



## THE GREAT PARADE OF VETERANS

At Philadelphia -- Thirty-five Thousand Were in Line--Greeted With Salvos of Applause.

## OVATION TO THE PRESIDENT

As he Was Driven Over the Line of March--Greeted Everywhere With Great Enthusiasm.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 5.—This was the big day of the Grand Army encampment, and the city was alive at an early hour. The presence in the city of President McKinley increased the interest, and his drive over the route of the parade aroused the greatest enthusiasm among the throngs on the streets. Admiral Sampson and the captains of his fleet made a formal call upon the President before 9 o'clock, Mr. McKinley receiving them in the reception room set apart for him during his stay at the Hotel Walton.

With the President were Mayor Ashbridge and General Louis Wagner, chairman of the G. A. R., executive committee.

As the President started up Broad street a great wave of cheering started that never ceased until the President had traversed the entire route of the parade, and back again. The stands along the route were crowded, and their occupants would rise up on a masse and cheer.

The presidential party drove down Chestnut street, past the historic state house, where the nation was born, and as he passed the President took off his hat. A wild outburst of cheering followed. The party reached the reviewing stand at 10:10 o'clock, and the President waited in the rooms of the director of public works until the head of the procession reached the stand, when he made his appearance.

The head of the procession moved at 10 o'clock down Broad street, east side of the city hall, to Market street, to Fourth, to Chestnut, to Broad, to Pine, where the parade was disbanded. The distance covered was five miles. Independence Hall was passed during the march, and caps were lifted and colors dipped by the veterans.

A chorus of 3,000 school children occupied a portion of the grand stand on the north side of the city hall, and sang patriotic songs as the veterans passed. Post No. 1, from Rockford, Ill., the oldest post in the Grand Army, headed the line. General James W. Latta, of this city, was chief marshal.

At no celebration since the centennial has this city seen the crowds which lined the streets along which the veterans passed. The Avenue of Fame, with its snow-white columns and festoons of bunting and laurel, was the favorite view-point.

From the front of the buildings to the curb the people were packed in a solid mass, and even breathing was difficult. As a result of the crush about 400 men, women and children were overcome, and taken from the crowd to the various hospitals.

On the Reviewing Stand. With President McKinley and Mayor Ashbridge there were on the reviewing stand Rear Admiral Melville, Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, Captain F. E. Chadwick, Captain H. C. Taylor, Captain C. D. Sigbee, Captain J. C. Train, and a score of other officers of the North Atlantic squadron; Secretary of War Root, Secretary of Agriculture Wilson, Jacob G. Schurman, of the Philippine commission; secretary to the President, J. Addison Porter; assistant secretary to the President, George B. Cortelyou.

The parade was six hours and ten minutes in passing the reviewing stand. After a portion of the department of Pennsylvania had passed, these veterans bringing up the rear, the President left to visit Admiral Sampson's fleet, Governor Stone reviewing the remainder of the procession.

At the head of each organization marched military bands and drum corps and as the veterans moved proudly along the streets, tumultuous applause greeted them, and a sea of handkerchiefs and small flags waved in admiration and welcome.

When the Ohio posts appeared, the aged paraders became wild with enthusiasm. One veteran broke ranks, and standing before his comrades, shouted: "Three cheers for the biggest man on earth—Major William McKinley, of Ohio."

This invitation for cheers was followed by a mighty roar which was echoed and re-echoed among the spectators for blocks.

As the various posts passed in review, the President stood smiling and bowing, and on numerous occasions waved his hand to the more enthusiastic of the marchers. When the torn battle flags were dipped in salute he joined in the applause by clapping his hands.

President McKinley took occasion to compliment the director of public safety on the police arrangements.

After leaving the reviewing stand the President was entertained at luncheon in the rooms of the department of public works.

Mr. McKinley enjoyed the occasion with the spirit of a man unfettered with high official honors and the cares of a nation.

