

# RECEPTION FOR DEWEY

The Admiral Pleased With Plans for Receiving Him.

## INVITATION OF MAYOR VAN WYCK

It is Replied to and Acceptance Given—The Admiral Deeply Gratified With Honors Proposed—The Olympia Will Arrive in New York About October 1st.

TRISTE, July 25.—New York World Cablegram.—Admiral Dewey received a letter from Mayor Van Wyck extending the hospitality of the city of New York and letters from Generals Butterfield and Whittier asking about the date of his arrival and for any desire he might express regarding the arrangements for the reception. He replied to Mayor Van Wyck by mail as follows:

Dear Mr. Van Wyck: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter tendering on behalf of the city of New York a public reception on my arrival and the hospitalities and courtesies of the city. In accepting the invitation I desire to express my deep sense of gratitude to the citizens and their representatives so signally honoring me. It is impossible, at this time, definitely to fix the exact date of the Olympia's arrival, but I shall endeavor to inform you definitely at Gibraltar. I am, sir, truly yours,

GEORGE DEWEY.

Replying to the letters and cablegrams of General Butterfield, he says: "I need not tell how deeply gratified I am by the great honor paid me by the citizens of New York and their representatives. Any arrangement made will be entirely agreeable to me."

The admiral continues that if possible he will arrange to arrive and anchor in the lower bay September 20. Replying to a question he says further that he is not now prepared to stop at any port from Gibraltar to New York.

To General Whittier he expresses pleasure at Whittier's communication, saying: "I think the best thing I can do is to place myself in the hands of the committee. Referring to anchorage in the lower bay September 20 he writes: "Will give the committee of arrangements information before my arrival."

The admiral is delighted at the mayor's letter, and expressed satisfaction with the excellent taste used in making the arrangements. He is almost certain to be in the lower bay on the date named. The admiral has cabled Mayor Van Wyck that his letters have been received, his invitation accepted, and named as the date of his arrival October 1. He will cable definitely at Gibraltar.

The admiral's delight at the manner of Mayor Van Wyck's, Generals Butterfield's and Whittier's letter is patent. He has a speaking acquaintance with Whittier and entertains pleasurable anticipation of the meeting. General Butterfield really lifts a weight off his mind by assuring him that the arrangements for a reception which he literally feared will be made easy for him.

Admiral Dewey will go to Washington from New York, he said, on the invitation and request of President McKinley and Secretary Long. He is spending his time quietly on board the Olympia and goes for a drive in the afternoon.

## NEBRASKA MAN TO MANAGE

Melkejohn Will Conduct the War Office Until August 1st.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Secretary Alger returned to Washington yesterday and was in his office early. Soon after his arrival Assistant Secretary Melkejohn joined him and they had a consultation regarding matters in the department and the turning over of the department to General Alger's successor. Assistant Secretary Melkejohn will be in charge until Mr. Root qualifies on August 1. Secretary Alger is expected to be absent in the interval.

## THE PRESIDENT MAY COME.

Invited to Be Present at the First Nebraska Reception.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—Assistant Secretary Melkejohn yesterday presented an invitation to the president to be present at the reception to be given to the First Nebraska volunteers at Lincoln on September 24, upon their return from the Philippines. The president promised to accept in case he could make his contemplated western trip.

## Banks Must Not Stamp Checks.

OMAHA, July 25.—Internal Revenue Collector Houtz has received a ruling from the internal revenue at Washington on a very important point. Its effect is to prohibit banks from stamping checks which through carelessness have been left unstamped by the drawers. The ruling reads: "You are advised that banks must not affix stamps to unstamped checks presented for payment. You are directed to notify the banks that are guilty of the practice herein described that if it is not immediately discontinued they will be reported to the United States district attorney for prosecution."

## Four Girls are Drowned.

WELLINGTON, Kan., July 25.—Edna Curtis, Millie Detrick, Inez and Mabel Neal, daughters of prominent Caldwell citizens, were drowned at Drury, a fishing and bathing resort, six miles east of that place, yesterday afternoon. The girls, in company with a number of other girls, were bathing in the river.

