

WELCOME TO DEWEY

NEW YORK IN A BLAZE OF DAZZLING GLORY.

Gen. Miles Officially Welcomes the Nation's Hero in the Name of the Army.

New York.—(Special.)—New York was decked brilliantly Thursday in honor of the gallant sailor who is waiting at its gate.

Had an ocean of color swept through the city its ebbs and flows could not have stained the streets more brightly. Hundreds of miles of red, white and blue bunting covered the noble facades of Broadway and Fifth avenue and a million flags flutter over the town. Not even the churches have escaped the general decorations.

A million visitors are here to participate in the glorious celebration. Every road is pouring in a steady stream until the streets are crowded morning and night. The surface and elevated cars are filled with overflowing and the hotel corridors are jammed with visitors. The gaily arrayed soldiers of many states, who are to take part in the land parade on Saturday, began dropping in today and there was no hour when uniformed soldiers were not moving in some quarter of the city to the sound of fife and drums and horns.

TRIUMPHAL ARCH A BEAUTY. The arrangements for the two celebratory arches at Madison square, modeled after the triumphal arch of Titus, and upon which the most famous sculptors of America have lavished their genius, is practically finished, and stands a superb tribute to the nation's hero.

Thursday the flotilla lay quietly at anchor off Tompkinsville, a towering spectacle of naval might and power to the tens of thousands who sailed down in tugs, in yachts and in steamers to see the ships.

The crush to get aboard the Olympia never abated for a minute, and as great indulgence was shown by Admiral Dewey a goodly share of those who bestrode the gangways got aboard. At times the ship was fairly overrun. These crowds and the official visits the admiral received, however, gave him and his officers little time to breathe.

The jacksies got the medals which congress voted them, and proudly displayed them to the visitors until Jeffries, the pugilist, came aboard. Jack loves a fighter, and while the big slugger was aboard the tars were oblivious to all else.

Owing to the stream of official visitors, the roar of salutes continued almost without interruption all day. Major General Nelson A. Miles, at the head of the Washington committee, called to submit the program for the grand reception at Washington, and Major General Merritt and his staff, stiff with gold braid, came over to officially welcome Dewey in the name of the army.

TARS MAD WITH DELIGHT. When they got aboard Admiral Dewey took them over the ship, and the sight of the fighting captains set the tars mad with delight. Nothing could restrain their enthusiasm, and round after round of cheers greeted the admiral.

The parade will move at 10 o'clock in four divisions. First will come the warships, headed by the Olympia and flanked on either side by the torpedo boats. They will be followed by a fleet of white revenue cutters.

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STOP AT GRANT'S TOMB. The parade, with the Olympia in the van, will move up the North river to the stake boat St. Mary's, an old practice ship of the navy, which is moored opposite the Grant mausoleum.

After rounding the stake boat the Olympia will come to anchor below two beautiful boats representing peace and victory and each warship in its turn will drop in below the flagships. The first salute of twenty-one guns will be fired in honor of the hero of Appomattox.

Rear Admiral Howison has graciously yielded to Rear Admiral Sampson in the matter of rank in the ships division. The commander of the South Atlantic squadron will be present as a spectator and bring up the end of the line with the Chicago. Rear Admiral Sampson will follow the admiral in the New York, but will by the red flag, while Howison flies the blue.

Friday night the grandest fireworks and illumination in the history of the city will occur. Thursday night there was a preliminary illumination of rare beauty. All the buildings on the water front were lit up. On the Brooklyn bridge in letters of living fire thirty feet high were the words, "Welcome Dewey," while simultaneously from the shores of the East and North rivers, Staten and Governor's islands, red fire glowed and sputtered, sending up long columns of light.

"WELCOME HOME" IN FIRE.

New York.—(Special.)—The appearance of New York harbor could be compared to a circle of intense light with the warships off Tompkinsville as the hub from which the brilliancy radiated. The bay has never before had as brilliant or picturesque a display of continuous illumination as that seen on Thursday night nor has the interest manifested by the shore dwellers been more manifest.

