

DREYFUS SENTENCED FOR TEN YEARS.

PRISONER SILENT.

His Wife Showed No Signs of Emotion—Men Wept on Leaving the Court Room.

Dreyfus was convicted a second time by the court-martial at Rennes last Saturday.

M. Labori heard the verdict with a pallid visage, while M. Demange fell back in a chair as though horror-struck.

Colonel Jouart read the judgment without a tremor of his voice and apparently unmoved.

The text of the judgment is as follows:

To-day, September 9, 1899, the court-martial of the Tenth Legion Army Corps, deliberating behind closed doors, the President put the following question:

"Is Alfred Dreyfus, Brevet Captain, Fifteenth Regiment of Artillery, probationer on the general staff, guilty of having in 1894 entered into machinations or held relations with a foreign Power or one of its agents to induce it to commit hostility or undertake war against France, or procure it the means thereof by delivering the notes and documents mentioned in the documents called the bordereau, according to the decision of the Court of Cassation of June 31, 1899. The votes were taken separately, beginning by the inferior grade and youngest in the last grade, the President having given his opinion last. The court declares on the question by a majority of five votes to two, 'Yes, the accused is guilty.' The majority agreed that there are extenuating circumstances, in consequence of which, and on the request of the Commissary of the government, the President put the question and received again the votes in the above-mentioned form.

As a result the court condemns, by a majority of five votes to two, Alfred Dreyfus to the punishment of ten years' detention."

The judgment was read to Dreyfus in an adjoining little room by the clerk of the court, M. Coupois. Dreyfus listened impassively, did not give the slightest sign of emotion, did not utter a word, and marched back to prison like an automaton.

Though a majority of those in the court room fully expected the verdict, they were completely unprepared when it was given, and the silence which prevailed in the room and the way men turned pale and caught their breaths, were more impressive than any other manifestations could have been.

As the audience left the room, fully 10 or 15 men, who were naturally very quiet, were seen to walk down the street without speaking a word. It was like a funeral procession.

Dreyfus' wife, who was waiting in torture and suspense at her house, here the news is widely and rapidly spreading, her husband Saturday afternoon on showed the onlookers who were in the streets, no sign of her sufferings as she walked from her carriage to the prison.

The meeting between Dreyfus and his wife Sunday was naturally very quiet, but both held up as well as possible, he said to her: "I am not uneasy regarding myself, as I shall soon be free, but I think of you and my poor children. They will be branded as the children of traitors."

It is believed that the ten years' imprisonment to which he is sentenced will be wiped out by the five years of solitary seclusion he has undergone on Devils Island, and he expects to be released by October 15, which will be five years from the date of the former condemnation. He is so sanguine that he has made an extraordinary request of his wife for a novel to read in the meantime, explaining that his mind is so shaken and weighed down by recent events that he needs to divert his thoughts, and to try to get all the recollections of the last three months out of his mind. He thinks that reading a novel will afford the desired mental repose and keep him from brooding.

So far as can be ascertained military men are perfectly satisfied with the verdict, which they interpret as safeguarding the honor of the army and at the same time doing an act of mercy to Dreyfus, who they say, has sufficiently expiated his crime, and the awful existence he passed on Devils Island. They point out that even if he is sent to Fort Corte, it will be to receive henceforth the humane treatment he has experienced since his return to France.

One strange fact is the extraordinary difference of opinion respecting the exact effect of the judgment—whether he can be degraded again, and whether the five years' solitary confinement he has undergone will be regarded as equivalent to the ten years' detention to which he is now sentenced, and he will be released next month. This matter is quite aside from the general impression that he will be pardoned in a few days by President Loubet, who will find some ground to exercise clemency.

Maitre Demange thinks the five years will count for nothing, and that Dreyfus, according to law, will have to suffer ten years' detention. Many others, however, including several lawyers, hold a contrary opinion, and declare that he will be released in October.

EFFECT OF THE VERDICT.

