

LOYAL TO AMERICANS.

Dato Mundi and His Tribesmen Are Fighting the Insurgents.

WE GAVE THE FILIPINOS A WARM BATTLE

Killed Thirty and Caused Them to Retreat—He and His Tribe Want to Become American Citizens.

Manila, August 28, 7:45 p. m.—A report received here from Cebu says Dato Mundi with his tribesmen has taken the warpath against the Filipinos who are holding Zamboanga and has given them a warm battle. Mundi welcomed General Bates, saying he was anxious to become an American citizen and asked permission to fight the insurgents. He was given an American flag.

General Bates will return to the Sulu archipelago to arrange for establishing an American garrison there.

Washington, August 28.—A dispatch has been received at the war department from General Otis under date of August 26, stating that Dato Mundi of Zamboanga attacked and defeated the insurgents there on that date, killing thirty of them.

The dispatch as given out at the war department is much confused and the officials have been unable to ascertain just who Dato Mundi is. It is thought, however, he is one of the smaller chiefs. The text of the dispatch follows:

Manila, August 28.—Dato Mundi killed thirty and caused them to retreat. He and his tribe want to become American citizens.

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TEXAS PETROLEUM.

Quarter of a Million Dollars Worth Produced Last Year.

Washington, August 28.—Special Agent Oliphant today made a report to the geological survey upon the production of petroleum in the various States. It shows that the production of crude petroleum in Texas during the fiscal year of 1898 was 546,670 barrels, valued at \$277,135. This is a great increase over 1897, when the State produced only 65,975 barrels, valued at \$27,661.

Following is the text of President McKinley's speech at Pittsburg: Governor Stone and My Fellow-citizens—I am glad to participate with the families, friends and fellow-citizens of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers in this glad reunion. You have earned the plaudits, not alone of the people of Pennsylvania, but of the whole Nation. Your return has been the signal for a great demonstration of popular regard for your landing in the Golden Gate in the Pacific to your home-coming, and here you find a warmth of welcome and a greeting from joyous hearts which tell better than words the estimate of your countrymen and their high appreciation of the services you have rendered the country. You made secure and permanent the victory of Dewey. You added new glory to American arms.

You and your brave comrades engaged on other fields of conflict have enlarged the map of the United States and extended the jurisdiction of American liberty.

But while we share in the joy that is yours, there remain with us softened and hallowed memories of those who went forth with you not found in your ranks today. Your noble colonel, devoted to his men, beloved by his command and respected by his superior officers, gave his life to his country with many others of his comrades. The Nation sorrows with the bereaved.

These heroes died for their country and there is no soldier who does not feel the purpose and the patriotism of their country. Whether in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines or at home awaiting orders, they did their full duty and all sought the post of greatest peril. They never faltered. The Eighth army corps in the Philippines have made a proud and exceptional record. Privileged to be mustered in April, when the ratifications of the treaty of peace were exchanged, they did not claim the privilege—they declined it. They voluntarily remained in the service and declared their purpose to stay until their places could be filled by new levies and longer if the government needed them. And they understood it was not to be in camp or garrison, free from danger, but on the battle line, where exposure and death confronted them. They did not shirk arms. They did not run away. They were not serving the insurgents in the Philippines or their sympathizers at home. They had no part or patience with the men, few in number, happily, who would have rejoiced to have seen them lay down their arms in the presence of an enemy whom they had just emancipated from Spanish rule and who should have been their firmest friends. They furnished an example of devotion and sacrifice which will brighten the glorious record of American valor. They have secured not alone the gratitude of the government and of the people, but for themselves and their descendants an imperishable distinction.

They may not fully appreciate and the country may not, the heroism of their conduct and its important support to the government. I think I do and so I am here to express it. The mighty army of volunteers and regulars, numbering over 250,000, which last year responded to the call of the government with an alacrity without precedent were called to the colors of their enlistment were to be mustered out with all of the regiments above 27,000 when peace was effected with Spain. Peace brought us the Philippines by treaty cession from Spain. The senate of the United States ratified the treaty.

