'TWAS ALL FOR DEWEY

Most Magnificent Marine Spectacle Ever Seen in an American Port.

WORTHY OF THE NATION'S HERO

Crafts of All Descriptions Make Up the Immense Floating Procession—Newspapers Estimate There Were 1,500,000 Visitors in New York to Witness the Demonstration — Salute at Grant's Tomb.

NEW YORK, Sept. 30.—No Roman conqueror returned from his triumph of barbaric splendor, no victorious king coming home from a successful war over received such a magnificent ovation as overwhelmed Admiral Dewey yesterday as he stood on the bridge of the Olympia at the head of a magnificent fleet of thunderers of the deep, followed by a thousand vessels of peace, each tiered and coated black with people, and sailed over the bright waters of the upper bay and up the broad pathway of the sun-lit river whose banks were gay with millions of flags and streamers dancing in the wind.

The sky was blue, the water rippled under the fresh wind that held flags out straight and jaunty, and the wharves and piers, and rocky heights and grassy knolls were black with frantic, enthusiastic people who strived weakly to make their shout heard above the perfect bedlam of tooting whistles that accompanied the admiral ashore and afloat.

As the tomb of General Grant on Riverside drive was reached the fleet paid its tribute to the memory of the great warrior with a national salute of twenty-one roaring guns. The fleet then anchored and reviewed the almost endless procession of craft that steamed past, all so ouraened with humanity that they looked as if they would turn over before they got back to their piers.

Toward the end, the parade became disorganized, and it took hours for the heterogeneous flotilla to get by. Darkness at last brought relief to the tired admiral, who had stood on the bridge for six hours bowing his acknowledgments to the stentorian expressions of homage.

New York has never witnessed before anything approaching this wonderful, remarkable demonstration. The Columbian naval parade, the dedication of Grant's tomb and the reception of the North Atlantic squadron last fall all pale before this gigantic ovation to the sailor, who in a single morning destroyed an enemy's fleet without the loss of a man or a ship. It is not beyond the mark to say that 3,000,000 people viewed the pageant from ashore and that 250,000 were afloat.

When New York turned out to the celebration this morning a light haze hung over the harbor, but this was soon burned up by the bright sun which bathed sea and city in its brilliant radiance. The wind was strong and gusty and kept the flags snapping. The water rippled under the fresh breeze and the dancing little waves seemed to raise their crusty heads in anticipation of a sight of the conqueror.

People who went down the bay were lost in their admiration of the display of bunting along the water front. On the east river from the bridge to the Battery, where the sailing craft lay in droves, the ships were covered with such a mass of color that might be compared to a maple-grown hillside in deep autumn. Every craft in the harbor was decked out from stem to stern with all the grace and attractiveness known to shippers. But the display in the east river was not to be compared with that of the north river, up which the procession was to pass.

From the peaks of every pier long ropes strung with flags of every hue were stretched to the snubbing post at the corner, the fronts were decorated with the multitude of gay devices. There were flags on the staffs and lines of flags above the ropes.

CORNER STONE WILL BE LAID.

Labor Difficulties at Chicago Said to Be Settled.

CHICAGO, Ill., Sept. 30.—At midnight the differences between organized labor and the festival and federal committees were amicably adjusted and it was announced that the cornerstone of the new postoffice would be laid on October 9, in accordance with the original program. The compromise was reached after two days of conference between members of the organized labor. Under the terms of agreement the cornerstone will be cut by union men from a block of Illinois limestone.

GOSSIP NAMES MEIKLEJOHN.

May Be Appointed Governor of the Philippines.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30.—A dispatch to the Record from Washington says: The apparently reliable information that the president is about to appoint a civil governor for the Philippines is already causing gossip as to who the man may be.

The name of George D. Meiklejohn, assistant secretary of war, is most frequently mentioned. He has the confidence of the president and has shown himself to possess administrative ability of high order in his work in the War department.

Regulations During War.

PRETORIA, Sept. 30.—The government has issued notices of the order to be maintained during war. The mines wil continue to work, reasonable protection being afforded. The liquor trade is prohibited and special police will maintain order. The Rand gold produced during the war is to be deposited with the government, which will mint there, from sufficient to pay its working expenses. The rest will be returned after the war. Strict passport regulations have also been provided.