Beginning at Brooklyn bridge, with its string of white electric lights, punctuated at intervals with red and green-colored arc signal lamps, the immense brilliant illumination "Welcome Dewey," was suspended as it were in midair. Looking from the bridge toward the Jersey coast similar signs could be distinctly read on the gateway of the railroads that are bringing thousands to swell the paean of welcome to the returning warrior.

Further down the bay on the Brooklyn side was the same fiery "Welcome Dewey," and also on Staten Island. At the portal to the city shone out in letters of the brightest light the same blindingly brilliant illumination. American flags that could be seen for miles. The residents at Quarantine gave for the benefit of the sailors on the ships a display of fireworks, which was followed by other patriotic residents along the Brooklyn and New Jersey coasts. After these displays of fireworks the Olympia and New York gave an exhibition with their searchlights, lighting up passing craft and picking out in brilliant relief many of the pretty wooded spots on the Staten Island hills.

Attorney General Explains.

Washington, D. C.—(Special.)—Attorney General Griggs has written the following reply to a letter recently received from Governor Pingree of Michigan:

"I am in receipt of your letter of the 21st inst. asking me to send you a copy of my opinion to the effect that, under the constitution of the United States, congress cannot enact a law which would be effective in suppressing trusts, so called. In reply, I beg to say that I have never rendered, either orally or in writing, any opinion of this kind. On the contrary, this department has been engaged in bringing numerous suits in the United States courts under the Sherman act of July 2, 1890, entitled 'An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies,' and against the Trans-Missouri Freight association (156, United States, 209) and that against the Joint Traffic association (171 United States, 505). The result has been the suppression by decree of the court of the offending agreement or association of trade and commerce."

"So far as the position of Natal is concerned, all this talk about peace is nothing more than a word for nothing. There will be little or no fighting in Natal, if it comes to a war, and I fear that no other issue is now possible. What do you think 10,000 British troops would be doing while this much-talked-of peace is in progress? They would be fighting in the world, however, that the free state has been foolish enough to take a hostile attitude, for that means her addition to British possessions. The British control must be absolute over all South Africa, in Cape Colony, Natal and other sections. Half measures only prolong unrest and produce more disturbances."

BRITISH CONTROL MUST COME. "I have known the Boers as well as any man. I have lived among them, and I have fought them. To exist peacefully so close to them is an utter impossibility. Negotiations are all right enough in the way, but British control of the Transvaal must come eventually. For years the Boers have been crying: 'Throw the outsider into the sea' and 'Out with him!' Possibly they are not so virile as during the last war, but there is little difference. My idea is to remember that the Boers were caught in the open once or twice the thing would be ended. Kill 500 of them and all that would remain for England to do would be to send a few squadrons of troops. They never have stood in the open, and if war comes now, they will have to do more than stay in the hills. This is not optimistic twaddle, but an opinion based upon my experience in campaigns against the Boers. I haven't the slightest fears for the safety of my colony or its towns. It is possible that a few Boer incursions might get a few miles into Natal, but no further, and it must be remembered that many of those living on the edge of the Natal border are themselves Boers."

Davis Charged with Murder. Marion, Ill.—(Special.)—Deputy Sheriff Odum has arrived here with Charles H. Davis, a negro, who he arrested at Mount Vernon. Davis is one of the negroes who were in the riot at Carterville on the 17th. The negroes at Brush's mines charge that he decoyed them to the station that day under the pretense that he expected his wife on the train and was going to meet her and wanted their protection from the union miners at Carterville.

Davis had been at the Brush mines but a few days previous to the riot. His wife did not come on the train nor was Davis hurt by any of the miners' bullets, for he was rescued so that he would be known to all of them. Every other negro in the crowd was dressed in a full suit, while Davis wore only a white shirt and dark pants.

There are many things which will be brought before the grand jury in order to prove the charges of Davis to his comrades. They truly believe that he was brought to Carterville to lead them in an ambush. Hence, he is in jail on the charge of murder and will remain there till his case is investigated.

The grand jury summoned for this term has been summoned, and for the first time in the history of courts in this county the state attorney asked for a purging of that body, introducing the affidavits of the sheriff and county jailer that there were twenty-five members of the miners' union in this county, or were in sympathy with the miners in the trouble at Carterville. After a strict examination of these men under oath by Judge Vickers, three of them were excused, the two others stating that they were not at this time members of the organization or in sympathy with its members in their present troubles. Two of the men excused are members of the union and reside at Carterville. The other one is a farmer, who resides near there.

