

AGUINALDO'S ENVOYS FAIL TO SECURE PEACE

One of Them, General Alejandrino, Declares That the Filipinos Are Able to Carry on War Indefinitely.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—In explanation of the advice from Manila to-day to the effect that General Otis has refused to treat with representatives of Aguinaldo, the War Department authorities say that the emissaries doubtless lacked the necessary credentials. No official advice, it is stated, was received to-day from General Otis on the subject, but as General Otis has been cautioned not to have anything further to do with the alleged representatives of Aguinaldo unless they clearly demonstrate that they have authority to treat for peace from the insurgent leader, it is inferred that the envoys in the present instance did not have the necessary papers. General Otis has been received so many times by representatives of the insurgents who sought interviews, ostensibly to plead for peace, that he has, in accordance with instructions from Washington, concluded not to receive any more emissaries unless they have the necessary documents from Aguinaldo himself.

gress. Your Government has accepted them. It will doubtless accept any other that our Government may free." He inquired concerning the percentage of sick American troops, and when informed, said he considered it small. He asked a number of questions indicating a hope of anti-imperialist action by the United States Congress and inquired what would be the effect on the national policy if Congress should declare itself opposed to the prosecution of the war, and whether the anti-imperialist sentiment was growing in the United States. He also made several inquiries regarding the nature and effect of a joint resolution in Congress. A number of gunboats and an armored barge with a force of 250 sailors and marines have gone to Orani, which town is to be destroyed in retaliation for the looting of the gunboat Urdaneta, which was recently burned and scuttled by the insurgents at that place.

RAILROAD PROJECTED ALONG THE RIO GRANDE

Will Start at Juarez and Connect With the National at San Miguel.

AUSTIN, Oct. 1.—Thomas Berschel, a railroad contractor of Mexico, is here and reports that the early building of a railroad along the Rio Grande border in Mexico is almost assured. He says that a syndicate of American capitalists has applied to the Mexican Government for a concession for the proposed road, and it is expected that the Mexican Government will project with favor and will cause a liberal Government subsidy to be given for the building of the line. The proposed enterprise proposes to start the road at Juarez, opposite El Paso, Tex., and build to San Miguel, Mexico, where it connects with the line of the National, a short, isolated line, which runs from San Miguel to Matamoros, opposite Brownsville, Tex. The road would be very valuable to the Mexican Government as a military line in case an emergency should arise, such as existed during the Garcia revolution on the border a few years ago. The total length of the line, should the course of the Rio Grande be followed, would be over 100 miles.

ACCIDENT OCCURS TO CRUISER NEW ORLEANS

Boilerheads Blow Out on the Trip From San Domingo, Much Damage Being Done.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The United States cruiser New Orleans, which left San Domingo City, Santo Domingo, on the morning of September 25 and was running at full speed in order to get to New York as quickly as possible, was ordered to stop at New Orleans on the morning of September 27. The officers of the cruiser were not inclined to-night to go to the aid of her boilerheads, but it was learned that the New Orleans is in a very crippled condition. She may be ordered to the Brooklyn Navy Yard for repairs.

BRIEF STRIKE ON THE WHITE HORSE TRAMWAY

Advance of One Dollar Per Day Granted Within Twenty-Four Hours.

SKAGWAY, Alaska, Sept. 27 (via Seattle, Oct. 1).—One hundred men employed on the White Horse tramway struck Saturday for an advance in wages from \$3 to \$4 a day. Not a man went to work on the tramway and not a pound of freight was moved. The strike came at the critical time of the last few weeks of the open river, and just when there is the greatest demand for freight to be hurried down the Yukon. The advance was granted the day after the men went out. Freight rates from Bennett to Dawson were to-day quoted at 10 cents a pound. E. B. Stratford, United States Townsite Commissioner, has returned from the townsite of Skagway. He says he finds Skagway to have a population of 400, to be on a site of 20 acres, and that there are not now and never have been in said townsite private or church claims held or claimed under Russian conveyance as originally granted or claimed at the date of acquisition of Alaska.

