons, built for the North Pacific Steamship Company, of San Francisco.

Valuable Bonds in Dispute. A suit has been filed at Los Angeles, Cal., to determine to whom Wells-Fargo Company's express shall deliver the value found by the Chicago police some weeks ago and containing \$80,000 in bonds belonging to J. S. Sigafus of Ferris, Cal. A number of Massachusetts men have a large judgment against Sigafus and have been unable to find anything to attach. When they learned the value was being sent to Sigafus they attached it. The United States marshal brought suit.

IN UNION THERE IS STRENGTH.

A milk trust is being formed in Pittsburg.

The Reynolds Tobacco Company has been incorporated in New Jersey with a capital of \$5,000,000.

The United States Mining Company with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 has been incorporated at Utah.

It is stated that the effort to organize the proposed iron and steel sheet combine has been dropped because of disagreement in the matter of valuations on plants.

Articles of incorporation of the American Smelting and Refining Company, with a capital of \$85,000,000, were filed with the secretary of state of New Jersey Wednesday. The company is empowered to mine, smelt and refine ores, minerals and metals.

An English syndicate, represented by Henry E. Kent and Charles A. Calhoun of St. Louis, have closed a deal with petroleum produces at Corsicana, Tex., by which it becomes possessed of nearly two hundred oil wells and some 200,000 acres of oil land leased. The price paid is nearly \$100,000. The same syndicate will acquire control of other extensive oil fields in Texas.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

Wichita, Kan., elected a cousin of Admiral Dewey to council on the Republican ticket.

James Driestel and John Clark were killed by a freight train near Pittsburg last Tuesday.

Chicago is to have auto-mobiles. A company capitalized at \$2,000,000 has been organized for the purpose.

The Continental Cotton Oil Company with a capital of \$5,000,000 has been added to the list of trusts.

A \$1,000,000 Lincoln monument at Springfield, Ill., has been proposed by the legislature of that state.

John D. Sims and Leonard Hale were drowned in Feather river at Oroville, Cal., a few days ago while trying to cross in a canvas boat.

Grant Gillett, the cattle plunger, has telegraphed from Chihuahua, Mex., to Kansas City that his wife is going there to settle with his creditors.

May 1, Dewey Day, has been declared a legal holiday by the Pennsylvania legislature. Gov. Stone has issued a proclamation to that effect.

At Galesburg, Ill., Mrs. James Mansfield was victorious over her husband in a school trustee election.

At Northfield, Vt., the trustees of Northwick university have decided to begin the foundations for Dewey hall on May 1, the anniversary of the battle of Manila bay.

The government's tariff bill having been forced through in Jamaica it is said effect may be felt for annexation to the United States will be given fresh impetus.

State Fish Commissioner H. D. McGuire and State Senator A. W. Reed, of Douglas county, Ore., were drowned in the Umpqua river by the capsizing of a small boat Monday.

Judge Kohler, of Akron, O., overruled a motion to dissolve the restraining order against the American Cereal Combine. He held that the company was a trust and therefore illegal.

It is intended to keep 40,000 tons of coal for the navy in sheds on the Dry Tortugas. A water distilling plant with a capacity of 60,000 gallons of fresh water a day is being erected.

Joe Chung, a Christianized Chinaman, was killed by highlanders in St. Louis. They had followed from New Orleans to San Francisco and thence to St. Louis.

Ten thousand employees of the Carnegie Steel Company at Pittsburg, were informed last Wednesday that their wages had been increased 12 1/2 per cent taking effect April 1.

Andrew Carnegie explained the advance in wages all over the country by the enormous demand from abroad, which, he says, will fall off with higher prices, causing a reaction.

The Pittsburg Plate Glass Company announced an advance in wages to take effect May 1, which will affect 10,000 men. Dilworth, Porter & Co. gave an advance of 10 per cent to 300 men.

The cruiser Detroit left La Guayara for Port Limeron, Costa Rica, and Bluefields, Nicaragua. If the latter country does not stop its extortion of American merchants severe measures will be taken.

Ella Moulter, of Pittsburg, took a New York steamer last Saturday with the intention of taking her life. A doctor forced her to walk a distance of thirty miles, prevented her from sleeping and thus saved her life.

Emily Vanderbilt Sloane, daughter of William Douglas Sloane and niece of Cornelius, William K., Frederick and George Vanderbilt, was married at New York to John Hammond of Boston.

The cruiser Raleigh, returning to the United States from Manila, was saluted by British guns at Bermuda last Sunday. The English flagship Renown ran up a new Stars and Stripes in honor of the occasion.

Incendiarism was suspected in the fire at New York in Wallace Andrew's residence, in which 12 people perished. Three letters had been sent to members of the family, apparently inspired by jealousy of Mary Flanagan, the dead maid.

Three butchers are under arrest at Pittsburg charged with selling "wainervursts," which had been preserved by a process said to be similar to that alleged to have been used in the treatment of beef furnished the government during the late Spanish war.

