

LOOKS LESS WARLIKE

Om Paul Waiting for a Declaration of an Attack.

MASSING BOERS WITH ARTILLERY

British Reserves Will Be Summoned to Bring the Regiments Up to War Strength—Authority for the Statement That an Army Corps Is to Be Mobilized at Once—The Outlook in General.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—There has been almost a complete dearth of news from South Africa today. The few dispatches received recording military movements at various points all tend to confirm the belief that President Kruger will restrain any forward movement by the Boers unless they are fired upon or war is actually declared. It is now practically certain that parliament will meet on October 17.

Reserves will be summoned tomorrow in sufficient number to bring up to war strength the regiments warned to hold themselves in readiness for service in South Africa, or about one-sixteenth of the total reserves. The Daily News asserts that an army corps will be mobilized tomorrow.

A dispatch from Mafeking announces that Commandant Cronje of the Boer forces has been promoted to the rank of general and is massing 6,000 Boers, with artillery, near Ramathlab, north of Mafeking. The dispatch adds that General Cronje has sent a message to the camp of the imperial troops that he will cross the border at the first shot fired in Natal.

It is stated that Rt. Hon. Harry Escombe, formerly premier of Natal, is going to Pretoria in the interest of peace. H. M. S. Phlomis suddenly left Durban today for Delagoa bay.

The Daily Chronicle Rome correspondent says that the British government has applied to Signor Marconi with a view of employing his system of wireless telegraphy in the Transvaal campaign.

London—The Capetown correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

A sensation has been caused here by the statement that the Free State government has seized 800 tons of coal belonging to the Cape colony, which had to traverse the state. J. W. Bauer, commissioner of public works, when questioned in the assembly regarding the matter professed ignorance, but I learn that the report was telegraphed to the cape ministry early in the day. I learn that the Transvaal's threat to put British subjects over the border would necessitate the withdrawal of Conyngham Greene.

Some surprise is manifested over the report that a large number of British troops are to be landed here instead of Durban. This is to signify that the Transvaal will be invaded from the west.

Johannesburg—Thousands of natives have invaded the town, and the authorities decided to march them under escort out of the country.

Last night two natives entered a clothing store kept by a Jew and stabbed the proprietor in the neck, severing his windpipe. Two Jewish storekeepers have been murdered by natives and the Kafirs are razing all the places where they think liquor is stored. The war commission acting under the government's instruction, will today issue advice to shopkeepers to remove the barricades they have erected on the ground that the government's guarantee of protection ought to be sufficient.

GRANT MAKES AN ADVANCE.

Charges the Insurgents and Drives Them Back.

MANILA, Oct. 7.—General Fred Grant, with three companies of the Fourth infantry, two companies of the Fourteenth infantry and a band of scouts, attached to the former regiment, advanced from Imus this morning, driving the insurgents from the entire west bank of the Imus river. Three Americans were wounded. It is estimated that ten of the Filipinos were killed.

Companies C and H, with the scouts, crossed the River at Big Bend and advanced westward in the direction of the Binacayan road, the insurgents firing volleys but retiring. Twenty Filipinos were discovered entrenched at the Binacayan church, about midway between Bacoor and Cavite Viejo. These were routed, six being killed. Riley's battery of the Fifth artillery made an effective sortie about a mile south of Bacoor and shelled the west bank of the river at close range. That bank is now held by the Americans.

D'Arcos on Dewey.

BOSTON, Mass., Oct. 7.—The Spanish minister, Duke de Arcos, who has just left his house at Manchester, said with regard to the receptions being given Admiral Dewey:

"It does not surprise me in the least. Admiral Dewey is a brave and noble man, and for the extraordinary service he has rendered his country no honor that can be shown him in return is too great. He has aroused the admiration of the whole world by the gallantry of his conduct, and he would be a small man, indeed, who could not recognize his merit and give free expression to his admiration for Dewey's valor."