ALARMING SPREAD OF YELLOW FEVER

Forty-Eight New Cases and Two Deaths Reported by the Physicians at Key West.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.—There were forty-eight new cases of yellow fever and two deaths at Key West to-day, according to the Assistant Surgeon Smith advised. Past Assistant Surgeon Smith advised that the conditions at the detention camp at Dry Tortugas remain good, and that he has notified the Key West authorities that after this week the camp will be closed. The temperature at New Orleans is 90 degrees, and there was a heavy frost at Hattiesburg, Miss., and in Northern Louisiana. Miami reports no new cases or suspects.

MURDERER EXTRADITED.

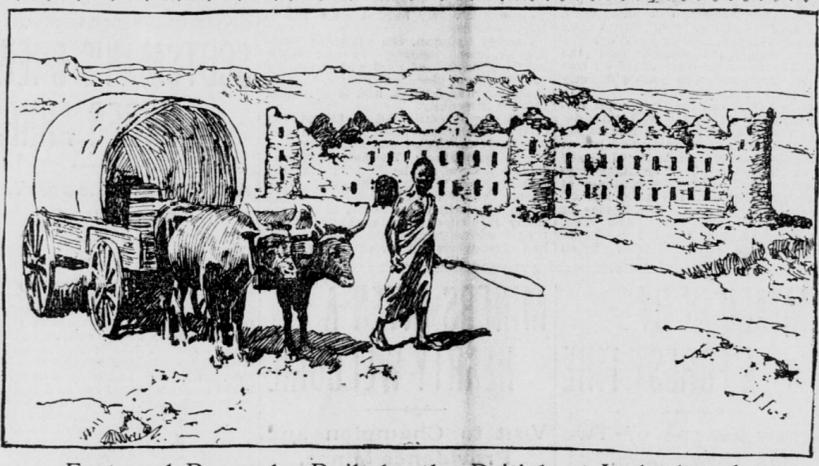
Bartholomew Kost Sent Back to Germany for Trial.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—Bartholomew Kost, the Austrian who is accused of the murder of his fiancée, Mary Vodicka, at Bremen, Germany, that he might return to Vienna, Austria, to marry his present wife, Anna Schmeier, left here to-day in charge of two detectives on his way back to Germany to answer to the charge of murder. The woman for whom he is alleged to have done murder did not accompany him.

North Dakota's Welcome. FARGO, N. D., Oct. 1.—The North Dakota volunteers reached their native State to-day in two special trains from San Francisco. Every town along the line in this State yielded its hoarse in honor of the troops. Fargo was reached at 8 o'clock to-night, and 10,000 people and dozens of steam whistles and bells and salvos of artillery by the Lisbon Battery made the occasion unparalleled in North Dakota.

TUESDAY THE TIME FOR WAR TO BEGIN

Dr. Leyds, European Representative of the Transvaal, Tells When Hostilities Will Be Declared.



Fort and Barracks Built by the British at Lydenburgh.

This fortress was besieged by 1200 Boers during the last war, but they had no artillery, and it was stoutly defended by two companies of the Eighty-eighth Connaught Rangers. These brave fellows fought valiantly, and on two occasions, troops were ordered withdrawn from the Transvaal, the rangers marched out of the beleaguered post with colors flying and all the honors of war. The picture is from a sketch made by J. Harrington.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says:

According to advices from The Hague Dr. Leyds, the European representative of the Transvaal, has named Tuesday as the day for a formal declaration of war between the Boers and Great Britain. There is an unconfirmed rumor in circulation here that Queen Victoria has written Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, deploring the turn events have taken in South Africa and assuring the Dutch monarch that she has gone to the utmost limit of her constitutional rights in the endeavor to secure peace.