LOOKS VERY WARLIKE.

Situation in the Transvaal Appears to Be More Critical Than Ever.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—(New York World Cablegram.)—I obtained last night from a high ministerial source the following authentic facts concerning yesterday's fateful meeting of the British cabinet. When the ministers assembled they were already in possession of a draft of Chamberlain's proposed ultimatum to the Boer republic. The terms of the settlement laid down were:

1. The substitution of the articles of the Pretoria convention of 1881, for those of the London convention of 1884, respecting the Boer republic's relations with foreign powers. This substitution means the abolition of all rights on the part of the public to deal with foreign powers and would amply recall Dr. Leyds as Boer commissioner in Europe.

2. The abolition of all legislation respecting aliens adopted by the republic since 1881. This would remove all disabilities placed by successive Boer ordinances on the outlanders.

3. The granting of municipal autonomy to the Rand. This would give control of all local affairs such as police, sanitation, and so forth, to the district mainly inhabited by the outlander population. It is the revival of a scheme of home rule for the Rand, suggested by Chamberlain to Kruger after the Jameson raid and contemptuously refused by Kruger.

4. The removal of all religious disabilities. At present Catholics and Jews are disabled from holding many offices, even the most important kind.

5. The disarmament of the two great forts which command Johannesburg.

The report that Germany will demand a population indemnity for military outlays already incurred is not accurate, though it is the intention of the government to raise that question in due course. Finally, I may add, the republic is called upon to denounce its treaty of 1872 with Portugal under which it is empowered to import arms and ammunition from Delagoa bay through Portuguese territory.

These may be accepted as entirely accurate, precise British proposals. They were adopted by the cabinet, but no dispatch was forwarded to Pretoria last night and a further cabinet meeting has been called for Tuesday. The ministers were much surprised that Kruger had not sent any reply to their dispatch of last Friday, but he seems to have delayed it deliberately to embarrass his enemies, as it is expected today.

OTIS REPORTS ON MOVEMENT.

Results in Clearing the Country for Future Operations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30.—General Otis today cabled the following report of the capture of Porac:

"Lawton's troops at Calumpit and San Fernando, where concentration was taking place, ordered to cover the country near Mexico, Guaga, Bacoior and Santa Rita. MacArthur ordered to take his troops and clear the country west and in the vicinity of Porac, which he did yesterday, advancing on Porac at an early hour with the Ninth infantry and Thirty-sixth volunteers, capturing Porac and driving the enemy north. Wheaton, at Angeles, kept back the enemy on his north and moved his force westward to intercept Porac insurgents, but they retreated by the mountain roads. Results in clearing the country preparatory to future operation. Our casualties at Porac were five wounded. Wheaton does not report any casualties. Captured one officer and several enlisted men; some twenty of the enemy killed; number wounded unknown."

INSURGENTS ARE MASSING.

Escaped Spanish Prisoner Describes Mascardo's Retreat from Porac.

MANILA, Sept. 30.—New York World Special—An escaped Spanish prisoner, who has entered the American lines, says that General Mascardo, with 800 insurgents, began to retreat out of Porac yesterday as soon as the place was attacked. He moved to a Calumpit mountain stronghold, to the westward, where 1,500 other insurgents were massed and where also the insurgents have powder works.

Four prisoners from the captured American gunboat Urdaneta were in Porac and were taken to Calumpit by the retreating enemy. Letters regarding the return of the American prisoners now in the Philippine islands are passing both ways. A flag of truce will probably be sent in tomorrow. It is posible that Lieutenant Gilmore and his boat's crew of the Yorktown will not be among those surrendered now.

JOHN F. BASS.

Deaf Mute Asylum Burns.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 30.—At 2 o'clock yesterday morning fire broke out in the Arkansas Deaf Mute institution, one miles west of the city limits and gained such headway that all the brick buildings comprising the institution will be destroyed. Twenty-five teachers and other employes sleeping in the main building were rescued. There were no pupils in the buildings, the annual vacation not having terminated. Loss about $100,000 with no insurance.

