THE EVENING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF TODAY, THE MORNING PAPER IS THE PAPER OF YESTERDAY.

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BATTLESHIPS FOR DEWEY

It is Not Because He Needs Them Now, but to Establish a Competent Naval Force in the Pacific for the Future.

Iowa and Oregon to Go to Manila via Honolulu—With These Ships, Dewey Would Have a Force Which Neither the Germans nor any Other Nation Would Care to Meet.

New York, Sept. 14.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Secretary of the Navy Long asked last night that the battleships Iowa and Oregon are under orders to proceed to Manila via Honolulu to reinforce Rear Admiral Dewey's command. Some Rear Admiral Dewey's command. In directing them to touch at Honolulu the authorities were actuated by two considerations—the first to put them in a central position where they could be available for any duty in the Pacific and which might be particularly desirable, and also, second because they did not care to send reinforcements to Rear Admiral Dewey before the armistice between the United States and Spain expired.

It is expected in official circles that the battleships and the five cruisers which will accompany them will be ready to sail by Monday next. The ships will not waste any time in making the voyage. They will move from slope and these only to coal and some ammunition with the department.

While nothing in the shape of definite developments is changed in program, the authorities do not propose to be in such a position that they could modify the instructions to the vessels in case of necessity, and it is quite probable that they will touch at some place to report and receive orders.

The dispatch of the soldiers with the battleships is due to the desire of the authorities to keep them as well supplied with coal that if it became necessary to change the course of the ships and send them to Samoa, or to a short cut to Manila, they can make the voyage without difficulty.

So far as Germany is concerned, the authorities say there is nothing in her attitude to cause the belief that she proposes to interfere with any disposition of the Philippines this government may see fit to make. It is appreciated, however, that it will be the part of wisdom for the United States to put in the Pacific a force as formidable as to discourage even the suggestion of interference.

Germany's force in the Pacific—consists of the armored cruisers Kaiserin and Deutschland, the protected cruisers Kaiserin Augusta, Irene, Prinz-ss Wilhelm, Gefion, Cormoran and Falke.

The displacement of Rear Admiral Dewey's present force amounts to 36,401 tons, while that of the German squadron amounts to 32,401. Rear Admiral Dewey's ships, however, are better armed than the German men-of-war and, therefore, have the advantage of having been under fire.

The armored Monterey and Monadnock are mainly serviceable for work in smooth water, and if the German ships should come into the Pacific coast, they would be in the case, in the event of war, Rear Admiral Dewey would have only his protected cruisers and gunboats to contend with.

The Oregon is a fine ship. With two battleships at his disposal, he would be the equal of the squadron of the Kaiser, and would have a force which the Germans or any other nation would not care to meet.

DEWEY HAS FREE HAND

Government Has Full Confidence in His Good Judgment.

MAY BE MADE A VICE ADMIRAL.

Preparation for Congress to Create the Office to Which the President Would Nominate the Hero of Castle Bay.

New York, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

Secretary Long is expected to make special reference in his annual report to the operations of the Asiatic squadron, and particularly to the conduct of Rear Admiral Dewey. Department officials generally believe the best is now the time for that officer, and no surprise would be expressed if the secretary were to recommend that the grade of vice admiral be created in order that it might be filled by the appointment of Rear Admiral Dewey.

As showing the faith put in Rear Admiral Dewey, the department does not exact from him a statement concerning his doings, but is satisfied to let him have a free hand and take such steps as may seem proper. It is kept well advised of the international situation, particularly with reference to the Pacific, but the department has every confidence in his good judgment.

There has been a great deal of talk in naval circles in favor of the proposition to create the grade of vice admiral, and if Congress should take such action the President will willingly confer it upon Rear Admiral Dewey.

Cudahuiler is Wanted.

Sacramento, Calif., Sept. 15.—The government has received a requisition from Governor Gage for the return of Charles H. Cudahuiler, the absconding cashier of the Citizens' City bank, under arrest in Stockton, Cal.

GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN WAR

It is Likely to Come Over the Chile-Argentine Boundary.

Chile is Preparing to Fight—Bolivia and Argentine will be on One Side and Peru and Chile on the Other.