Every step taken was in obedience to the requirements of the constitution. It became our territory and is ours as much as the Louisiana purchase or Texas or Alaska. The body of the insurgents, in no sense representing the sentiment of the people of the islands, disputed our laws and even before the ratification of the treaty by the American senate were attacking the very forces who fought for and secured their freedom.

Until the treaty was ratified we had no authority beyond Manila city, harbor and bay. We then had no other title to defend, no authority beyond that to maintain. Spain was still in possession of the remainder of the archipelago.

Spain had sued for peace. The truce and treaty were not concluded. The first blow was struck by the insurgents. Our kindness was reciprocated with cruelty, our mercy with a Mauser. The flag of truth was invoked only to be dishonored. Our soldiers were shot down while ministering to the wounded Filipinos. Our humanity was interpreted as weakness, our forbearance as cowardice. They assailed our sovereignty, and there will be no useless party—no pause until the insurrection is completely and American authority acknowledged and established. The misguided followers in the rebellion have only our charity and pity.

As to the traitorous leaders of the insurrection, I will leave to others the gracious task of justification and eulogy. Every one of the noble men, regulars or volunteers, soldiers or seamen, who signally served their country in its extremity deserves the special recognition of congress and it will be to me an unfeigned pleasure to recommend for each of them a special medal of honor.

While we give you hall and greeting from overflowing hearts, we do not forget the brave men who remain and those who have gone forward to take our place and promptly volunteered, crowning each other to go to the front, to carry forward to the end the completion of the work you so nobly begun. Our prayers go with them and more men and munitions if required for the speedy suppression of the rebellion, the establishment of peace and tranquility and a government under the undisputed sovereignty of the United States—a government which will do justice to all and at once encourage the best efforts and the patriotic devotion of their rich and foreign lands.

The government to which you gave your loyalty welcomes you to your country. With no blot or stain upon your record, and to your country and to civilization will be the men who take your places at the front and on the firing line and to future generations an example of patriotism and an inspiration to duty.

Let me call the roll of the regiments and battalions that deserve to be perpetuated in the Nation's annals. Their action was not a sudden impulse under excitement, but the result of a determination to sustain, at the cost of life if need be, the honor of their government and the authority of its flag: First California infantry, First Colorado, First Idaho, Fifty-first Infantry, Second Kansas, Thirtieth Minnesota, First Montana, First Nebraska, First North Dakota, Nevada cavalry, Second Oregon, Tenth Pennsylvania, First South Dakota, First Tennessee, Utah artillery, First Washington.

These men must be added about 4000 enlisted men of the regular army who were entitled to their discharge under the peace proclamation of April 11, 1899, the greater portion of whom participated in the engagements of the Philippines and who were performing arduous services in the field. Nor must the navy be forgotten. Sixty-five devoted sailors participated in the engagements of May 1 in Manila by whose terms of service had previously expired.

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A MOST REMARKABLE SPEECH

President McKinley Seeks to Justify the War of Subjugation in the Philippines.

Following is the text of President McKinley's speech at Pittsburg: Governor Stone and My Fellow-citizens—I am glad to participate with the families, friends and fellow-citizens of the Tenth Pennsylvania volunteers in this glad reunion. You have earned the plaudits, not alone of the people of Pennsylvania, but of the whole Nation. Your return has been the signal for a great demonstration of popular regard for your landing in the Golden Gate in the Pacific to your home-coming, and here you find a warmth of welcome and a greeting from joyous hearts which tell better than words the estimate of your countrymen and their high appreciation of the services you have rendered the country. You made secure and permanent the victory of Dewey. You added new glory to American arms.

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THE POPE DEEPLY CONCERNED

SPECIAL AUDIENCE ACCORDED THE CHAPLAIN OF THE OLYMPIA.

He Made Close Inquiry in the Affairs of the Philippines and Is Anxious that the War Be Ended.

New York, August 28.—A dispatch to The Journal and Advertiser from Rome says: His Holiness, the pope, is deeply concerned about the war in the Philippines. He has communicated his anxiety to the Rev. Father Reamy, chaplain of the Olympia.

In the plainest possible terms the expressed strong desire to see peace established between the United States and the natives and said he contemplated the opening of negotiations with the United States government with a view to regulating the position of Catholics in the Philippines. "We have a firm hope," he said, "that the Philippines will attain a happy prosperity under the protection of the United States."

