

A BUSY DAY FOR ADMIRAL DEWEY.

The Olympia at Times Fairly Over-run With Visitors.

Generals Miles, Merritt and Governor Roosevelt Extend Official Welcome.

The Naval Parade To-Day Expected to be the Greatest Marine Pageant Ever Witnessed in the Western Hemisphere—Streets of New York Brilliantly Decorated With National Colors.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—New York was decked brilliantly to-day in honor of the gallant sailor who is waiting at her gate. Had an ocean of color swept through the city, its ebbing tide could not have dyed the streets more brilliantly. Hundreds of miles of red, white and blue bunting cover the noble facades of Broadway and Fifth avenue, and a million flags flutter over the town. Not even the churches have escaped the universal decorations. The doors and Gothic windows of old Trinity, on lower Broadway, are gracefully draped with the national colors, and in ancient Trinity graveyard, the tomb of that gallant sailor who, dying, issued the command not to give up the ship, lies shrouded in the silken folds of the flag for which he died.

A million visitors are here to participate in the glorious celebration. Every road is pouring in a steady stream, until the streets are crowded morning and night, the surface and elevated cars are filled to overflowing, and the hotel corridors are jammed with visitors.

The gallantly appareled soldiers of many States who are to take part in the land parade on Saturday began trooping in to-day, and there was no hour when uniformed men were not moving some quarter of the city to the sound of rifle and drum and horns.

Sailors and marines ashore from the big fighting machines helped to swell the crowd trooping in all directions. Uniformed members of the staff of arriving Governors were everywhere.

The arrangements for the two days' celebration are completed. The great arch at Madison Square, modeled after the triumphal arch of Titus, and upon which the most famous sculptors of America have lavished their genius, is practically finished, and stands a superb tribute to the nation's hero. It is more beautiful than the arch in Rome.

To-day the flotilla lay quietly at anchor at Tompkinsville, a towering spectacle of naval might and power to the tens of thousands who sailed down in tugs, in yachts and steamers to see the ships.

The crush to get aboard the Olympia never abated a moment, and as great indulgence was shown by Admiral Dewey, a goodly portion of those who besieged the gangways got aboard. At times the ship was fairly overrun. These crowds and the official visits the Admiral received scarcely gave him and his officers time to breathe. The jockey to-day got the medals which Congress voted them and proudly displayed them to the visitors until Jeffrey, the pugilist, came aboard. Jack loves a fighter, and while the big slugger was aboard the tars were oblivious to all else.

Owing to the stream of official visitors, the roar of salutes continued almost without intermission all day. Major General Nelson A. Miles, at the head of the Washington committee, called to submit the program for the reception at the National Capital, and Major General Merritt and his staff, stiff with gold braid, came over from Governor's Island to officially welcome Admiral Dewey in the name of the army.

They were received with all the honors befitting their rank, but the climax was not reached until Governor Roosevelt of New York came down the bay in the afternoon on the yacht Wild Duck. He was accompanied by General Francis V. Greene, some officers of the New York naval militia, and several of Dewey's Captains at Manila, including Captain Dyer of the Baltimore, Captain Wood of the Petrel, Captain Wilde of the Boston and Captain Walker of the Concord. When they got aboard Admiral Dewey took them over the ship, and the sight of the fighting Captains set the tars mad with delight. Nothing could restrain their enthusiasm, and round after round of cheers greeted the appearance of these officers.

Governor Roosevelt was Assistant Secretary of the Navy when Dewey was sent to the command of the Asiatic Squadron, and General Greene, who served in the Philippines, is a personal friend of the Admiral of many years' standing. The sight of the Captains who were with him during the stress of that hot day in Manila was good for the Admiral's eyes, so that altogether Dewey seemed to enjoy this official visit more than any he has received.

