

## 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 flag-bearer comes from Georgia. He tells me that to be anything but a Democrat in the South is to be 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 vocation, disposition, education or training was he constituted to fill the presidency. He said that he was too well suited 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 that while the kindness and enthusiasm of 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 four 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. R. W. Snyder, wife of rancher; Miss Nellie Reagan, her niece; Miss Rose Wybech, a visitor to the Snyder ranch; Eugene F. O'Connor.

The missing are: James Sullivan, wife and six children.

The Snyder party, 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 tree. Mrs. Snyder the second and Miss Wybech 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 Bros.' Circus Company, which has been wintering in Argentina, Kans., Monday 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 arm, 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. Few in Rome deny that the aged pontiff's life is slowly ebbing away.

Advice from the German consul at Apia, Samoa, dated March 24, said the bombardments were continuing daily. England appointed C. N. Eliot as her member of the Samoa 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 Samoan 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 Ixelles, 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 3,662 other officers have been promoted for their services in the Spanish colonial wars during 1896 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 Las Vegas.

Although experiments are to be conducted on a small scale at 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 Wyman, 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 drill 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. Wyman'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 voting was 21 in favor against 1 opposed.

The muster rolls were left in the possession of the executive committee of the assembly, who 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 is 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 Freyre de Andrade, president of the military assembly, closed its last session. The whole meeting was calm and dispassionate. It lasted four hours. Gen. Sangalli'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 uncontrollable conditions," were received with applause.

The assembly ordered the disbanding of the army, in accordance with Senor Despaigne'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 Embassy.

A poor family in Berlin was augmented by triplets, and since then the parents have been the recipient 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 beneficent of the family. She left a present of money and promised other assistance.

### HAVOC BROUGHT BY DEWEY.

Conclusions Drawn by an Expert Concerning the Manila Naval Battle.

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

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 messengers organized and carried on, except that no officer or enlisted man can be detailed for duty in the canteen section to do the selling.

### Kiosks Steamer Wrecked.

The steamer City of Topeka was piled up on a rock reef in Wrangell Narrows, March 30, while bound for Shagway 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 \$250,000. Her cargo of 100 tons is said to be ruined.

### Town Run by Women.

In the city election at Beatrice, 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 Won the Rebs 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 Sunday 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. Edgerton, 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 comparatively 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 troubles from which he had suffered, though but slightly, for some time. The disease readily yielded to treatment, and on Thursday last he sat up for a time and seemed quite himself again, but Saturday morning a change for the worse took place and about noon he lost consciousness. 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 members of the great 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. Josiah Brewer, who had undertaken an educational mission to the Greeks, and he 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 civil and criminal procedure of the 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.

In 1858 he became chief justice, 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 Field 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 later 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, sent back 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 Scotland.

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 steamship of 260 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 the bonds and securities of the steamer Chilkat, which had been presented by a person said to be similar to that alleged to have been used in the transaction of beef furnished the government during the late Spanish war.

Bonnie Thornton, a variety actress, reported to the police the jewels and money she had been given by the Spanish government.

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 immediate friends and relatives were in attendance. The funeral oration was delivered by Prof. Felix Adler, of the Ethical Culture Society.

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

Edward Johnson and his wife were taken into custody by the authorities of Salinas, Cal., last Thursday, just as 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.

Hermon Stratman, a monk of the Brotherhood of St. Vincent's monastery, near Greensburg, Pa., who mysteriously disappeared a few 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 postmaster, 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 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.

A milk trust is being formed in Pittsburgh.

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 \$15,000,000 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 \$65,000,000, were filed with the secretary of state of New Jersey Wednesday. The company is empowered to mine, smelt and refine ores, minerals and metals.

A rapid transit alliance, embracing practically the whole of the elevated systems on the north of Manhattan island, 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, additional carrying capacity is to be provided and the whole arrangement as far as possible is to go into effect on May 1.

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.

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### TELEGRAMS.

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

James Dristell and John