In the affidavits of the sheriff and jailer read by the grand jury it was stated that their lives have been threatened if they continue to arrest members of the miners' union, and that they have received several anonymous letters of that purport. But such threats cannot swerve these officers from their path of duty.

SMALL HOPE OF PEACE

TRANSVAAL OUTLOOK RATHER GLOOMY.

British Public Anxiously Awaiting Another Dispatch From Kruger.—Natal Threatened.

London.—(Special.)—That the Transvaal situation is increasingly gloomy is due to the fact that much seems to rest upon the character of the Boers' answer to last Friday's dispatch. Yet the latest news from Pretoria affords no clue to the nature of that reply. Symptoms are not wanting of a hostile spirit. The Pretoria News attempts to carry out a jingo policy by insisting that the Transvaal government notify the British that a further dispatch of troops will be taken as a casus belli. Meanwhile, however, counsel in the direction of peace is offered to President Kruger by the Afrikaner Bond, the Cape Boers and friends of the Transvaal in the Netherlands.

PEACE ADVOCATES KEEP BUSTY.

It seems to be the general impression also that advice of the same tenor has been sent from Berlin to President Kruger. The friends of peace in London continue their unwearied efforts. Letters appeared in the Times from Sir William Vernon Harcourt and Arthur Elliott, while "Diplomatic," an anonymous, but influential, writer in the Fortnightly Review, presents strongly his view of what he terms Chamberlain's mistake. His article is the most significant as the writer is in favor of the policy of coercion even to the extent of war. He considers the greatest mistake of all Chamberlain's introduction of the suserrant question. This he considers a real casus belli, but he agrees with various authorities on the judgment of the British in thinking that Chamberlain's argument on the subject is indefensible.

PROBABLE CABINET ACTION.

The home secretary's speech also gives promise, despite the prophecies of the jingoes, that the cabinet means to formulate proposals of a drastic nature at its meeting next Friday. The members, nevertheless, will gladly treat with President Kruger on the basis of the franchise under the same conditions coupled with a British guaranty of independence for the republic in its internal affairs.

PEACE TO BE WON BY WAR.

London.—(Special.)—Notices for the adjourned cabinet council were forwarded this afternoon and the chief government whip will be on hand to give immediate effect to any decision arrived at regarding the reassembling of parliament.

Information from Bloemfontein this evening leaves little doubt that the Orange Free State volksraad is unanimous in supporting the Transvaal. Most important light is thrown upon the situation by a frank statement today to the Associated Press by Sir Walter Pease, agent general for Natal in London, who fought against the Boers in former years. He said: "The attitude of the Orange Free state means its inevitable acquisition by Great Britain. Peace in South Africa can only be accomplished by war. In my opinion, it would not last more than two months. In order to make pacification effective Great Britain must assume absolute control over the whole of South Africa."

"So far as the position of Natal is concerned, all this talk about peace is nothing more than a word for nothing. There will be little or no fighting in Natal, if it comes to a war, and I fear that no other issue is now possible. What do you think 10,000 British troops would be doing while this much-talked-of peace is in progress? They would be fighting in the world, however, that the free state has been foolish enough to take a hostile attitude, for that means her addition to British possessions. The British control must be absolute over all South Africa, in Cape Colony, Natal and other sections. Half measures only prolong unrest and produce more disturbances."

"I have called your attention to these matters, not because I assume that you are ignorant of them, for you doubtless understand them well, but only in order to explain to you that have not given any opinion of the purport expressed in your letter."

Four Men Killed. Okaloosa, Ia.—(Special.)—Four trainmen were killed in a head-end collision on the Bell Plain and Muckaknock extension of the Northwestern road, seven miles southeast of this city, between the stations of Wright and Tioga. The trains came together as the result of an error in orders. The passenger train southbound with forty passengers, was met by a double-header coal train of twenty-three cars. The passenger engineer saw the approaching coal train, applied the brakes and had his train almost stopped when the crash came. None of the passengers were seriously hurt. Three engines and fourteen cars were demolished, the wreckage being piled forty feet high. Both engineers, the conductor of the passenger train and the fireman of the freight were killed. The dead are: Engineer O. R. Allen, Engineer Douglas, Fireman Prentice and Conductor Butterfield, all of Bell Plain. Firemen Baxter and Cully are seriously injured.