Contest for Officers. The fight for commander-in-chief continues, and each candidate still feels

sure that he will land a winner. Col. Albert D. Shaw, of Watertown, N. Y., seems to lead, with Comrade Leo Rasseur, of St. Louis, a good second. There is not much talk about the office of senior vice commander-in-chief tonight, the canvass for that office being rather quiet, and it is not known who will get the place. M. Minton, of Kentucky, will probably be named for junior vice commander, while William H. Baker, of Massachusetts, seems to have the call for surgeon general in chief.

The contest among the cities for the holding of next year's encampment has narrowed down to Chicago and Salt Lake City. It is practically conceded that Chicago will be the winner.

The actual business of the encampment will begin to-morrow at the Grand Opera House. About 1,500 delegates will have seats in the encampment, which will last two days.

The committee on pensions of the national encampment met to-day, and completed the report around which the debate of the sessions is likely to center. It is said that while the committee will suggest certain changes in laws that now seem to be equivocal, and will cite instances of hardship that have come as a result of the interpretation of the law, it will not join in the denunciation of the pension commissioner, H. Clay Evans.

At Odd Fellows Hall. Immense throngs surged through the avenue and the cheering was deafening. When the chief executive entered the banquet hall all present arose to cheer their distinguished visitor. When the President was introduced by the toastmaster to the diners he arose and said:

"I do not intend to make a speech at this time. I merely want to say that it is a great pleasure to me to be a guest of the three great posts of the Grand Army—Kingsley, Meade and Lafayette. I have about me the army and navy which I command (applause), and every one who wants to speak to you to-night shall speak (laughter and applause). The secretary of war is here, the secretary of agriculture is here and the president of Cornell university, who was the president of the Philippine commission, recently back from Manila is here. And Admiral Sampson is here, and now, gentlemen of the three great posts, you have your choice."

The toastmaster took the President's cue and called on the gentlemen named by him. Secretary Root and Prof. Schurmann made brief addresses, in which they referred to the war in the Philippines. Both of them took the stand that the war should be carried on vigorously until peace all over the island is had.

Enthusiasm Rampant. Enthusiasm was rampant to-night. Wherever President McKinley appeared he received a tremendous ovation, particularly at the Academy of Music, where the Grand Army was officially welcomed to the city and state by Mayor Fisher, Mayor Stone, and Governor Stone. An interesting event at this celebration was the meeting of President McKinley and Gen. Sickles, of New York. The general was already seated when the President arrived, accompanied by Secretaries Root and Wilson. When President McKinley observed the veteran he walked toward him and Gen. Sickles arose from his seat. They shook hands cordially while the audience, numbering about 3,000, made the house ring with their plaudits.

Admiral Sampson and his staff were among the first to arrive. The naval hero was vociferously cheered, and when later he was introduced by General Wagner, chairman of the meeting, the ovation was repeated. Addresses of welcome to the G. A. R. were made by Governor Stone and Mayor Ashbridge, to which L. Torrence, judge advocate of the Grand Army, responded.

The President was introduced as "Comrade" McKinley. He said:

"It has given me great pleasure to be associated with you to-day. I have been deeply touched by many of the scenes which all of us have witnessed. With the joyous side of the glad reunion of old comrades who fought side by side in a common cause and for a common country, there was the other sad side, that so many of our comrades who two years ago had marched proudly with you through the city of Buffalo, are no longer in the ranks."

The circle is narrowing. As years roll on one after another is not present at our reunions but accounted for. They have gone to join the majority of our comrades who sleep to-night beneath the low green tent whose curtains never outward sway.

"But with it all, my comrades, I could not but inquire, as I witnessed the vast procession of old veterans and heard the plaudits of the people, I could not but ask the question: 'What has endeared this vast army to the American people? What has enshrined you in their hearts? What has given you a permanent, unperishable place in history? The answer comes that you saved the nation. It was because you did something; aye, you sacrificed something. You were willing to give up your lives for civilization and liberty; not for the civilization and liberty of an hour, but of ages. That has given you the place in the hearts of the American people."