All this was in the course of a special audience accorded to the chaplain of Dewey's flagship. There is little doubt that the conferring of this unusual honor upon Father Reamy was prompted by the pope's desire to inquire closely into the affairs of the Philippines from one who had enjoyed such good opportunity for observing the situation and who could enlighten him from an intimate Catholic point of view. In heartfelt terms he expressed his horror at the bloodshed that had occurred and dilated upon the importance of making every endeavor to bring it to an end. He took it for granted that when peace was concluded the United States would establish a benevolent rule under which the Philippines would quickly reach a condition of happiness and prosperity.

His Holiness asked many questions about Admiral Dewey, his personality, his aims and his sympathies for the state of his health. At the conclusion of the interview he gave Father Reamy an autograph letter for delivery to the admiral. He inquired closely into the bearing of his benediction to the crew of the Olympia.

PHILIPPINES CASUALTY LIST.

Report of General Otis of Deaths in the American Army.

Washington, August 28.—General Otis today detailed in his command: Drowned, August 5, J. J. Blake, Sixth infantry, near La Casilla, Negros; 21st, J. E. Poole, Twenty-fourth infantry; 23d, Theo. J. Martin, Twentieth infantry.

QUEENSLAND GOVERNMENT PREPARING.

Brisbane, August 28.—In consequence of the increased tension in the Transvaal affair, the Queensland government is making preliminary arrangements to dispatch a contingent to South Africa.

WHOLESALESALE COMING DOWN.

The Butchers Are Organizing So as to Be Independent of Them. New York, August 28.—The world tomorrow will say: The advance in the price of beef has been checked and in some instances there has been a slight reaction. The butchers believe the wholesalers are awakening to the fact that other people can go into the buying of cattle and the sale of beef.

WELLMAN IN ENGLAND.

Leader of the Polar Expeditions Returns His Trip. Hull, England, August 28.—Walter Wellman, the leader of the Wellman polar expedition, returned here today.

ARE MAKING READY.

(Continued from First Page.)

denying any intention on the part of the government to take up arms in any aggressive or offensive manner against the British government or Cape Colony. It was the final policy of the Orange Free State, President Steyn continued, never to take up arms except when attacked or in support of its treaty obligations.

The letter created a profound impression, as clearly showing the purpose of the importation of firearms. Several members dwelt upon this phase and Mr. Schreiner promised in the case of future consignments, to consult the governor of Cape Colony, Sir Alfred Milner, which he admitted he had not previously done. He also asserted that Cape Colony would remain neutral in the event of war.

CONCENTRATING BRITISH TROOPS.

The Programme Is Thought to Be to Surround the Transvaal.

London, August 28.—The Capetown correspondent of the Chronicle says: British troops will be immediately concentrated at Laings Nek and Mafeking and it is believed that the British programme will be to surround the Transvaal and then to negotiate a new convention. According to the Daily Mail's Capetown correspondent the belief is still entertained there that the British government are opposed to weak measures.

Although not definitely known, it is asserted here in London that Mr. Chamberlain had the reply of the Transvaal government before he delivered the Birmingham speech. It is also believed that on receipt of President Kruger's offer of a five years' franchise and other concessions Mr. Chamberlain wired that they were unacceptable and suggested modifications. It is to be so and if the reply to that suggestion—that the Transvaal government adheres to its latest offer and will make no further concessions—is really President Kruger's answer, the position is ominous. The importance of President Steyn's letter to Premier Schreiner lies in the fact that it denies the fact that an offensive and defensive treaty exists between the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

TROOPS BEING DISPATCHED.

Capetown, August 28.—It is understood that a detachment of the Capetown garrison will proceed to Mafeking and a strong force from Mafeking to Laings Nek within twenty-four hours, there to await developments.

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The butchers will meet Tuesday evening for further consideration of plans to establish a slaughter and packing houses. It is said that offers of capitalists to assist the movement and offers of cattlemen to furnish cattle will be considered. The subscription from butchers alone has reached \$1,000,000. The public will be permitted to subscribe \$2,000,000 and the remainder of the stock, it is believed, will be taken up by outsiders. It is proposed to start the concern with a working capital of \$5,000,000.

