

DISPOSITION OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Americans Draw Up a Memorandum on the Subject

Which It Is Expected They Will Place Before Spanish Commissioners Monday.

Little Doubt at Washington That Nothing Less Than the Cession of the Entire Group of the Philippines Will Be Accepted by the American Commissioners.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—The American Peace Commissioners at their sessions to-day drew up a memorandum on the subject of the Philippines, which it is expected they will place before the Spanish Commissioners at the joint session which is to take place on Monday next.

This information is based on the crystallized judgment of five American Commissioners, gained from himself from the communications presented in a careful examination of many persons and papers acquainted with and bearing upon the Philippines.

Whether or not there be divergent views among the American Commissioners, they will stand as a unit in their own terms, and each will be expected to Washington. The transmission has been by mail and cable. This individual expression of views on the Philippines has thus been forwarded, in order that President McKinley might have the advantage not only of the conclusions of each Commissioner, but the added advantage of each Commissioner's diction and personality in the determination of the ultimate instructions or advice to the commission.

The Americans are expected to present an expression of their expectations as to the control, disposition and government of the Philippines at next Monday's joint session, and they will look for final counsel from Washington on the subject to-morrow.

A report from Madrid, via New York newspapers, reached here to-night (Friday) to the effect that the Spanish Peace Commissioners will retire protesting from Paris, because the Americans disregard the Spanish propositions. The correspondent of the Associated Press submitted the report promptly to a member of the Spanish Commission, who declared it "stuffed" and "a violent" denial.

"La Volente," discussing the Philippine question to-day, says: "The Americans could well make concessions to compensate for their rigor on the Cuban question."

Quoting the Philippine article of the protocol, the paper says: "The wording is vague, and forecasts the Spanish contention relative to the meaning of the words 'control' and 'disposition.' "Spain," the paper concludes, "is minus money and credit to re-establish order, and it would be more prudent to allow the Americans to do so, Spain claiming a money indemnity in exchange for her sovereignty over the archipelago, which it would be difficult for the Americans to refuse."

The Cuban question was not settled by itself, and that by counter-concessions on the Philippine question an arrangement mutually satisfactory will be reached. "But in the meanwhile," the "Gaulois" adds, "no decision is possible before the elections, which is according to the desire of the American Commission."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The President was enabled to lay before the Cabinet to-day very encouraging reports from Paris regarding the progress of the peace negotiations. The Administration now fully believes that the negotiations will be concluded much sooner than was expected from the outlook a few days ago. It can be stated authoritatively that the Commissioners have not actually begun the discussion of the Philippine question, and further, that it will not be taken up until next week.

Since the Spaniards have found that the American Commissioners mean exactly what they say, and that their presentation of the side of the United States is really an ultimatum, it is said to have become apparent to the Spaniards, and it is now believed the Philippine discussion will be less protracted than reported some days ago. The recent action of the United States Government intimating that the negotiations were proceeding much too slowly has had its effect upon the Spanish Commissioners, and they are not likely to debate remaining propositions to the length they did the settlement of the Cuban debt.

The United States has not assumed nor guaranteed the so-called municipalities of Cuba or Cuban municipalities, but it is expected that such debts will be paid by the municipalities incurring them, for by no reasoning could they be charged upon Spain. Our Government, it is said in official circles, would look upon any attempt at evading the payment of such debts as repudiation and dishonest, and whatever government is established in Cuba will be expected to see that these obligations are carried out in good faith. Moreover, some of the bonds of Cuban municipalities are held by citizens of the United States, and the United States might insist that the investments of her citizens in such securities are made good. The State Department has no information as to the amount of these municipal liabilities.

Secretary Wilson brought up at the Cabinet session the fact that Blanco is still charging \$10 a hundred for beef

cattle going into Cuban ports controlled by the Spaniards, while the United States is admitting beef cattle free of duty to ports controlled by American officials. The Cabinet concluded that it has no power at present to change this state of affairs, and that Blanco must bear the responsibility. As soon as the United States takes possession of various ports, however, this will be changed. Some of the ports near Havana will be opened to the free entry of beef cattle and other things that will result in benefit to Havana.