Bryan in Two States.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 7.—Bryan's tour of Ohio will be confined to the democratic counties in the northwestern part of the state. He will leave Kentucky on the evening of October 18, coming directly to Ohio, where a special train will carry him through the counties of Shelby, Vanwert, Mercer, Paulding, Deane, Henry, Otway, Miami, Harding, Seneca, Sandusky, Wyandotte, Marion, Crawford, Auglaize, Hancock and Putnam. He will make six speeches a day, the first being at Greenville at 7 a. m. on October 19, and the last at Sandusky City on the evening of October 21.

LARGER NAVAL ESTIMATE.

For Next Year an Increase of Some Twenty-Four Millions.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Acting Secretary Allen has prepared the full statement of estimates, which will be submitted to congress, for the maintenance of the naval establishment for the next fiscal year. These amount to \$73,045,183, which is an increase over the appropriations for the current year of \$24,537,187. Included in the increase for the next year are appropriations of \$12,268,474 for public works and navy yards and stations. There is also an estimate of \$2,021,000 for the new naval academy.

The item for the navy including armor guns and machinery is \$22,983,101. The estimate for the bureau of construction and repair is increased over the current appropriation about \$2,000,000, for steam engineering \$1,000,000 and for pay of the navy about \$700,000, while the estimates for ordnance are decreased about \$700,000.

The estimate for public works at the New York navy yard is \$1,669,000, including \$300,000 to begin the work on the new \$1,000,000 granite dry dock and \$300,000 to repair dock No. 2. The items for the Boston navy yard aggregate \$1,498,300, which includes provision for a general enlargement of the construction of the yard. For League Island, Pa., the estimates for new public works aggregate \$1,395,092; for Norfolk navy yard, \$1,349,000; for Mare Island, Cal., \$692,500; for Puget Sound station, \$216,065, and for Washington, \$875,017.

DEWEY ACCEPTS THE HOUSE.

Receives It as a Gift From Over Forty Thousand Americans.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Admiral Dewey has elected to accept a house in Washington, already constructed, instead of having one built for his occupation. In compliance with the invitation of the committee which has in charge the Dewey home work he called at the office of Acting Secretary Allen in the Navy department at 11 o'clock today, to indicate his preferences in the matter of a residence. There were present, besides Mr. Allen, Assistant Secretary Vanderlip, Assistant Postmaster General Heath and General Corbin.

The admiral was officially informed of the purpose of the people of the United States to present him with a home in Washington. He frankly expressed his gratification at the tender, which he immediately accepted. He said, had the proposed home been the gift of a few wealthy men, he should feel indisposed to accept it. But he understood the fund had over 43,000 subscribers, indicating that the home was really to be the gift of the American people, and as such he would accept it with as much pleasure as he had the sword bestowed upon him by congress. He then talked upon the location of the residence.

MORELY ON THE SITUATION.

Accuses Hot Heads and the Blunders of Causing Trouble.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—Addressing a peace meeting at Carnarvon this evening, John Morley asked the country to realize the predicament to which it had been brought by unhappy diplomacy and the belated counsels of the war press and the war party.

"If," said Mr. Morley, "President Kruger had accepted the franchise proposal of September 8, with reliance upon the convention of 1884, he would have been planted behind diplomatic entrenchments which by fair and reasonable means could not have been forced. Even after that refusal there was still room for friendly settlement, but just as the Transvaal made a mistake our government committed it by withdrawing the franchise proposals."

Mr. Morley dwelt upon the seasonableness of the recent speech of the Duke of Devonshire, which proved that Great Britain did not desire to interfere with the Transvaal's independence.

"VOLUNTEERS" ABOLISH DRUM.

Ballington Booth's Organization Takes a Step in Advance.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—At the opening session of the Grand Field Council of the Volunteers of America, convened at Blue Point, Long Island, and composed of the officers of highest rank from all parts of the country, presided over by General Ballington Booth, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in view of the conflict with the civil authorities on the part of other organizations, and in view of our strong desire to respect and uphold the municipal laws, we authorize that the use of the drum be abandoned both outdoors and in, in connection with the whole movement, except with a brass band, a parade officially authorized by the sectional officers. It is recommended, however, that in place of the drum a cornet, small organ, concertina, guitar or other stringed instrument be used.

