

NEW YORK'S WELCOME TO DEWEY

The Naval Parade Up the Harbor a Magnificent Spectacle.

Appealed to the Eye as a Painting Rather Than a Drama.

A Perfect Mass of Humanity Crowds the Water Front of Manhattan Island and Filled Every Point of Vantage Along the Jersey Shore to Witness the Pageant.

NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—No Roman conqueror returned to his triumphs of barbaric splendor; no victorious King of France coming home from a successful war ever received such a magnificent ovation as overwhelmed Admiral Dewey to-day as he stood on the bridge of the Olympia at the head of a magnificent fleet of steel thunderers of the deep, followed by a thousand vessels of peace, each tiered and costed black with people and sailed over the bright waters of the upper bay and up the broad pathway of the sunlit river, whose banks were gay with millions of flags and streamers dancing in the wind.

The sky was blue, the water rippled under the fresh wind that blew out flags straight and jaunty and the wharves and piers and rocky heights and grassy knolls were black with frantic, enthusiastic people, who strived weakly to make their shouts heard above the perfect bedlam of tooting whistles that accompanied the Admiral ashore and sailed over the bright waters of the upper bay and up the broad pathway of the sunlit river, whose banks were gay with millions of flags and streamers dancing in the wind.

As the tomb of General Grant on Riverside drive was reached the fleet paid its tribute to the memory of the great warrior with a national salute of twenty-one guns. The fleet then anchored and reviewed the great procession of craft that steamed past, so burdened with humanity they looked as if they would turn turtle before they got back to their piers. Toward the end the parade became disorganized, and it took hours for the heterogeneous flotilla to get by. Darkness at last brought relief to the tired Admiral, who had stood on the bridge for six hours, bowing his acknowledgments to the stentorian expression of homage.

New York has never witnessed anything before approaching this wonderful, remarkable demonstration. The Columbian naval parade, the dedication of Grant's tomb and the reception of the North Atlantic squadron last fall, all pale before this gigantic ovation to the sailor who, in a single morning, destroyed an enemy's fleet without the loss of a man or a ship. It is not beyond the mark to say that three million people viewed the pageant from ashore, and that a quarter of a million were afloat.

People who went down the bay were lost in admiration of the display of bunting along the water front. On the East River, from the bridge to the Battery, where the sailing craft lie in droves, the spars were covered with such a mass of color as might be compared to a maple grown hillside in the deep autumn. The tall spars of the clipper were conspicuous for their ensigns and signals. Every craft in the harbor was decked out from stem to stern with all the grace and attractiveness known to skippers.

But the displays in the East River were not to be compared with that of the North River, up which the procession was to pass. From the peaks of every pier long ropes strung with flags of every hue were stretched to the snubbing post at the corner, and the fronts were decorated with a multitude of gay devices. There were flags on the staffs and lines of flags above the ropes.

eye could reach. The grassy slopes of Wadsworth and Fort Hamilton and the wharves and shores of Staten Island were covered with sightseers, watching the fleet below.

The warships lay spick and span ready for the start, their burnished metal flaming in the sun, their sides white as virgin snow. Between them and the shore lay the low, long, lean wicked looking torpedo boats and still inside of them, the graceful flotilla of revenue cutters.

Aboard the Olympia the marines and sailors had been seriously inspected from the top of the first machine to the jaunty cap of the last sailor. All seemed a little dazed at the prospect before them, and no doubt many would have preferred a program involving a duplication of the Manila fight to the ordeal they were to go through. The officers of the fleet did not wear their showy uniforms, but were attired in special uniforms "A," as it is technically known in the navy. There were no gold epaulets, gold bound beavers and clattering swords aboard. This was the Admiral's order, and added but another to the many evidences of his unique modesty.

A brother and the widow of Captain Gridley, who fought on the Olympia in Manila Bay; Colonel Franklin Bartlett, former Representative in Congress from New York and an intimate personal friend of the Admiral, together with three newspaper men, were the only civilians aboard. One of the naval guests was the engineer of the Olympia, when it led the way past Corregidor Island. He was given three rousing cheers as he went forward to see his ship.