The local municipal authorities are somewhat piqued because Governor Roosevelt extended the formal welcome of the State to the Admiral before the Mayor had an opportunity to offer his official greetings on behalf of the city. This ceremony will occur to-morrow. While much powder was dung into smoke down the bay to-day, much more will be burned to-morrow during the great naval pageant up the Hudson River. The marine parade, unless it is marred by bad weather, which the local forecaster unfortunately predicts, is expected to eclipse all previous water parades on this side of the world. The parade will move at 1 o'clock, in four divisions. First will come the warships, headed by the Olympia and flanked on either side by the torpedo boats. They will be followed by a fleet of white revenue cutters. Following them will be the steam yachts in double column, led by the Covarr, the flagship of the New York Yacht Club. To Sir Thomas Lip-

ton's Erin has been accorded the honor of heading the starboard column of this division. There will be 187 yachts in line. The third division will consist of the merchant marine steamers, and an indiscriminate fleet of tugs, barges and unattached vessels will bring up the rear.

It is expected that the line will be nine miles long and that half a million people will be afloat.

The parade, with the Olympia in the van, will move up the North River to the stake boat St. Marys, an old practice ship of the navy, which is moored opposite the Grant mausoleum in Riverside Park. After rounding the stake boat the Olympia will come to anchor below two beautiful floats representing "Peace" and "Victory," and each warship in its turn will drop in below the flagship. The national salute of twenty-one guns will be fired in honor of the hero of Appomattox. The torpedo boats and the revenue cutters will anchor opposite the line of warships under the bluff, and between these two lines the civic part of the parade will pass in review.

Rear Admiral Howison is gracefully yielding the precedence to Rear Admiral Sampson in the matter of ships division. The commander of the South Atlantic station will simply be present as a spectator, and will bring up the end of the line with the Chicago. Rear Admiral Sampson will follow the Olympia in the New York, but will fly the red flag, while Howison flies the blue.

To-morrow night the grandest illuminations and fireworks display in the history of New York will occur. To-night there was a preliminary illumination of rare beauty. All the buildings on the water front were lighted up. On the Brooklyn Bridge, in letters of living fire thirty feet high, flashed the words "Welcome Dewey," while simultaneously from the shores of the East and North Rivers, Staten and Governor's Island red fire glowed and scattered, sending up fantastic smoke, turning the color of the water into a sea of lurid flame, and transforming the craft in the harbor into red spectres.

Admiral Dewey was considerably fatigued by his rounds of visits and receptions yesterday, and did not rise until later than usual to-day. He breakfasted with Flag Lieutenant Brumby at 7:30, and then remained in his quarters attending to some of his mail which has been accumulating very rapidly since he came into the bay on Tuesday. There was a large crowd of sightseers out early in excursion boats, launches and rowboats, and they became very enthusiastic when "colors" were sounded and the officers and crew came down on the decks of the various warships, while half a dozen bands played "The Star Spangled Banner."

After finishing his correspondence Admiral Dewey appeared on the quarter deck and paced up and down for a constitutional. At that time there were a score of yachts around the flagship. The people on the excursion steamers and on the yachts cheered wildly at the first sight of the Admiral, and he was kept busy bowing in return.

According to the Weather Bureau at Washington there is bad weather in store for the naval parade to-morrow. The following special prediction has been received from Willis L. Moore, Chief of the Weather Bureau at Washington: "Washington, D. C., Sept. 28.—The storm now central over Lake Superior will Friday morning be central at about Montreal, and will encompass within its storm area all of New England and the Middle Atlantic States, with high south shifting to west winds in the region of New York City and New York Bay. Showers must be expected, with southwest winds so strong as to be inconvenient to the large and dangerous to small craft."

Three hundred and fifty men who fought under Dewey at Manila were presented this morning on board the Olympia with the bronze medals awarded them by Congress. Before general orders were sounded all visitors were excluded from the ship, and launches or boats were not permitted to come near the gangways until after noon. Captain Lambertson made the presentations, pinning a medal on the breast of each man as his name was called. The medals bear the Admiral's face in relief. Admiral Dewey's Chinese servants were also decorated.

Rear Admiral Howison was an early visitor to the Olympia, and the boatload of visitors had the gratification of hearing Admiral Dewey's voice. It was when Admiral Howison was leaving the ship, and was almost in his launch, that Admiral Dewey shouted with all his lungs: "Henry, what about that dinner?"

"Oh, I forgot it, and I am going else where to-night." "Never mind," said Admiral Dewey, "sorry I mentioned it."

Another visitor was Captain Chadwick of the New York, who walked with Admiral Dewey on the quarter deck for most a half hour.