Attorney General Griggs and Secretaries Gage and Long, on account of their absence from the city, were not present at to-day's Cabinet meeting. Secretary Gage said that the Cuban question had not, as he understood, been finally decided by the Paris Commission, but a complete settlement, it was expected, would be reached by the end of the present week. The Philippine question, he thought, would be taken up by the joint Commission early in the coming week.

Although the members of the Cabinet are reticent on the subject of the acquisition of the Philippines, there is no little or no doubt that nothing less than the cession of the entire group of islands will be accepted by the American Commissioners.

Commercial Agreement Concluded. MANILA, Oct. 28.—Colonel Morales, representing General Rios, the Spanish commander, concluded a commercial agreement with General Otis yesterday. The Manila customs authorities are authorized to clear Spanish or American ships for Iloilo, Cebu or Zamboanga. For Calpe, Tacloban, Catbalogan, Misamis and Surigao, they will require Spanish Captains and a guarantee of legitimate commerce. For Dumagueta, Camaguein and Cayan, they will require the sanction of General Rios. Calling at Visayan ports is forbidden. General Rios reserves the right to search in all cases, and he can prohibit crews from landing.

Strike in an Illinois Mine. SPRINGFIELD (Ill.), Oct. 28.—The miners in the Litchfield Coal Company's mine at Litchfield, operated by Captain Davis, Company K, Fourth Illinois Infantry Volunteers, have struck because nine fellow-workmen were discharged. The men in question had been discharged before the war with Spain, but while Captain Davis was away with his regiment they were reinstated. When he returned he promptly discharged them, and the strike resulted.

The President at Washington. WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—The train bearing Mr. McKinley and party on their return from the Philadelphia Peace Jubilee reached here to-day.

TOPICS OF THE TURF.

WINTER RACING BEGINS AT OAKLAND TO-DAY.

The Opening Handicap the Principal Attraction—Winners at Latonia and Aqueduct.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—The season of winter racing begins to-morrow at the California Jockey Club's track at Oakland. The weather promises to be perfect, and with a good card to be decided, the attendance is expected to prove a record-breaker for that popular track. The card, as announced to-night, comprises five races, among them the opening handicap for all ages, one mile, with a \$1250 added purse. The probable starters in this event are Satsuma, Grady, Buckwa, Morrellito, Recreation, Judge Denny, Moriel, Marplot, Hohenzollern, Hury and Burl and Rubicon. Among this large field of good horses Satsuma is the most likely candidate for first place. Although he carries top weight, 122 pounds, he is said to have recovered his form of a year ago, when he won the Burn Handicap, and established a record for the distance. However, there are several other entries that are likely to beat the old horse with top weight.

The other events to be run off are as follows: Five and one-half furlongs, purse \$400; six furlongs, selling, \$350 purse; seven furlongs, for three-year-olds, \$400, and a mile and sixteenth race for three-year-olds and upward. The number of horses quartered at this time does not equal by one-half the number at the same date last season, but large numbers are expected to reach here from this time on from the Eastern tracks, where the season has just closed.

RESULTS AT LATONIA.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 28.—Rarus, a fun-brother to the great Ornament, finally got out of the maiden class at Latonia to-day, after racing on the local tracks for nearly two years. Weather clear; track heavy. Summaries: Six and a half furlongs, Annie M. won, Mizappa second, Kathie May third, Time—1:17. Five and a half furlongs, Clarence B. won, Chancery second, Estabrooks third, Time—1:17. Six and a half furlongs, Fred Broens won, Dr. Pitts second, Randazzo third, Time—1:23. One mile, Rarus won, Dennis second, Libation third, Time—1:54. Five furlongs, Lady Roller won, Dolly Regent second, Rubel third, Time—1:10. One mile, Hampden won, Joe Shel second, Astor third, Time—1:53.

AT AQUEDUCT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—There was a good attendance at Aqueduct to-day. A claim of foul was lodged against Dalgetta for interfering with Myth. It was allowed by the stewards, and Sister Stella was placed second and Brighton third. Five furlongs, Sister Fox won, Handcut second, Medlesome third, Time—1:02. Mile and forty yards, Warrenton won, Swiftmas second, Dan Rice third, Time—1:44. About seven furlongs, Kinnickinnic won, Sensational second, Swamp Angel third, Time—1:27. Mile and forty yards, Estaca won, Ruby Lips second, Continental third, Time—1:45. Six furlongs, Typhoon won, Kirkwood second, Leando third, Time—1:16. Mile and forty yards, Wordsworth won, Stella second, Brighton third, Time—1:45.