New York, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Valparaiso says:

The boundary dispute between Chile and Argentine seems likely to develop into a great South American conflagration. It is believed on a foundation, that Bolivia has signed a secret treaty with Argentine to make common cause against Chile. In case of war, however, Peru, I am informed, would declaimate Bolivia, leaving Argentina in the care of Chile. This attitude of Peru is said to be due to the fact that Chile has wiped off her million dollars from the ransom for the provinces captured by the protocol. Chile is now completing her naval and military preparations for a hostile climax in the negotiations with Argentina.

Striking Miners are Quiet.

Monongahela City, Pa., Sept. 15.—The third good mines strike situation is quiet. Only a few men came out on the day time. The strikers dispersed with the usual march to the Jones mines and there was not a counter as they went to work. About 25 deputies and watchmen are on duty. The managers are sanguine that they will operate their mines regardless of strikers and will import men to fill the strikers' places.

Sheriff Kennedy of Washington, Pa., is expected today with a large number of deputies.

Mrs. Bulkin's Case Being Heard.

New Castle, Del., Sept. 15.—The hearing of the motion for a certiorari in the case of Mrs. Bulkin, accused of the poisoning of Mrs. John P. Dunning and her sister, Mrs. Thomas, did not progress very far today.

Counsel objected to the form of complaint, in fact, he claimed that no actual complaint had been made.

Charles Atkinson, Hoomer and Defective McVey testified to exhibit the intimacies of the Delaware note and claimed that the complaint was embodied in the warrant. The complainant did not satisfy the coroner and the witnesses, but both sides are now buried in the language of the coroner's code, in an endeavor to court the matter. Mrs. Bulkin did not appear.

NEVADA REPUBLICANS JUBILANT.

They Are Lo-king for Sun one of the Party in the State Ticket.

Reno, Nev., Sept. 15.—The town is full of Republican delegates to the state convention that will be called to order at one o'clock today. They seem very enthusiastic and for the first time in six years can see the sun of success shining brightly. The ticket will most likely be headed by Wm. McMillan of Storey for governor.

It is expected the several delegations canvassed last night and were informed, and it is said that the chances adventitious of passing the nomination for Congress, it being claimed by many that Congressman Newlands will winnable much opposition to the balance of the ticket and be an easy knock.

Dr. W. H. Thorpen of Elko, will be the nominee if one is made.

Japan's Parliamentary Division.

Washington, Sept. 15.—State department advices show that the general election in Japan for the lower house of the diet, consisting of which have not been made, resulted in an overwhelming majority for the constitutional party, in the constitutional left by Count Ozuma and Itagaki, is called. The lower house stands: Constitutionalists, 164; nationalists, 99; independents and businessmen, 21; total, 300 members.

Rough Rider Killed.

Chicago, Sept. 15.—Private Alfred Bishop, troop C, Fourth Regiment Rough Riders, has been killed in the city war in this city. As he alighted from a northbound car he was struck by a car coming in the opposite direction. He lived but a short time after the accident. Bishop enlisted in Colonel Grigsby's regiment from Lodgewood, N. D., where he has been employed for several years as a cowboy in a machine shop. He was formerly a cowboy and one of the best horsemen in his troop.

AGUINALDO OBEYS OTIS.

Withdraws His Troops in Compliance With American Demand.

SITUATION IS MORE SATISFACTORY.

General Otis Reports Affairs at Manila—He Has Had to Confine Spanish Prisoners Within the Walled City.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Gen. Otis today cabled the war department as follows:

Manila, Sept. 15, 1898.—Adjutant General, Washington: Affairs much more satisfactory. Demands for me to draw all insurgent forces complied with and all withdrawn or withdrawing today, except small forces in adjoining districts, which are not obeying insurgent leaders. Aguinaldo requests a few days in which to withdraw them by detachments, and promises their surrendering officers. Over 1,000 already withdrawn. No concessions granted insurgents but strict compliance with demands of armistice. General good feeling prevailing. Manila quiet and business progressing rapidly. No cause for anxiety. Insurgents have been compelled to confine Spanish prisoners temporarily within limits of walled city.

(Signed) OTIS, Commanding.

VESUVIUS IS BREATHING.

Pouring Forth Lava, and Doing Consider-able Damage.