Later Admiral Dewey was joined by Lieutenant Brumby, and they had an animated conversation until a party of junior officers from the Chicago interrupted them. A boatload of women attracted the Admiral's attention, and catching sight of a flaxen-haired little boy dressed in sailor clothes in the bow of the boat, he invited the party on board and devoted several minutes speaking to the little chap on the quarter deck.

Rear Admiral Howison said to-day that the Chicago would appear in the naval parade, but that he would not take precedence over Admiral Sampson, the Chicago being assigned the last place in the line.

The committee from Washington boarded the Olympia at 1 o'clock. The party first called at the New York and got Admiral Sampson. As the tug neared the flagship fired a Major General's salute. Admiral Dewey, Captain Lambertson and Flag Lieutenant Brumby received the committee. Admiral Dewey grasped the hand of Major General Miles as he stepped aboard and said: "I am glad to see you, General."

The Admiral took the committee into his cabin. The committee remained on board three-quarters of an hour. Admiral Dewey and his officers and men on the Olympia were formally welcomed to the State by New York this afternoon by Governor Roosevelt and the chief officers of the National Guard of the State who went down the bay on General Francis G. Greene's yacht

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THE WAR CLOUD THICKENING.

Intense Excitement Continues to Prevail at Pretoria.

Now Believed There is No Escape From a Conflict With England.

The Boers Massing Around Vryheid in Readiness to Make a Dash in Force Through a Portion of Zululand, Unless the British Reinforcements Across the Border Cease.

LONDON, Sept. 28.—The decision of the Volksraad of the Orange Free State to join with the Transvaal in the event of hostilities, although fully expected, is the leading news to-day, and will naturally stiffen the Boers' independent attitude. The Raad's resolution has made the brotherhood of arms between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State, which hitherto there was only a strong probability, an absolute certainty, and the British will have to face the situation.

The Volksraad's resolution was as follows: "The Raad having read Paragraph 2 of the President's speech and the official documents and correspondence submitted therewith; "Having regard also for the strained state of affairs throughout the whole of South Africa, which has arisen in consequence of the difference between the Imperial Government and the Government of the Transvaal, which threatens to lead to hostilities, the calamitous consequence of which to the white inhabitants will be immeasurable; "Being connected with the Transvaal by the closest ties of blood and confederacy; "And standing in the most friendly relationship with the Imperial Government, and fearing that, should war break out, a hatred between the European races will be born which will arrest and retard the peaceful development of all the States and colonies of Africa and develop a distrust of the future; "Feeling that the solemn duty rests upon it of doing everything possible to avoid the shedding of blood; "Considering that the Volksraad Government during its negotiations with the Imperial Government, which have extended over several months, has made every endeavor to arrive at a peaceful solution of the differences raised by the alliance of the Transvaal and completely blocked the road, a breach thirty yards wide has been made, and the rails are hanging in the air. It is thought the break cannot be repaired within thirty days."

Telegraphic communication between Calcutta and Darjeeling has been re-established, but railroad traffic beyond Kurseong is not likely to be resumed for a long time. The road is impassable for horses and travelers are only able to journey on foot and with much difficulty.

The Methodists, whose stations and schools have suffered from the earthquake, are American missionaries. Queen Victoria, on learning of the disaster, telegraphed her profound sympathy to the bereaved families. The story of the destruction of the Ida Villa branch of the Calcutta Girls' School, supported by the American Methodists, is related by Miss Stahl, who was with the children. A landslide compelled the occupants to leave the building, and Miss Stahl, guiding the children, commenced a perilous climb, finally gaining the Mall road. All the time rain was pouring down in torrents, the earth was shaking, and the children were terrified. The biggest of the falling boulders, the crashing of trees and the fears of earthquake finally compelled the party to fly into the night. William Burley, the sole survivor of those who were caught in the landslide at Ida Villa, says that when it was seen that escape was impossible, Sister made all kneel in prayer, and while kneeling the house was swept away.

It is estimated that the loss to the tea garden proprietors is \$5,000,000.

A GALE ON LAKE MICHIGAN.

Fears That a Tug Went Down During the Storm.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The tug McCarthy, bound from Chicago to Toledo, was caught in the gale on Lake Michigan last night between Straits and Green Bay, and it is feared went down. The McCarthy had a scow and dredge in tow, and was in consort with the tug Andrew Green. The latter lost her tow during the storm and put into Mackinaw City for safety. There is a possibility that the McCarthy found shelter at one of the small islands.