Immediately after Admiral Dewey returned from the Sandy Hook, the rigging on the bridge signaled the fleet to prepare to get under way. The gangways were hauled up and the booms rigged. An old Quartermaster carried a small dark roll of bunting to the main, hand over fist. It hung there while the bugle sounded the call to quarters, and the marines were mustered aft. Then, just as the signal to weigh anchor was given, a pull on the halyards opened the roll and spread the four-starred flag which Farragut flew as he ran the fort in New Orleans. It was the flag which was presented to Admiral Dewey. As it broke, the sailors at their stations and the marines on the quarter deck greeted the spectacle they made with ever so many a "hip, hip, hooray" as they got from our ancestors. The flag floated proudly all through the pageant to-day. It is the most precious possession of Farragut's pupil, and when it is struck on Monday it will probably be forever, as it is altogether unlikely that Admiral Dewey will ever command another fleet.

It was exactly 1 o'clock, the hour fixed for the start, when the fleet with anchors short have begun to move. The ships had swung to the flood tide, and were pointing down stream, but with their twin screws they faced about as on pivots, and headed for the Hudson, followed by the long line of vessels in civic parade. When the ships had straightened out for their journey across the upper bay the spectacle they made will ever be treasured in the memory of those who saw it. In advance of the Olympia was a double line of patrol and fire boats, a lilliputian fleet to clear the way of unofficial trespassers. It did not require much persuasion either, as the skippers had a wholesome respect for the steel ram which was to be used.

On the port beam of the Olympia was the escorting ship Sandy Hook, with the Mayor and other dignitaries aboard and in her wake at intervals of 400 yards, stretched out a mile long, were the great towering warships, the armored cruiser New York, the battleship Massachusetts, Massachusetts, the cruisers Brooklyn, second Massachusetts, Texas, the old frigate Lancaster, the gunboat Marietta and the Chicago, the flagship of the South Atlantic squadron. Old glory fluttered from each mast-head and the taffrail. On each quarter of the New York were the black and lined torpedo boats, three on each flank. The rest of the procession tailed out for miles.

Admiral Dewey went upon the after bridge as soon as the start was made, and remained there throughout the parade, a heroic figure outlined against the skies for the thousands afloat and ashore. With him on the bridge most of the time was Colonel Bartlett, to whom he talked when he was not acknowledging the salutes or personally directing the movements of his immediate fleet, and the Admiral gave close attention throughout the journey to everything which transpired on board the vessel. By his direction the ensign of the Colonies was hoisted, and several times he ordered the crew to stand.

The guns of the Olympia spoke when Grant's tomb was reached. This was when they barked in answer to guns of old Fort Williams on Governor's Island.

Fore the battery was reached hundreds of tug and motor boats had crowded in behind the patrol boats, and stretched away rank upon rank to either shore from the quarter of the Olympia. Their whistles were going continuously throughout the journey. The untold thousands who thronged the wharves and piers, who leaned from balconies and looked down from the dizzy heights of sky scrapers, must have impressed the Admiral greatly, but his modesty would not permit him to view it all as a personal ovation.

WAR MAY OCCUR AT ANY MOMENT.

President Kruger Sends a Reply to Chamberlain's Dispatch.

Strictly Adheres to London Convention and Asks Nothing Further.

Military Activity in the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Colony Continues—Boers Concentrating in the Country Contiguous to Natal, Where the First Outbreak is Likely to Occur.

CAPE TOWN, Sept. 29.—The Transvaal's reply to the last dispatches of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Mr. Chamberlain, has been sent from Pretoria. It is to the effect that the Republic strictly adheres to the London convention, and asks nothing further. The question of the suzerainty of Great Britain over the Transvaal is not touched upon in the dispatch.

A dispatch from Giencoe, Natal, says: "Telegraphic communication between here and the Transvaal is temporarily interrupted. This is supposed to have been caused by a thunderstorm. The camp is free from sickness, and patrols are regular, especially in the direction of DeJagers' Drift on the Buffalo River, where the Boers are reported to be laagered. The greatest enthusiasm prevails. The second movement of troops from Ladysmith to Giencoe was carefully concealed and expeditiously carried out. The townspeople only knew of the maneuver by the presence of the troops. It is stated here that the Boers have requested permission to return to their farms or raid Natal."

IN CASE OF WAR. PRETORIA, Sept. 29.—The Government has issued notice of the measures to be observed in the event of war. The times may continue working, reasonable protection being afforded. The liquor trade is prohibited, and special police will maintain order. The Rand gold produced during the war is to be deposited with the Government, who will mint therefrom sufficient to pay its working expenses. The rest will be returned after the war. Strict passport regulations have also been provided.

JOHANNESBURG EXCITED. JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 29.—There is great excitement in consequence of orders to the commanders to take the field. Part of the Johannesburg corps have gone to the front.