Renowned Country. "Great and good deeds never die, and the Grand Army of the Republic is to be congratulated to-night that the union it saved and the peace it secured at Appomattox more than a third-of-a-century ago, is stronger, better and dearer to the American people to-day than ever before in our history. We are once more and forever one people—one in faith, one in purpose, willing to sacrifice our lives for the honor of our country and the glory of our flag."

The blue and the gray march under one flag—we've got but one flag now—the same that our grandfathers lifted up, the same that our fathers bore, and that flag which you kept stainless and made triumphant forevermore.

"I may be pardoned for saying in this presence that this has been one of the happiest days of my life, looking in the faces of my comrades. They are getting a little too old for war, but they are all right."

"That during last year and the summer, we were able to convene 250,000 of the best young men in the United States was due to the example of your patriotism and the inspiration of your example."

Gen. Sickles was next introduced and made a brief address, expressing his admiration for the nation's chief executive.

A few minutes later the presidential party, with Admiral Sampson and his staff, left the Academy of Music and proceeded to Odd Fellows' hall, where President McKinley was the guest of honor at a banquet tendered by George G. Meade Post, the Lafayette Post, of New York, and the Kingsley post, of Boston.

The distinguished visitors were driven through the Avenue of Fame, which for the first time was illuminated.

## EMPEROR AND KING INVOKED

In the Name of Justice and Humanity to Settle Question of Dreyfus' Innocence.

## THE MILITARY ATTACHES

Of Germany and Italy Will Undoubtedly Testify--Sensational Revelations Promised.

RENNES, Sept. 5.—M. Labori this afternoon telegraphed personal appeals to Emperor William and King Humbert to grant permission to Colonel Schwarzkoppen and Colonel Panizzardi, German and Italian military attaches at Paris in 1894, to come to Rennes to testify in the trial of Captain Dreyfus. This is the news of the day, and the chief topic of conversation in the cafes and resorts of the journalists this evening.

The appeals were couched in eloquent terms, invoking the assistance of their majesties in the name of justice and humanity. They are quite supplementary to the formal application that will be made by the government commissioner, Major Carriere.

The demand of M. Labori that the court martial should issue a process, subject to the approval of the two sovereigns, came like a thunder bolt at to-day's session. The step is fraught with momentary consequences, as it affords Emperor William an opportunity to again assume his favorite role of arbiter of the destinies of the world. No one will be surprised if Colonel Schwarzkoppen, in the name of the kaiser, makes a declaration that will practically decide the result of the trial.

Expected on Thursday. Both Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi must consult their respective sovereigns before starting, but the counsel for Dreyfus fully expect them to arrive here, if they come at all, in time to give their testimony on Thursday, in which case the trial would probably conclude this week, and the verdict be delivered on Friday or Saturday. This is the view that obtains this evening, differing somewhat from the feeling earlier in the day.

Colonel Jouaust told M. Demange at the close of the session that if he received official notification that Colonels Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi were coming to deposit he would be prepared to adjourn the trial pending their arrival. An adjournment of forty-eight hours would probably give them time to get here.

A remarkable circumstance, and one that is significant of the relations between the two eminent advocates who are conducting the defense, is the fact that M. Labori telegraphed the German emperor and the king of Italy on his own initiative, without consulting or advising M. Demange.

Would be Sensational. The appearance of Colonels Schwarzkoppen and Panizzardi would be the most sensational as well as the most important incident of the entire trial. Their depositions would be a formal and emphatic declaration that they never had any relations with the accused, and they would make such a statement that the court must order an acquittal. Those who are in the confidence of the counsel entrusted with the defense express a firm conviction that Dreyfus will now be acquitted. Nevertheless, one of the most prominent generals, with whom the correspondent of the Associated Press conversed to-day, declared himself "quite pleased with the progress of the trial thus far," and confident of a conclusion "eminently satisfactory to the prosecution."

To-morrow's session will open with closed doors to hear from Cernuschi, the Austrian political refugee, the name of the foreign attache he has already mentioned as admitting that he had received treasonable documents from Dreyfus. The remainder of his evidence will be given in public. Cernuschi will be subjected to a searching cross examination.