A heavy gale blew on the south end of Lake Michigan to-day, and considerable damage was done. The seas were so heavy that navigation was practically suspended, vessels leaving the harbor being compelled to return. Great damage was done to the pier at St. Joseph, Mich.

The McCarthy carried a crew of seven men, and on this trip had aboard one of her owners, Henry Lydon, of the shipping firm of Lydon & Drews.

Bishop Potter Sustained.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The contest in the Episcopal diocese over the election of the standing committee resulted in the defeat of the high church party, the old committee being re-elected. The vote on the standing committee resulted in the re-election of the old committee, thus sustaining Bishop Potter. The federal council was also re-elected.

A Sawmill Destroyed by Fire.

OCONTO (Wis.), Sept. 28.—The sawmill and 12,000 feet of lumber of the Oconto Lumber Company were destroyed by fire to-day. The loss is estimated at over \$100,000, with \$40,000 insurance on the mill.

RAIL SERVICE TO BE IMPROVED.

Additional Passenger Trains, Both East and Westbound.

To Run Through to Chicago Over the Central and Union Pacific Roads.

Will be Strictly First-Class Limited Trains, Making the Run Every Day in the Year Between San Francisco and Chicago in Seventy-Two Hours—The New Service to be Inaugurated October 15th.

SALT LAKE, Sept. 28.—The high officials of the Southern Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and Northwestern Railroads held important conferences at Salt Lake and Ogden to-day.

It was decided that in addition to the present passenger train service, both east and west-bound between Chicago and San Francisco, that a fast train in both directions will be placed in service October 15th, leaving Chicago about 6:30 p. m. and arriving in San Francisco about 5:15 p. m. in the third week of the month, and arriving in Chicago about 9:15 a. m. the third day.

These trains will consist of Pullman parlor sleeping, buffet, smoking and dining cars, and will be strictly first-class limited trains, making the run every day in the year between Chicago and San Francisco in seventy-two hours.

General Passenger Agent Lomax of the Union Pacific, in an interview to-day, said that the fall and winter travel on the Chicago and Northwest, Union Pacific and Southern Pacific had become so heavy that it was difficult to handle the volume of business on the present trains, and it was thought best to give the public the very best fast limited service.

HOSKINS DEAD.

Fatal Termination of His Fight With Pendergast.

GRASS VALLEY, Sept. 28.—As a result of a prize fight last night between Jim Pendergast of Sacramento and Charles Hoskins of this place, the latter is now dead.

Hoskins was knocked out in the tenth round, and although physicians worked upon him all night, they could not save his life.

The fight was a peculiar one. In the third round Pendergast fouled Hoskins, and the referee, Jerome Deasy, awarded the fight to Hoskins. The spectators were so anxious that Hoskins asked to have the battle continued, and in the succeeding rounds was given a terrible drubbing.

As soon as it was known that Hoskins' injuries were of a serious nature, the referee, Pendergast and all the seconds were placed under arrest.

James Pendergast was practically exonerated by the coroner's jury of blame for the death of Charles Hoskins, who received fatal injuries in his fight with Pendergast last night. The jury's verdict was that "Hoskins came to his death from a misadventure during a glove contest by which his head came in violent contact with the floor."

FOREST FIRES.

Great Devastation in Mountains in San Diego County.

SAN DIEGO, Sept. 28.—The forest fires in the mountains of this county, which have been raging for the past two weeks, are the worst fires known here.

Reports to-day from Palomar Mountain give graphic descriptions of the great devastation of timber in that beautiful park region. Men and women have been fighting for days and nights, many going two or three days without food or sleep. About five miles square of the choicest timber lands of Smith Mountain are utterly destroyed, and many settlers had to fight bitterly to save their homes.

Many cattle are known to have been burned up. Deer, snakes and mountain lions have been driven down to the settlements.

The fires are now partially under control, although those burning on Cuyamaca Mountains, twenty miles south, are still raging.

MURDER OF COOK.

Testimony Brought Out at Trial of Sheriff McKenzie.