CIRCULAR ISSUED BY GENERAL JOUBERT. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The following circular has been transmitted to the War Department by the United States Consul at Pretoria, and is of interest at this time:

"Office of the Commandant General, Pretoria, August 24, 1899.—Sir: In consequence of certain complaints having come to the notice of the Government that British subjects or Englishmen having been commandeered by certain officers and officials, or notified to hold themselves in readiness with horse, saddle and bridle, guns and ammunition, and that notice had been given to merchants and dealers by some officials that their shops and places must be closed, and also that British subjects have been forbidden by them to export or sell for the purpose of exporting, horses, etc., I have hereby the honor to give you special instructions, and to urgently forbid you doing any act which might compromise us and bring us into collision with any other Power. It thus must be understood that no single alien, no matter what his nationality, who does not voluntarily offer or has not offered his services may be called upon or commandeered in the event of unexpected or undesirable disturbances of war. "Guard against everything that can do harm or provoke unrest, and take care that you do not act contrary to the terms of this circular, except on further special instructions from the Government."

"I have the honor to be, "P. J. JOUBERT, "Commander General."

BRITISH CABINET DISCUSS THE SITUATION.

LONDON, Sept. 29.—The meeting of the British Cabinet, on whose deliberations practically hangs war or peace in South Africa, began at 10 o'clock this morning. It is said that President Kruger's reply to the last note of the Imperial Government had been received, and was the pivot of to-day's discussion.

The Cabinet adjourned at 3:15 p. m. The Ministers were heartily cheered by the waiting crowds. It is said from Boer sources that Mr. Chamberlain's proposals submitted to the Cabinet include an indemnity for the cost of sending out troops, the disarmament of the Transvaal forces, the suppression of Dr. Leyd's Legation, and complete admission of the suzerainty of British interests throughout South Africa.

A dispatch from Cape Town cabled to the Associated Press is given the leading paper in the afternoon papers. While it is too brief to give an adequate idea of the Transvaal's attitude, the impression it produced was rather favorable than otherwise. The crowds began to gather in the vicinity of the Foreign Office as early as 11 o'clock. The Home Secretary, Matthew White Ridley, was the first to arrive at 11:15. A. J. Balfour, first

Lord of the Treasury, came down from Scotland, and Lord Salisbury came from Hatfield. They reached Downing street shortly after noon.

Joseph Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, drove to the Colonial Office at 12:15 p. m. As he passed through the crowd assembled in Whitehall he was greeted with cheers, which were renewed when he alighted. A large force of police was stationed about Downing street, but perfect order was maintained. In the meantime dispatches from the Cape continue the story of military activity in the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Colony. The Boers are concentrating in the country contiguous to Natal, where the first outbreak of hostilities is likely to occur. Large contingents of Burgers are converging from various parts of this probable battlefield. The excitement continues at fever heat.

The Commandant General has issued a notice calling for the commanders to assemble at a specified spot on the Natal border. The commanders from Krugersdorp, whose Burgers checked the Jameson raiders, will embark on trains for the frontier to-night. There is great activity at the War Office at Pretoria. The artillery reserves have been called out, the arrangements to defend the frontier are now complete, and the work of equipment is proceeding rapidly. The Burgers are joining their commands, which, however, have strict orders not to approach too near the frontier, and to avoid a collision with the British forces. The Boer forces are gathering at their bases of action a short distance from the border, such as Harrismith, Volksrust, Vryheid and Bremsersdorp.

Telegraphic communication between Cape Town and Pretoria has become delayed during the past couple of days. From Bloemfontein, Orange Free State, it is said on reliable authority that at a secret session the Raad has passed a stringent command law. Burgers who have left the Orange Free State recently have been ordered to return in default of £200 fine or years' imprisonment, and the confiscation of their property.

From the British side come a few further particulars of military movements of a minor character, but all pointing to preparations to safeguard the frontier in the event of war until a sufficient force is assembled to take the offensive.

A dispatch to the "Times" from Pretoria says: "It is generally expected that a state of war will be proclaimed at any moment. President Kruger granted me an interview to-day, and declared he had done all possible for the sake of peace. He had accepted Mr. Chamberlain's offer of a commission in the army, but Mr. Chamberlain liberally broke the thread of negotiation, troops were massed on all sides, and war was forced on him. It was impossible to accede to the dispatch of the 12th."