Slaughtering South Dakota Game.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Oct. 7.—A number of Luverne (Minn.) sportsmen are engaged in the wanton and wholesale slaughter of ducks at Lake Thompson, northwest of here in Lake county. In addition to violating the new game law by not taking out hunters' licenses, they take out of the state more than the specified number of ducks. On a recent trip they smuggled into Minnesota a whole wagonload, a total of about 350 of the fowl. Their arrest is expected momentarily.

Dewey With the Veterans.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Admiral Dewey received an ovation today at the United States Soldiers' home, about two miles beyond the city limits. He drove out there during the afternoon, and General Ruggles, the governor of the home, introduced him to the veterans. The admiral told the veterans in a brief speech that he had never learned to appreciate the true valor and the noble qualities of the American soldiers till he had seen them fight in the Philippines. He had nothing but the highest esteem, he said, for the American soldiers and would always treasure their friendship.

WILL LEAD THE ARMY

President of Transvaal Anxious to Fight Against English.

READY TO GO TO THE FRONT

Chafes at Refusal of His Council to Allow Him to Do So—War Preparations of Both Governments Continue and Outlook Is Not Promising.

LONDON, Oct. 6.—Nothing important has developed in the Transvaal situation since morning. The Daily Telegraph's story of this morning announcing that the Boers had invaded Natal and seized Laignek, now seems without foundation. The government has received no such reports, although a movement on the part of the Boers would naturally cause little surprise.

The British position in Natal was considerably strengthened today by the arrival of Indian transport with about 500 infantry, cavalry and artillery, all of which will probably be sent to the front by train, and with their arrival at Glenecove and Ladysmith tomorrow or Saturday the British advanced camps and lines of communication will be practically safe-guarded against a dash across the frontier by the Boers.

The military authorities apparently no longer fear the massing of the Boers along the border and in fact it has been provided that the Boers shall not make a sudden rush into the country. The Natal people are pleased with this, because they argue the tension of waiting will tell severely on the Boers' discipline, and, moreover, will soon exhaust what little forage there is near the border and be compelled to fall back on their base, because, in view of the defective commissariat, they are unwilling to advance into Natal leaving behind them a forageless veldt.

Advices from Aldershot convey the interesting information that General Sir Redvers Buller, who is to assume the chief command of the British forces in South Africa is opposed to a large number of war correspondents with his forces and wishes to limit the correspondents to twelve from the leading British, Indian and colonial agencies and newspapers, including in this number the foreign correspondents.

A dispatch from Perth, capital of West Australia, announces that the government of the colony has decided to dispatch a West Australian contingent to the cape.

General Sir Redvers Buller arrived at Balmoral castle tonight as the guest of Queen Victoria, to bid her majesty farewell on his departure for South Africa.

Rt. Hon. Sir George Trevelyan, speaking at Halifax, Yorkshire, said he believed Mr. Chamberlain had made a terrible mistake in rejecting President Kruger's offer of a five years' franchise, but thought war might yet be avoided if a mediator should be sent to the cape.

Advices from Capetown received last night assert that J. H. Hoffmeier, the Afriander, and the chief justice have expressed the opinion that the imperial government acted in the interest of peace in demanding the suppression of the Transvaal agency in Brussels and the recall of Dr. Leyds. Sir Alfred Wainwright, the British high commissioner, has already reported in this sense to Mr. Chamberlain.

Activity is being shown at Woolwich and provision is being made to ship supplies.

EX-SENATOR HARLAN DEAD.

Noted Iowa Passes Away, Succumbing to Complication of Lung Diseases.

DES MOINES, Ia., Oct. 6.—The death of ex-United States Senator James Harlan occurred at his home in Mount Pleasant, Ia., at 9:35 this morning. The end was not unexpected, a collapse having taken place last Sunday. The immediate cause of death was congestion of the lungs, complicated with liver trouble. Over-exertion in attending the sessions of the Iowa Methodist conference last week, aggravated his maladies and caused prostration.