## Advance in Price of Iron.

CHATTANOOGA, July 25.—All the Cincinnati furnaces of the Chattanooga district today announced an advance of \$1 per ton in pig iron, making the price of No. 1 \$16.

# THE ALASKAN BOUNDARY QUESTION

There Will Be Neither War or Arbitration Over the Dispute.

## RECIPROcity AT LAST

Treaty Negotiations Between the United States and France.

## THE FRENCH PORTS ARE NOW OPEN

After a Parley of Two Years the Matter is Finally Fixed Up—Arrangement is Final and Most Important Product Under Dingley Law—Concession on Tariff of 20 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The long pending reciprocity treaty negotiations between the United States and France were brought to a successful close at the state department late yesterday afternoon, when Ambassador Cambon in behalf of France and Commissioner Kassin in behalf of the United States affixed their signatures to the reciprocity treaty. It is by far the most important treaty concluded under the reciprocity provisions of the Dingley law and the only one affecting the trade with a large commercial nation.

The negotiations were marked by rather sharp and long-continued discussions, which continued up to the time the signatures were placed on the document. In the end a spirit of compromise prevailed and each side yielded something. As a whole both sides express satisfaction with the treaty secured, for while the compromise necessitated some minor sacrifices the general effect of the treaty will encourage commerce between the two countries.

The concessions granted by France embraced most of the articles in what is known as the French minimum tariff. This comprises 644 heads, the rates being on an average 20 per cent below those of the general tariff of France. It was found necessary, however, owing to protests from French agricultural interest to except from this minimum list about twenty-four articles, chiefly agricultural products. The French ministry was obliged to pay heed to this sentiment and in turn M. Cambon made the exceptions a condition of closing the treaty. It was on this point that the negotiations were in doubt for several days and it was only by compromising on the extent of the exceptions that an agreement was made possible. As first presented the exceptions numbered twelve, but some of these were classes including a number of distinct items, so that in all there was a large number of exceptions. As finally decided upon these exceptions were narrowed down to twenty-four and outside of them the United States gets the benefit of all the reductions of the French minimum list.

## THE HOME COMING OF ALGER.

Detroit Preparing to Give the Ex-Secretary a Royal Reception.

WASHINGTON, July 25.—The following telegraphic correspondence has passed between Secretary Alger and Mayor Maybury of Detroit: DETROIT, Mich., July 23.—General Russell A. Alger, Thorndale, Pa.: Public meeting of citizens cheer to the echo the mention of your name and arrange to give you and your family the most royal welcome ever accorded citizens of this community. All creeds in politics and religion will unite in acclaiming their joy at your return. WILLIAM C. MAYBURY, Mayor.

Hon. William C. Maybury, Mayor of Detroit, Mich.: I am deeply touched by your telegram notifying me of the welcome by my fellow citizens which awaits me on my homecoming. Were I to consult my own feelings in the matter, Mrs. Alger and myself will go quietly to our home and there receive the friends who might honor us by calling, for surely the fond anticipation of being back in old Michigan eclipses all other thoughts. We expect to arrive home Wednesday afternoon, August 2.

## REINFORCEMENTS FOR REGULARS.

The Transport Sheridan Reaches Manila With Troops for Oils.

MANILA, July 25.—The United States transport Sheridan, which sailed from San Francisco June 25, with reinforcements for General E. S. Otis, arrived here yesterday. On July 16 a great waterspout was discovered directly in the course of the ship and to avoid it it was necessary to make a detour of several miles.

## DREYFUS SOON TO BE HEARD.

Active Preparations for the Trial, Which is Set for August 7th.

RENNES, July 25.—Now, that the date of the court-martial for the trial of Captain Dreyfus has been fixed for August 7 there is greater activity in the preparations of that event. Telegraph and telephone lines are being constructed and officers on furlough have been ordered to return to their posts by August 4. The gardiennes have been given a new countersign and the minister of war has issued instructions with regard to possible demonstrations.