Naples, Sept. 15.—Mount Vesuvius is now presenting the grandest spectacle since 1872, due to a violent outburst of activity. The central crater and a number of new mouths are emitting lava and ashes. These imposing streams are flowing down the mountain side burning the chestnut woods at the base of ancient houses, nearly reaching the outskirts of Resina, the suburb of the famous railroad leading thereto, and threatening the barracks of the carabineers.

More Chinese Advancement.

Pekin, Sept. 15.—Delayed in transmission.—The Japanese are advancing, who is understood to be forcing China for the purpose of arranging an agreement for a closer alliance between China and Japan, arrived here today and was received at the railroad station by demonstration specially ordered by the emperor in well-known the distinguished visitor. An effort has been published extending the postal operations throughout the empire and replacing the poor system of government couriers.

The Dragoman selects introducing reforms and cutting down expenditures proves that the emperor's advisers are best upon a policy which can only be the result of a complete change of opinion. Most of the Chinese and the European residents now upon the spot are in favor of sweeping and definitive to the official classes.

But it is evident the emperor has decided to abolish many abuses, and his efforts are welcomed by all the enlightened Chinese who, however, counsel moderation.

STRIKERS BEGIN SHOOTING.

So Far as Known, One Man is Mortally Wounded.

Attempt Was Being Made to Stop Non-Union Men Going to Work—Police Charge the Mob.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—For some time there has been a strike among the plasterers of this city and vicinity for higher wages, but until today no serious trouble has resulted.

About 7 a. m. strikers gathered in considerable force near Gerry's saloon No. 2 Dodamont, to prevent non-union men from going to work on some buildings near by. Derisive and abusive words led to the throwing of missiles and finally one of the strikers drew his revolver and fired into the crowd of non-union men. This was followed immediately by a volley from the strikers. Wm. Kane fell mortally wounded. When the mounted police appeared they were met with a volley of bullets. The strikers then fled. Captain Mc-Quillan ordered his men to draw their available to a [illegible] and capture them. Reports from the scene of the riot are that the shots were fired at the straight fight between the police and some of the strikers, the result of which is not it known.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

St. Louis, Sept. 15.—Wm. Kane was shot and mortally wounded, and Eldridge Jackson and Jackson, colored, were shot and slightly wounded early today by striking plasterers while on their way to work at the Dodamont and Dunnegan, dying, but Jackson will recover. Jackson and Kane were members of Washington Union No. 2, and were among the members of the International Plasterers' Union engaged on a strike against non-union men. Kane and Jackson and several other men took the vacant places and formed local Union No. 4, which has been formed in opposition between the strikers and the strike, who took the position of the men who took the place of the striker.

Matt Brown and Joseph Lee have been identified as the men who committed the assault.

GENERAL MILES DOWN WITH FEVER.

It is a Light Attack, and His Recovery is Expected soon.

Washington, Sept. 15.—Gen. Miles is confined to his bed with a touch of fever resulting in part from the work and the exposure of his recent campaigns. The general has been ailing for some days, and although he came to army headquarters from his home in Massachusetts, he was strongly suspicious of fever. Today the physician who was called in insisted upon the necessity of remaining in bed. The attack causes no apprehension to the general or his friends.

It is said to be of a malarial character, his much of the fever developed after exposure in Southern latitudes. It is believed that the general will soon yield to the advice of physicians and friends and take a vacation at some quiet resort. Owing to the strong recuperative powers of Gen. Miles, it is hoped at army headquarters that he will be up and about very soon.

SAGASTA FIXES THEM.

Knows How to Deal With the Spanish Legislators When They Are Unruly.

FIRES THE CORTES IN SHORT ORDER.

Catches the Senators in a Row, and Shows Them Which Sword Spain and Its Sovereign.

New York, Sept. 15.—A Herald dispatch from Madrid says: The senators were sitting in their house ready to talk on for many days.

Gen. Primo de Rivera had concluded a violent speech which had caused the ire of the president of the senate to be rung violently. He had been warned that such strong words could not be used in the senate. The Conde de Almenas furious had asked permission to mount the tribune. Minister Rios had refused him. Deveseda, senate which he would be unable to control, when there was a general Battle.