His daughter, the wife of Hon. Robert T. Lincoln of Chicago, was summoned from New York city and was present at the bedside. Others present were: James Whitford and Mr. and Mrs. Crawford and son. No arrangements have been made for the funeral, but it will probably be held in Iowa Wesleyan university chapel, in Mount Pleasant, on Sunday afternoon.

James Harlan was born in Clarke county, Ill., August 25, 1820. He graduated at Indiana Ashbury university in 1845 and became superintendent of public instruction of Iowa in 1847; was president of Iowa Wesleyan university at Mount Pleasant in 1853. He was United States senator from 1855 to 1865; was secretary of the interior in Lincoln's second cabinet, 1865-66, and was again United States senator from Iowa from 1866 to 1873.

Blow a Bank Safe.

FORT DODGE, Ia., Oct. 6.—At an early hour this morning the bank at Rippey, Ia., was robbed of \$1,700. The safe is a total wreck. The robbers have been traced as far as Grand Junction, going north. They had rubber heels on their shoes and were driving a one-horse buggy. A reward of \$100 has been offered for their capture.

Wrecked Seamen Picked Up.

SANTA MONICA, Cal., Oct. 6.—Captain Bowen of the ship Arctic Stream, from Hamburg, reports that on August 11, while off Staten Island, near the Straits of Magellan, he saw the British ship Gifford rescue five members of the crew of the British steamer Tekoa, which had been wrecked on Staten Island several days before. The men were exhausted and suffering from severe frost bites. The Tekoa was bound from New Zealand to London with a number of passengers and a cargo of refrigerated beef.

SOME BATTLEFIELD STORIES AND SCENES.

Tales of the Big Battle of Zapote Told by an Eye-Witness.

At times the fighting on the island has progressed very slowly, it seems to me, writes the Sun correspondent, but business was taken up with vigor and dispatch south of Manila, after the capture of Las Pinas and Paranaque. It had not been intended then to go ahead as fast as we did, but there were unexpected developments, and General Lawton is not the man to lose any advantage simply because it comes to him when he isn't looking for it. Our outposts had been established pretty well down the road below Las Pinas, perhaps a mile or a little more from the center of the town where the church is. One evening when Gen. Lawton was out a little beyond the southern outposts some insurgents hidden in the woods a few hundred yards away took a few shots at him. That set him to wanting more than ever to know just where they could be found, and he started out the next morning with two companies, C and F of the Twenty-first, to make a reconnaissance on his own hook. It was called a reconnaissance in force, but the force was mighty small for the work that developed for it to do. As Gen. Lawton said, after it was all over, he started out to find the enemy and he found them by a large majority.

The Hottest Battle of the War.

During the big battle that followed, when the main body was brought up to support the two lone companies, our men were without protection of any sort most of the time. They were concealed a little by a fringe of bamboo and scrub that ran along the river bank and that lined the road. But there was nothing in any of this stuff that would stop or even hinder very much any kind of a bullet the insurgents had to fire. Our only protection was the old and well-tried one of a well-directed and hot fire of our own. The roar of the guns was incessant, and all the afternoon the people of Manila, ten miles and more away, knew that the expected battle of Zapote was on. In a single ten minutes, out of about fifty men lying in a road behind the approach to the bridge, three were killed on the instant, one was wounded so severely that he did not live to reach the hospital, and six others were hit more or less seriously. It looked for a little time as if nobody was going to get away unscathed, and the one civilian non-combatant there does not hesitate to admit that he wished most heartily to be out of it. He even yearned for the hummocks of dirt he had left for the last rush forward and wondered why he was fool enough to get out of such a good place when once he had it.

The Men Got Angry.

Strangely enough, too, you could see the men getting more and more angry. They talked among themselves more than before they had lost so much. It was "That was Jones," when a man was hit, or "That was Smith," or "They've got Brown," and every time

second to see him hit. He wore his usual big white helmet and made him an extra fine mark. The only thing to show that he knew he was where a battle was going on was that he had dismounted. Perhaps that was because he was afraid of losing his big black horse.