Prosecution's Last Hope. The prosecution relies upon him as a last straw. He was interviewed this evening by several journalists, and asserted that he has in his possession documents to prove every word of his statement yesterday.

According to a rumor going the rounds, the name of the foreign agent, who, as Cernuschi declares, showed him documents from Dreyfus revealing French military secrets, is Gerschell. The latter is said to be an Austrian officer, who passed three months in Paris about the time that Dreyfus was arrested.

Senator Trarieux, who testified to-day will probably be confronted by Generals Mercier, Gonse, De Boisdeffre and Rogot.

After that it is understood that the deposition of Col. Du Paty de Clam will be read, Major Taverniere, who examined him, having arrived at Rennes. This practically completes the list of depositions, unless, as is probable, Du Paty de Clam's testimony leads the defense to summon witnesses to controvert his statements.

Generals Ordered to Leave. It is reported this evening that the minister of war, the Marquis de Gallifet, has sent orders to the generals and other military witnesses, to leave Rennes, and return to their respective posts within two hours after the conclusion of the depositions, and not to be present during the pleadings. They will thus be absent when the verdict is delivered. General Mercier, being on the retired list, is not affected by this order, but Generals Rogot, Gonse and De Boisdeffre must go. These orders are intended not only to avert a demonstration in favor of the generals, accompanied probably by serious disorders, but also to prevent the moral effect of their presence in the court room while the judges are deliberating as to their verdict, and perhaps to prevent something even worse than moral influence.

The court room was crowded to-day, and numerous applicants were refused admission. Public interest is heightening immensely as the trial draws to a close. It is astonishing what a large proportion of ladies form the audience, their smart costumes and gay colors enlivening the appearance of the chamber.

Indeed, the journalists, who themselves have to encounter serious obstacles in order to get admission, often find their places invaded by women, who apparently pass all barriers with very little difficulty.

A GRAVE VIEW. Of the Transvaal Situation Taken by the London Press.

LONDON, Sept. 5.—The latest news received in this city from various parts of South Africa is vague and contradictory. Nothing more is known regarding the status of the negotiations between Great Britain and the Transvaal than that learned yesterday. The officials of the British war office emphatically deny that the reserves have been called out or that any steps have been taken to that end.

The afternoon papers follow the lead of the morning papers in taking an extremely grave view of the situation, what tends to ally the wildly alarmist reports current late last night.

The second edition of the Times issued this morning contains a dispatch from Pretoria under date of September 4, saying: "The predominant view is that the last dispatch opens up the way to a modus vivendi, inasmuch as the proposals of Mr. Chamberlain, the British secretary of state for the colonies, relating to the seven-year franchise, have been practically complied with. This is the result of the influence of Herr Fischer, the special agent of the Orange Free State) with the road."

This dispatch, however, is at variance with the editorial views on the matter expressed by the Times this morning.

Affairs at Cape Town. CAPE TOWN, Sept. 5.—Arrangements are being completed for safeguarding telegraphic communications with the Cape in case of war between Great Britain and the Transvaal. Refugees to the number of 147 have arrived here. A million cartridges have been forwarded to Pietermaritzburg, capital of the British territory of Natal. Many Dutch farmers are leaving Bechuanaland for the purpose of forming a league across the frontier.

War Would Mean Dishonor. LONDON, Sept. 5.—Right Hon. John Morley, Liberal member of parliament, for Montroseburgh, addressing his constituents this evening at Arbreath, dwelt upon the necessity of so shaping the British policy in dealing with the Transvaal as to carry the friendly judgment of the Dutch population in South Africa and not to divide the white races.

"There could not be," said Mr. Morley, "a more insane example of human folly than a war that would bring added burdens. We do not wish to be a praetor empire, and war with the Transvaal would mean deep dishonor."

Exodus Continues. JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 5.—Public anxiety shows no abatement, and the exodus of the population continues. The staffs of several large financial houses are leaving to-night with their books for Cape Town.

