

A MASSACRE FEARED

An Outlander Thinks the Boers Will Blow Up Johannesburg.

SOME FIGHTING IS EXPECTED SOON.

Nine Boer Generals in Command of the Transvaal Columns—Rigorous Censorship Over Dispatches—Kruger Wishes His Troops Goodspeed.

London, Oct. 3.—The rumor that fighting had already commenced seems to have originated at the Woolwich arsenal. Matters are at a standstill and practically no dispatches from South Africa have been received this morning. No confirmation is obtainable from any source of the report contained in a dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph company that the Boers have captured Dundee.

A letter from an outlander received in Birmingham was published yesterday. It reflects the general feeling of the British residents in Johannesburg, they must be in an awful funk. The writer says: "If it comes to a fight, I believe the Boers will make a massacre of it, blow Johannesburg to bits and shoot us on sight. In fact, I have been told so by one in office."

Reports from various arsenals and garrisons in Great Britain testify to the active continuance of military preparations. The reserves have received preliminary notice to be prepared, and several regiments have been notified to hold themselves in readiness for active service.

SOME FIGHTING IS EXPECTED SOON.

London, Oct. 3.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says that Gen. Jan Kock will command the Boer forces on the Natal border, Commandant Cronje on the southwestern and Gen. Schalk-burger on the eastern frontier, while Gen. Malan will be in command at Rustenburg. Altogether there will be nine generals in command of the columns. A complete plan of campaign has been arranged with the Orange Free State. A rigorous censorship is maintained over all press telegrams.

President Kruger addressed the troops which started for the Natal border on Saturday, appealing to their patriotism and wishing them Godspeed. Fighting is expected by Wednesday.

ASIA MINOR EARTHQUAKES.

It is Estimated That 1,500 Persons Perished Around Aidin in the Recent Seismic Shocks.

Constantinople, Oct. 3.—It is now estimated that 1,500 persons perished in the earthquakes in Asia Minor, around Aidin. The first shock occurred at four in the morning of September 29 and lasted 40 seconds. The effects were appalling. Whole villages were completely destroyed. The earthquake was felt as far as Scio, Mitylene and Smyrna. The latest advices from the stricken area show that men, women and children were buried in the ruins of their dwellings before they realized their danger. Numbers of bodies still lie beneath the debris. About 500 persons were killed at Sarakeni and some 500 at Denizli, where three-fourths of the buildings fell. There was proportionate loss of life in many of the smaller villages.

THE MISSION FRUITLESS.

The Filipino Envoy Discussed Matters with Gen. Otis with No Result—Insurgents Attack Imus.

Manila, Oct. 3.—The Filipino envoys called on Maj. Gen. Otis yesterday and discussed matters with no result. Gen. Alejandrino said to a representative of the Associated press that he had no instructions except to deliver a letter, which was rejected. He will return to Tarlac to-day.

The insurgents attacked Imus, on the Bacor road yesterday. The last advices from there were that the Americans had driven off the enemy with five casualties. The insurgents' loss was estimated to be large.

Andree's North Pole Buoy Found.

Stockholm, Sweden, Oct. 3.—The buoy marked "Andree Polar Expedition" which, with an anchor attached, was found September 9 on the north coast of King Charles island by the master of the Norwegian cutter Martha Larsen, was opened yesterday in the presence of a number of experts and members of the cabinet. It was found to be the so-called north pole buoy which Andree had arranged to drop if he succeeded in passing the pole.

Dynamite Causes a Death.

Joplin, Mo., Oct. 3.—An explosion occurred at seven o'clock yesterday morning at the Sunday Mining company's plant, about a mile west of Joplin, which resulted in the death of Walter Bradley, a young miner, and the serious injury of Charles Shafer, a companion who was helping him charge a drill hole with dynamite.

Elections in Connecticut.

New Haven, Conn., Oct. 3.—One hundred and sixty-two of the 168 towns in the state yesterday elected officials. Returns up to midnight had been received from 134 towns of the 168 voting and the tables show republican victories in 101 towns and democratic success in 32.

