

DWEY IS COMING HOME

Will Not Wait For the Conclusion of Peace.

CAPT. BARKER PUT IN CHARGE.

Bear Admiral Watson Sails at Once for Manila—Americans Eager to Welcome the Naval Hero on His Return—Great Ovation Looked For on His Arrival.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—"Send Olympia's mail to B. F. Stevens, No. 4 Trafalgar square, London, England," was the notice given out at the navy department today. This is the first formal indication that the famous flagship is coming home immediately. Upon inquiry it was ascertained that Secretary Long had last evening cabled Admiral Dewey permission to return at once. He has been relieved of the obligation of remaining at Manila until the Philippine commission completes its work. He is not even required to await the cessation of hostilities, but may start homeward at once. The notice posted at the navy department indicates that the Olympia will not remain long enough to receive the next outward mail. Mr. Stevens referred to is the navy department's agent at London to distribute all of the mail for United States warships in European waters, so he will see to it that the Olympia receives its mail as soon as it passes the Suez canal.

It is estimated at the navy department that Dewey will reach the United States in time for a national demonstration on the Fourth of July next. The Olympia will not come under full steam, but nevertheless it should make the run to New York in about fifty-five days from Manila.

That it is to come to New York is nearly certain, as shown by the following response made by Secretary Long to the urgent message of invitation to Dewey from Mayor Van Wyck of New York. It may be stated that this was sent before the notice was sent to Dewey that he might come home at once:

"I am in receipt of your telegram with regard to the return of Admiral Dewey and expressing a desire that he arrive first in the country at New York. The time of his return has not been fixed and the department has taken no other action than to authorize his return whenever the condition of the peace commission shall permit. As to the route he shall take in returning, the department is inclined to leave that to him. He has served with great ability and must necessarily feel so much the effect of his arduous labors in a trying climate and under trying circumstances that the department is disposed to let him govern himself in this respect largely by the consideration of his own personal convenience and wish. It is understood, however, that Admiral Dewey will elect to return to New York. Very respectfully,

"JOHN D. LONG, Secretary."

Admiral Watson will sail from San Francisco next Tuesday as a passenger on one of the regular mail steamships, but cannot possibly reach Manila before the middle of June. Orders have been issued placing Captain A. S. Barker in command of the Asiatic squadron after Admiral Dewey's departure until relieved by Admiral Watson. Captain Barker is now in command of the battleship Oregon, the pride of the navy, and next to Admiral Dewey is the senior officer on the station. He is an officer of ability and discretion and may be depended on to take good care of the interests of the United States.

Moving Orders Received.

OMAHA, Neb., May 13.—Orders have been received here from Washington for the movement of the Sixteenth infantry, which is at present stationed in the department of the Missouri. The regiment is to start in time to reach San Francisco by May 23, the expectation being that it will sail on the transport Grant June 1. The movement will probably begin about May 25. Four companies of the Sixteenth are at Fort Crook, four at Fort Leavenworth and four at Jefferson Barracks. The transportation for the regiment was arranged for several weeks ago in anticipation of these orders. The Burlington and Rock Island will carry the troops from Fort Crook to Denver and there turn them over to the Union Pacific.

"Forc the Fighting."

NEW YORK, May 13.—A special to the World from Hot Springs, Va., says: "Forc the fighting. Penetrate far into the interior and capture or destroy every warring Filipino."

That is the pith of a long cipher telegram President McKinley sent to General Otis in Manila. It was prompted by several dispatches from General Otis, transmitted by Secretary Alger, which greatly encouraged the president.

Divided on Peace Question.

LONDON, May 13.—A special received here today from Manila says that the Filipino congress now sitting at San Isidro is composed of fifty-six members, of whom twenty favor peace and an equal number are irreconcilables. The others, holding the balance of power are ready to admit that absolute independence is hopeless of attainment, but demand better terms at the hands of the United States.

Fresh Troops to the Front.