CAMP SITES AT CHICKAMAUGA.

Inspected by the War Investigating Commission.

All the Points of Interest Involved in the Controversy Covered.

Dr. Charles F. Craig, Bacteriologist of the Sternberg Hospital, Examined by the Commission in Relation to Impurities Said to Exist in the Waters From Which the Camps Were Supplied.

CHATTANOOGA (Tenn.), Oct. 28.—The War Investigating Commission spent the entire day inspecting the site of Camp Thomas, in Chickamauga Park, under the guidance of General Boynton. The inspection began at Lytle station, and covered all points of interest in the park and near its borders which have been in any way involved in the controversy concerning the sanitation of the camp, including Sternberg and Leiter Hospitals; the various springs from which water was secured by the troops, including the famous Chewish springs and the point on Chickamauga Creek at which the water of the pipe line supply was taken out.

Special attention was given to this latter part, because of criticisms which have been made upon this course of the War Investigating Commission. They found the in-take pipe submerged about twenty feet above the mouth of a tributary creek locally known as Cave Spring Creek, which drained the water from the tributary stream had contaminated the water, being carried back into it by means of eddies, and in one case by overflow after a freshet.

General Boynton and Mr. Betts, who had both been concerned in the location of the pipe line, admitted that there had been one occasion when Cave Spring had overflowed, thus throwing its water in the main stream. The freshet had occurred at night, when the pumps were shut down, and no water was being taken in. They called attention to the depth of the stream, and urged the impossibility of infection from the stream. There were many expressions of commendation of the methods followed at Sternberg Hospital, and General Dodge was heard to remark that it was a pity to have to leave any situation so well equipped.

Major Griffin, in command of the hospitals, said it would soon be abandoned. The commission also gave attention to the proximity of the various camps to one another, and the depth and localities of the sinks. The conclusion seemed quite general that many camps were "close together," and after concluding the inspection of the camp Major Griffin, who had been before the commission before, was asked to make a statement concerning some criticism of the hospitals made in a Vermont newspaper by Frank A. Baley, who had spent six weeks in the hospitals nursing his brother. When he returned home he wrote an article saying, among other things, that he had heard physicians tell attendants to give their attention to patients who had a chance to recover, and not nurse those who were sure to die, in the presence of those designated as of the latter class, and that he had heard other physicians instruct their helpers to give ice cold baths, with the view of "finishing their patients."

Dr. Griffin pronounced as false all this statement. Dr. Charles F. Craig, bacteriologist of the Sternberg Hospital, was also examined. He was questioned especially in reference to the water supply, and expressed the opinion that water taken from the Chickamauga River through the pipe system was purer than that in the wells and springs of the grounds. He said he had found some sewer bacilli in one or two of the wells, though no typhoid germs. He had also found impurities in water taken from some of the springs. He had made two analyses of the water from the river, one before the July freshet and the other after it, and had found it to be entirely wholesome from a bacteriological standpoint. It was muddy, and he thought it should be filtered. He had also made tests which convinced him that there was no danger of eddies carrying the water of the Cave Spring Creek into the pipes.

Dr. Craig expressed the opinion that common house flies are capable of proving a decided source of disease infection, and he detailed bacteriological tests showing that they carried typhoid germs upon their feet. He also said that he had macerated a number of flies which had been placed on sugar impregnated with the germ, and had procured from them a pure bacillus culture.

THE EGYPTIAN QUESTION.

Marchand Must Withdraw Unconditionally From Fashoda.

LONDON, Oct. 28.—The "Pall Mall Gazette" this afternoon summarizes the result of the British Cabinet meeting yesterday as follows: "Marchand must be withdrawn unconditionally, and no undertaking or promise can be given to discuss the questions raised by France in regard to access to the Nile and such like. "Second. When Marchand is withdrawn it will be determined whether the question raised admits of discussion, and under what conditions discussion can be proceeded with. "Third. Every possible facility will be afforded to assist in Marchand's withdrawal by which ever route selected. "Fourth. If Marchand is not withdrawn there will be no interference with his remaining at Fashoda until the date fixed for his withdrawal. Necessarily, reinforcements will not be

NO DECISION YET IN DREYFUS CASE.