Gen. Mercier was burned in effigy in New York Sunday.

Frenchmen in New York regard the decision just and proper.

Public opinion in Rome denounces the verdict and the pope is indignant.

Hungary is already withdrawing some of her exhibits intended for the Paris Exposition.

The most eminent jurists of Germany say that the verdict has disgraced France.

German, English and American papers are filled with indignant articles against the verdict.

Rennes is very quiet. There was not an outbreak as a result of the trial as had been expected.

A rumor says that the judges of the court martial will sign a petition praying President Loubet to pardon Dreyfus.

Proposals have been made to both Austria and Italy to boycott the Paris Exposition, but they have been refused.

St. Louis and Kansas City merchants have already started a movement to boycott the Paris exposition, owing to the verdict against Dreyfus.

The Marine Club of Indianapolis has put itself on record as in favor of boycotting the Paris exposition. The membership consists of 1,000 Republicans.

A great Dreyfus protest meeting will be held in New York in a few days. President McKinley will be asked to appeal to Loubet of France for mercy upon Dreyfus.

The verdict, the Dreyfusites say, is directed most against the Hebrews than against Dreyfus, and, if allowed to stand, will make their existence in France impossible.

TERSE TELEGRAMS.

Gold has been discovered on Lookout Mountain.

Admiral Dewey started from Gibraltar for New York last Sunday.

Chas. L. Bradley, an iron manufacturer of Harrisburg, Pa. died last Wednesday.

Seven members of the Scientific Prospecting Company of New York have died in the Klondike.

The navy department expects to begin the manufacture of smokeless powder within a few months.

The school ship Monongahela, for the safety of which there was some fear, has arrived safe at Cape Henry, Va.

The Westinghouse company of Pittsburgh has issued an order that all employees guilty of flirting will be discharged.

Lightning struck the grand stand at the Tuscola, Ill. fair last Friday and killed Robert Meyers and Spencer Brumfield.

San Francisco gave a warm reception to the South Dakota and Minnesota volunteers, who have just returned from Manila.

American squatters in Hawaii have organized to make a determined legal fight for the public land they have appropriated.

Carl Preffer, 8 years old, died at his home in Pittsburgh from lockjaw, said to have been caused by vaccination three weeks ago.

Masked men secured a small amount of money by blowing open the safe of the Southern Pacific Express Company at Cochine, Ark.

William C. McCormick, the blind councilman of Enon town, Pa., was acquitted last Saturday of the murder of Minerva Monaghan.

An uncensored letter from Manila brought the startling information that fully 36 per cent. of Gen. MacArthur's troops are on the sick list.

The English yacht, Shamrock, will contest with the American yacht, Columbia, next October. The cup is now in possession of American yachtsmen.

The Filipinos made a concerted attack on Santa Rita, Guam, and San Antonio, a few days ago, but were repulsed without loss to the Americans.

Preparations were completed for the great naval parade at the New York Dewey reception on September 30. Seven miles of ships will make up the line.

William Turner was driving a furniture wagon in Brooklyn last Wednesday. A trolley car crashed into his vehicle, and he will die from the resulting injuries.

At Brunswick, Ga., a negro editor has declared the negroes would assist him in whatever he should do, and the citizens have asked the governor for a galling gun.

Three bodies, each represented to be the remains of her boy have been sent to Mrs. Philippa Baltzer, of Chicago. Her son was a soldier and died in Cuba. She is considerably perplexed.

Charles Melick, Scranton, Pa., Joseph Paul, Philadelphia, and Geo. Turner, of Chester, Pa., veterans in the G. A. R. parade at Philadelphia last Tuesday, fell dead from exhaustion.

Gen. Imbert was installed in the palace Thursday as provisional governor of Puerto Plata. Gen. Jimenez has gone to Santiago de Los Caballeros. The people of the interior and the capital continue ardently for Jimenez.

The amount of gold certificates withdrawn from the treasury to date in exchange for gold coin is \$41,665,050. The amount of net gold in the treasury continues to increase and Wednesday, 1899, 24,246,254, exceeds all previous records.