MANILA, May 13.—Fresh troops are beginning to go to the front. Two battalions of the Seventeenth infantry (regulars) that had been holding the lines about the city of Manila will join Major General MacArthur's division at San Fernando tomorrow and one battalion of the same regiment will reinforce Major General Lawton's division near Bacolor. These troops will be replaced here by the Twenty-first infantry regiment, which arrived from the United States on board the transport Hancock yesterday.

NEBRASKA SOLDIERS Will Go Back to the Fighting Line After Recuperation.

MANILA, May 13.—The First regiment Nebraska volunteer infantry is taking the annual step of respectfully petitioning the division commander, Major General MacArthur, to temporarily relieve them from duty at the front. The regiment is badly exhausted by the campaign in which it has taken an active part, and not many more than 300 men of the organization are at present fit for duty. On Sunday last 160 men of this regiment responded to the sick call. The men, in view of the facts, have prepared a respectful memorial to General MacArthur asking that their regiment be withdrawn for a short time from the fighting line, in order that they may recuperate. The memorial states that the men are willing to fight, but are in no condition to do so owing to the strain of long marching, continued fighting and outpost duty in which they have been engaged. It is added that many of the men have been unable to have their clothing washed for months past, having been compelled during all that time to sleep in their uniforms to be in readiness for fighting. The memorial adds that since February 2 the regiment has lost 225 men in killed and wounded, and fifty-nine since the battle of Malolos.

The officers of the regiment propose to present a similar memorial on behalf of the men. The splendid record of the First Nebraska in the entire campaign and the tone of the memorial prepared by the men is such that no imputation of insubordination can be brought against them. Officers of the regiment said to the correspondent of the Associated Press here today that they thought the men had been worked beyond endurance and should be given a rest and some of the regular regiments which are now guarding the city be sent to the front.

Five volunteer regiments and the Utah battery of artillery are at San Fernando. They muster in all about 2,500 men. Many of the soldiers are in the hospital suffering from heat or other causes. The wounded were all suffering acutely and showed the effects of exposure to the sun when they arrived. Three days' rest has already worked wonders.

Since the army entered Malolos the soldiers have had little water to drink except that which was brought on railway trains from Manila, and that was of poor quality. The artesian wells at San Fernando are doing much toward making them feel content.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—No dispatch received recently from Manila has been read with deeper interest at the war department than that which was sent by the Associated Press via Hong Kong. War department officials and army officers did not care to be quoted upon the subject, but the comment generally among army officers was that the troops which had been fighting so long and continuously are exhausted and were really in need of rest. It is explained that the men did not fear fighting, but after fighting and marching and constant picket duty they were no doubt much exhausted. Some army officers suggested that the action of the Nebraska regiment was like a town meeting and that the army could not be conducted upon such lines. Comment was made to the effect that the dispatches indicated that the various regiments were on duty constantly and that there was no reserve to relieve them when they reached the limit of endurance.

It was stated by an officer in the department that one reason why it had been impossible to relieve the volunteers with the regulars now at Manila was because the regulars recently sent to the Philippines were at least two-thirds recruits and were necessarily untrained and lacked the discipline of the volunteers, who are now veterans. It is believed that General Otis does not care to risk the hard fighting to untried men that he desires the volunteers to remain at the front because he is sure of them in any emergency.

Disastrous Rail End Collision.

READING, Pa., May 13.—A collision of passenger trains occurred on the Philadelphia & Reading railroad at Exeter, about six miles south of the city, tonight, and a great number of people were killed and injured. There is no telegraph at Exeter, and details, therefore, are difficult to obtain at this writing. The number killed is variously stated to be from fifteen to twenty-five. Fully fifty others are injured.

The regular express train from Pittsburgh for Philadelphia connected at the station in Reading with a train from Harrisburg, which was crowded with excursionists who had been to the state capital to witness the ceremonies in connection with the unveiling of the Hartranft monument. Many of the Harrisburg passengers at Reading went aboard the Philadelphia express, but it being found that all could not be accommodated, it was decided to send an extra train to Philadelphia to run as the second section of the express. The extra train left twenty minutes later than the express. At Exeter the express stopped for orders and while standing still the extra train crashed into it while moving at greatest speed.