CAPT. CARTER'S SENTENCE.

The Embezzling Engineer Officer Gets Five Years' Imprisonment and Is Fined \$5,000—Sentence Approved.

Washington, Oct. 2.—Capt. Carter, the embezzling engineer officer, is sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to pay a fine of \$5,000. The sentence was approved by the president. Capt. Carter is now at Governor's island and under arrest and the sentence will be given immediately. Fort Leavenworth, Kan., is designated as the place of his confinement.

Capt. Oberlin M. Carter is a native of Ohio and was an officer of the engineer corps of the army. For 14 years he was in charge of the work in connection with the improvement of the Savannah river and adjacent waters in Georgia and Florida. During this time he expended nearly \$7,000,000, \$3,500,000 of which was on the Savannah river alone. Instead of seeking competition in having the work done he strenuously avoided it and managed so that with only a single exception every one of the contracts was awarded to the Atlantic Contracting company, in which, the testimony showed, he was an interested party, holding one-fourth of the stock of the company and personally profiting to that extent in the work.

When Carter was appointed military attaché of the American embassy at London, he was succeeded by Capt. Gillette, who soon discovered that Carter was guilty of forgery and embezzlement, and investigation showed that he was short nearly \$2,000,000. He was duly tried by court-martial and convicted. Eminent legal counsel was employed in his defense and an appeal taken to the president with the above result.

THE PHILIPPINE QUESTION.

Senator Harris Thinks There Will Be Early Action Taken by Congress on the Matter.

Washington, Oct. 3.—Senator Harris, of Kansas, who is in Washington, says he thinks there will be early action by congress on the Philippine question. He believes that there will be a strong disposition to give the Philippines a free government, with certain control over their international affairs by this government, consistent with the responsibility we incur in their behalf, and with the retention by the United States of perhaps a great naval station and a port and city, which shall be a great emporium of American trade and commerce in the orient. He believes that under the surface this is what the great mass of the American people want, and that they do not want the Filipinos as either American citizens or colonial subjects of this government. He believes that the thinking American who wants expansion means by that expansion of trade, not empire.

CAPTURED THE ROBBER.

Virgil Bassett, a Kansas City Street Car Conductor, Suddenly and Unexpectedly Becomes a Hero.

Kansas City, Mo., Oct. 2.—Virgil E. Bassett, a quiet, mild-mannered little conductor on the Prospect avenue electric line, suddenly and quite unexpectedly reached the heroic Saturday night. In a desperate encounter with highwaymen he drove off one of them and captured the other. He was unarmed and used only his hands in the fight. The robbery was attempted at Thirty-first street and Prospect avenue, at the end of the Prospect avenue electric line. Bassett, alone with his car and \$10 in fares, fought for exactly seven minutes, until smeared with his own blood, his head cut in four places, his forehead bruised and lacerated, he had won the battle. The highwayman captured is Bert Boskins, an older employed by the Metropolitan Street Railway company on the Holmes street line.

HANNA'S STATEMENT.

The Senator Assails the Idea of Running Dewey for President—Believes McKinley Is a Candidate.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 2.—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 that he will not accept any political office is, in my opinion, contemptible and places this man of integrity, stern purpose and determination in the rank 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.

FILIPINO ENVOYS.

They Present a Letter to Gen. Otis from Aguinaldo as "President of the Republic."

Manila, Oct. 2.—Aguinaldo's third attempt to shift his difficulties into the field of diplomacy is a repetition of the other one or two, with an impossible endeavor to obtain some sort of recognition of his so-called government. The Filipino envoys had an hour's conference with Gen. Otis yesterday morning. They presented a letter from Aguinaldo as "President of the Republic," which was largely a repetition of his recent appeals for recognition. Gen. Otis informed them that while he was willing to correspond with Aguinaldo as a general of the insurgent forces, he must positively decline to recognize him as president of the civil government.