Charles Siegert, a circus employee, fell asleep on top of a Bengal tiger's cage. The animal seized his leg which had dropped over the side, badly lacerating it. The man was removed to the hospital. He is in an employe of the Wallace show exhibiting at Washington.

The government steamer Ramona last week struck a skiff containing six belated merry-makers in Quincy Bay near Quincy, Ill. All were thrown into the water and three were drowned. The dead are John E. Wolkamp, Lulu Brody and Mary McCarthy.

The Pittsburg Bridge Company and Charles M. Peasley, superintendent, were held responsible by a corner's jury at Chicago Wednesday for the death of eleven men, who were killed in the collapse of the arches of the Coliseum building in course of construction August 28.

Because the corner stone of the new Chicago federal building was cut by nonunion men, organized labor of that city has issued 5,000 circular letters requesting invited guests to remain away from the city on the occasion of the activities in connection with the laying of the corner stone.

A child was playing upon the track at Glen Cove, L. I. last Wednesday and Engineer Smith found it impossible to stop his locomotive in time. The locomotive whistle attracted Geo. A. Smith, who, mounting his bicycle, raced ahead of the engine, threw himself upon the child, rolled down an embankment just as the engine passed.

The thirty-third national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic came to an end at Philadelphia last Thursday night. The election of a commander-in-chief was carried out in the most peaceful manner imaginable. Colonel Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., was unanimously chosen after Judge Leo Rassieur, of St. Louis, had declined to be a candidate.

Hundreds of Vessels Blocked.

The embargo on Lake Superior navigation by the sinking of the steamer Douglas Houghton in the Soo passage last Tuesday was lifted at 2.30 o'clock Sunday afternoon. The largest fleet ever accumulated on the lakes, if not in America, began to move soon after, and one vast naval procession headed down the lakes, while another started on its way to Lake Superior. In the two there were over 200 of the largest craft under the American flag save the few ocean liners.

Killed for Picking Flowers.

A young man named William Morrison, of Cleveland, was shot and killed Sunday afternoon by Mrs. Mary Schwarza, who lives just outside the city limits.

Morrison, with several companions, picked flowers in Mrs. Schwarza's yard. When she protested Morrison assaulted her, pulling her hair and hitting her with a fence picket. The woman ran into the house, got a revolver and shot Morrison through the head. She gave herself up to the police and was charged with manslaughter.

Root Favors Miles.

Secretary of War Root, anxious that nothing shall be left undone which promises to make successful his plan for suppressing the Philippine insurrection before the end of the coming dry season, is now said to favor the sending of General Miles to Manila to command the army of 60,000 men, which the secretary expects to have in Luzon within the next three months. At the cabinet meeting Wednesday the secretary is understood to have made what amounts to a formal recommendation that Miles be sent to the Philippines.

GREELY RELICS WERE UNDISTURBED.

FOUND BY PEARY.

The Explorer Defines Scam; New Coast Lines. Traveled More Than 1,000 Miles on Sleds.

The Peary-Harmsworth steamer Windward, Captain John Bartlett, from Etah, North Greenland, August 26, arrived at Briggs, N. F., Monday, reporting all well on board. She will be followed in a week by the Peary Arctic club's steamer Diann, Captain Samuel W. Bartlett, also from Etah.

The two steamers met at Etah on August 12 and worked in company under the personal direction of Lieutenant Peary in collecting supplies for the winter and the equipment for next spring's campaign.

Lieutenant Peary and the sled parties were in the field almost continuously from October, 1898, to August of this year, and had effected an extraordinary amount of important work, not only bearing on the future of his own expedition, but adding much to the geographical knowledge of the coast line, and the interior of Ellesmere land, the southern portion of Grinnell land. His sledging journeys, aggregated more than 1,000 miles, not including several trips repeated over portions of the track.