SUISUN, Sept. 28.—The third day of McKenzie's trial for the murder of Al Cook, was resumed this morning. F. J. Peabody, a photographer of St. Helena, testified that Jesse Walters asked him for a photograph of Al Cook, to be sent to McKenzie, which was done. Miss Coates, a telegraph operator at Napa, testified that McKenzie sent telegrams to Walters to come to San Francisco.

GENERAL SHAW ON DEWEY PARADE.

The National Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army

Pays His Compliments to the Managers of Saturday's Celebration at New York.

Characterizes Those Having Charge of the Parade as "Narrow-Minded Blunderers, Clothed With a Little Brief Authority"—Resolutions Passed by G. A. R. Veterans at the State Reunion at Topeka, Kansas.

TOPEKA (Kans.), Sept. 28.—General Shaw, National Commander in Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, in prefacing his address to the veterans at the State reunion to-day, spoke of the now famous controversy of the G. A. R. with the Dewey parade managers. He began by characterizing those having the big parade in charge as "narrow-minded blunderers, clothed with a little brief authority."

He then reviewed the whole matter, going over the details which have already been printed. "Had a soldier of deeds," he declared, "been in the place of General Roe, the Grand Army would have marched in glory and joy at the head of the line, following the great Admiral, where beyond question their place should be."

Again he said: "Let this battleless Major General Roe 'stew in his own grease,' in view of his oft repeated declaration: 'I'll take the whole responsibility in refusing the Grand Army the right of parade.' I am perfectly willing he should."

General Shaw said that soon Admiral Dewey would be invited to visit the thirty-fourth national encampment to be held at Chicago in 1900, where the veteran survivors would express their admiration for him in their own way and unhampered.

The veterans then adopted the following: "Resolved, That the action of our Commander in Chief, Albert D. Shaw, and of Department Commander Joseph W. Kay of New York, in refusing to accept a place for the Grand Army near the rear of the procession, a position never willingly occupied by the defenders of Old Glory in any line, meets with our unqualified approval. We, the comrades of Kansas, always lead the line in every patriotic demonstration illustrative of American valor, and we hope that on no similar occasion in any department of the nation will the Grand Army of the Republic be assigned to any other than the post of honor; and be it further

"Resolved, That the patriotic action of Governor Theodore Roosevelt of New York in promptly supporting the action of our Commander in Chief in demanding proper recognition for the Grand Army of the Republic endears him to every true comrade of this nation, and exemplifies the sterling manhood of the 'Rough Rider' who led the line to victory up San Juan Hill, and in whose breast beats a warm heart for the veterans of '61 and '65."

AMERICA'S CUP RACE.

Rules and Regulations for the Government of the Course.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Assistant Secretary Spaulding has approved the rules and regulations for the government of the course during the coming yacht races, which were submitted by the Regatta Committee of the New York Yacht Club.

There are nine rules providing for the position of the patrol fleet in every possible contingency and insuring a clear course. A clear space of a half-mile from the starting line will be maintained until the race has started.

After crossing the line the torpedo fleet will form a column, and stand on a course parallel with the yachts. The revenue cutters will form a line astern. This formation will insure a clear space one mile wide astern of and to windward of the competing yachts. Provision is made for maintaining this space under any conditions.

Elaborate rules are laid down for the triangular races. On the run in all vessels will be kept from crossing the sailing line of the yachts, and must keep to leeward of the patrol line.

Violation of these rules will incur the same penalty as violation of the navigation laws of the United States. Offending vessels will be brought to with a shot and sent back to New York in charge of a revenue cutter.

THE COLUMBIA DOCKED.

NEW YORK, Sept. 28.—The Columbia was docked at the Brooklyn Navy Yard this afternoon. She will probably remain there until Monday, the day preceding the first of the series of races for the America's cup, during which period every art known to the builder, rigger and sailmaker will be employed in getting the craft in the best possible trim for the contest.

The contrast between the lines of the Shamrock and the Columbia are very marked. In the former one can see a big bulky craft, dependent upon a greater spread of canvas for superiority in speed, while the latter has the thoroughbred appearance that comes with finer lines and a more slender hull.