CAPTIVES SET FREE.

Filipinos Deliver Up to the Americans Fourteen of Our Men.

Lieut. Gilmore and His Party, However, Not Among the Number—The Returned Prisoners Say They Were Treated Royally by Their Captors.

Manila, Oct. 2.—Fourteen American prisoners, in charge of Gen. Alejandrino and two other Filipino officers, reached Angeles at 9:15 o'clock Saturday morning, on their way to Manila, where the Filipino officers desire to interview Gen. Otis. The party entered the lines at Angeles, under a flag of truce. All the officers on the staffs of Gen. MacArthur, Wheeler and Wheaton escorted the party to the railroad depot, where a special train was made up to take the men to Manila. The train stopped at San Fernando, where the Americans and Filipino commissioners were dined by Capt. Johnson.

The American prisoners were dressed in new light blue Filipino uniforms, with canvas shoes and hats. They were well and hearty and their appearance indicated that they had been well treated. The prisoners said that at first they had only received rice as rations. They objected to this and later on they got coffee, hot rolls, chicken, pork, vegetables and wine. They received an allowance of 20 cents a day for tobacco and luxuries. There was a feast at Tarlac on September 17, and Aguinaldo gave each of the prisoners \$4. Each man received \$3.50 additional when he reached Mabalacat. The men were not required to work and were allowed to roam all around the towns.

The party started for the American lines on Thursday, but was driven back by the firing of the American troops in the attack on Porac. None of these released American soldiers were captured in battle. The majority of them were taken prisoners while on picket duty at the front, or while straying outside the lines. As a matter of fact, several of the men are supposed to be deserters. They say the Filipinos intended to surrender 25 more prisoners next Tuesday. Lieut. Gilmore, United States navy, and his boat's crew are still held at Vigan.

The prisoners unanimously praised their treatment. One man said:

We have been given the best the country afforded; fine houses for quarters, servants, good food, plenty of wine and a money allowance. Aguinaldo visited us and shook hands. Three of the boys refused to shake hands with him.

Judging from the stories of the prisoners, they have been lionized by the people. They report that five sailors, survivors of Naval Cadet Wood's party, arrived at Tarlac Wednesday. Though small importance is attached to their judgment, they agree in saying the Filipinos are "tired of the war, but say they will fight for independence to the last."

The released prisoners also say the idea of independence has taken firm hold of the Filipinos, and they threaten, if conquered, to exterminate the Americans by assassination. Aguinaldo seemed popular among all the people the prisoners met. The country, they say, is full of rich crops. All the prisoners have stories of interesting experiences. Those captured at Calococan were marched along the railroad at night through towns occupied by the Americans.

TO TRAP THE REBELS.

War Department Officials Believe There Is No Escape from the Armies of Lawton and Wheaton.

Washington, Oct. 2.—War department officials say that important developments in the campaign in the Philippines are daily awaited. The expectation is based upon the report received at the department of the advance by Lawton and Wheaton toward Porac, which army officers say will be followed by the opening of the campaign. The forces under Wheaton and Lawton now hold a piece of territory shaped like a broad triangle, lying between the insurgents and the railroad and the city of Manila. The enemy have two routes along which to retreat. One will take them into the mountains, where they will have difficulty in obtaining supplies and at the same time they will be sooner or later hemmed in by Gen. Lawton. These mountains, the Cordillera de Cubulilan, vary in elevation from 3,000 to 4,000 feet, and throughout the greater part of their slopes afford good camping grounds for our cavalry.

If the insurgents escape to the south of the Cordilleras and in the direction of the Subig bay region, a rapid and determined movement on the part of the combined forces of Lawton and Wheaton would drive them down into the peninsula opposite Manila bay. Here for a time they could get up into the Merivale Sierras and defy our men, but here, too, sooner or later, they would be cornered.