"Such a course would have given the land and people into the hands of strangers. As it was his seven years' proposal would, according to the Field Cornet's books, entrench 50,000 Boers on the border, and the whole of the Transvaal would be under their control. The Boers never really wanted the franchise. From the first they refused to go on the commands, and registered themselves as aliens. Afterward Lord Loch secured exemption for them on the same terms as the Portuguese. It was indignantly denied. Mr. Chamberlain's charge that he had broken his promise made during the discussion preceding the Pretoria convention of 1881, that he would treat new immigrants equally with the old Burgers. He had always been ready to treat them so and they had always refused."

"In conclusion, I asked him if there was still a possibility of peace. "No," he replied, adding after a pause, "unless the other side will do something to make peace possible." The correspondent adds that perhaps it is worth pointing out that the commando question did not arise until 1894, after the franchise had been restricted by the law of 1891, which makes it difficult to see why the former should accept the latter."

The "Fall Mail Gazette" says it understands that Mr. Chamberlain submitted a dispatch to the Cabinet to-day containing the following details of the Transvaal: "First—Five years' franchise qualification without hampering conditions. "Two—Municipal self-government at Johannesburg on a freely elected basis. "Three—The separation of the judiciary from the executive and its independence. "Four—The abolition of the dynamite monopoly. "Five—The removal of the forts dominating Johannesburg, though the defenses at Pretoria may remain. "Six—The teaching of the English of the English in the schools. "Four—The British cruisers are gathered at Cape Town. Advice from the interior of South Africa indicate that thus far the natives are quiet, and there is no sign of trouble. This is reassuring, as it was feared that some of the tribes in Zululand and elsewhere were becoming restless."

The arrivals at Durban, Natal, from the Rand are diminishing. Tents have been pitched on the beach to accommodate the refugees. It is announced from Kimberly that a former Mayor has called a meeting of Irishmen to protest against the action of their countrymen at home, who he says are under a complete misapprehension in supporting "the cause of tyranny in the Transvaal." The British Colonists in Rhodesia are organizing a volunteer corps, have formed a cycle detachment, and have constructed an armored train with an engine plated with steel rails, ready to arrive at Newcastle, Natal, where earthworks are being raised. Light rains are reported in the north of Natal. Farmers within the probable fighting zone are sending their stock south.

A telegram received to-day says two batteries of field artillery and 500 Burgers have started for Volksrust, and that another 500 go there to-day. The streets at Pretoria present a scene of great military animation. Armed Burgers and artillerymen are riding about, the Field Cornets being engaged in warning the Burgers to be in readiness at a moment's notice. A cablegram from Durban, Natal, contains the significant news that the

for the construction of 2,600 feet of

restle with single track railway—California Bridge and Construction Company, \$3; E. S. Babcock, \$3; Waldo S. Waterman, \$3; Healey, Tibbets & Co., \$4.95.

For 28,000 tons of stone—E. S. Babcock, \$2.49 per ton; Waldo S. Waterman, \$2.03 per ton; Healey, Tibbets & Co., \$2.05 per ton.

For 3,000 cubic yards of brush mattresses—California Bridge and Construction Company, \$2.39 per yard; E. S. Babcock, \$2.50 per yard; Waldo S. Waterman, \$2.50; Healey, Tibbets & Co., \$2.40.

For twelve repair piles—California Bridge and Construction Company, \$12 each; E. S. Babcock, \$13 each; Waldo S. Waterman, \$15 each; Healey, Tibbets & Co., \$20 each.

Three Transports to Sail To-Day. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Three transports will sail to-morrow for Manila. They are the Charles Nelson, Glenogle and Sheridan. The Sheridan will carry the Thirty-third Regiment, three companies of the Thirty-second and seventy-five recruits. The Glenogle will carry seven companies of the Thirty-second, and the Nelson two companies of the same command. In all over 2,500 men will be on their way to Manila to-morrow night.

A Soldier Down With Smallpox. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The illness of Corporal Larabee of the South Dakota Regiment has developed into a most formidable smallpox, and he has been sent to the isolated camp at the Presidio. There has been no increase in the smallpox cases in the Thirty-first Regiment. Companies A, C, D and B of the Twenty-ninth Infantry arrived from the East to-day.

A Woman Attempts Suicide. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—Mrs. Julia Bachman attempted suicide to-day by shooting herself through the lungs with a pistol. She feared that her lover was about to leave her, and was despondent. She will die.

COSTLY FIRE IN RIVERSIDE COUNTY.

A Big Block in the Town of Hemet Entirely Destroyed.

Flames Originate in a Drug Store, Caused by an Explosion of Gasoline.

Two Men Badly Burned and Another Seriously Injured by Being Crushed Between a Safe and the Wall—Loss as Yet Unknown.