Sagasta, in his uniform, with the decree of the suspension of the cortes in his right hand, mounted the rostrum and read the decree, and also the law providing any one speaking after the queen's decree had been read. It was then 8 o'clock. Leaving the senate, Sagasta entered the cortes, which was driven at full speed to the cortes, where he entered. His arrival was the signal of the opening of the session. Silence and security ruled in the hall and in the upper boxes and the cortes and senate within half an hour were both dissolved without time having been given for remonstrance or murmur.

Sagasta showed muscular energy which was extraordinary. His friends probably saved his country and his sovereign.

FINANCIERS ARE TALKING.

Third and Last Day of the Currency Convention in Omaha.

Fiatist Editors Want to Talk. Gen. Warner and Congressman Hartman do Most of the Speechmaking.

Omaha, Sept. 15.—The third and last day of the National Currency convention began with a paper in support of an unlimited issue of irredeemable currency by the government by Gen. M. J. Warner, president of the American Bimetallic Union. The middle-of-the-road fiatist editor of the Populist Press association were so anxious to be heard, regardless of the arranged program, that it was with difficulty that Congressman Charles S. Hartman of Montana, who presided, could keep them in order.

General Warner said the debate would be divided into. First, the adequacy of bank currency, second, a plea for a governmental currency to circulate concurrently with the metals, and, third, an affirmation of an irredeemable government paper currency, or absolute fiatism. As the basis of all of falling prices made by the gold standard advocates, he said he concurred in their contention except as to farm products for which the later case had discussed and claimed further qualifications that there had been a reduction in the land charges such as transportation and other rates.

A reply was made to him by Congressman C. C. Pinder of New Jersey, who supported bank currency.

Mr. Pinder said the only logical position the silverites could take was that of General Weaver, that if they could negotiate value into silver they could legislate value into paper and make it redeem itself.

Trial of Senator Kenney.

Wilmington, Del., Sept. 15.—U. S. Senator Richard Kenney, when arraigned in the United States court, pleaded not guilty to the indictment charging him with conspiracy with William N. Boggs to secure money from the First National Bank of Dover.

By agreement between Mr. Vandegrift and Mr. Bird the trial was fixed for October 25.

Hostile Murder and Suicide.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 15.—Joseph F. Villier, a stepson of Congressman Wheeler, poisoned child and a woman named Nellie Montville were found dead in a room in the Exchange hotel, this city, early this morning. These notes were left by the woman it was learned that she had taken a dose of morphine and had given morphine in sherry wine, but fearing that this would not be effective had shot Villier through the right temple, and then turned the revolver upon herself, death being instantaneous in each case. The child was already dead from the effects of the drug.

Mr. Villier was 24 years of age. He was a widower and the child was the child of his deceased first wife. The woman was a domestic who had been employed by Villier.

General Wheeler at Camp Wikoff.

Camp Wikoff, Sept. 15.—Gen. Wheeler has arrived and reported to Major Gen. Shafter. He says that he knows nothing about any arrangements for moving the Rough Riders, and if they come here or Long Island City, that the war department has made all arrangements for their reception and care. He says probably he will be sent to Huntsville, Ala., to join Gen. Grosvenor's regiment, for they may go to Cuba with Gen. Lee's corps.

Gen. Wheeler expressed the opinion that the troops here will be ready to move about Oct. 1. The transports Rennsaun and Chester have arrived here from New York and it is expected that they will take away some of the troops from here in a day or so.

POSTAL SERVICE IN PORTO RICO.

American System Extended to Four More Towns.

Washington, Sept. 15.—A further extension of the postal service in Porto Rico has been made. Coamo, Utuado, Yauco and Juana Diaz having been designated as postal stations. These offices will be in charge of officials sent from the country. In many cases the Spanish officials are permitted to hold charge of the offices in such offices, but are under the supervision of American gentlemen. When Spanish postmasters are replaced by American officials, it is shown by a letter recently received from Mr. Kempster, the war department agent, by Perry S. Heath, the postmaster general, who has sent a letter says that the military authorities at Guantanamo, Cuba, found the postmaster to be a Spaniard, but Mr. Kempster, who was not trained by the Cubans or the foreigners. He was not considered a safe person to be left in charge, and Col. H. P. Ray (brevetted appointed a regimental chaplain) to his place to serve temporarily. It has been recommended that a United States postal official be sent there as soon as possible with sufficient escort to supply the demand, as some can be obtained at that place. W. E. Spear will take charge of the office.