At a public meeting held at Boksburg the field cornet guaranteed the safety of all the residents of the district. He announced that the natives would be transported immediately under a declaration of war, in trucks that were waiting at every railway station, and he advised families to group themselves and that superintendents be appointed to take charge of each group.

Kruger Will Act Promptly. LONDON, Sept. 5.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "I learn from Boer sources that reliable news has been received at The Hague from Pretoria to the effect that President Kruger will not give Mr. Chamberlain time to send an ultimatum, but will take advantage of the first suspicious move of the British troops on the border to assume the offensive."

To Help Boers. BERLIN, Sept. 5.—The Neueste Nachrichten, commenting upon the news that the Germans in the Transvaal are forming a league to help the Boers, says: "We fear that this offer will induce the Transvaal government to carry their resistance against England further than is advisable." Other influential German papers continue to warn President Kruger that he need not hope to receive the loans help from Europe.

The Hottest Day. CHICAGO, Sept. 5.—To-day was the hottest in Chicago since the establishment of the weather bureau here, in 1871. At 3 p. m. the government thermometer on the top of the Auditorium tower registered 98 degrees, and on the street level over 100 was reached in several places. A hot wind added to the general discomfort. Two deaths and nine cases of prostration were reported.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 5.—This was the hottest day in St. Louis this year. The mercury climbed the tube at the rate of one degree an hour, reaching the maximum at 3:50, when it registered 102 in the shade.

McCoy Won in Three Rounds. NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—Kid McCoy knocked out Geoffrey Thorne, of England, in the third round at the Broadway Athletic club to-night. The attendance was 5,000. McCoy was in excellent condition and determined to wipe out the stain his reputation received by the Jack McCormack knock-out at Chicago. There was little betting, the Kid being a 100 to 30 favorite, each of the men weighed less than 155 pounds.

## EXPERT OPINION ON FILIPINOS.

An Interesting Letter From Lieutenant Van Duzer to United States Senator Scott

## ON EXISTING CONDITIONS.

Every Anti-Expansion Speech Means Many More Dead American Soldiers.

Everybody in Wheeling remembers Lieut. Lewis S. Van Duzer, of the United States navy, who was military instructor at the Linsly Institute some years ago. Since leaving Wheeling, Lieut. Van Duzer has been through the war with Spain on the famous Iowa, having participated in the destruction of the fleet of Cervera at Santiago, and has since been on the Charleston, at Manila. A day or two since Hon. N. B. Scott received from Lieutenant Van Duzer a letter dated July 13, at Cebu Island, in the Philippines, which, barring some personal matters contained therein, Mr. Scott has handed to the Intelligencer for publication. It is a most interesting and timely letter, and will be read with the deepest interest. Accompanying the letter was one which Lieut. Van Duzer had written on the island of Iloilo, off Montevideo, Uruguay, South America, while en route to the Philippines, but had neglected to mail. This last named letter which reports the battles he was in, and pays a high tribute to a Wheeling young man. The Intelligencer makes the following extract:

Dear Senator:—I hoped to get out to Wheeling, and see you and Professor Birch and other Wheeling friends who we came north after the war, but I was at first refused an extension of leave such as was granted to all the other officers, and when I did get it, it was too late to get out to Wheeling or to Washington, where I thought I would be more likely to find you.

"Well, we had a most interesting war, and not too much of it. I was most fortunate in being in all the principal naval engagements except that at Manila; while at the attack on San Juan, Puerto Rico, and in the destruction of Cervera's fleet at Santiago, the first gun fired was one of mine. It is a curious fact that the Raleigh, to which I was ordered in April, 1897, (the orders which you so kindly had revoked) fired the first shot at the battle of Manila, so that even if I had gone to battle, I would have seen very active service, and possibly fired the first gun at Manila."