RIVERSIDE, Sept. 29.—Word has been received here of a big fire which destroyed the Whitler block in the town of Hemet to-day.

The fire was caused by the explosion of gasoline. The flames originated in the drug store of W. J. Prugh. His stock was partly saved, and the furniture of the bank in the same building was saved.

The block contained a fine opera-house, the Hemet Land Company's office and a butcher shop, besides the Prugh drug store. There were several lodgerooms in the building also.

W. J. Prugh and George Boalich, a clerk, were badly burned. Ed. Robertson was crushed between a safe and the wall, and was seriously injured. The total loss is not stated. The insurance on the building is \$35,000; Prugh's insurance, \$1,200.

FATALLY SHOT BY AN OFFICER

A Criminal Who Resisted Arrest Comes to Grief.

SANTA ANA, Sept. 29.—A tramp lying in the name of Herbert Glover is lying at the County Jail with a bullet in his abdomen fired by Officer Murray. He will die.

Officer Murray was summoned to Orange at midnight by telephone to assist Deputy Sheriff Bush in bringing over two hard characters arrested earlier in the evening and placed in a little old wooden jail.

Upon the arrival of the officers Bush and Murray went to the jail, and as they opened the door Glover and the other tramp, John Leonard, drew guns on the officers and began firing. The first shot grazed Bush's forehead, and he fell. Murray pulled a gun and fired once through a crack in the door, then slammed the door shut, holding it against the combined force of both the men.

Both men in jail continued firing through the transom and a side window at Murray, but their aim in the total darkness was bad. Bush recovered from the shock, jumped to his feet and began discharging his revolver into the jail door, imagining the tramps were breaking through. In all nine shots were fired, when one of the tramps cried enough. He was ordered to pass out his gun, which he did, and the gun of his comrade, who was shot through the abdomen.

Both men were landed in the County Jail shortly after midnight. Glover was still alive this morning, but the County Physician says he can live only a few hours at most.

The dying man gave his name, stating that his home is in Springfield, Ill., and his father's name was G. C. Glover, and that he has an uncle, L. S. Glover, at San Diego. The other man's name is Leonard, and his home is at Flagstaff, Ariz. Both men are wanted for burglary committed at San Bernardino last week.

WEATHER CONDITIONS.

Fall in Temperature Generally Over the Pacific Coast. SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 29.—The maximum temperatures: Eureka 64, Fresno 84, Los Angeles 80, Red Bluff 84, San Luis Obispo 82, San Diego 68, Sacramento 83, Independence 88, Yuma 102.

San Francisco data: Maximum temperature 90, minimum 52, mean 56. A storm of moderate energy has appeared over Washington and British Columbia. It will probably rapidly pass eastward. Rain has fallen over the northern half of the Pacific Coast. High southerly winds are reported at Portland and at the mouth of the Columbia River.

The temperature has fallen generally over the coast. At Mount Tamalpais there has been a fall of 13 degrees.

MRS. RYERSON.

It is Believed That She Will Soon Regain Her Liberty. SAN DIEGO, Sept. 29.—Mrs. Ryerson, widow of the late Governor Ryerson, who was arrested several months ago at Escondido charged with hanging a boy to a tree near her residence, has had her preliminary trial, and the evidence has been forwarded to the City of Mexico.

THE WAR IN THE PHILIPPINES.

Forces of MacArthur, Wheaton and Wheeler in Camp at Angeles, Where They Are Expected to Remain Until a General Advance is Ordered.

The American Authorities Arranging Details for the Delivery of American Prisoners, Who Are Expected To-Day at Manila, Unless Aguinaldo Changes His Mind.

MANILA, Sept. 29.—4:50 p. m.—The American authorities are arranging the details of the delivery of the American prisoners at Angeles to-night or to-morrow. A Filipino General, an aide de camp and a Secretary will accompany them to Manila. The insurgents have been instructed that they may send a representative to confer with Major General Otis. The regiments are resting at Porac.

5:12 p. m.—General MacArthur's command has returned to Angeles, where General MacArthur, Wheaton and Wheeler have established their headquarters with 3,000 troops. It is expected they will remain there until a general advance is ordered. There are no troops at Porac.

Nine Americans were wounded in yesterday's fighting, two probably fatally. It is estimated that fifty insurgents were killed or wounded. The American prisoners are expected here to-morrow, unless yesterday's whipping changed Aguinaldo's mind.

The Spanish Commissioners who recently spent a month at Tarlac arrived at Angeles to-day. They will proceed to the Filipino lines. The Commissioners say they are confident they will arrange for the liberation of the Spanish prisoners.