As soon as the young ice could bear a sledge Lieutenant Peary made a careful reconnaissance of the coast line, southwest of All Man bay, and carefully defined the lands and water between that point and Cape Sabine. The coast line of Princess Marie bay and Buchanan strait, heretofore unknown, was accurately defined, and Hayes sound was demonstrated to be a myth.

This work completed, Lieutenant Peary next made several successful hunt-trips and laid in an ample supply of fresh meat, including musk oxen, seals and birds, for the winter. Utilizing the southern portion of Grinnell land, the ice for 250 miles north, over almost impassable ice to Ft. Conger, the headquarters of the Greely expedition.

Lieutenant Peary found Ft. Conger exactly as Greely left it. The table was standing, the last meal, and all the other appointments had remained undisturbed for 16 years. The buildings were in fair condition, though some of them would not be serviceable much longer. He took possession of all the property, real and personal, and posted notices to that effect. He brought away, and is sending home, the original Greely records, the sextant of Lieutenant Beaumont, U. S. N., of the Hares-Markham expedition of 1876-6, recovered by Lieutenant Leckward, and many private letters and papers of members of Greely's party, all of which are to be forwarded to the Peary Arctic club, of New York. A considerable quantity of provisions was also found and protected for further emergency.

TRADE WITH THE ISLANDS.

Almost Twenty Million Dollars Worth Were Imported From Cuba in Seven Months.

The war department made public Monday a statement of the trade between the United States and all of her colonies under military control, during the first seven months of the year 1899, ending July 31, making comparisons with the year 1898.

The exports from the United States to Cuba for the seven months were \$14,116,993 in 1899, against \$4,855,200 in 1898. Imports from the United States from Cuba for the same period were \$19,976,859 in 1899, against \$12,474,770 in 1898.

The exports from the United States to Porto Rico for the seven months were \$2,301,291 in 1899, against \$593,110 in 1898. Imports from Porto Rico during the same time were \$3,379,944 in 1899, against \$2,233,800 in 1898.

The exports from the United States to the Philippine Islands for the seven months were \$2,900,000 in 1899, against \$65,736 in 1898. The imports into the United States from the Philippines for the same period were \$2,274,134 in 1899, against \$2,283,775 in 1898.

The trade of the United States with the various islands when situated by months shows a marvelous growth of our commerce.

The only fiscal years since 1877 showing for the entire 12 months a larger value of merchandise exported from the United States to the islands is shown by the first seven months of 1899 were the years 1892, 1893 and 1894. If the same ratio is maintained until the end of the year, the imports into Cuba from the United States will be \$20,000,000, the exports from the United States to that island in any fiscal year in the entire history of the trade between this country and Cuba.

As far as the exports from the United States to the Philippines are concerned, the first seven months of this year, under American occupation, they are larger than those of any previous year in our history. Not only this, but they are more than double those of any year, including only the years 1842, 1852, 1860, 1870 and 1872.

INTO AN OPEN SWITCH.

Swift Passenger Train Runs Into a Freight—Six Men Killed.

A terrible accident, on the Erie railroad, occurred at the block signal station, called Millers, west of Corry, Pa., early Thursday morning. The New York and Chicago vestibule limited train No. 5, speeding along at the rate of 70 miles an hour, crashed into an open switch and collided with extra westbound freight No. 127. The dead are:

Engineer Reuben Arnold, train No. 5; Conductor Henry Schaefer, freight; Fireman George Schatz, freight; John Hersch, tramp on passenger baggage car; unknown tramp on baggage car; R. Blixt, in charge of two new engines being shipped to a western road, died after being found. The responsibility is placed upon the dead flagman who did not close the switch.

COSTLY CONVERSATION.

Three Thousand Dollars for Use of a Long Distance Telephone.

A person in Brooklyn and a person in St. Louis talked to each other for about 50 hours last week over the long distance telephone, and it cost them more than \$3,000. Most of this talking was done between the hours of 8 p. m. and 6 a. m., when the rate between Brooklyn and St. Louis is \$5 for the first five minutes and \$1 a minute for additional time.