THE NEW ELECTION LAW.

A Matter of Special Interest to Candidates.

Below we print so much of the new law governing elections, passed by the legislature last winter, as affects candidates who are running for office:

Section 1. That no candidate for representative or United States senator in the congress of the United States, or for any public office created by the constitution or laws of this state to be filled by popular election, shall, by himself, or by or through any agent or agents, committee or organization, or person or persons whatsoever, in the aggregate, with the intention to promote the nomination or election of such candidate, or, in support of, or in opposition to any measure submitted to popular vote, do any of the following things, which are hereby made unlawful, and the violation of any one or all of which is made a misdemeanor, punishable by a fine not less than fifty (\$50) dollars, or imprisonment in the county jail for a period of not to exceed six months:

First—Furnish, pay for, or engage to pay for, any entertainment to any meeting of electors previous to or during an election at which he is a candidate.

Second—Give away or treat to drinks, cigars or other refreshments.

Third—To pay out, give, contribute, or expend, or offer to agree to pay, give, contribute, or expend any money or other valuable thing for the purpose of promoting the nomination or election of any candidate or in support of or opposition to any measure submitted to popular vote at any election, except for the bona fide personal expenses of any candidate for public office, and for the purpose of holding and conducting public meetings for the discussion of public questions, and then not in excess of a sum to be determined upon the following basis, namely: For five thousand voters or less, \$100; for each one hundred voters over five thousand and under twenty-five thousand, \$1.50; for each one hundred voters over twenty-five thousand and under fifty thousand, \$1; and nothing additional for voters over fifty thousand. Any payment contribution or expenditure, or agreement or offer to pay, contribute or expend any money or thing of value, in excess of the limit prescribed by this act, for any or all such objects and purposes, is hereby declared to be unlawful, and to make void the election of the person making it. But this section shall not apply in cases where such nomination of such candidate, or any rival candidate for the same office, shall have been made prior to the taking effect of this act. Nothing in this section shall refer to traveling expenses.

Section 2. (Provides how the number of voters shall be determined, etc., for the purpose of fixing the amount each candidate may spend.)

Section 3. Every person who shall be a candidate before any caucus or convention, or at any primary election, for nomination for any office which under the laws or the constitution of this state is to be filled with popular election, or for the office of representative in the congress of the United States, shall within ten days after the holding of such caucus, convention or primary election, make out a statement in writing and file the same with the clerk of the county in which he resides, and make out and file a duplicate thereof with the board, officer or officers, if any, empowered by law to issue the certificate of election to such office. Such statement shall set forth in detail each and all sums of money and other things of value contributed, disbursed, expended or promised by him, and (to the best of his knowledge and belief) by any other person or persons with his procurement in his behalf, wholly or in part in connection with his nomination to such office or place, or in endeavoring to secure or defeat, or in any way in connection with the nomination of any other person or persons at such caucus, convention or primary election, and showing the dates when, and the persons by whom and to whom, and the purposes for which each such contribution, payment, expenditure or promise was made, and such candidate shall subscribe and swear to such statement and such duplicate before any officer authorized to administer oaths. The form of such affidavit to be appended to such statement and to each duplicate statement and signed by the candidate, shall be in substance as follows:

I, _____, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that the foregoing statement is a true and full account of each and all sums of money and other things of value directly or indirectly contributed, disbursed, expended or promised by me, and (to the best of my knowledge and belief) by any and all other persons with my procurement in my behalf, wholly or in part, in endeavoring to secure, or in any way in connection with, my nomination to the office or place of _____, or in endeavoring to secure or defeat or in any way in connection with the nomination of any other person or persons at the caucus, convention or primary election before which I was a candidate for nomination to the office or place aforesaid, and that it is a true and full statement of the dates when, and the person or persons to whom, and the purposes for which each such contribution, payment, expenditure or promise was made, and the persons by whom made when not made directly by myself.