Will Come Duty Free.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The soldiers in the Philippines have desired to send various mementoes and trinkets to relatives and others, but have been stopped by the customs laws. It is intended to make an arrangement whereby these packages will not be subjected to customs supervision. They are to be vouchered for by officers, and will be allowed to come through the mails on the payment of regular postage duties.

THE COMING CENSUS.

General Schedule to Be Issued by Census Office for Enumeration of Live Stock.

Washington, Sept. 26.—Very soon a general schedule for the enumeration of live stock will be put forth, in a tentative form, by Statistician Powers, of the census office, for discussion and, if necessary, correction. It will be something like the following:

ANIMALS ON HAND JUNE 1, 1900.

	Age	Number	Value
Cattle	Under 1		
Steers	1 to 2		
Horses	Over 2		
Swine	1 and over		
Goats	1 to 2		
Sheep	Over 2		
Mules	Under 1		
Asses & burros	1 to 2		
Lambs	Over 1		
Wethers	Over 1		
Goats	All ages		
Llamas	All ages		

PURE-BLOOD ANIMALS BY FAMILY-NAME, AND THE NUMBER OF EACH PER FARM.

Kind	Number	Kind	Number
Horses		Swine	
Mules		Goats	
Goats		Cattle	

Total receipts from sales of live stock in 1899.....\$ Market value of all animals slaughtered on the farm in 1899.....\$

	Number of fleeces shorn Fall 1899 and Spring 1900	Total Weight	Total Value
Wool			
Mohair			

In the above the term "horses" is intended to include ponies.

The count will be made of June 1, 1900, in order to permit harmonious comparisons with the count of live stock in 1890, which is recorded as of June 1.

All that is indicated in the above table and all that the law requires may be secured if every related interest, beginning now, will work to that end. Director Merriam has suggested that the best way to do this is for all concerned to open and keep such books or accounts as will enable them, on the arrival of the census enumerator, to answer his questions (practically as above indicated) promptly, fully and accurately.

ALMONDS AND COCOANUTS.

California's Large Production of the Former and Florida's of the Latter.

There are, roughly speaking, 21,000,000 pounds of almonds consumed in the United States each year, some eaten with raisins, some used in the manufacture of candy, some ground for cream and flavoring extracts, and some, of an inferior quality, used for perfumery and soap. The state of California produces about 14,000,000 pounds of almonds in a year, or two-thirds of the amount required for domestic consumption, and the other almonds are imported from European countries, from which, until a few years ago, all the almonds were sent. The figures of almond importations for the fiscal year 1898 show importations of about 7,000,000 pounds. Of this amount 4,500,000 came from Spain, 1,500,000 from Italy, chiefly Sicily, and the balance from Greece and Portugal.

Cocconuts to the value of about \$600,000 a year are imported into the United States from foreign countries or from countries which were under foreign jurisdiction at the time of the last annual treasury report. Before the beginning of the Cuban war for independence the importation of cocconuts from Cuba into the United States was to the value of about \$200,000 a year. With the beginning of the war it declined, and under the present tariff the duty on cocconuts further reduced the importation from Cuba, though a large increase in the shipments of cocconuts is expected this year under American jurisdiction in Cuba and Porto Rico. The competition of American with foreign cocconuts, the latter from the West Indies and South American states, has been more active in the case of almonds for the reason that the chief source of supply of American cocconuts is Florida, which is in closer proximity to the New York market. The annual product of Florida cocconuts amounts to about 7,000,000 pounds, of the value of about \$300,000 a year, and the conditions as to almonds and cocconuts are in this particular reversed. California products just twice as many almonds as are imported into the United States, whereas Florida produces just one-half as many cocconuts as are imported.—Boston Transcript.

The Distinction.

"I noticed," remarked a friend of the orator, "that in your speech on corruption in politics you used the phrase 'pulling and hauling' several times. Isn't that a repetition? Don't the two words mean the same thing?" "Not necessarily," replied the orator. "They have similar meanings, but they are not synonymous. Generally speaking, the stronger you pull the bigger your haul. Get the idea?"—Chicago Tribune.