More to Democratic and Panama Canal.

Cuba, Colombia, Sept. 15, via Galveston.—The local newspapers here referring to the visit of Edward W. Cragin, of Chicago, and Monroe Edwin Egan and Frank Washburn, of New-York, to the Isthmus of Panama, Nicaragua, for the purpose of conferring with high officials there regarding a new contract for the construction of the inter-oceanic canal, ask what it means and suggest the urgent necessity of immediate counteracting measures to offset the present inertia along the line of the proposed Panama canal.

Chief Engineer Hoper and Messrs. Thornton and Parrott, of Panama Canal company, sailed for New York today bound for France, on board the steamer Finance.

Interested in the Golf Games.

Morristown, N. J., Sept. 15.—As the competition for the amateur golf championship advance the interest in the several contests increases. A large number of men and women prominently identified with golfing circles in this or kind today at the Morris county club house and closely followed the match players who are expected to play for the semi-finals which will be played tomorrow. Of the men now left in, W. J. Travis, H. Chandler Egan, C. E. McDonald and Walter E. Smith are picked as the winners of their respective sides in the finals. Miss Beatrix Hoyt, Frankli Kores, who defeated Miss Fanhall Kores, who defeated Miss yesterday, and while Travis is a popular winner, the interest attaches to Egan, who claim that Kores will give him a very much harder game than the Calcutta golfer, Miss Hoyt and Miss Kores.

Finley Douglas, who is an imported golfer, should certainly win from J. M. Ballantine, who is a native, and one of the most finished players seen in the present tournament.

A good time should be the result of the meeting of ex-Champions C. E. McDonald of Chicago and M. M. Crafts, who is the idol of those still eligible from the Newport club. Crafts, like Douglas, is not up to the standard of the golf of the past, and as he is within a couple of strokes of being as good a player as H. Chandler Egan, who has held the championship for the last two years, a close and exciting contest may result.

The Newport club is the home of the Onkwedo golf club of Lake Placid, Du., and George D. Fowles of Philadelphia, who is a prominent golfer of the Chicago club has the advantage in driving. Smith, in his play yesterday resented a phenomenal drive, the ball traveling about 230 yards, falling dead on the side of a hill, without hitting a tree. Many of the players who saw this performance appreciated the young western player, who for the past two years has put up an excellent game for Yale in the intercollegiate series. Fowles will have an advantage in approach and putting both are equally clever on the putting greens.

Gets a Field of Honor.

Washington, Sept. 14.—At the request of Commissioner General Peck, Mr. F. E. Bonsall, passed assistant engineer, has been selected as representative of the United States navy at the Paris exposition. Mr. Bonsall has just completed a quarter service on the Pacific New York and Chicago. He is a Pennsylvania and shows service first hand the outbreak of hostilities but at his request he was permitted to remain in the service where he served through it. He was gunnery and was the commendation of his superior officers.

STEP TOWARD REVOLUTION

Act of President Faure of France to Bulldoze the Cabinet is so Designated, and is Considered Unconstitutional.

Only Arbitrary Power Will Prevent Revision in Dreyfus Case—France on the Brink of the Gravest Crisis Since the Birth of the Republic—Military Coup d' etat Freely Conjectured.

New York, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:

France is on the brink of the gravest crisis since the birth of the third republic. The situation is briefly this:

Premier Brisson and all the other members of the cabinet with the exception of Dupuy, minister of war, and possibly Lockroy, are convinced of the absolute necessity of revision in the Dreyfus case in the interest of justice and of the state.

Gen. Brisson has signified his willingness to take the portfolio of war and accept revision.

At Saturday's meeting of the cabinet a decision will be taken and it is certain that revision will be decreed.

President Faure has been a determined opponent of revision and has caused it to be rumored that he will resign if it is granted.