Reporter Bard Concludes His Report on the Matter.

Says the Court Must Place the Whole Truth in Evidence.

Public Prosecutor Manua Declares That the Court Must Revise the Former Trial or Prepare the Road for Revision—Newspapers Sharply Divided on the Dreyfus Case.

PARIS, Oct. 28.—At to-day's session of the Court of Cassation in the Palace of Justice, M. Bard, the reporter, concluded his report of the Dreyfus case, the first part of which was presented yesterday. He said this morning that the court did make every investigation necessary to enlighten them and place the whole truth in evidence. It was for the court to decide what remained to be done. The task was a delicate one, but that was no motive to avoid it. He concluded: "You have a great duty to fulfill. Do what your conscience dictates."

M. Mornard, counsel for Mme. Dreyfus, charged that an investigation be ordered concerning the divergence of the testimony of the experts who examined the bordereau in 1894 and in 1897, and also to ascertain whether secret documents were communicated to the members of the court-martial. The courtroom was less crowded than yesterday, but the same stringent precautions were taken. There was no excitement outside the Palace of Justice. Only a few people assembled about the building, and the streets in the neighborhood presented their everyday appearance.

The prosecutor, M. Manua, followed M. Mornard. He said: "Nobody can make the Dreyfus affair out of your hands, nor can you acquiesce in its deterioration of duty. Your decision must constitute for everybody the expression of truth and justice. Revise the trial, then, gentlemen, or at least prepare the road for its revision."

M. Manua declared that the court could not refuse to re-trial a man who was upon Dreyfus without a re-trial of a prisoner. He added: "You must fix the responsibility. If Dreyfus is innocent, the culprit must not go unpunished."

The Public Prosecutor, continuing, proceeded to argue on the same lines as M. Bard, the reporter, was urging a revision of the trial, and dwelling upon the fallibility of the writing experts. He also suggested that Major Esterhazy should testify on the subject of the bordereau, saying: "He can admit his authorship with impunity, since a court-martial cannot acquit him of being the author of it. But what a service he has rendered to the country in confessing that he is its author, and what a service he will render the unhappy Dreyfus."

M. Manua concluded with denouncing the "villainous attacks upon the particular revision," and with a plea that the court be not influenced by outside pressure, but that it decide in favor of a revision of the case and the immediate provisional liberation of Dreyfus.

At this stage of the proceedings M. Bard read a letter from General Gonze to the President of the Court of Cassation, in which the General said: "I have just heard of a memorandum introduced in court yesterday in which Picquart accused me of a dishonorable act. I have never previously heard of this memorandum, and I wish to deny most formally Picquart's allegations. I think my word is of greater value than that of a man imprisoned on the suspicion of forgery."

The reading of the last statement elicited forth loud protests in court. The reporter added that as Colonel Picquart's memorandum was publicly read, it was only justice to read General Gonze's denial.

LOSS OF STEAMER DOTY.

Carried a Crew of Sixteen, All of Whom Probably Perished.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 28.—The steamer L. R. Doty, which was lost during a recent great storm on Lake Michigan, was owned by the Cuyahoga Transit Company of this city. She carried a crew of sixteen men.

Following is the crew: Christopher Smith, Captain; Henry Sharp, mate; W. J. Hossie, second mate; Thomas Abernathy, engineer; C. W. Odettek, second engineer; George W. Adkin, oiler; L. Goss, steward; W. J. Scott, cook; Charles Hornie, watchman; Peter G. Peterson, wheelman; Albert Fitzsimmons, fireman; J. Howe, F. Par-muth, C. W. Curtis, William E. Ebert and P. A. Adrian, deck hands.

These were on the boat October 18th, when they were last paid off. The Doty was a wooden steamer, and was built at West Bay City, Mich., in 1893. Her capacity was 1,700 net tons. She was 291 feet long and forty-one feet beam. Her insurance valuation was \$190,000.

A Ship's Thrilling Experience.