DEWEY HOME-COMING

The Naval Hero Gets an Enthusiastic Welcome at Washington.

AN INTERESTING CIVIC PARADE.

The Catholic Societies Made an Effective Showing in the Column Reviewed—The Letter Carriers' Illuminated Envelope and Other Novel Features.

Washington, Oct. 3.—The home-coming of Admiral George Dewey—for henceforth the national capital is to be his home—was made the occasion for the greatest tribute ever paid by Washington to any individual. The citizens had made every preparation to make the occasion worthy of their hero. Pennsylvania avenue was one mass of colored bunting along the entire line of march from the station to the white house and, not content with this, few private citizens failed to make some display of color on their residences. On the facade of the newly completed government post office building flamed forth two inscriptions set in electric points, the one reciting the famous message of the president directing Dewey, then thousands of miles away in the far east, to go forth to destroy the Spanish fleet, and the other setting out the famous admiral's direction to the lamented Gridley, "You may fire when you are ready, Gridley," which marked an epoch in the history of the United States. Twelve thousand members of civic organizations, paraded before him, besides tens of thousands of non-organized citizens, and in a roar of cannon, rockets and the blaze of red fire and the thunderous cheering of the populace and the warm greeting of the head of the nation, Dewey came to the national capital to a welcome such as has not been known here hitherto.

The train as it reached the line of the District of Columbia stopped for a few minutes at the little station of Deadwood while the reception committee went through the formality of presenting the nation's guest, the freedom of the district. The ceremony was performed by District Commissioner Wright in the presence of the admiral's fleet captains, the military and naval members of the party and as many of the reception committee as could be crowded into the admiral's car. John Addison Porter, secretary to the president, had first extended President McKinley's greetings to which the admiral returned his thanks very briefly.

In a few minutes the train was in the brilliantly lighted depot. The first of the party to leave the station was the committee of citizens and army and navy officials who had gone to New York to meet the famous admiral and escort him to Washington. They were quickly followed by the admiral himself and when he appeared to take his seat in the carriage the crowd went almost wild with excitement.

As the admiral's carriage swung around the treasury toward the white house a brilliant spectacle was spread out before him. To the right Lafayette square was ablaze with electric lights, the great trees and flower beds sparkling with many hued lights, while in the midst shone out in huge electric letters, "Welcome, Admiral." The navy department beyond was ablaze with lights as were the white house grounds. A mighty roar went up from the crowd as the admiral alighted at the portico of the executive mansion. As he stepped from the carriage, Col. Bingham, representing the president, stepped forward to escort him to the east room, where Secretary Long, Assistant Secretary Allen and a brilliant assemblage of naval officials were ready to extend to him the greeting of the navy. Arm in arm, Secretary Long and the admiral proceeded by the elevator to the upper floor of the mansion. The members of the cabinet had assembled in the cabinet room, while the president was alone in the library adjoining. As Secretary Long entered with the admiral the president came forward to greet the famous sailor, and grasping his hand wished him a hearty welcome.

The greetings with the cabinet were brief and the president and Admiral Dewey headed the party to the reviewing stand.

The head of the civic parade which had been arranged in honor of the admiral began to pass in review before him shortly after eight o'clock. There were many novel and interesting features relieving the sameness of the ordinary civic parade. The spectacle, as the marchers came up the length of the avenue in the glare of the red lights, under sweeping arches of stars from thousands of Roman candles, was beautiful and impressive.

The Catholic societies of the district made a special effort to do honor to the admiral and with excellent results, for their contingent was one of the most numerous and effective in the column. They bore great illuminated crosses, many of the orders were in uniform and all the marchers carried flaming red torches. The letter carriers had all the local postal cars in line, ablaze with light, spelling words of welcome to Dewey. One of the features was a gigantic illuminated envelope addressed to Admiral George Dewey, Manila, and marked "Returned to Washington." The German societies had a most creditable representation.