POLITICAL OUTLOOK.

William Bryan does not favor withdrawing troops from the Philippines until a stable government has been established.

The Republican state executive committee has issued an address to the Republican voters of Virginia, advising that no steps be taken looking to the nomination of Republican candidates for the next legislature. This body will elect a United States senator.

A STEEL FAMINE.

Builders Ask to Have Their Contracts Extended—Enormous Increase in the Price of Materials.

The navy is beginning to feel seriously the effect of the heavy advance in the steel market. Wednesday the shipbuilding firm of Lally Co. of Boston filed a 2 1/2 year's extension from October 1 in building the torpedo boats DeLong and Blakeley; now under construction in their yards.

The Nixons, at Elizabeth, N. J., who are building the torpedo boats Nicholson and O'Brien, have stated to naval officials that it is impossible for them to get forgings and struts, and it is expected that they will have to ask an extension. There are twelve of the torpedo boats and destroyers under construction at various yards, and all are affected by the "steel famine" and the heavy prices, so that it is expected that extensions will be asked on all of these craft.

The prospect is that the bids on the six protected cruisers, to be opened on November 1, will be much higher than was expected when the appropriation for them was made. It is roughly estimated that the steel in hulls has advanced about 50 per cent; in engines, 40 per cent; in boilers, 30 per cent, and that the average advance in all classes of steel used in ships is about 35 per cent.

The engineering bureau has also felt the advance, not only in increased prices, but in an inability to get material. The building of the battleship, fixed by congress, on a recent purchase of electric cranes the advance was found to be about 25 per cent. In the contracts for material for the power plant at New York the increase ranged from 30 to 40 per cent, the latter applying to engines.

The bureau of yards and docks is unable to proceed with a number of building projects at navy yards and stations owing to the advance in steel. This is the case as to the large buildings at the New York navy yard, all the bids being in excess of the amount allowed by congress. The same is true of the ordnance shops at the League Island yard, Philadelphia, and of several lesser projects.

Civil Engineer Cunningham of the bureau of yards and docks says structural steel has advanced 100 per cent, and in some cases 200 per cent.

Admiral O'Neil of the bureau of ordnance says ordnance is about the only branch of the business in steel. Gun metal is used only by the army and navy, so that there is no commercial demand to send up the prices.

ENGLAND'S HATRED OF THE BOERS.

Wishes to Control the Rich Mines of Africa—Kruger's Statement.

The World of New York published the following dispatch from that city, received from the South African republic, in response to a message sent by that paper:

"I gladly accede to your request to put the Boer side before the American public. The present agitation against this republic emanates partly from a 1/2 century of British residents to whom the existence of the republic, which embraces the most flourishing parts of South Africa, is a standing eye-sore, and who suffer from the prevailing jingo mania, partly also from mining capitalists, who, not content with having here the best mining laws in the world, wish to have no control of all legislation and administration.

"The franchise voting question was taken up by England because it was thought the republic would not yield on that point. Now that the altered franchise does not materially differ from the original one, in many respects easier—the agitation has become worse. The object clearly is the destruction of our republic and the complete control of the richest mines in the world."

"The press, entirely controlled by capitalists, spreads unprecedented misstatements, and wishes to have no such control of the world against the Boer republic."

"We are determined to defend to the uttermost that freedom and self-government for which our people have shed blood in every part of South Africa. Though we wish to have no such powerful force as you proved to Venezuela and to other republics we have strong faith that the cause of freedom and republicanism will triumph in the end."

UNDER HEAVY GRANITE.

Train Causes Trestle in Collapse—Four Men Killed.