NEW YORK, Oct. 28.—The large German ship Pomo arrived to-day from Bordeaux, after a terrible experience at sea. On September 19th, in latitude 41.27, longitude 45.5, the ship encountered a hurricane from the southwest. The vessel was light, and the small amount of ballast shifted when the Pomo was struck by an unusually violent squall. The crew cleared away the top hamper. The storm lasted twenty-four hours, and when the wind went down the crew was obliged to stow the ballast. During the storm, Fred Kland, second mate, lost overboard, and the ship's carpenter was badly injured.

BLAINE ORDERED MUSTERED OUT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Captain James G. Blaine's personal appeal to the President for the latter to overlook his escapades at San Francisco and Honolulu and to retain him in the army did not work. Blaine was to-day ordered mustered out because "his services are no longer required."

Blaine Ordered Mustered Out.

CHARLESTON (S. C.), Oct. 28.—The cruiser Montgomery arrived from Nassau at 4 o'clock with President McKinley by Thomas E. Turner of the City Board of Elections. The President swears it is impossible for him to be in Canton on any registration day.

Fatal Boiler Explosion.

LAKE LINDEN (Mich.), Oct. 28.—A boiler in the Calumet and Heckla Mill exploded at noon to-day, killing three men instantly and burning one seriously.

Condition of the Treasury.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—To-day's statement of the condition of the treasury shows: Available cash balance, \$301,484,378; gold reserve, \$210,744,514.

THE PEACE JUBILEE.

FITTING WIND-UP OF PHILADELPHIA FESTIVAL.

Re-Dedication of Independence Hall—Monster Parade—Fifty Thousand People in Line.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.—Philadelphia and their visitors again poured into the streets to-day to seek positions to witness the third and last of the great Peace Jubilee processions. To-day's procession was purely of a civic character, and was a most fitting wind-up of the week's jubilee, the emblems of peaceful industry following the display of the Nation's prowess in war.

The exercises of the day opened with the re-dedication of old Independence Hall, the historical building from which the Declaration of Independence was read to the people of the new republic on July 4, 1776. The buildings which had been from time to time since that date added for use as offices of the municipal authorities have all been recently removed, and the famous hall is now in its original form, as it was 120 years ago, when occupied by the United States Congress, and the National Government officials.

The re-dedication exercises were presided over by Governor Hastings, and were opened by prayer by Rev. Dr. Brownson. The anthem "My Country, 'Tis Thee," was sung by 3,000 pupils of the public schools, and accompanied by music by the First Regiment Band. The memorial poem, composed by Mrs. Florence Earle Coates, dedicated to the Peace Jubilee, was read by Daniel W. Hutchins, Principal of one of the public schools. The anthem "Columbia" was sung by the scholars, and the following oration by Mayor Charles Warwick.

Upon the conclusion of the ceremonies the great audience hurried to position from which to see the monster procession that started at 11 o'clock, and walked in front of the historic hall erected for occupancy during the parade by the 3,000 school children who had participated in the dedication exercises.

The mammoth trades display, or what was known as the civic parade, started at 11 o'clock, and proceeded down the streets promptly at 11 o'clock, headed by Major R. S. Showden and staff of thirty mounted aides.

MRS. CORDELIA BOTKIN.

Held on a Charge of Murder in the First Degree.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin was indicted this evening by the Grand Jury of the city and county of San Francisco for the murder of Mrs. John P. Dunning in Dover, Del.

Presiding Judge Belcher of the Superior Court, to whom the indictment was presented, declared from the bench that, according to the facts and evidence presented, the crime charged was murder in the first degree. He, therefore, instructed the Clerk of the court to endorse the indictment, with the statement that bail would not be accepted. The case was then assigned for trial to the criminal department of the court, which is presided over by Judge Carroll Cook.

No Danger of an Uprising.

CARSON (Nev.), Oct. 28.—A special courier from Nye County, the seat of the recent Indian scare, reports that all danger of an uprising of the Shoshones is past. Fifty mounted policemen are still on duty, and it is believed that these men can quell any disturbance that may arise, but hostilities are highly improbable.

Remains With Her Mother.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 28.—Judge Dunne of the Superior Court has dismissed the habeas corpus proceedings in the case of Coesella Church, and has directed that she be permitted to remain in the custody of her mother.

EQUIPPING NAVY FOR THE WAR.