Three of the rear cars of the express were telescoped and the first car of the extra train was also wrecked. The passengers in these cars were terribly mangled, many being killed outright, while others had limbs and bodies maimed. Word was once sent to reading and a special train, with physicians and nurses, was sent to the scene as quickly as it could possibly be put in readiness.

Time for Americans to Strike.
MANILA, May 13.—The house of the Texas legislature today finally passed the anti-trust bill as it came from the senate Tuesday. The bill, as passed, is decidedly more drastic than the Arkansas law. It absolutely debars any pool or trust from doing business in the state; prevents their goods from being used in the state, for the reason that it clearly specifies that goods bought from any trust or corporation which may prove to be a trust need not be paid for.

THE REBELS ARE COWED

Otis Reports Forces of the Enemy Disintegrating Daily

THE GUNBOATS JOYFULLY RECEIVED

Expedition Up River Meets with Friendly Demonstration of Natives—Troops show Their Loyalty by Patience Enduring Delay—All Possible Dispatch Will Be Used to Hurry Them Home.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—General Otis has cabled the war department concerning the situation in the Philippines. He says that it is very encouraging. The tone of the dispatch leads the officials here to believe that the end of the Filipino insurrection is near at hand. Following is the text of the dispatch from General Otis:

MANILA, May 11.—Adjutant General, Washington: Succeeded in passing army gunboats to Calumpit for the use in Rio Grande; railway connections with that point secured this week; passage of gunboats through Macabebé country hailed with joyful demonstration by inhabitants. * * * In country passed over by troops temporary civil administration inaugurated and protection to inhabitants against insurrection abuses given as far as possible. Signs of insurgent disintegration daily manifested. Obstacles which natural features of country present can be overcome. OTIS.

In reply to the cable of the adjutant general last night regarding return of volunteers, General Otis cabled this morning:

MANILA, May 11.—Adjutant General, Washington: Volunteer organizations first to return now to Negros and forty-five miles from Manila at front. Expected that transports now arriving will take returning volunteers. Volunteers understand they will begin to leave for the United States the latter part of month; know importance of their presence here at this time and accept the sacrifice which the United States' interests make imperative. Hancock now entering harbor. Transports returning this week carry sick and wounded men. Pennsylvania and St. Paul not needed longer in southern waters, where they have been retained, hence dispatch; transports Nelson and Cleveland brought freight; return without cargo.

No Travel Pay in the Contract.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 12.—The crew of the transport Grant has been paid off and discharged. Including all hands, there were upward of 150 men. They shipped at New York for the trip to Manila, thence to San Francisco, and understood that they were to receive transportation back to New York. Every man of the crew declares that the articles were read to him with the transportation clause in them when he shipped from New York. The articles were read to the crew at the time of their discharge, but in them was nothing about transportation to New York. The crew of the Sherman will come out of quarantine next week with a similar story and the men of the transport Sheridan, now on its way from Manila, will probably have a similar tale to tell. The crew of the Grant realize that for their fare home they are dependent entirely on the government's generosity.

McMillan vs. Alger.

DETROIT, Mich., May 12.—Senator McMillan arrived from Washington today. Asked whether he had read General Alger's announcement of his senatorial candidacy and his statement that McMillan had told him he would be a candidate, Senator McMillan said he had seen the announcement, but that General Alger must take the responsibility of having made it.

"During the entire time for over a year at Washington," said the senator, "and during the very many casual conversations I have had with General Alger, we have not mentioned the senatorial matter; at least, not in regard to his candidacy and my stepping out. There is the very strongest feeling among Michigan republicans that I should seek re-election."

Preservatives Are Harmful.