Lieutenant Howland of General Wheaton's staff has visited the inner line of Filipino outposts, presumably to notify them that the Spanish Commissioners were coming. He met with a friendly reception.

OTIS GOING TO ANGELES. MANILA, Sept. 30, 9:30 a. m.—General Otis and General Schwan and possibly Generals Lawton and Bates will proceed to Angeles to-day, where they may confer with Filipino Commissioners as the result of an exchange of communications between General MacArthur and the insurgents. A Filipino General is expected with the American prisoners to-day.

Two reconnoitering parties came into collision with the insurgents near Imus and four Americans were wounded.

A REPORT FROM OTIS. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—General Otis to-day cabled the following report of the capture of Porac: "Lawton's troops at Calumpit and San Fernando, where concentration is taking place, were ordered to cover the country about Mexico, Guagua, Bacolor and Santa Rita. MacArthur was ordered to take his troops and clear the country west in the vicinity of Porac, which he did yesterday, advancing to the town of Porac with the Ninth Infantry and Thirty-sixth Volunteers, capturing Porac and driving the enemy north. Wheaton at Angeles kept back the enemy on his north, and moved his force westward to intercept Porac insurgents, but they retreated by mountain roads. The results are the clearing of the country preparatory to the future. Our casualties at Porac were five wounded. Wheaton does not report any fatalities. He captured one officer and several enlisted men. Some twenty of the enemy were killed. The number of wounded is unknown."

FISTIC ARENA.

Jack O'Brien Knocks Out Tim Kearns in Thirteen Rounds. NEW YORK, Sept. 29.—Jack O'Brien of this city is now entitled to meet Frank Erne for the lightweight championship, as he whipped Tim Kearns of Boston into a state of insensibility at the New Broadway Athletic Club to-night. They met for a twenty-five round go at 133 pounds, but Kearns received his quietus in the thirteenth round, after having the worst of the argument from the beginning. A fight between Erne and O'Brien will soon be arranged.

SMITH-STIFF FIGHT A DRAW. CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The fight between "Mysterious" Billy Smith and Billy Stiff of Chicago was declared a draw after six rounds of very poor work by both men.

DALY DEFEATS OTIS. DENVER, Sept. 29.—Jack Daly of California knocked out Billy Otis of California before the Olympic Club in the second round of a fight scheduled for twenty rounds. The men mixed it from the start. Daly knocked Otis down four times in the second round, and finally put him out with a right on the jaw. Otis was carried to his dressing room unconscious, and remained so for fifteen minutes.

A PALFABLE FAKE. FRESNO, Sept. 29.—The fight between Joe Reay of San Francisco and Ed Hennessey of San Jose before the Fresno Athletic Club this evening ended in a most palpable fake. Hennessey lying down in the third round. The directors of the club refused to give the contestants the purse, and H. Butler, Reay's manager, says that he will bring suit.

The Tug McCarthy Safe. CHICAGO, Sept. 29.—The tug McCarthy, which was caught in the storm of Wednesday night en route from Chicago to Toledo with a tow, and which it was feared had gone down with all on board, is safe. A dispatch was received to-day by Layton & Drews, owners of the tug, announcing the safe arrival of the McCarthy at Cheboygan, Mich.

REPORT FROM CAPTAIN HEMP. WASHINGTON, Sept. 29.—The Navy Department has received the following cablegram from Captain Hemp, commander of the United States steamer Detroit: "Puerto Cabello, Venezuela.—Sailed for Curacao, West Indies. I have arranged to keep in communication with the Consul. I can get back in ten hours, after notice has been received. Rumors are current that Castro (the insurgent leader) has established a provisional government at Valencia, and that the Venezuelan Government is treating with him. The Venezuelan troops at Puerto Cabello have been reinforced by about 2,500 men. Affairs look more settled. Business is being resumed."

HEMPHILL. Keep thy shop and thy shop will keep thee.

SAN DIEGO HARBOR.

Bids Opened for Work in Connection With New Improvements. LOS ANGELES, Sept. 29.—Bids were opened to-day in the office of Captain J. J. Meyer, U. S. A., in charge of the Government work, for work in connection with harbor improvement at San Diego. The bids were as follows:

For the construction of 1,000 feet of restle with double track railway—California Bridge and Construction Company, \$3 per foot; Waldo Waterman, \$3.50; E. S. Babcock, \$5; Healey, Tibbets & Co., \$6.95.

For the construction of 2,600 feet of