Monday night 200 feet of trestle on the Columbia, Newberry & Laurens railroad over Broad river, near Columbia, S. C., gave away under a train of granite. Several cars and an engine fell 50 feet into the water. The following were killed: Dick Weatherby, engineer, of Columbia; Silas Rennick, fireman, of Greenville. S. C.; Stewart Martin, a negro, of Alston, C. C. The powerful freight engine, No. 45, on the Philadelphia & Erie railroad at Tiona station, east of Corry, Pa., Sunday morning, two men lost their lives and four were badly injured. East bound Empire line fast freight No. 65 and west bound fast freight No. 65 were the trains wrecked. The dead are: Engineer Henry H. Gerlach of Erie, engineer of the east bound train; crushed under engine and died later on relief train; Fireman William G. Schaaf of Erie, of east bound train; both less crushed died later at Hamot hospital, Erie, after amputation.

Smoking Killed Him.

Excessive use of strong cigars caused the death of Attorney Thomas J. Drum, of Denver, at Mercy hospital, Chicago, Tuesday. He had reached the age of 62 years, and died after an unconscious period of three weeks, during which time opiates were used to deaden the frightful pain accompanying the ravages of cancer.

Fastest Battleship Afloat.

The battleship Kearsarge is the fastest vessel of her class. She went out on her trial trip Wednesday leaving the shipyard at Newport News, Va. She attained a speed of 17.25 knots an hour. This is .05 greater than the speed made by the Alabama, which went out drawing net 20 feet of water and with a displacement of more than 2,000 tons less than she will carry when finished, while the Kearsarge was covered with a year's foil growth on her bottom, drew over 22 feet of water and carried almost all her dead weight. Supt. Post confidently expects the Kearsarge to develop a speed of 18 knots on her official trip, which will take place about October 1.

AT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The quartermaster's department has chartered the ship Lenox to carry horses from San Francisco to Manila. The naval board of construction will at once begin work on the plans of the three battleships authorized by congress.

DESIRES FRIENDSHIP AND PEACE.

TRANSVAAL SITUATION.

Boers Advocate Prudence and Moderation—Consider the Stoppage of Ammunition and Concentration of Troops.

In the first read of the Boers at Pretoria Saturday morning debate was resumed on the interpretation of the government respecting the concentration of British troops on the border and the stoppage of ammunition equipped to the Transvaal. The house adjourned shortly before noon after adopting unanimously the following resolution:

"The volksraad having considered that friendly correspondence is still passing between the two governments, that the concentration of troops in great numbers near the border has a detrimental and restless effect on the inhabitants of the state and that the Transvaal has lived in friendship and peace with all nations and desires to continue to live in such friendship and peace, now declares its regret at the fact of concentration and expresses the opinion that, in the case of eventualities, which might lead to enmity of war between the two governments, the cause would not lie with the republic."

"As regards the stoppage of ammunition at Delagoa bay, the volksraad trusts that the government will act according to circumstances.

The raad further resolves to drop the matter of the concentration of troops on the border for the present, until the government shall supply further information to the raad, although the information obtained is unsatisfactory. Nevertheless, and with a view to the results of the negotiations which are pending, the raad declares itself determined in the meantime to maintain the rights and independence of the republic."

In the course of the debate several speakers advocated a policy of prudence and moderation.

The government has issued a formal announcement that its last dispatch was intended as an acceptance of the joint inquiry. The mistaken interpretation arose through a confusion of ideas.

Both President Kruger and Vice-President Joubert declare that they are determined to work for a peaceful settlement.

FAVORS THE STANDARD TRUST.

It Has Cheapened and Purified Oil and Opened the Markets of the World to the American Product.

An investigation of the Standard Oil Trust is now being conducted by the industrial commission at Washington. Saturday John D. Archbold, vice president of the trust, was on the stand and in reviewing the Standard's career said:

"The early years of the petroleum industry were marred by a chaotic and crude condition in all branches of the trade, namely, the production, manufacture, transportation and marketing, and the average quality of the refined products was inferior and unsatisfactory. The advent of the Standard Oil Company aggregation changed this entirely. It brought to the business ample capital and combined into effective working shape the best possible talent in all branches of the business. It improved quality and greatly reduced costs. It supplanted old and inferior methods and processes with the newest and most progressive methods and most perfect machinery equipped and favorably located refineries."