ROME, Oct. 1.—The Pope to-day celebrated mass for peace in South Africa, all the cardinals being present. Speaking to them after the ceremony, his Holiness expressed profound sorrow at the coming conflict.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—From all points of the Transvaal, Natal and Cape Colony come reports of continued military activity on the frontiers, and while the movement of individual commands as yet do not show concerted plans, it is evident that the narrow strip of Natal, whose apex is crowned with the ominously named Mahjuba Hill, will be the center of the coming storm.

Late yesterday the Boers established a camp at Chepers Neck, near Vryheid, and they will mobilize a great force on the Buffalo River to-morrow, which the authorities at Dundee expect will move across the border to that spot, probably at once. It is believed that a conflict at this point will certainly occur early in the week.

At the same time the Boers are collecting a force of 2000 men under the notorious Commandant Cronje, in the Mulman gold fields, near Mafeking, where Colonel Baden-Powell is stationed.

Dispatches from Tull, Rhodesia, announce that another force of burghers is massed at Pietersburg, fifty miles south, and that outlying parties are posted at all the drifts along the Limpopo River.

In the meantime Colonel Plummer's column is moving fifty miles nearer the Transvaal frontier, and has established telephone connections to within six miles of Rhodesia drift, on the Limpopo.

Enthusiastic scenes at all railway stations have marked the advance of the Natal volunteers.

Dispatches from Mafeking announce that Commandant Cronje, commander of the border and visited Chief Baraloja, apparently with the object of inciting him to fight. The British Civil Commissioner ordered the chief to stay and protect the women and children, telling him that he would not be allowed to fight.

The Boers openly threaten to raid Vryburg, in British Bechuanaland, as soon as hostilities open, and the Kimberley Advertiser complains of the apathy of the Cape Ministry in not taking steps to prevent this.

The Transvaal field cornets are taking the names of colonial Boers who are willing to cross the border in the event of war. Not the faintest hint is allowed to escape as to what diplomatic communications, if any, are passing between London and South Africa. So far as the public are concerned, matters have not advanced since Friday. It is noticeable that not even the Brussels agency of the Transvaal Government has yet issued Mr. Kruger's latest note to the press. The silence maintained on both sides is regarded as ominous.

From South Africa the news is wholly concerned with feverish preparations for hostilities. Commandant General Joubert is reported to have said that he has 10,000 men on the Natal border and that Commandant Cronje has 3000 men on the Bechuanaland side. The British camp in the vicinity of Dundee consists of 5000 men, with twenty-four guns in strong positions. The Orange Free State is actively commanding. The Transvaal Government has virtually taken over the Netherlands railway for

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 2.—The Boers are reported to be threatening Kimberly, which, however, owing to the presence of the imperial volunteers and the usual guards for the miners, is considered quite safe.

forces at Lains Nek. This is regarded as the Transvaal's reply to the movements of British troops. There is considerable uneasiness here.

DUNDEE, Oct. 1.—Five thousand Boers are now concentrated in close proximity to the frontier, and it is reported that they are about to attack Dundee. The most complete precautions have been taken. Charlestown is deserted. All the women and children have left, and not more than ten men are now there. A locomotive is ready to bring away the railway staff.

MAPEKING, Oct. 1.—Great uneasiness exists here over the massing of the Boers near the frontier. At a largely attended meeting to-day Mr. Kloos, a former Mayor, and other speakers complained that the imperial authorities were neglecting to provide proper protection for the inhabitants, as this border is much more exposed than the Natal border. The Boers, backed with artillery, could invade the town in a few hours. Many women, children and refugees, the speakers pointed out, were thus placed in a position of great danger. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution to send a telegram to the British High Commissioner, Sir Alfred Miller, praying further protection.

NEWCASTLE, Natal, Oct. 1.—The Johannesburg mail train, due at midnight, only arrived this morning. It was crowded with refugees, who reported that the train was sidetracked at Standerton, Transvaal, to make way for trains carrying burghers to the Natal border. A body of police arrived here to-day from Charlestown. Four thousand Boers are at Stand Print and Volksrust, just beyond the Natal border. The Natal police are being called in from outlying stations, and the local troops and carabineers are mobilizing for the defense of Newcastle.