"I must not forget to refer to young Dan Mendel, John Mendel's son. His mother wrote to me some time ago, asking me to speak to you in his behalf. He became a naval apprentice, and has developed into a fine, manly young fellow. He was sent to the Iowa a division at my request, and I can not speak too highly of his conduct, bearing and intelligence. During the numerous actions in which we were engaged, he had one of the most exposed and dangerous stations on the ship, and his behavior as to coolness, courage and efficiency were creditable in the highest degree. He now wishes to get an appointment to the naval academy, and if you can help him in this matter I am sure it will be greatly appreciated by all his friends, as it certainly will by me. He is very deserving, and I think would prove a credit to West Virginia."

The Second Letter. The second letter, which is direct from the Philippines, and is dated July 13, after referring to some personal matters, is as follows:

As you may see by the heading of this letter I am a long ways from home. I came out from New York on the battleship Iowa as far as Iloilo, Peru, and was then transferred to the Iris, with orders to report to Admiral Dewey upon my arrival at Manila. By the admiral I was then assigned to this ship (the Charleston). Brunnerreuter (the captain of the port of Manila, an office that differs from anything we have at home. He has control of all merchant vessels in the harbor, clearance of vessels, harbor police, etc. Doddridge was here, but has gone home.

The weather here is warm enough to suit the most exacting requirements in that direction, but no more disagreeable than that of the Cuban blockade, especially on the north coast, where the sea was usually too rough to open the air-ports in our state rooms. Apparently the islands are healthier than Cuba or else the soldiers are better cared for, for there is nothing like the sickness among the troops here that there was in Cuba.

It is rather hard to determine the exact state of affairs out here, for everybody wants to prove his own theory about the Philippine question. I can only express my own opinion, based upon my own observations, together with such facts as I have been able to ascertain. I think the Filipinos will give up before the end of the next dry season, and, perhaps, long before that. They are posing at every point, without even a single small victory, and they have never amounted to anything, except in Luzon.

With the single exception of that island, I believe we shall have no trouble until we undertake the conquest of Mindanao, an island that the Spaniards never conquered. Its inhabitants are Mohammedan Malays, and they are Mohammedan Malays, and dead-ferre, fanatical, treacherous, and deadly. They are a fine set of savage cut-throats, and a large proportion of them could be spared from the face of the earth. It is in this island that the cheerful practice of running amuck (the word used by the Spaniards, and jurementado) by the natives, and apparently consists in taking an oath to kill all persons they may meet who are not Mohammedans, and then doing their best to carry out the oath, only stopping when the oath-takers themselves are killed. These fanatics believe that to kill a Christian is a sure passport to the Mohammedan heaven.

Not Ten Percent. I think I am within the limits of fact when I say that not ten per cent of the inhabitants of these islands have any interest in the insurrection, and that three-quarters of these take this attitude owing to misrepresentation of our people and the intentions of our government, while a very large proportion of the natives would prefer

American rule to any form of government by their own people. They are only real irreconcilables are the leaders, who hope to get control of the islands, and thus get rich and make their friends rich. The Spaniards used to buy them off; to me that is a sufficient commentary on their characters. At the city of Borogon, the insurgent general, Luna, resided as governor of the southeastern province of Luna, and he is said to have taxed the people nearly five times as much as the Spaniards, and as the latter were. This sort of thing makes the natives who are in business, or who have money, very fearful of native rule. The European residents shudder to contemplate such a Filipino domination, which would mean to them robbery and oppression, under the guise of law, with frequent periods of anarchy.

The principal parts in the islands are now occupied by our troops or vessels, and except in the island of Luzon everything is tranquil. The insurrection has apparently never taken serious form except around Manila, and the revolutionists are almost wholly of the Tagal race. Most of the other islands exhibit no apparent sympathy of friendship with the Tagals. In general the islands are natives have begged for our troops to come and protect them against the ambitious natives, who are attempting to foment disturbances, and raise lawless bands of soldiery, under pretense of forming a branch of the Filipino army, but which they would use for purposes of robbery and extortion. We have at present almost as good control of the islands as the Spaniards ever had, and in many parts much better than they had shortly previous to the war.