THE COTTON MILLS SYNDICATE.

The Promoters Refused to Give Out Their Offer. Fall River, Mass., August 28.—Nelson G. Greene is here today representing a syndicate of New Yorkers, who seek control of all the cotton mills of the country on a capitalization of \$50,000,000. He declines to give any offering price, but asked the mills to send a committee to New York to receive the details of the bid from the men who are organizing the syndicate.

THE CAPITAL CAPTURED

The Government of San Domingo Has Surrendered to the Revolutionists.

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A CONQUEST WITH BUT LITTLE BLOODSHED

Population of the Entire Island Are in Sympathy with Jimenez and His Cause.

New York, August 28.—Adriano Groulton, the representative of the San Domingo revolutionists in this country, has received the following cablegram: "Santiago de Cuba, August 27.—Revolution in capital. Government surrenders."

La Marche is the representative of the Jimenez revolutionists at Santiago de Cuba. No details have yet been received by Mr. Groulton.

Cape Haytien, Hayti, August 28.—News from the republic of Santo Domingo shows that General Penin, returning from succoring Santiago, was defeated by the Dominican revolutionists and obliged to retreat on Monte Cristo. Man and a section of Guayacanias have declared in favor of the revolution and the revolutionists are massing in those places, cutting off communications with Monte Cristo. It is reported that General Penin, the minister sent by the Dominican government into the Cibao territory, seeing that the success of his mission was impossible, has joined the partisans of Jimenez.

Santo Domingo, August 28.—Some of the revolutionists are headed by Ramon Caceres and Horacio Vasquez. The towns of San Francisco de Macoris, La Vega Real and Otuy are in the possession of the revolutionists, who are marching on this city. The government has sent a commission composed of C. N. Moya, Leonte, Vasquez, Espallat, Pena and Reynol to meet and ascertain from the revolutionists what they want. Nothing will be done before the commission returns. Up till now no single shot has been fired. Should an agreement be made it is said that the government will take energetic steps and serious trouble may follow.

The United States cruiser New Orleans and the French cruiser Cecille are in port. Puerto Plata, Santiago Mora and Monte Cristi are said here to be quiet. The Dominican warships are all at this port, but may leave at any moment. The revolutionists, it is asserted, have not proclaimed any special conditions. Telegraphic communication is generally interrupted.

SENATE AS A COURT OF TRIAL.

Paris, August 28.—The cabinet has almost determined to summon the senate to sit as a high court for the trial of M. Paul Deroulde, member of the chamber and president of the League of Patriots, and other members of the cabinet, who are charged with a conspiracy. It is believed the senate summons will be signed at an early meeting of the council.

FEVER AMONG TROOPS AT CABAÑAS.

Havana, August 28.—Owing to the development of five cases of yellow fever of a mild type among the United States troops at Cabañas fortress the contingent there was removed today to a camp about a mile away. It is believed that this will prevent any general outbreak.

MERCER WILL BE PROSECUTED.

London, August 28.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily Mail says he learns on excellent authority that General Mercier will be prosecuted in connection with the Dreyfus affair.

TO MODERATE THEIR VIOLENCE.

London, August 28.—The pope, according to the Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail, conferred yesterday with Father Martin, the head of the Jesuits, with a view to persuading the French Jesuits to moderate their violence toward Dreyfus, his holiness being alarmed at the trend of events in France.

STANDS FOR DUBOIS AND NOT DREYFUS.

London, August 28.—The Rome correspondent of the Daily Mail says: Colonel Panzardi officially declares that the initial "D." in the "Canaille de D—" means "Dubois," which is an alias for Colonel Du Paty de Clam.

COLONEL CORDIER THE FIRST WITNESS.

Rennes, August 28.—When the Dreyfus court martial resumed its sessions this morning, General Mercier and other generals were present as usual. Colonel Cordier, who was deputy chief of the intelligence bureau under Colonel Sandherr, testified to the effect that Colonel Sandherr and not Colonel Henry received the bordereau.

IMPORTANT PAPERS SEIZED.