VAUGHAN SAYS WAR WOULD BE GREAT CRIME

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Cardinal Herbert Vaughan, Archbishop of Westminster, preaching in the pro-cathedral to-day, referred to the Transvaal crisis, saying:

"War is still trembling in the balance, and a great responsibility rests upon those who are to guard the welfare of the British nation. An unjust or an unnecessary war would be a great national crime, deserving divine chastisement, because it would be an offense against God and mankind. Realizing the awfulness of war, the Catholic churches in London are to-day offering prayers to Almighty God that light and strength and courage be given to those responsible for the interests of the nation, and that they may be led to what is right and just."

TWENTY THOUSAND ARMED BOERS ON THE BORDERS

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The special correspondent of the Daily Mail at Petermaritzburg, Natal, describing a train journey with a Boer command, says: "The burghers were hilarious and insulted the passengers, and fired from the carriages at two burghers, thus killing each other. Their firing also broke the telegraph wire, thus facilitating the escape of fugitives from Johannesburg. They are now preventing the receipt of telegrams by ordering their detention at Volksrust. The Bechuanaland natives have been engaged for a week or so in practicing withcraft, preparing to go on the warpath. The ceremonies consisted of slowly torturing to death oxen representing the Boers and the British. These sacrifices, according to the native reports, indicated that the Boers would be victorious."

The special correspondent of the Morning Post at Petermaritzburg says: "I understand that Commandant General Joubert will not command in the fields. He intends to return to Pretoria. His hurried visit to the front was to hold the young Boers in check. Schalkburg of the executive council will command the Boers on the Delagoa Bay frontier."

The Daily Telegraph publishes a dispatch from Pretoria giving the Boer view of the situation. Its correspondent says: "Young and old are fully determined to fight, whatever may be said to the contrary. Large numbers of English and

MOVEMENT OF BOERS TO NATAL FRONTIER

LONDON, Oct. 1.—It is evident to-night that Buffalo River, the northeastern boundary of Natal, is to be the Potomac of the war. In view of its strategic value, Joshua Joubert has taken personal command of the Boer forces there, establishing a strong line of pickets along the river, and has ordered the natives to drive in all the stock. All the available burghers in the neighborhood have been requisitioned, with the result that some 2000 have mobilized at Wakkerstrom, the chief point of mobilization there.

CAPE TOWN, Oct. 1.—The Cape Argus publishes the following dispatch from Charlestown: "Commandant-General Joubert will command the Boer

HANNA DECLARES IT IS AN INSULT TO DEWEY

Protests Against the Placing of the Admiral's Name on the List of Prospective Presidential Candidates.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 1.—The Post to-morrow will say: United States Senator Mark Hanna says this of the possibility of Admiral Dewey for the Presidency:

"The practice of continually placing the name of Admiral Dewey on the list of prospective Presidential candidates is indecent. It is an insult and a great injustice to the hero of Manila, as he himself has frequently said that nothing in the world would induce him to run for President or any other political office. To force upon this brave and gallant sailor the need of again and again declaring he will not accept any political office is, in my opinion, contemptible and places this man of integrity, stern purpose and determination in the ranks of those shifting aspirants for political honors who have not the stamina to resist the flattery or blandishments of political schemers."

The Senator, when asked if Mr. McKinley would positively be a candidate for the Presidency again, said everything pointed that way.

NEW YORK, Oct. 1.—The functions and the receptions that have figured so prominently in the daily life of Admiral Dewey since his arrival off Sandy Hook last Tuesday morning have proved almost too much for his strength. The admiral has been under such a perpetual physical and nervous strain that he is now almost exhausted. Saturday's ceremonies were the most taxing on his strength of any that he has yet had to undergo, and he appeared to-day looking pale and worn, despite the fact that he retired early Saturday evening and had a good night's rest. The admiral to-day was too fatigued to more than remain in his room the greater part of the time and rest quietly.