Surgeons Busy with the Wounded.

As the two generals stood there the surgeons were as busy with the wounded as they could be, and the men in charge of the coolie litter-bearers were having a hot time getting their

and so many things fell to the ground, that at first we thought they were firing cobblestones at us. But when we looked for the stones we found that they were iron balls about an inch and a half in diameter. Then we remembered that there had been vast piles of such things in the old navy yard at Cavite, and that was probably where the rebels got their ammunition. There could be no doubt that the thing they were shooting was a smooth bore, and inasmuch as in the first days of the row with Spain last year they were permitted to take as many such old relics as they wanted from the yard in Cavite, it became apparent what manner of ordnance they were using.

Their aim was all right and they had the range down very well. The main difficulty with their execution was that the shrapnel were so old that the powder had all gone bad and the bursting charge didn't work worth a cent. When



LAWTON'S COOLNESS.—From a Photograph. "They stood there and talked, apparently unconscious that anybody was firing a gun in the neighborhood."

"Chinos" up into the mess to take the wounded to the rear. It is a good deal to ask, even of a coolie, for 50 cents a day, and that Mexican. As the doctors worked Lawton stood and looked at them curiously. There were dead men lying at the side of the road and another dying. The surgeons could not work fast enough, and their assistants were all busy putting on the first aid bandages and getting the men who had been hit in shape to take back to the hospital. They would not sooner get one man fixed up than there would be another hit and needing their attention. Finally Lawton went away, walking slowly down the road toward Las Pinas, and I wondered as he went what sort of Anting-anting the Filipinos must think he has. Only some supernatural charm of very great power can keep so large a man from serious injury, in their belief.

Millions in Mining Stock.

Colorado Springs excels all other cities in this country as an exclusive market for gold stocks from a single camp—Cripple Creek. For the fiscal year ending with June, 1904, 297 shares of Cripple Creek gold stocks were sold by the Colorado Springs mining-stock exchange. The cash value of these shares was \$23,566,827.64. As compared with the year previous, the number of shares sold showed a gain of 111,620,376, while the cash value increased \$16,979,135.22. The cash handled by the clearing-house in settlement of differences only was \$8,979,631.69, against \$2,744,827.49 the year previous. This record does not include the sales of the board of trade, which was revived during the year. Cripple Creek's exchange on a single day recently sold 16,000 shares, and Denver exchanges 9,000. On the same day the Colorado Springs mining exchange sold 380,215. The stocks traded in represent twenty-four producing mines, twenty-one developing mines, and eighty-five unlisted. The total number of public companies doing business at Cripple Creek is about 400.

The New German Stamps.

The issue of a new series of imperial stamps is announced for the beginning of the century. They will be oblong in shape, like the American Columbus stamps, and, at the suggestion of the emperor, they will illustrate the history of the Hohenzollern family. One of the designs represents the union of North and South Germany. In the center there are two warriors, a Prussian and a Bavarian, grasping hands, with Germania hovering over them. The whole is encircled by a landscape representing the Fatherland from the Alps on the south to the island of Rugen in the north. Other stamps represent the national monument to the late Emperor William and the opening of the first Reichstag of the present reign by Emperor William II. They will be issued from the Imperial Printing office. The postmaster general, being unable to find a native artist capable of designing the stamps, engaged the services of an Englishman, who stayed in Berlin for about six months, and received a remuneration of 10,000 marks.

Dish for Cut Flowers.