May Visit Nebraska.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30.—While the official itinerary of President McKinley is being made up with a view of visitation to several points in the northwest decided upon, he has not definitely stated that he would not visit Nebraska. There are several routes by which the president can still visit Nebraska and meet his other appointments.

Cattle Raiders Held.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Sept. 30.—Manager Gleason of the Warren Live stock company received word today that the preliminary hearing of the persons arrested for raiding the company's sheep in Logan county, killing sixty of the animals, and beating the herder, has resulted in the accused being bound over to the district court for trial. The men are Hunter Smith, William Regdan, Charles and Prentice McEndaffer. One of the men is the owner of a large herd of cattle, one is the foreman for a large cattle outfit and the other two are employes.

WANTS OF AGUINALDO

Would Shift His Difficulties Into the Field of Diplomacy.

SOME SORT OF RECOGNITION

He Wishes to Send Civilian Governmental Commission to Discuss Situation—Writes a Letter to the President of the Republic"—Otis Willing to Correspond With Him as General of the Insurgents.

MANILA, Oct. 2.—Auguinaldo's third attempt to shift the 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 General Otis this morning. They brought from Auguinaldo a message that he desired peace and wished to send a civilian governmental commission to discuss the situation. General Otis replied that it was impossible for him to recognize Aguinaldo's government in that way.

They presented a letter from Aguinaldo as "president of the republic," which was largely a repetition of his recent appeals for recognition. General Otis informed them that while he was willing to correspond with Aguinaldo as general of the insurgent forces he must positively decline to recognize him as president of the civil government. Another conference will be held tomorrow.

The Filipinos will remain two or three days. Their movements are unrestricted, but they are under the constant chaperonage of Captain Johnson of the Sixteenth infantry. Today they visited the hospitals and distributed money among the wounded Filipinos, after which they made calls and received visitors at their hotel.

Natives in their Sunday clothing thronged the plaza in front of the hotel all day stretching their necks toward the window for a glimpse of the showy uniforms of the envoys. The assemblage finally increased to 1,000 people. When the envoys emerged for an afternoon drive the natives removed their hats deferentially, and a crowd in vehicles or on foot followed the carriage through the streets.

"We desire peace, but peace with independence and honor," said General Alejandrino today, while conversing with a representative of the Associated Press. He impresses one as dignified and impassionate and as a keen man of the world. He was educated in Europe and designed the remarkable entrenchments from Manila to Tarac. While reticent regarding his mission, his conversation throws an interesting light on the Filipino view of the American attitude.

"How long can the Filipino army and people stand 60,000 American troops?" asked the representative of the Associated Press.

"Fighting in our way we can maintain a state of war and the necessity of a large army of occupation indefinitely. You Americans are holding a few miles around Manila, a narrow line of railroad to Angeles and a circle of country around San Fernando. But you are ignorant of the resources of Luzon. We hold the immense rich, productive northern country from which to draw. Our people contribute the money and food which maintain our army and this is done at a minimum of cost.

"It is an interesting question what the cost to the American people is of maintaining the American troops in the Philippines. We do not, of course, know the amount, but it must be excessive. We perceive what an American soldier requires in this climate. On the other hand a Filipino exists with a handful of rice and a pair of linen trousers. We do not have to pay our soldiers and can practically hold up their wages as long as we desire. Even without our present supply of arms and ammunition we could keep your army occupied for years.

"With an expense that grows daily how long will your people stand it? The Filipino people do not wish to continue the fighting. We have no army contractors. We have no business men making profits from the maintenance o four army; there is nothing in it for us, nor are the salaries large enough to keep us fighting for money and position."

A CONFLICT APPEARS NEAR.

Tuesday Named as the Day for Declaration of War.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily News says: Advices from The Hague say: Dr. Leyds has named Tuesday as the day for a formal declaration of war by the Boers. 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 limits of her constitutional rights in her efforts to secure peace.

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 2.—The commanding orders are completed and the burghers are ready for the field. A large body passed through the town yesterday afternoon. Business has virtually ceased. The merchants have finished barricading their premises and the proprietors of the drinking saloons expect to receive a notification to close their establishments tomorrow.