At 10 o'clock Admiral Dewey had an engagement to meet the Chicago Dewey committee, and before he came down sent a message to Mayor Carter Harrison requesting that he be not expected to shake hands with the members of the committee. The admiral explained this request by saying that he had had so much hand-shaking on Saturday that his hand pained him severely.

Admiral Dewey rose early this morning, however, sending for a cup of tea at 6 o'clock. Shortly after he ordered a light breakfast, which was sent to his apartments, and which he ate alone. When the admiral had finished his breakfast he sent for his private physician, Dr. Percy, who was closeted with him for a few minutes. Admiral Dewey then called on the members of his family and his relatives, and he placed his hand on the man's shoulder. "Don't do that, please; don't ask the admiral to shake hands this morning."

The man stepped back into the crowd. Admiral Dewey seemed much embarrassed by the incident, and he first held out his hand and then withdrew it. Mayor Van Wyck then seized the opportunity thus offered to get away, and placing his hand under the elbow of Admiral Dewey's right arm, escorted him out through the door. As Admiral Dewey was leaving the room there was a burst of applause, and he turned and waved a salute with his hand as he disappeared behind a heavy curtain.

Mayor Harrison expressed himself as well pleased with the reception given him and the committee. When asked if he thought Admiral Dewey would go to Chicago he looked surprised and said: "Go? Of course he will. Didn't he say he would go some time. That's all we care for to get his promise to go whenever he pleased."

Ferdinand W. Peck, United States Commissioner to the Paris Exposition, was among the Chicagoans to-day, and said: "When Admiral Dewey goes to Chicago he can have the whole town, the county and the State."

The corridors of the Waldorf-Astoria were thronged all day with people anxious to catch even a glimpse of the great admiral. Early in the morning they began to come in, and they were coming and going all day. But none of them were given the pleasure of seeing Dewey. He was not down in the corridors of the hotel at any time. When he was escorted to the room in which he met the Chicago delegation, he was taken down a private stairway, and returned the same way. In every conceivable manner his movements were guarded to keep the curious crowd from getting near him.

Admiral Dewey will leave the Waldorf-Astoria to-morrow at 12:15 o'clock on his journey to Washington. The trip from Jersey City to Washington will be made on the most elaborate special train ever run by the Pennsylvania road. Admiral Dewey's personal party will consist of himself, his son, George B. Dewey; his brother, Charles Dewey, and wife; Captain Lamberton and wife, Flag Lieutenant Brumby and Lieutenant Caldwell. A special car will be provided for the admiral. In addition the following naval officers, as special guests, will also accompany the party: Rear Admirals Sampson, Schley, Philip and Casey, Captains C. D. Sigbee and Robley D. Evans, Commander E. P. Wood and Ensign F. L. Bennett. General Miles will also be in the party.

The clerk at the office sent upstairs to Admiral Dewey's apartments several hundred cards and refused to send up nearly as many more. No one was permitted to disturb the admiral. Even his relatives, not excepting his brother Charles, kept away, hoping that their absence from his side would have some weight with the outsiders and keep everybody away. Along about 4 o'clock a party of three turned up at the desk and handed three cards to the clerk. Upon them were inscribed the names of Captain W. H. Reeder, U. S. N.; Captain George C. Reiter, U. S. N.; and Charles Cramp of Philadelphia. The admiral invited them up and they remained with him twenty minutes. Captain Reeder, who is the commandant of St. Mary's Navy-yard, said that they were all old friends of the admiral.

At 7 o'clock the admiral dined with his brother Charles and wife, his son

our city. We wish you to come to us whenever you may see fit. We make no special time, but we would be glad to have you with us on October 8, when the laying of the cornerstone of our new building will take place. I wish perhaps, to give you as elaborate a celebration and as perfect a ceremony as I can give you, and we can do this if you cannot come to us now, then consider the invitation a standing one and come at your pleasure. I now hand you the formal invitation of the committee.