CHICAGO, May 12.—The senatorial pure food investigating committee heard testimony today regarding the use of preservatives and antisepsics by manufacturers in preparing food. Dr. Albert B. Preseott, agricultural chemist and professor of chemistry in the University of Michigan, and Victor Vaughan, professor of hygiene of the same institution, were the principal witnesses and both agreed that the use of preservatives in the manufacture of foods was injurious to the public health. The substitution of any food for another, the witness said, should be made known to the consumer, because certain kinds of adulterated foods or drink, while harmless in some cases, are extremely injurious in others.

Good Feeling in Third Nebraska.

AUGUSTA, Ga., May 12.—In the muster-out of the Third Nebraska the feeling that existed between the officers and men was exceptionally fine. They all seemed to be on the best of terms. Colonel Vifquain goes out of the service very highly thought of as a colonel of volunteers. His men all love him. Colonel Vifquain has at all times been very strict, but the men and officers were repaid for this, as when the time of muster out came, their books, records, etc., were in the best of shape. The regiment was very highly complimented on this feature by the mustering officer.

Rudyard Kipling Trust.

LONDON, May 12.—The London Mail declares that a group of American and English literary agents has formed a syndicate for the purpose of controlling the future productions of Rudyard Kipling.

Memorial for First Naval Victim.

CLYDE, O., May 12.—Memorial services were held here today in honor of George Burton Meeks, a sailor on the Winslow and the first Ohioan killed in the Spanish war. Senator Foraker delivered the funeral oration.

CUBAN SITUATION.

Brighter Days Evidently in Store for the Island.

NEW YORK, May 12.—Among the passengers who came in on the Havana, which was released from quarantine today, was General H. O. Ernst who has been in Cuba since January. He has been stationed in Havana as inspector on General Brooke's staff.

"The situation in Cuba today," said he, "is bright and the condition of the island is improving. One hears very little about annexation down there, though there is a sentiment tending that way among the people. Those who have money and business interests are generally in favor of annexation. Many, however, are willing that the island should come in as a state after independence has been declared.

"The government was surprised when the roll was found to contain the names of 40,000 soldiers. Both Gomez and General Porter had calculated that it would contain the names of only 30,000 men, who would get about \$100 apiece. When it became apparent that there were so many names on the list it was decided to strike off the names of commissioned officers, those who enlisted since July last and those in the employ of the government. After these names had been dropped there were left about 28,000. These will probably be sifted down more, for on the new pay roll blanks issued to the paymasters there is a certificate attached which must be filled out by the company commander for the man who will receive the money and give up his arms. There has been a little feeling over this order for the men to give up their arms, but I do not believe it will amount to much."

General Ernst said that in his opinion there was one man in Cuba whom he thought was qualified to be elected president. He said that he did not think Gomez would ever fill that position. "Gomez is a good man, but he has many enemies. Then again, I do not believe he is qualified to hold that office. Should the sentiment for annexation increase I believe Gomez would cause trouble. He keeps quiet as long as they dangle 'Cuba Libre' before him."

Tests with Chicks.—Two sets of trials were made with chicks. One lot in the first trial was carried from one-half week of age until twenty-five weeks old upon a grain mixture of corn meal (12), wheat flour (4), ground oats (2), wheat bran (1), wheat middlings (1), peameal (1) and old process linseed meal (1), with wheat, corn, animal meal and fresh bone. The corresponding lot upon vegetable food received a grain mixture of pea meal (6), old process linseed meal (4), wheat bran (2), ground oats (2), high grade gluten meal (2), wheat middlings (1) and cornmeal (1), with wheat, corn and skim-milk or curd. These two rations were practically equivalent, so far as amounts of protein are concerned, although the "animal meal" feed had a little wider nutritive ratio than the grain feed. The distinctive difference was that in the first ration about two-fifths of the protein came from animal sources, while in the other ration all came from grain except a little from skim-milk. In the second trial the chicks were started at six weeks and carried for fourteen weeks, the contrasted rations being as in the first trial.