## Remond an Eight-Hour Day.

DENVER, July 25.—The attempt to reopen the Globe smelter on the old ten and twelve-hour schedule has failed. The men demand an eight-hour day, but have pledged themselves to abide by the decision of the state board of arbitration as to hours of labor and wages.

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Besides the reductions given to this country, the treaty is important in continuing a number of minimum rates which would have been abolished if the treaty had not been concluded. The most important of these articles are petroleum and mineral oils. At present these oils enter France on the minimum rate, but had today's treaty failed, a rate would have been imposed making a difference of duty amounting to about \$5,000,000. The same is true as to cotton, which is one of the chief articles of shipment from the United States to France and enters duty free. Had the treaty failed a heavy duty would have been imposed upon American cotton. The same is true of copper, rubber and many classes of machinery.

France secures important concessions on over 100 of the chief products sent by France to this country. The Dingley law allows not to exceed 20 per cent reduction as a basis of reciprocity, but the full 20 per cent is not allowed on all the articles covered by the treaty. On some of them the reduction is 5 per cent, on others 10 per cent, others 15 and up to 20 per cent. The list would have been larger, and the percentage of reduction greater in some cases had the minimum list been secured. The main cause of the eliminating of champagne from the list was France's refusal to make concessions satisfactory to the United States.

## NO SHOW FOR INTERVENTION.

Mrs. Maybrick Will Undoubtedly Have to Serve Out Her Sentence.

LONDON, July 25.—In the House of Commons yesterday Mr. Michael Davitt, member for South Mayo, asked the government if, in view of the fact that the conduct of Mrs. Maybrick in prison had been uniformly good, the home office would not recommend royal clemency in her case. Sir Matthew White Ridley, the home secretary, said he was unable to hold out hope of exceptional treatment of Mrs. Maybrick. The home secretary added that he was not aware of the existence of any reason for royal clemency.

## RAILROAD GRADERS THREATENED.

Young Bucks May Swoop Down on Reservation Workers.

BOISE, Idaho, July 25.—Word from Lewiston over the long-distance telephone is to the effect that while the Indians on the Nez Percés reservation have outwardly submitted to the agreement of their chiefs to permit work on the Northern Pacific grant through the reservation to proceed, the young bucks continue to manifest an ugly spirit, which is brutalized by liquor furnished by white men. They threaten to swoop down on the graders again as they did a few days ago, this time not to scare them off, but to murder.

## Roosevelt to Take a Hand.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Governor Roosevelt is taking personal cognizance of the complaints that have been made by the street car employees about the alleged wholesale violation of the ten-hour law by the Brooklyn Rapid Transit company and the Metropolitan Street railway. He is not pleased with the way the overtures of the Board of Mediation and Arbitration had been met by the presidents of these two companies, and has requested the board to make an investigation into the alleged violations.

# TELEGRAPHIC NEWS AND NOTES

Foreign, Domestic, and Other Matters of General Interest.

## The British Consul at Manila predicts a great future for the Philippines.

Detroit municipal authorities are fighting 5-cent fares on street railways.

## CONGRATULATED BY PREDECESSOR

Announcement of Root's Appointment Made at the War Department—Brief Biographical Sketch of the New Secretary—Many Sentiments of Kindness Expressed Toward the Retiring Official.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—Ellihu Root of New York has accepted the war portfolio in President McKinley's cabinet. The telegram of acceptance was received shortly after noon Saturday, while Secretary Long was with the president.

The tender of the war portfolio was made to Mr. Root after the conference at the White House.

As the president will leave for the Adirondacks Wednesday or Thursday of this week, it is hardly probable that Mr. Root will come to Washington to confer with him before that time. It is regarded as more likely that Mr. Root will meet the president at Lake Champlain the latter part of the week.