Transports Sail for Manila.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 2.—The remaining companies of the Thirty-second regiment sailed today for Manila on the transports Glenogle and Charles Nelson. Companies A, E, F, G, K, L and M and the regimental band, under command of Colonel Louis A. Craig, went on the Glenogle, and Companies C and D, under command of Major Charles E. Cabell, went on the Nelson. The Glenogle and the Nelson are of about the same speed, fourteen knots. They will touch at Honolulu and are expected to reach Manila together.

WILL APPEAL TO M'KINLEY.

Story that Imprisoned Miners Are Being Subjected to Punishments.

DENVER, Oct. 2.—A special to the News from Anaconda, Mont., says: President Boyce of the Western Federation of Miners will immediately appeal to President McKinley in behalf of the imprisoned Coeur d'Alene miners at Wardner.

For the last eight days, it is alleged, all the prisoners have been kept on a bread and water diet and for trivial violations of prison rules have been punished by being obliged to stand for eight hours immovable in the hot sun. For refusing to work the straw has been taken from their bunks and they have been compelled to sleep on the bare boards. No tobacco is permitted and no visitors are allowed to speak to the prisoners.

It is alleged that under these unusual punishments the prisoners are rapidly breaking down in health and some, under the sun ordeal, have become crazed. These men have been imprisoned five months without trial and in the meantime two sessions of the district court have been held.

Senator Carter will be asked to use his influence with the War department immediately.

NORTH DAKOTANS AT HOME.

One Continuous Ovation From the Time They Cross the State Line.

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 2.—The North Dakota volunteers reached their native state yesterday after an absence of seventeen months, one year of which was spent in the Philippines. The troops, in two special trains, reached the state line from San Francisco early yesterday morning, and from Dickinson, the home of Company K, to Fargo, the home of Company B, every town along the line yelled itself hoarse in honor of the troops.

Great crowds welcomed them at Bismarck, Jamestown and Valley City. All companies stopped and dined at Jamestown at 3 o'clock. Fargo was reached at 8 o'clock tonight and 10,000 people and dozens of steam whistles and bells and salutes of artillery by the Lisbon battery made the occasion unparalleled in North Dakota.

YELLOW FEVER INCREASES.

Forty-Eight New Cases at New York Are Found and Reported.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 2.—There were forty-eight new cases of yellow fever and two deaths at Key West today according to tonight's marine hospital service advices. Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith wired 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 camp, which is for the benefit of refugees from Key West, will have been in operation four weeks, and the authorities believe with this week adequate opportunity will have been given the Key West people to leave. The official dispatches show that the temperature at New Orleans last night and today recorded 57 degrees and report a heavy frost at Hattiesburg, Miss., and in Northern Louisiana. Miami reports no new cases or suspects.

DEWEY NEEDS REST BADLY.

Functions of Last Week Prove Almost Too Much for His Strength.

NEW YORK, Oct. 2.—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 proven 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 today looking pale and worn. Despite the fact that he retired early Saturday evening and enjoyed a good night's rest, the admiral yesterday was too fatigued to do more than remain in his room the greater part of the time and rest quietly.

Congressman Burkett Ill.

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 2.—Congressman S. J. Burkett is seriously ill at his residence in this city. He was taken sick last Thursday, and on yesterday the announcement was made that he would be compelled to cancel some speaking engagements he had made, and it was also stated that the illness was from an attack of appendicitis. Dr. E. L. Holyoke, the physician in attendance, said today that the condition of the patient was critical, but hopeful, and that it did not indicate the necessity for an operation. Tonight the patient's condition is reported to be about the same as during the day.

Germany Wants Kost.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 2.—Bartholomae Kost, the Austrian, who is accused of the murder of his fiance, Mary Vodica, at Bremen, Germany, that he might return to Vienna, Austria, to marry his present wife, Anna Schimera, left here today, 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.

Squadron Sails Friday.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 2.—Admiral Sampson telegraphed Secretary Long that the North Atlantic squadron will sail on the 5th inst. for Hampton Roads, where the change in the commander-in-chief will take place and the winter manouvers be mapped out.