Results with Chicks.—In each trial more food was eaten by the lot receiving animal protein, the gain in weight was more rapid and maturity was reached earlier, less food was required for each pound of gain, and the cost of gain was less. During the first twelve weeks of the first trial the chicks on animal meal gained 56 per cent more than those on the vegetable diet, although they ate only 36 per cent more; they required half a pound less of dry matter to gain one pound, and each pound of gain cost only 44 cents, as compared with 51.5 cents for the grain-fed birds. During the next eight weeks the cost of gain was 7.5 cents and 11.5 cents, respectively. The animal-meal chicks reached two pounds in weight more than five weeks before the others; they reached three pounds more than eight weeks sooner; and three pullets of the lot began laying four weeks earlier than any among the grain-fed birds. With the second lot of chicks, starting at six weeks of age, the differences were in the same direction, though not quite so striking; thus showing that the great advantage of the animal nitrogen is in promoting quick, healthy growth and early maturity, rather than increasing the tendency to fatten.

DAIRY AND POULTRY.

Brighter Days Evidently in Store for the Island.

How Successful Farmers Operate This Department of the Farm—A Few Hints as to the Care of Live Stock and Poultry.

Will Poultry Thrive on Grain Alone? F. H. Hall, giving results of experiments in feeding poultry at the New York Agricultural College, says:

Cheap Protein.—In feeding poultry, as in feeding other animals and all plants, the nitrogenous compounds are the most expensive. We can economize in fertilizer-buying by selecting the brand or chemical whose composition proves it best and cheapest; in cattle-feeding the shifting prices of the various products allow us to discriminate to our advantage in the purchase of protein; and a still wider difference separates the cost of nitrogenous materials in the many poultry foods. Fowls and ducks naturally eat considerable animal matter as well as vegetable food. Can we economize here? Is the cheap protein of peameal, oatmeal, wheat bran or linseed meal as efficient as that in the more expensive animal meal, dried blood or fresh bone; or must we include some form of animal nitrogen in our rations to replace the grasshoppers and earthworms of natural poultry life?

Animal Nitrogen Best.—"Experiments made at the station with chicks, pullets, cockerels and ducklings seem to indicate conclusively that part of the protein must be drawn from animal sources if we are to get the best results; and with ducklings in particular, some form of animal food in addition to skim-milk or curd, seems essential for the maintenance of health and vigor." Tests with Chicks.—Two sets of trials were made with chicks. One lot in the first trial was carried from one-half week of age until twenty-five weeks old upon a grain mixture of corn meal (12), wheat flour (4), ground oats (2), wheat bran (1), wheat middlings (1), peameal (1) and old process linseed meal (1), with wheat, corn, animal meal and fresh bone. The corresponding lot upon vegetable food received a grain mixture of pea meal (6), old process linseed meal (4), wheat bran (2), ground oats (2), high grade gluten meal (2), wheat middlings (1) and cornmeal (1), with wheat, corn and skim-milk or curd. These two rations were practically equivalent, so far as amounts of protein are concerned, although the "animal meal" feed had a little wider nutritive ratio than the grain feed. The distinctive difference was that in the first ration about two-fifths of the protein came from animal sources, while in the other ration all came from grain except a little from skim-milk. In the second trial the chicks were started at six weeks and carried for fourteen weeks, the contrasted rations being as in the first trial.

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Dairy Notes.

Illinois has at last a law that will give some protection to the makers and consumers of dairy produce. Unfortunately the law is so worded that the fines for violation of all trespassing can not be collected prior to July 1, 1900. Thus the manufacturers are to have more than a year to work off their manufactured stuff on the public. However, we will not grumble very much if we can have the law enforced, according to its letter. Illinois is charged with being the state in which the greatest number of adulterated articles are manufactured, and perhaps she will be able to get rid of this kind of fame. There should now be no delay in appointing commissioners that will impartially enforce the law.

A paper of Peconica, Illinois, reports the breaking of the shaft to a cream separator and a general shake-up in consequence. One man was knocked senseless by being struck by a part of the casing to the separator bowl. The revolution of the bowl was at the speed of 6,000 times per minute, and the centrifugal force was consequently great. The broken pieces flew like bullets and it is regarded as marvelous that someone was not killed.