Bonnie Thornton, a variety actress, reported to the police at New York, loss of \$15,000 worth of gems. She stated that she used the jewelry as a bait. Her arrangements for the sale of the jewel bag and was also lost. Miss Thornton has offered \$500 for the return of the jewels and the marriage certificate.

Edward Johnson and his wife were custody by the authorities of Salinas, Cal., last Thursday. Just before the husband was about to crucify his five children and his wife, and then kill himself. For some months Johnson and wife have been attending revivals and are supposed to be insane.

Herman Stratmann, a monk of the Brotherhood of St. Vincent's monastery, near Greensburg, Pa., who mysteriously disappeared six days ago, has been found dead. Marks of violence were found on the body.

John Baxter, of Great Neck, L. I., could not survive the disgrace of losing the postmastership, which he had held almost continuously since his appointment by Garfield. He was relieved of his office on Monday, after the discovery of a shortage of more than \$600, and Wednesday he died under peculiar circumstances.

In the United States circuit court at Charleston, S. C., last week a true bill was found by the grand jury against 13 of the men accused of lynching Frazer B. Baker, the negro postmaster, at Lake City, S. C., February 22, 1898. Judge Brawley said the crime was one of the blackest ever perpetrated in South Carolina. Two men have turned State's evidence.

Because his wife gave him a public thrashing William Adams, of Camden, N. J., last Wednesday, cut his throat. He may recover. After a quarrel with his wife on Monday he went to work. He did not go home to dinner and his wife found him eating pie and milk in a restaurant. She had been waiting dinner for him. She seized him by the whiskers, dragged him to the sidewalk and whipped him as one would a child. Then she walked home. Adams could not bear his shame.

Dr. Charles Harris, who has just returned from the Philippines, says that the American troops are so disheartened that they deliberately make targets of themselves for the enemy's guns.

A rapid transit alliance, embracing practically the whole of the elevated systems, the north of Manhattan street, together with a large part of the electric, cable and cross-town horse car lines, was consummated at New York last Tuesday. A complete system of transfers has been devised, the price paid is nearly \$100,000,000. The same syndicate will acquire control of other extensive oil fields in Texas.

MILLIONAIRE AND FAMILY BURNED.

THIRTEEN CORPSES.

An Explosion Sets Fire to the Mansion of W. C. Andrews at New York—Firemen Were Powerless to Rescue the Inmates.

The millionaires of New York City were last Friday morning compelled to witness the destruction of the mansion of W. C. Andrews, in which the owner and his family lost their lives.

The dead are: Wallace C. Andrews, president of the New York Steam Heating Company; Mrs. Wallace C. Andrews; Mrs. Gamaliel C. St. John, sister-in-law to Mrs. Andrews and wife of G. C. St. John, treasurer of the steam heating company; Orson St. John, 7 years old; Wallace St. John, 3 years old; Frederick St. John, 13 months old; (the three foregoing were the children of Mrs. St. John); Eva Peterson; Nellie Holand, Mary Flanagan, Annie Neary, Kate Downing, Marie Roth, servants.

A policeman passing in front of the Havemeyer residence at 2 a. m. Friday morning heard an explosion, and saw a great flash of light in Sixty-seventh street. When he arrived the flames were shooting out of the upper floor of the Andrews house. The policeman tried to get into the house to arouse the occupants. He was driven back by the flames. He then turned in an alarm, and returning got the people out of V. H. Rothschild's house, which is close by.

Around the corner of Sixty-seventh street and Fifth avenue are the homes of some of New York's wealthiest men. Next to the Adams house, which was a handsome four-story brown stone affair, is the splendid home of H. O. Armour of the Chicago firm of packers. Next to that is the home of Perry Belmont. Directly opposite this is the house of George J. Gould.

While some of the firemen fought the flames with hose and chemicals, others rushed into the Rothschild's house and from there into the Andrews home by way of the rear windows. But they were even then too late, for in the middle room of the third floor the firemen found the bodies of two of the St. John children and placed by the side of their mother and little brother.

Later the firemen found Mr. Andrews' body. It was badly burned and the body of Mrs. Andrews was found at 3 o'clock the workers in the debris found a body, which was identified later by a dentist as that of Mrs. Andrews.

A strong wind, blowing from the south, swept the flames north. On the north side of Sixty-ninth street was the handsome home of Albert J. Adams, the millionaire sporting man, better known as "Al" Adams. His family had been aroused by the tumult. A servant opened the front window to see what it was all about. Just then a gust of wind swept in, burning brands through the open window. The Adams house was on fire in a second and began to blaze fiercely.

In an hour the fire in the Adams house was out. The firemen found the body of Mary Loughnan, 60 years old, on the bottom of the stairs leading to the roof. She had been smothered by the smoke and was not much burned. Clasped tightly in her arms was the body of a little pet pug dog.