Don't Like Girl Students.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Oct. 2.—The agitation that has waged at Wesleyan university relative to co-education has had the effect of reducing the freshman class to seven women this year, whereas there were twenty-five last year, which was the largest in the history of the college. This year's freshman class will number 101, which is but few less than the entering class last year. The students as a body are opposed to co-education and the decrease of women students is very gratifying to them.

AN INSURGENT ATTACK

They Kill Two and Wound Eight of Our Men.

FIGHTING BY THE 4TH INFANTRY

They Bear the Brunt of the Battle—Major Price Requests Rear Admiral Watson to Send Two Gunboats to His Assistance—Filipino Colonel Killed.

MANILA, Oct. 3.—The Fourth infantry, Major Price commanding, has had a series of encounters with the insurgents about Imus since Saturday. The natives were led, it is supposed, by a former mayor of Imus and made a general attack on the American lines from Imus to Bacoior.

A captain and a corporal of the American forces were killed and eight men were wounded. A Filipino colonel is known to have been killed. Major Price requested Rear Admiral Watson to send two gunboats to his support.

The fighting began on Saturday, when Captain Brown took the same battalion that distinguished itself at Perez Das Marinas and Lieutenant Knabenshue's scouts against a large force of insurgents on the Perez Das Marinas road and a general engagement followed. The soldiers lying in the rice fields kept up a fire for an hour and a half, when reinforcements were sent them. The insurgents retreated.

The fighting yesterday began with an attack by the insurgents on a party repairing the telegraph line, one member of which was wounded.

The Filipino envoys called on Major General Otis today and discussed matters with no result.

General 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 tomorrow.

An expedition composed of an armored flatboat, armed with two three-pounders, with the gunboats Helena, Petrel and Mindoro escorting it, proceeded yesterday to Oreni for the purpose of bombarding that place, landing 200 marines and bluejackets and raising the wrecked gunboat Urdaneta. The gunboats will approach to about 2,700 yards of Oreni and the flatboat will enter the river. The expedition will return tomorrow.

NANSEN IS FOR CO-OPERATION.

Says the Greater Nations Should Explore the Polar Regions.

BERLIN, Oct. 3.—Dr. Nansen, the Arctic explorer, said today to the correspondent here of the Associated Press:

"The United States ought to join Great Britain and Germany in cooperative polar exploration. Thus the three progressive nations would work for the common good of mankind and science. If the polar districts are ever to be thoroughly explored it will probably be due to such joint action."

Poultney Biglow has presented a written motion for adoption by the International Geographical congress saying that hereafter each colonial power pledges itself to submit such new methods or questions relative to the treatment of natives as may come up from time to time to a permanent international committee empowered to decide upon them. This proposition coincides with that of Andrew White, the United States ambassador here, made at the recent peace conference at The Hague.

Monthly Treasury Statement.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—The monthly statement of the comptroller of the currency shows that the total circulation of national bank notes on September 30, 1899, was $243,290,128, an increase for the year of $7,933,178, and an increase for the month of $1,218,336. The circulation based on United States bonds was $207,314,173, an increase for the year of $2,258,110, and an increase for the month of $1,140,824.

The circulation secured by lawful money amounted to $35,975,955, an increase for the year of $5,675,068, and an increase for the month of $77,512.

The amount of United States registered bonds on deposit to secure circulating notes was $231,515,510, and to secure public deposits, $70,364,940.

Carter's Trip to Prison.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Ex-Captain Oberlin M. Carter, who is confined in a cell in Castle William, Governor's Island, will probably be taken to prison at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., today or Wednesday.

General Merritt has been notified that the official papers will reach him from Washington by mail tomorrow. As soon as possible thereafter Captain Carter will be removed from Governor's island.

Accident to a Balloonist.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 3.—Albert McPherson, a young aeronaut, was hurled from the trapeze bar of a balloon near Glen park and so seriously injured that he will die. The balloon, after rising a short distance, drifted along until the trapeze ropes stuck an electric light wire, over which McPherson was thrown.