(Signature of candidate.)

Section 4. (Provides that the persons who are candidates shall file an affidavit of expenses, etc., within ten days after election, similar to the affidavit provided for in section 3 above.)

Section 5. Any person failing to comply with the provisions of the third section, or of the fourth section, of this act, shall be liable to a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, to be recovered, with costs, in an action brought in the name of the state by the attorney general or by the county attorney of the county of the candidate's residence, the amount of said fine to be fixed within such limit by the jury, and to be paid into the school fund of said county.

Section 6. No board, officer or officers authorized by this act to issue commissions or certificates of election shall issue a commission or certificate of election to any person required by the third or fourth sections hereof to file a statement or statements until such statement or statements shall have been so made, verified and filed by such person with such board, officer or officers.

No person required by the foregoing sections of this act to file a statement or statements shall enter upon the duties of any office to which he may be elected until he shall have filed all statements and duplicates provided for by the foregoing sections of this act, nor shall he receive any salary or emolument for any period prior to the filing of the same.

Section 7. (Provides how charges may be brought against any person violating the law, etc.)

Section 8. (Provides for the prosecution of candidates violating the provisions of the act.)

Section 9. (Provides that if the attorney general or county attorney refuses to prosecute persons violating this law, that any person may prosecute it.)

Section 10. (Provides that the suit thus brought against any person violating the statute, shall have preference on the court docket.)

Section 11. If it shall be determined in any such action that any one or more of the charges set forth in the petition has been sustained, judgment shall be rendered declaring void the election of such defendant to such office and ousting and excluding him from such office and declaring the office vacant, and such vacancy shall thereupon be filled in the manner provided by law or by the constitution of this state with relation to filling vacancies occurring in such office, and judgment shall also be rendered against such defendant for the costs of the action, but if no one of such charges be sustained, judgment shall be rendered against such applicant and his sureties on the bond or bonds for the costs of such action.

Section 12. No person shall be excused from answering any question on trial of such action relating to any of the facts claimed to have been committed by any party thereto, or by any of the persons, committees or organizations mentioned or referred to in the seventh section of this act, on the ground that such answer would tend to incriminate or degrade the person so testifying, but the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying, and a person so testifying shall not be liable thereafter to indictment, prosecution or punishment for the offense with reference to which his testimony was so given and may plead or prove the giving of such testimony according in bar of such indictment or prosecution.

From the New Voice: It is not always desirable or possible to respace a room where the wall paper has been soiled in a few places. To be able to clean without injuring the gloss and general effect would be a great relief to many a housewife. This can be accomplished without much difficulty. The method of procedure is take four ounces of pumice stone in the fine powdered form and mix it with one quart of flour. When the two have been mixed with the hands, add enough water to knead the mass into a thick dough. Form the mass into several rolls about as long as the width of each strip of wall paper and two inches in diameter. Wrap some white cotton cloth around each roll and stitch it in place, and then boil about three-quarters of an hour. By that time the dough rolls are firm, and the cloth covering can be removed. These rolls of hardened flour and pumice stone are then used for rubbing over the soiled portions of the paper. Not only will ordinary dirt spots be removed, but grease will be absorbed by the rolls. After the rubbing the paper should be dusted off carefully with a clean cloth, and if any dirt remains the process should be repeated. This removes dirt much better than the bread process.

From the Ladies' Home Journal: "A woman who is not strong, and yet has to perform the multifarious duties of house-mother and home maker, she cannot get through her task with satisfaction to herself or her family. She must learn to economize her health and not fritter away her strength in doing unnecessary things, which some one else can do as well, that she may have enough left for the important demands that no one else can satisfy. She must balance the claims of charity, society, and her own household, and resolutely refuse to be pushed beyond her powers of endurance. It is hard to shut one's ears to what seems a call of duty, but to the wife and mother home is the first duty, the special field given her to cultivate, and her part may be only to train and support the workers whose business and duty lie outside in the world."

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An improved movable stairway has been patented, which allows people to descend as well as ascend on the same flight, and endless train of strips being placed on guides running up an inclined plane, with a loop at either end around which the strips pass in a vertical position, falling horizontally as they reach the plane.