The Antis Responsible. If our people at home will stop their anti-expansion talk for a while we will little more bloodshed. The Filipino leaders have the sayings of our prominent men who are opposed to annexation translated into their own language, and these, together with translations of editorials from anti-expansion newspapers, serve to deceive the Filipinos into believing that they will succeed. Without such encouragement, in the opinion of many foreign residents, they would have given up long ago. EVERY BLOATED ANTI-EXPANSION SPEECH OR EDITORIAL MEANS, THEREFORE, SO MANY MORE DEAD AMERICAN SOLDIERS AND SAILORS. I don't wish to express an opinion upon the desirability of retaining these islands permanently, but it seems to me that the first thing to do is to get possession and establish law and order, and then we can talk about giving them up.

As regards self-government, I don't believe the Filipinos will be ready for it for another century at least, and perhaps longer. They have been too long a subject race to a harsh despotism to be able to take up self-government at once, especially as their racial characteristics are against them as well as lack of education and knowledge of the ethics of civilization.

I am sure your time is too much taken up to read many long letters, so I will not spin this out any further. I would again refer to my hope that you may see your way to doing something for young Mendel in the matter of his appointment to the naval academy.

Most Sincerely Yours, LEWIS S. VAN DUZER.

DEWEY'S RECEPTION At Washington—Will be Largely in Nature of Official Function. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—Preparations for the reception of Admiral Dewey in this city are rapidly assuming shape, and from the programme, even in its present incomplete condition, the celebration that has ever occurred in Washington.

The admiral's reception here will be largely in the nature of an official function, as its central feature will be the presentation of the magnificent sword voted to him by Congress. The celebration will take place on the night of October 2 or 3.

The governors of all the states and territories have been invited to be present. The presentation of the sword will take place upon a stand erected at the east front of the capitol, and it is believed that the Admiral Dewey home, which will be purchased by popular subscription, will be formally presented to him at the same time.

Dewey on Philippines. GIBRALTAR, Sept. 5.—Admiral Dewey to-day expressed a favorable opinion as to the outcome of the war in the Philippine islands, saying that he hoped the next dry season would see the insurrection quelled. The admiral said that he did not expect to go on sea service again, except in the event of war, and that he will probably retire under the regulations.

The Steel Famine. WASHINGTON, Sept. 5.—The navy is beginning to feel seriously the effect of the heavy advance in the steel market. To-day the shipbuilding firm of Lally & Company, of Boston, announced that it had suspended work on the building of the torpedo boats De Long and Blakeley, now under construction in their yards. The Nixons, at Elizabethport, N. J., who are building the torpedo boats Nicholson and O'Brien, have stated to naval officials that it will be 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 in 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.

Shamrock's Trial. NEW YORK, Sept. 5.—The Shamrock was out again for a spin to-day. She spread the same sails that she had in Monday's trial, with the addition of a big racing splinker and a jib top-sail of moderate size. During the afternoon she logged twelve knots over a moderately rough sea. The rough weather did not appear to check the speed of the Shamrock, which ran over the waters easily.

Macabobes Armed. MANILA, Sept. 5.—20 p. m.—Lieut. Watson, of the Fourth cavalry, has organized a band of 100 Macabobe scouts, who will operate under the direction of Major General Lawton. All of them were former Spanish volunteers. They will be uniformed and will be armed with Krag-Jorgenson rifles. The Macabobes will have a flag-raising and barbecue on Friday next.

Weather Forecast for To-day. For West Virginia, fair; warmer Wednesday; Thursday fair; variable winds. For Western Pennsylvania and Ohio, generally fair Wednesday and Thursday; probably not quite so warm Wednesday in extreme northern portions; fresh south to west winds.

Local Temperature. The temperature yesterday as observed by the chemist at the observatory and Fourth street, was as follows: 7 a. m. .... 63; 8 p. m. .... 64; 9 a. m. .... 74; 10 p. m. .... 68; 12 m. .... 59; Weather, Fair.