The Columbia was viewed from all sides by admiring hundreds, most of whom had also seen the Shamrock in the dry dock, and ninety-nine out of every 100 were of the opinion that the American boat was far more a racer in looks than the Irish challenger. Even the English and Scotch yachting writers sent across to report the cup races admitted that the Columbia was the better looking craft of the two, but they hope for heavy breezes, so that the Shamrock can make her best showing.

John Hyslop, official measurer of the New York Yacht Club, visited the yard this afternoon and arranged with Mr. Islin to put the tape on the Columbia next Monday. He declined to express an opinion on either the Irish or the American yacht.

SUES THE GOVERNOR.

Dr. Sponglie Asks the Court to Award Him \$50,000 Damages.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Dr. F. M. Sponglie, who was recently dismissed from his position as Superintendent of the insane asylum at Agnews, to-day filed suit in the Superior Court against Governor Gage to recover \$50,000 damages for libel.

The plaintiff alleges that on August 23d last he was charged by the Governor with crimes of various sorts at a meeting of the State Commission of Lunacy and the Board of Managers of the Agnews Asylum.

H. V. Morehouse and Henry E. High-ton are attorneys for the plaintiff. Dr. Sponglie, when seen in connection with his suit, said: "I intend to give Governor Gage a chance to prove his charges. He accepted the unverified statements of anonymous persons, and incorporated them into a formal charge against me. I think he will find it a difficult matter to substantiate his statements, and I am willing to allow a jury to decide upon the merits of the case. I shall press the suit to the bitter end."

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Rapid Fall in Temperature in the Interior of the State.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—Maximum temperatures: Eureka 56, Fresno 96, Los Angeles 80, Red Bluff 92, San Luis Obispo 78, San Diego 66, Sacramento 84, Independence 92, Yuma 104.

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature 66, minimum 57, mean 53. The pressure has fallen rapidly over the northern half of the Pacific slope, and there are some indications of the approach of a "low" off the coast north of Vancouver Island. There has been a slight rise in pressure over California and Arizona.

The temperature has fallen rapidly over the interior of California. Cooler weather will probably prevail in the fruit drying districts.

Cloudy weather is reported along the coast from San Francisco to Eureka.

Revenue Cutter Rush in Port.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 28.—The revenue cutter Rush arrived to-day from Dutch Harbor, eleven days out. The Rush reports the British steamer Port Albert, from Tacoma for Manila, in harbor. The steamer Portland was there ready to sail for St. Michael, and the United States steamship Thetis was to sail for this city on the 16th.

Abner McKinley.

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 28.—Abner McKinley and party left here this morning for San Diego. He states that he expects to be in San Francisco again by Monday next on his return to the East.

Proceedings of Yesterday's Session of the Pan-Alliance.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—Interest at the session to-day of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance was centered in a statistical report presented by the Rev. Dr. D. G. Matthews, General Secretary, and in a paper on the history of the work of the alliance for the first quarter century, prepared and read by Secretary Matthews.

The report showed that the alliance represents about 5,000,000 actual communicants throughout the world, and attending congregations aggregating nearly 25,000,000 of people.

Dr. Matthews pointed out that of the communicants 1,000,000 spoke the continental language of Europe, Asia and Africa, while about 4,000,000 spoke the English language. To this matter Dr. Matthews directed particular attention, as he felt it indicated that the church was either bound up with the English language or the language with the church, imposing in either event serious responsibility upon the church.

In addition to the paper on the work of the alliance referred to, the Rev. Dr. George B. Strickler of Richmond, Va., presented a scholarly paper on "The Scriptural Authority of the Presbyterian System."

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

Biennial Conference of the General Council.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28.—The first formal session of the twenty-seventh biennial conference of the Lutheran General Council was held here to-day, one hundred and ninety-five delegates, representing 400,000 communicants in every part of the continent, being present.

The session opened with the celebration of the Lord's Supper, after which the work of the meeting was taken up. Addresses were delivered by Dr. George Hass, President of the New York Ministerium, and by Dr. A. L. Young, President of the Pittsburg Synod.

The afternoon session was devoted principally to the business of organizing the convention, listening to reports and electing officers for the General Council.

Havana Strikes Collapsing.

HAVANA, Sept. 28.—All the strikes, with the exception of that instituted by the masons, are over. A few of the leaders are still in jail, but they will probably be released to-day.