The announcement of Mr. Root's appointment was made at the war department. It was stated that Senator Platt came to Washington armed with authority from Mr. Root to accept in his name the war portfolio. It is not expected that the acceptance will make any change in the plans of Secretary Alger, and he will remain on duty here until the end of the present month, being assisted by Mr. Meiklejohn, who is expected to reach Washington this afternoon.

Secretary Alger had confidently expected the appointment of Mr. Root, and was very much pleased at the president's choice. This was evidenced in the following letter which Secretary Alger addressed to his successor:

My Dear Mr. Root: All I know is what the newspapers say that you are to succeed me as secretary of war. Should it come to you I most urgently urge you to make the sacrifice and accept the position. With your knowledge of law and your excellent health, you can serve the country in a way given to few men. Sincerely yours, R. A. ALGER.

Hon. Ellihu Root, New York.

Elihu Root was born February 15, 1845, at Clinton, Oneida county, New York. He graduated from Hamilton college, in the class of '64, and entered the New York university law school. He was admitted to the bar in 1867, since which time he has been in active practice of his profession in this city. He was United States attorney for the southern district of New York from March, 1883, to July, 1885. He was vice president of the association of the bar of the city of New York for a number of years; vice president of the New York Grant Monument association, at one time president of the Republican club and the present president of the Union League club. He has been a trustee of Hamilton college since 1883, and has served as president of the New England society in the city of New York. He was one of the most prominent members of the last New York state constitutional convention, where he served as chairman of the judiciary committee.

Secretary Alger is in receipt of a great number of letters and telegrams from persons in every station in life, all touching upon his retirement from public life. So numerous are the communications on the subject that the secretary finds himself physically unable to make proper separate responses to all of them. Therefore he has requested the Associated Press to convey to the writers and readers an acknowledgment of his deep appreciation of the sentiments expressed.

## CAN TELEGRAPH TO DAWSON.

The Dominion Government Line Rapidly Being Completed.

SKAGWAY, Alaska, July 18.—(Via Vancouver, B. C., July 24)—The Dominion government telegraph line is now completed to Five Fingers and is progressing so rapidly that messages may be sent over it to Dawson in less than two months from date. Two representatives of a company which claims to have a concession for a cable from Vancouver, B. C., to this port, are now here. They say steps will very shortly be taken to begin the laying of the cable. Much London capital is said to have been subscribed for this cable in order that the mining market in London may be in telegraphic communication with the gold fields of the interior.

## ROBT. INGERSOLL NOT RICH.

He Was a Great Money Maker, but a Poor Money Saver.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Regarding Colonel Ingersoll's estate his brother-in-law and private secretary, C. P. Farrell, said: "If he left a will I don't know of it. Colonel Ingersoll died poor. He was a great money earner, but a poor money saver. For years and years, perhaps thirty, his income was immense. I cannot recall any lawyer who is his equal at earning fees. Others have made larger fees at times, but no lawyers' fees that I know have run so high on the average. He has not left any estate worth speaking of."

## Will Disarm Negro Miners.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 24.—The striking miners held a big meeting at the Central Labor union hall yesterday and discussed the strike situation. After the meeting the head of the police department, Detective Fred Breuncke and Sheriff Koepke, called upon John Ingle and asked him to disarm his negro miners. He said he would willingly do so if he had assurances that the striking miners would not carry arms. He said that while his men carried arms openly the strikers did not display their weapons. The situation still remains serious.

# ROOT SUCCEEDS ALGER

The New York Lawyer Accepts War Portfolio.

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## LOST IN THE KLONDIKE.

Daily Grist of Tales of Suffering in the Northern Country.

FT. SCOTT, Kas., July 24.—The members of the Sunflower Mining company, who left this place for Alaska eighteen months ago, sailing in their own steamer from San Francisco, are stranded at St. Michaels on their way home. The company started with plenty of money and provisions for two years. They spent the winter on the Koyukuk river, 2,300 miles above St. Michaels and 400 miles above the furthest point they could reach by boat.