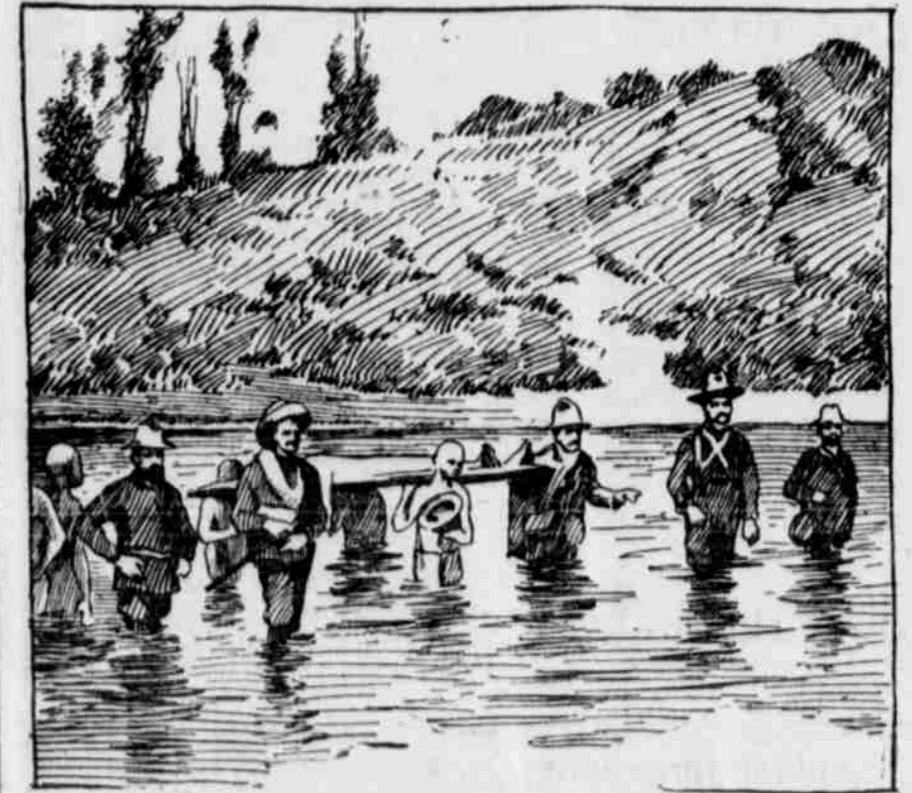
A very pretty dish for cut flowers is a silver bowl with perforated cover. This is particularly suitable for long-stemmed pansies which should be arranged on a bed of feathery green, and in such a manner that the blossom itself does not touch the water.

Matrimonial Difficulties.

Too many wives will soon spoil the best laid plans. Anyone who doesn't believe has only to ask William Armstrong, at present sojourning in a Seattle jail.—Chicago Post.

Hubby Agreed.

"Before marriage it's all billing and cooing; after marriage it's all billing and cussing," said the observant dressmaker, as she signed a receipt.



RECONNOISSANCING. (From a Photograph.) "He started out the next morning with two companies, C and F, of the Twenty-first, to make a reconnaissance on his own hook. It was called a reconnaissance in force, but—"

it made those who were left more eager to "get" a Filipino. It developed into a rage that found expression once in a while in a wild yell at the men behind the fortifications across the narrow river. In the midst of the rumpus Lawton came up the road with Capt. Sewell of his staff. Sewell is almost as big a man as Lawton, and they did make a mighty good target for some Filipino as they came along, apparently unconscious that anybody was firing a gun in that neighborhood.

Gen. Overshine went out to talk with Lawton, and the three stood in the road and talked for what seemed at least ten minutes, but probably was not five. The fire did not slacken for an instant, and I lay at the side of the road where I had been trying to hide since getting into the beastly place, and watched Lawton as he stood there absolutely unmoved, expecting every

posted somewhere in the woods directly in our front. That was a thing to strike terror to the heart of a wooden man, that cannon. Whatever it was they shot, you could hear it coming before the gun went off. They say the "scream of the shrapnel" can be heard only after the shell has passed, and that Mr. Remington's sympathetic picture is based on a theory which is not borne out by the facts. However, I saw a man this morning throw up both hands and fall flat on his face long before the shell got even with him and it never did get near him.

The first shell the rebels let go at us came just over the heads of the men of Kenly's battery, who had stationed two three-inch guns and two of the mountain guns just at the left of the road at the outpost, and burst a few feet behind the guns.

There was such a row when it burst,