Many Interesting Details of the Work Performed

Furnished in the Annual Report of Chief Constructor Hichborn.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—A large part of the burden of equipping the United States navy for the war with Spain fell upon the construction bureau of the navy, and in his annual report Commodore Hichborn, the Chief Constructor, furnishes many interesting details as to the extent of this work, involving the transformation of more than 100 merchant craft into auxiliary naval vessels at short notice.

Looking to the future, the Chief Constructor points to the importance of properly equipping and maintaining the plants at minor naval stations along the coast already established, and he submits estimates for the purpose, averaging about \$25,000 in each case. He said that had the consequences of the recent naval engagements in the West Indies been nearly so serious as there was reason to expect they might be, the Southern States would have been necessary for repairs to ships too badly injured to be sent to Northern yards.

To keep the nucleus of the force of men at these stations small work should constantly be under way and proper storehouses should be erected to keep sufficient quantities of material on hand. It is suggested that while the new dock at Algiers, La., is building a suitable repair plant and storehouses should be erected.

The report recommended a change in the system of purchasing supplies for navy yard work, and that the purchase of navy yard work during the war has been delayed through the failure to procure material.

Beside the long list of vessels purchased by the Government for use as auxiliary cruisers, the report says that the Government has accepted by the Government from builders during the fiscal year. These were the Newark, Helena, Nashville, Wilmington, Annapolis, Marietta, Newport, Vicksburg, Foote and Wheeling. Progress made on the vessels in course of construction has been very satisfactory. The work on the battleships has been delayed to a great degree by the impossibility of securing new armor when needed. The progress on some of the torpedo boats of the fleet contracts, owing largely to inexperienced builders and delay in the States Congress, has been retarded. It is suggested that in awarding contracts the department should limit builders unfamiliar with torpedo boat or naval work to a single vessel, in order that they may not, on an apparent saving of a few thousand dollars, obtain their experience at a heavy expense in delay and annoyance to the Government. The Chief Constructor declares that the naval engagements of the past few months have thoroughly justified his course in making fireproof the wood-work places in our warships. He proposes to have the hulls during the war, and figures to show that serious inconvenience was experienced owing to the lack of drydocks during the past year, and says the necessity for hastening the construction of the new docks is a strongly evident.

An alteration is made to the steady decrease in the number of apprentices in the several navy yards, which the Chief Constructor thinks is a matter of regret. He says that the apprentices make the best workmen, and therefore he urges that the system be put on a new basis; that boys be carefully selected for apprenticeship, physically examined, and then carried through the proper courses of construction at the navy yards.

The behavior of all classes of our naval vessels throughout the various conditions of the war is set down as a source of gratification to the construction bureau, where the greater part of them were designed.

The behavior of all, both in action and general service on the blockade, appears to have been such as to thoroughly demonstrate their integrity and their suitability for the service for which they were designed.

The Chief Constructor pays a tribute to the indefatigable labors of the construction corps during the war, and expresses the opinion that the increase in its personnel has hardly been as rapid as the demand upon its services. Therefore it is urged that the bureau continue the liberal policy it has followed in assigning officers to the corps.

Everything Quiet at Pekin.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—Admiral Dewey has cabled the Navy Department that everything is quiet at Pekin, and that no further troubles are anticipated, and that American interests in China are not in danger. The Petrel is at Taku, the seaport of Tien Tsin, and as navigation of the Pei Ho River, upon which Tien Tsin is situated, has been closed, no attempt will be made to send the vessel up that stream. The Boston sailed from Taku for Chefoo. The auxiliary cruiser Nero, whose coal recently caught fire when she went into Chinese waters, is of no use on the Asiatic Station, and will be sent to San Francisco.

Emperor and Empress of Germany.

JAFFA (Palestine), Oct. 28.—The Emperor and Empress of Germany were warmly welcomed on their arrival here yesterday after a hot and tiring eight hours' drive from Halberstadt by the German residents here. Their majesties proceeded to-day on horseback to the camp at Halberstadt, and expect to reach Jerusalem on Saturday.

Has Been Ordered to Sail for the Asiatic Station.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 28.—In pursuance of a plan formed long before the Cuban war, the Helena was ordered to go to the Asiatic Station, having been built with especial reference to her usefulness in shallow Chinese waters. The war outbreak caused her