Returns Confederate Flag.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Oct. 3.—Indiana is carrying back to the south the confederate flag which her soldiers captured from Terry's Texas rangers in the civil war. Accompanied by the members of his staff and the representatives of the Indiana public, Governor Mount set out on the errand today. The formal exercises incident to the return of the flag will take place Thursday at the Texas state fair at Dallas. Governor Mount will make an address in returning the flag and the response will be by Governor Sayers of Texas.

DEWEY IN WASHINGTON.

A Triumphal Journey from New York to the National Capital.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 3—The home-coming of Admiral Dewey—for henceforth the national capital is to be his home—was made the reason for the greatest tribute ever paid by Washington to any individual. After the preliminary welcome, in itself unsurpassed in its kind, it remained for the highest and greatest in the official world to hold out the hand of greeting to the famous admiral and to join with the people who are to be his fellow citizens in bidding him welcome. The citizens had made every preparation to make the occasion worthy of their hero. The decorations were elaborate. 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.

His journey here from New York was one continuous ovation limited in its intensity only by the density of population. The decorated special train which left the Pennsylvania railroad ferry slip in Jersey City at 1:50 in the afternoon was fully in keeping with its distinguished passenger. It was made up of five cars of the Pennsylvania's prize special—the Atlanta, a dining car, a combination smoker and three parlor cars—for the accommodation of the Washington reception committee. The special was given a clear track, and the run to Washington was made without a stop, except at Gray's Ferry, on the outskirts of Philadelphia, where engines were changed and a new train crew came aboard.

FIGHTING SOON EXPECTED.

Probability of a Clash in a Day or Two at Least.

LONDON, Oct. 3.—A special dispatch from Pretoria says that General Jan Lock will command the Boer forces on the Natal border, Commandant Cronje on the southwestern and General Schalkberger on the eastern frontier, while General Malan will be in command at Rustinburg. 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 to the Natal border Sunday, appealing to their patriotism, and wished them Godspead.

Fighting is expected by Wednesday.

SEVEN THOUSAND MEN THERE.

Americans in Good Force in Vicinity of Bacoor.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 3.—No official advices had been received in Washington up to tonight concerning the reported engagement with the insurgents at Bacoor by the troops under the command of General Grant.

I am told that there are about 7,000 American troops under the command of Generals Grant and Young in the southern part of the island of Luzon, within easy reach of Bacoor—an ample force, the authorities say, to cope with the number of insurgents supposed to be in that vicinity.

ANDREE CROSSES THE POLE.

Buoy Picked Up Proves to Be What Was Expected.

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 Larsaak, 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.

Wants Spain to Act.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—El Liberal today declares that Spain cannot remain indifferent to the events transpiring in the Transvaal in view of the existence of the Anglo-Portuguese treaty, by the terms of which in the event of Great Britain becoming engaged in a war with another power, Portugal is obliged to mobilize 100,000 men and allow Great Britain to use her forts and arsenals. El Liberal follows up this extraordinary assertion with the statement that a secret convention also provides that Portugal will cede Great Britain Lourenza Marquez, on the north side of Delagoa bay, and Mozambique, on the east coast of Africa, and calls on the government to take discreet measures in the interest of Spain.

McKinley's Intervention Asked.

NEW YORK, Oct. 3.—Charles D. Pierce, consul general of the Orange Free State, today received a cablegram relative to affairs in the Transvaal. Consul Pierce said that the cable was of such a nature that he could not make it public, but he was at liberty to say that the president of the Orange Free State had made an ineffectual effort to induce President McKinley to request other powerful nations to act with the United States as arbitrators between England and the Transvaal. Mr. Pierce said that the warm and close relations between Great Britain and the United States prevented President McKinley moving in so a momentous a matter.

Grain Importers at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 3.—Imports of wheat during the last week: From Atlantic ports, 87,300 quarters; Pacific ports, none; other ports, 27,000 quarters. Imports of American corn into Liverpool during the past week were 44,300 quarters.

The zinc mines of Missouri and Kansas are again to shut down. The zinc miners' association so decreed at its meeting last week. The shut down is to be general and will commence October 2, to continue till further notice.