Paris, August 28.—The police today visited the home of President Du Bee of the Young Men's Anti-Semite League, where many important papers were seized. Proceedings will be instituted against the Delaire for the publication of documents concerning the safety of the state.

CLOSED AGAINST WOMEN.

They Can No Longer Visit the Kafir Kraal Show. London, August 28.—The officials of the Great British exposition at Earls Court, London, decided today that on account of the recent scandal to close against women the Kafir kraal, peopled by 300 African natives, who depict scenes of savage life in connection with the exhibition. No official notice of the closing was posted and an extraordinary scene ensued this evening when some 500 women appeared at the gates of the kraal seeking admission and protesting their disappointment.

MASSACHUSETTS REPUBLICANS

Are Alarmed at the Growth of Anti-Imperialistic Sentiment. (Special to The Post.) Boston, Mass., August 28.—The republican leaders are somewhat alarmed at the strength of the anti-imperialist movement, and many speakers from outside the State who took part in the Spanish-American war will come to Massachusetts, including Governor Roosevelt. There is a feeling

McLEAN MEN SANGUINE.

They Say He Will Be Nominated on the First Ballot Easily.

LOOKING AROUND FOR A RUNNING MATE

Colonel James Kilbourne Preferred, but He Will Not Concede the Nomination of McLean.

Zanesville, Ohio, August 28.—The democratic State convention was inaugurated today by the arrival of John R. McLean in the afternoon and Colonel James Kilbourne tonight and all the other candidates for governor and other places on the State ticket. While the attendance is unusually large there are few delegates here yet.

The McLean men are so confident of a majority of not less than seventy-six on the first ballot that they are figuring on their running mates. They prefer Colonel James F. Kilbourne for lieutenant governor, but so far neither he nor his friends will concede the nomination to McLean or accept the second place. If the Kilbourne men hold out it is likely that the ticket will be McLean and Sterwood. The McLean leaders held a general conference this evening and gave assurances afterwards that a majority of seventy-six over all together with claims of seventeen more and probably eighteen of the twenty-one congressional districts. This would insure them control of all the committees tomorrow night and absolute control of the convention. Colonel John Moorey will be temporary chairman, but he is not wanted by the McLean men for permanent chairman. Congressman J. D. Norton will be the permanent presiding officer.

The candidacy of McLean has brought many prominent men here that have not attended conventions for many years. Some of them are from other States. Nearly all the "Old Guard" that were in McLean's organization in 1855 when he sought to succeed Sherman as senator are here, and all of the workers he marshaled two years ago against Hanna are here. Kilbourne has not only the old friends of Thurman, but also quite an array of new men of his own following. All of the candidates seem to have brought in all the "rosters" available.

The indications tonight are that there will be opposition to the addition of the defunct plan of party organization and a uniform system of selecting delegates to all democratic conventions.

PHILADELPHIA

The battleship Alabama has left Cranston shipyard for her builder's trial at sea.

TOWANDA, Pa.—At Athensborough Emmet Blanchard, 33 years old, shot and killed an old man named Miles and his wife and then committed suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO.—More recruits are being prepared at the Presidio for Manila. The government has chartered another British steamer to carry troops and supplies to Manila.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

NEW ORLEANS.—A movement is on foot for an organization of the officers and men who formed Hood's Immunes, to the end that the pleasant relations established in the army be perpetuated.

SPRINGFIELD, Miss.—At the Catholic entertainment Saturday night fifteen guests of the Ocean Springs hotel were poisoned by eating of the cream. All were very sick, but none died.

CHATTAHOOGA, Tenn.—Governor McMillin says he will attend the anti-trust convention at St. Louis to prevent the responsibility for trusts being thrown from the Federal government to the States.

FARDANELLE, Ark.—South of here a party

SUMMARY OF TODAY'S IMPORTANT NEWS.

DOMESTIC.

In a speech at Pittsburg President McKinley sought to justify the war against the Filipinos.

Hon. V. W. Grubbs of Texas will be one of the speakers at the Southern industrial congress at Huntsville, Ala.

Four persons were killed and a number seriously injured in the burning of St. Agnes' convent and orphanage at Park Hill, N. Y.

The giving away of twelve steel arches in the Coliseum building at Chicago caused the death of nine persons and the serious wounding of a number of others.