Admiral Dewey received the invitation that Mayor Harrison extended to him. He had the invitation in his hand, and turned its pages. As he continued to turn over the leaves he glanced up and said:

Mr. Mayor and members of the committee, the honor is mine. I consider it a great honor to be waited upon by such a delegation as this and I consider it a greater honor that the invitation is put in such a way as to give me the use of my own time to visit you to-morrow, but that is impossible. As you know, I am soon due in Washington. I must go to Vermont. I must have some rest, and I have not been there for years. It is my great regret that I cannot be at once to your city. I wish so much I could be there when President McKinley will be in the city. I have a great regard for the last year some of the greatest letters I have ever received came from Chicago. I thank you, Mr. Mayor, and I thank you as Chicagoans.

As Admiral Dewey concluded there was a moment's pause. Each of the two principals seemed to hesitate. At that instant some one in the front of the crowd stepped forward to shake hands with the admiral. Mayor Harrison quickly interposed himself between the admiral and the enthusiast, saying: "The admiral has his hand on the man's shoulder. 'Don't do that, please; don't ask the admiral to shake hands this morning.'"

The man stepped back into the crowd. Admiral Dewey seemed much embarrassed by the incident, and he first held out his hand and then withdrew it. Mayor Van Wyck then seized the opportunity thus offered to get away, and placing his hand under the elbow of Admiral Dewey's right arm, escorted him out through the door. As Admiral Dewey was leaving the room there was a burst of applause, and he turned and waved a salute with his hand as he disappeared behind a heavy curtain.

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The deluge from Philadelphia, headed by Mayor Samuel H. Ashbridge, arrived early in the day, slipped into a parlor on the Thirty-third street side of the hotel, and were disposed of in a few minutes. The admiral came in, said "good morning" to all and then greeted Mayor Ashbridge, who lost no time in telling just what they were there for. He handed the admiral an album containing the resolutions passed by the Philadelphia City Council, extending the invitation officially and offering the freedom of the city. Mayor Ashbridge said: "We know that you have many engagements and we do not ask you to come at any special time. We can only assure you that when you do come you will receive a most hearty welcome."

"I feel very much honored," replied the admiral, "to receive the invitation. I will go to Philadelphia, but I cannot say now when I will be there, although I would be glad to be able to do so."

Before the applause could get a fair start he bowed himself out. The Philadelphians were gratified at the result of their visit and went away satisfied that they would some day welcome him in the Quaker City.

At 9:15 Mayor Carter Harrison, accompanied by Zina R. Carter, one of the committeemen, arrived at the hotel. The other members of the committee came straggling in, and at 9:30 the big ballroom on the Waldorf side were then thrown open, and the members of the committee, headed by Mayor Harrison, entered the room. Mayor Harrison then said to the committee:

You all know that Admiral Dewey is a modest man, and a man who dislikes speeches, and who has but little patience with the American habit of handshaking. He has had so many people to shake hands with since he arrived in this hospitable city that his hands and arms are aching. He has just now sent word to me to ask that at the conclusion of the invitation for him to visit our city there be no attempt on the part of the committee to shake hands with him. I know you would all be glad to have him take your hand, but I am certain you will appreciate the situation, and I ask as a personal favor that you honor his request. To not do so might prejudice against Chicago, and we are here for the purpose of asking him to visit us. Wait until we get him in our own hands, then we will take chances on shaking hands with him.

Promptly at 10 o'clock Admiral Dewey came into the room. He wore a civilian suit, with frock coat and dark trousers, and carried no hat. The instant he appeared there was a burst of applause. He saluted and said: "Good morning, all."

Admiral Dewey met Mayor Harrison as he advanced with a cordial greeting. Mayor Harrison said:

Admiral Dewey, I appreciate your dislike for set speeches, and have therefore none to make. I only want to say that I thank you in behalf of the Chicago committee for the honor done us by your receiving us here this morning. It is an honor second to none in the land. And now I wish to extend to you, on behalf of the committee and on behalf of the city of Chicago, an invitation to come to