It had ever been on the alert to engage the best obtainable practical and technical talent for the development and improvement of the business in all its branches. It inaugurated new systems of transportation, which not only gave to the producer the most efficient possible service at greatly reduced cost, but a daily continuing cash market for his products at the best prices obtainable in the world's market.

Further, it reached out and occupied the markets of the world for American petroleum. Individual effort could not have accomplished this. The petroleum task in many times the same period, and, indeed, the efforts of the Standard Oil Company were none too quickly made. If there had been as prompt and energetic action on the part of the Russian oil industry as was taken by the Standard Oil Company the Russians would have dominated many of the world's markets which have been made to inure so largely to the benefit of the American oil industry."

He expressed the opinion that the Standard Oil combination had been of vast benefit to the world at large, and said, speaking generally, "the outcry against corporations does not come from the great busy industrial classes, but from impractical sentimentalists, yellow journals and pitiful demagogues, from the last named, perhaps, more than any other. It is a veritable attack on thrift and prosperity. To the extent of imposing restrictive legislation, would mean a frightful step backward in the commercial development of our country."

He suggested national corporations as the only legislation necessary.

Deserted Drowning Companions.

Four men, strangers in Waterbury, Conn., went sailing on Bantam lake, Litchfield, Tuesday afternoon. Two were drowned. The remaining two got to shore in the boat and escaped in a lumber box wagon, in which they came to the pond. The incident is a great mystery and has created great excitement.

CABLE FLASHES.

M. Dubut, president of the anti-Semitic league in France, has been arrested.

A new cabinet was formed in Peru, with Senor Galvez as premier and minister of foreign affairs.

Queen Victoria has attempted to reply to the Kaiser that she is descended from King David.

Lord Sandhurst, governor of Bombay, declares that not only is the plague spreading but that famine threatens.

Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has written to Queen Victoria, appealing to the British sovereign to intervene in the interests of peace in South Africa.

The Danish steamer Calhav put into Cadiz, Spain, in a dangerous condition after sinking the Clan McGregor in a collision, but saving her crew.

The Venezuela revolution, under the leadership of Gen. Castro, is gaining ground. The insurgents now occupy Nirgua, three days' march from Valencia.

The German emperor is described as furious at the stubbornness of the Agrarians in opposing his pet schemes, and it is his intention to discipline all sympathizers.

The plague commission of Russia reports officially that there have been 34 cases of the plague in Astrakhan since July 7.

NATION'S GREETING TO DEWEY.

Features of the Reception at the Manila Race in Washington.

The central idea underlying the grand welcome to be given Admiral Dewey in Washington the first week in October is its national character. His arrival at the Capital will mark his real home-coming to the American people, where the officials of the government will participate, and the magnificently jeweled award voted by Congress will be presented. To that end all the arrangements will be of a simple but most dignified character. The welcome to this hero of Manila at the National Cap-

ital will probably occur on Monday, October 2, although the date will depend upon the length of the celebration in New York, which is still unsettled. The principal feature of the reception in Washington, as planned by the citizens, with the cooperation of the President and Cabinet, will be two in number—the presentation of the sword voted by Congress and a night parade. A public reception at the White House will be followed by dinner to the Admiral by President McKinley. The sword will be presented by Secretary Long, at the east front of the Capitol, in the presence of Mr. McKinley and all the members of the Cabinet, late in the afternoon, while the parade, consisting of organizations of all kinds, will be accompanied by an illumination of the city on a scale of beauty never before witnessed in Washington.

The different features of the preparations are in the hands of a central body of citizens and eleven committees, embracing in all over a thousand people. Some of these buildings this summer. The sword will be presented by Secretary Long, at the east front of the Capitol, in the presence of Mr. McKinley and all the members of the Cabinet, late in the afternoon, while the parade, consisting of organizations of all kinds, will be accompanied by an illumination