The first news from them for many months was received today, and it tells of suffering and hardships. All their money was spent in prospecting, but no gold was found. There were from one to three deaths in all the companies in that region. Two men became helpless from scurvy. The doctor said only vegetable food would save them, and two companions went 110 miles for potatoes.

## THINKS BODY NOT HIS SON.

Filipino Supposed to Occupy Coffin of a Soldier.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 24.—The Chronicle says that a casket supposed to contain the remains of Private Francis Deckelman, company L, First California volunteers, was lowered in May last into a grave in the Deckelman family plot at Odd Fellows' cemetery. On the 11th of the present month, on the suspicion that a mistake had been made, the casket was disinterred at the request of the boy's father and the suspicion verified. Decomposition had set in to such an extent that identification was impossible, but it was plain to the bereaved father that a dead Filipino had been given the resting place intended for his son. S. Reinard of this city, who disinterred the remains at Manila, states, however, that they are the remains of young Deckelman.

## ALL PLACES FILLED.

No More Appointments to Be Made in the Volunteer Army.

WASHINGTON, July 24.—"All of the commissions in the volunteer army have been issued or disposed of," said Adjutant General Corbin. "Five hundred of these commissions have been issued, or have been prepared ready for issue, so that there are now no more appointments to be made in the volunteer army."

## Selling Off Their Steamers.

SEATTLE, Wash., July 24.—Late arrivals from St. Michaels, Alaska, report that there are at St. Michaels about forty small river steamers for sale. They are the property of unsuccessful prospecting parties that wintered on the Koyukuk and other branches of the Yukon. In many instances their owners depend on the sale to secure means to obtain the passage home. The steamers are for sale at any price, but there is no demand for them and none have thus far been reported sold. Several vessels are reported aground on the Koyukuk river. They will not be able to get away until the river rises. A list of their names is not obtainable.

## Garment Workers Out.

NEW YORK, July 24.—Six hundred pressers, employed in the garment trade, struck work and organized a union. They claim their number will be doubled tomorrow and that 7,000 garment workers will strike for higher wages. The piece workers demand an increase of about 20 per cent, while the week workers want an increase of 15 per cent. The interesting point of the men is that they may work fifty-nine hours a week instead of fifty, as at present.

# NO MEN GO FROM OMAHA.

Smelter Will Not Send Employees to Replace Denver Strikers.

OMAHA, July 24.—When seen with reference to a Denver, Colo., report that 150 men would be sent from here to Denver to replace the strikers, President E. W. Nash of the smelter trust said:

"It is not our intention to send any men from Omaha. Those we have here we need and will keep here. However, it is true that men are rather scarce in Denver at the present time and doubtless we shall secure workmen from Missouri, Kansas and Illinois, should we find ourselves short of help. The high wages now being paid in Denver will naturally be an inducement for outsiders to seek work there should workmen be required. Just now it is impossible to tell whether it will be necessary to look outside of Colorado for men. Certainly we shall not employ them under contract to go to Denver, but will merely hold out the inducement of higher wages than they have been receiving in the states I have mentioned. Practically the strike is settled and in a few days it will be possible to determine our needs in the future."

## THE FALL WAR CAMPAIGN.

Mounted Troopers to Be Employed to Go After the Rebels.

CHICAGO, July 24.—War department orders were received at Fort Sheridan to place L troop, Third cavalry, in immediate readiness for active service in the Philippines. The same dispatch announces the administration's purpose to use cavalry more freely in the fall campaign.

Major James B. Ayleshire, who purchased the government cavalry horses for the Spanish-American war, has instructions to buy 3,000 animals. He will look to the Chicago market first, and then it is said a selection will be made of Texas ponies calculated to endure the tropical climate. The drove will be shipped to Seattle and embarked on a fleet of sixteen transports, which will sail for Manila via the Aleutian Islands, Alaska, and Nagasaki, Japan. The idea of the roundabout trip is to give the horses intervals of rest. Troop commanders at Fort Sheridan state that the chosen route solves the problem of successful transit of horses to the eastern hemisphere.

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