No one believes that he will resign, but every one sees that he means to do so by a desperate expedient to get rid of one knot of Brisson's cabinet, and it is freely hoped, of revision also. But Faure's unconstitutional action, in directly interfering with responsibility in the cabinet, affords an example of the lawlessness in high places which is the first step toward revolution. He is endeavoring to bulldoze a Premier, and if he succeeds in destroying the Brisson cabinet it will be the act of a dictator.

The Dreyfus agitation can now be suppressed only by the exercise of arbitrary power.

President Faure has made himself the champion of the army and its behalf chiefs, who will do anything to avoid the exposure that revision would entail, and they are ready to place that arbitrary power in his hands. A military coup d'etat is therefore freely conjectured tonight as the probable outcome of the crisis which President Faure's efforts to bulldoze the Brisson cabinet fail. Col. Fary du Claus in an interview says:

"I know very well that my being put on the inactive list has set wagging all the tongues of Paris, but there is no be on sensational report whatever. My mission was the secretest confidentiality is solely official. All those calculations about my being banished and Dreyfus and persecuted his wife are exercise lies. My connection with the law case is over. I have done. The war minister—he best knows why—has retired me temporarily, and like a soldier, I ask no questions but submit. If you, the the French reporter, are seeking a theatrical sensation, let me assure you that you are on the wrong track. Nothing about which the Dreyfus has prated so much, can do nothing but good to me."

Nevertheless, it is rumored today that Fary du Claus has disappeared from Paris.

The Matin today says that while the cabinet is divided as to the authenticity of certain documents in the Dreyfus case, all the ministers admit that they were not communicated to the defense. Hence, the paper adds, a revision of the trial will bring up the question of the responsibility of Gen. Mercier, who was minister for war at the time Dreyfus was convicted. This, it is explained, is the reason for the hesitancy of the cabinet.

The Echo de Paris says Emile Zola is in Switzerland and that he will return to Paris early in October. He is said to be preparing an address to the public which will be posted in the political course of France.

WATSON IS RELIEVED.

Commodore Leaves the Eastern Squadron to Command Mare Island Navy Yard.

CHANGES FOR THE OTHER SQUADRONS.

Captain McIntyre to be Tried for Criticising Naval Commanders—Now the Flagship Chris—Cruise Cannot be Ordered.

New York, Sept. 15.—A dispatch to the Herald from Washington says:

Secretary Long has issued orders detaching the eastern squadron and relieving its commander, J. C. Watson, of duty as commandant of the Mare Island navy yard.

These orders indicate the firmness of the belief entertained by the administration that there is no danger of a resumption of hostilities. The eastern squadron was formed just before the destruction of Cervera's fleet by Admiral Cunard's command. Upon the Philippines, and the return of its organization was attained when Camara and his fleet were ordered back to Spain.

Commodore Watson has been ordered to proceed to the Newark to Port Antonio and there take a steamer for New York.

At the present the department proposed to retain the men-of-war now in southern Cuban waters in that service, and Captain C. F. Goodrich as senior officer, will have command. Captain Goodrich commanded the cruiser Newark. Besides this cruiser there are at or near Guantanamo, the Hist, Scorpion and Dolphin. The Nashville is at Cienfuegos.

Secretary Long expects to reestablish the Pacific and South Atlantic squadrons as soon as the peace protocol is signed. It is also the intention to lay up several vessels in reserve.

Orders have been issued to establishing of commission were issued today. This will be placed in reserve with the Oregon, Iowa, Cincinnati and the Marblehead. All of the armor clads will be put in commission and will be distributed among the several stations when the peace treaty is signed.

The Department has determined to station a cruiser each on the European stations. The Minneapolis is due in Europe as the charge of the consuls of the United states says, and an excellent squadron will be formed and ordered abroad.

Orders have been sent to Chaplain J. C. Nelson, U. S. N., at Portland, to the battleship Oregon, who is in attendance upon retiring Rear Admiral Jenkins, and Captain H. H. Bivins is to relieve at Denver, Col., directing him to proceed to Denver to await orders. Captain General Tompkins has completed the charges against the chaplain will be tried. It is believed that Captain Ch. Lauchheimer of the navy yard will be judge advocate of the court.

Secretary Long has directed that the hydrants which are to be built by the Bureau of Yards and Docks, Bureau of Yards and Docks, Bureau of Navigation, Chief Engineer, Chief Engineer, Chief Engineer