Mr. St. John who had been absent on a business trip arrived in New York Friday afternoon, and found once in his home, perfectly ignorant of the reasons which caused the sudden summons for him to New York, and when he saw the ruins of his house and was told of the horrible fate of his wife and three children he bore up manfully, though it was apparent that he had to summon all his strength of will to do it.

The multi-millionaire, Wallace C. Andrews, for many years lived at Youngstown, O., and was born near York, Pa. He had extensive interests here, and his wife, as well as Mrs. St. John and her children, who all perished, were well known.

Simple funeral services over the remains of the members of the family of Wallace C. Andrews and Gamaliel C. St. John, who perished in Friday morning's terrible fire, were held at the Fifth avenue home of the Andrews family Sunday afternoon. None but intimate friends and relatives were in attendance. The funeral oration was delivered by Prof. Felix Adler, of the Ethical Culture Society.

The caskets containing the remains of the dead, six in all, were placed in the back parlor of the palatial residence, arranged in the shape of a crescent. All the caskets were almost hidden by flowers. The pallbearers were Russell Sage, General Burnitt, Colonel Robert C. Ingersoll, James W. Howe, W. J. Hitchcock, C. E. Orvis, Mr. Williams, Senator T. C. Platt, Horace A. Hutchins and H. S. Ford.

The transport Crook has returned to Santiago for another consignment of soldiers' and sailors' bodies.

Daufuskie island, off Savannah, Ga., will be used as a camp of detention for volunteer regiments brought from Cuba for muster out.

Aguinaldo protests against the use of the English language in the Philippines and favors the tongue of his former oppressors, the Spaniards.

General Russell A. Alger, the secretary of war, has met with an enthusiastic reception at Ponce, Porto Rico. The town is decorated in his honor.

Maj. C. W. Watkins and Horatio S. Robens, of the commission to Porto Rico, reached New York, and say the Porto Ricans are pleased with annexation.

The American military authorities in Cuba are preparing to distribute the \$3,000,000 among the soldiers. First privates and non-commissioned officers are to receive \$100. Then if, as expected, a balance remains, \$100 will be paid to each officer.

There are persistent rumors that Aguinaldo, the insurgent leader, has been supplied in the control of Filipino affairs by Gen. Antonio Luna, commander-in-chief of the Filipino forces. Luna is described as being a typical belligerent.

General Montenegro, the most aggressive of the insurgent leaders, and next to Aguinaldo the most influential, has been killed. The news was brought to Malolos by pacified, who returned to the American lines, and it is generally credited.

One hundred wounded soldiers left Manila for the United States Thursday on the transport Sherman.

A PROCLAMATION.

It Announces the Intent of the United States Government in the Philippines.

The American commission has taken advantage of the lull in the warfare against the Filipinos and has promulgated a proclamation to the natives declaring the intentions of the United States Government.

The preamble of the proclamation of the United States Philippine Commission recites thecession by the peace treaty of the Philippine Islands to the United States, refers to the appointment of the commission, assures the people of the cordial good will and fraternal feeling of the President of the United States and the American people, and asserts the object which the United States Government, apart from the fulfilling of its solemn obligations, has assumed toward the family nations by the acceptance of the sovereignty over the islands, is the well being, prosperity and happiness of the Philippine people, and their elevation and advancement to a position among the civilized people of the world.

Continuing, the proclamation says: "The President believes this felicity and perfection of the Philippine people will be brought about by the cultivation of letters, science and the liberal and practical arts, by the enlargement of intercourse with foreign nations, the expansion of industry, brought by trade and commerce, by the multiplication and improvement of means of internal communication, and by the development of the great natural resources of the archipelago.

The Commission emphatically asserts that it is willing and anxious to establish an enlightened system of government, under which the people may enjoy the largest measure of home rule and the amplest liberty consistent with the supreme ends of the Government and compatible with those obligations which the United States has assumed towards the civilized nations of the world.

The proclamation then says there can be no real conflict between American government and the rights and liberties of the Filipinos, for America is ready to furnish armies and navies and all the infinite resources of a great and powerful nation to maintain its rightful supremacy over the islands; so it is even more solicitous to spread peace and happiness among the people and guarantee them rightful freedom and to protect their just privileges and immunities, to accustom them to free, self-government in ever increasing measure, and to encourage those democratic aspirations, sentiments and ideals which are the promise and potency of fruitful national development.

In conclusion the proclamation announces that the commission will visit the Philippine islands to ascertain the enlightened native opinions as to the forms of government adapted to the people, conformable with their traditions and ideals, into the leading representative men to meet the commission.

DEWEY'S SON DECLINES HONOR.

Thinks He Ought to Keep Quiet, Not Having Served His Country.

Mayor Van Wyck, of New York Thursday, added but one name to the list of 100 citizens to receive the returning U. S. S. Raleigh, and that was the name of George Goodwin Dewey, the only child of the admiral.

The young man was graduated at Princeton college in 1895, and is now in business with Joy, Langdon & Co., drygoods at 106 West 42nd street, No. 108 Worth street. He is extremely modest, and when informed that his name had been put on the list of honor, said to a reporter: