

THE NEWS OF TWO CAPITALS

LONDON.

PUBLIC OPINION RELUCTANTLY ADMITS THE PROBABILITY OF WAR.

ITS POSSIBLE EFFECT UPON THE CURRENCY QUESTION IN AMERICA—THE GOVERNMENT CRITICISED FOR TARDY PREPARATIONS.

[BY CABLE TO THE TRIBUNE.] London, Sept. 23.—One chapter of Transvaal diplomacy has been closed, and another will be opened after the next Cabinet meeting. During the interval, while the Boers are waiting for a two days' rain which will enable them to venture and enable their cavalry to move, and while also the British reinforcements are approaching the Cape and Natal, there is leisure for a soldier's second thought in the capitals of the two Dutch republics. The alliance between them dates for peace as well as war; it will place the Orange Free State in a commanding position for suggesting a compromise by which hostilities may be averted, for President Kruger, having no grievances of his own, will not be reproached by President Kruger if he is reluctant to drag a helpless State into war from sympathy with an ally of the same race. The Ministry at the Cape will not be likely to allow the last chance for maintaining peace to pass without making an earnest effort to prevent an outbreak that will closely resemble civil war in South Africa.

Meanwhile the suspense continues with increasing probability that there will be active campaigning on a large scale early in November, if the Boers themselves do not begin the attack in the course of a fortnight. "The Daily Chronicle" taunts the Ministers with exercising themselves for several months over the misdeeds of thirty thousand farmers and with having no means of enforcing a declaration of war when the crisis arises. "The Broad Arrow," speaking for the military classes, admits that the Ministers will have cause for anxiety until the last batteries roar on the sea have disembarked in South Africa, and intimates that the nature of dispatching troops too long. The nature of both these criticisms would be fatal to the Ministers were they anxious to avoid a policy of procrastination, and were hoping against hope that Kruger would submit if sufficient force were allowed him. Apparently they went too far to promote the ends of peace-making, and did not go far enough to place the military staff in readiness for war.

Military circles now assert that the British forces in Natal will be prepared to hold its own by October 1, and that by the 15th there will be fifty thousand Regulars available for service. The Ministers are evidently aware that the force already dispatched is inadequate, for there are active preparations in progress for providing an additional army corps with equipment for field service.

Lord Lansdowne and Mr. George Wyndham are the busiest men in London, and are constantly in conference with the Headquarters Staff and Mr. Chamberlain. War will be waged on a large scale, with fifty or sixty thousand Regulars under Sir Ledwice Buller's command, although he will not go out until the bulk of the army reinforcements is that no chances will be taken, no chance has been left open, and it is the chance that Kruger may take the field in the next ten days.

It cannot be truthfully said that a war in South Africa is popular, or that there is any enthusiasm for it. It is now considered inevitable by the best informed men, but it is faced regretfully as a misfortune for South Africa and England alike. There is no revolt of public opinion against it here, but the war is approached with heavy hearts as a crisis that must involve high cost in blood and treasure. Military men affect to despise the Boers, and assert that the campaign will be over three weeks after the first shot is fired. They consider that their artillery is now a source of weakness for the Boers; for, although two hundred and fifty trained German gunners are in the service, there is a lack of training and manœuvring power. It is probably true that the Boers have made a mistake in standing the guerrilla system of warfare, and that regular tactics with scientific guns from Germany will prove less formidable than their former irregular manœuvres. These expert opinions do not influence public judgment here; there is a general feeling of regret that civil war in South Africa is apparently necessary, or in any event unavoidable. It is accepted with the philosophy of fatalism as a burdensome burden which the "weary Titan" must bear patiently and without flinching, although no glory can be had from conquering an inferior race.

The radicals of the Manchester School have another word to add; it is fatalism and Mr. Chamberlain, they exclaim, with a preternatural sense of the real source of what they consider the calamities of the Empire. It is not through any fault of Mr. Chamberlain if Englishmen do not know what they are going to fight about in South Africa. It is not over any misty of etymology in defining sovereignty or suzerainty, nor over the difference between the seven and the five years' franchise, but over the plain issue of having justice done to the large body of Englishmen in the Transvaal and of establishing British ascendancy over whites and blacks in South Africa.

The financiers, who are ordinarily the last men to believe that war is impending, are convinced that there is no other way out of the existing complications. They believe that an early session of Parliament will be requisite, since the Rothschilds cannot be expected to provide for the exceptional requirements of the spending departments. They also forecast a tight money market and large shipments of gold to the Cape.

One high authority in the Street—I must suppress my informant's name—anticipates that there will be reflex influences and both a monetary and political disturbance in America. He asserts that one of the chief sources of the gold supply will be closed when war is declared, that the value of that metal will increase from scarcity, that the silver agitation will be revived in America on the eve of the Presidential election and that the new gold policy of Lord Curzon in India cannot be maintained.

Senator Jones is evidently thinking about these things, but is unwilling to say anything for publication, desiring to call for America next Saturday and take his bearings when he arrives, and has a conference with Mr. Bryan. It is not unlikely that the stoppage of gold supplies from the Transvaal would have important effects in the monetary world if the war were to last long; but an army of sixty thousand British Regulars cannot fail to reach Johannesburg and Pretoria in the course of a few weeks. Speculation in the mining market now centres upon the damage which may be done to Rand properties in war time. Several mining companies have insured their plant, machinery and

Continued on third page.

THE LAUREL HOUSE AT LAKEWOOD. NEW-JERSEY, WILL OPEN SEPTEMBER 30. ADVT.

ALL EYES ON KRUEGER.

PEACE OR WAR DEPENDENT ON TRANSVAAL'S ACTION.

ENGLAND WAITING ARRIVAL OF REINFORCEMENTS BEFORE ISSUANCE OF AN ULTIMATUM—LEASE OF DELAGOJA BAY SAID TO BE PROBABLE.

London, Sept. 23.—Never, at any stage of the Transvaal crisis, has peace or war rested so entirely within the hands of President Kruger. The longer he delays precipitating a definite issue the better are the chances for peace. He now knows to what extent he can rely on sections of South Africa to uphold him; he realizes that the British will, if possible, avoid a conflict until the last transport lands her men, and he is too wily a leader not to know the military advantage that comes to the aggressor. His appeals to the foreign Powers to intervene have, apparently, been hopeless, but his efforts to drag in the Orange Free State, however, have been successful, and, if he honestly intends to defy Great Britain, he will never have a better opportunity than at present. It is such reasoning which is uppermost in the minds of the thinking British, and which prompts them to fear that before next week's Cabinet meeting the Boers will have passed over Natal's frontier. If they have not, there will be much ground for believing President Kruger intends an ultimate backdown, though whether he is strong enough to carry his people with him in such a course is open to grave doubts.

WAITING FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

The Cabinet Council merely verified the local supposition that Great Britain will issue no hostile ultimatum until the country is in a position to back it up. The impression that in a battle of attrition, which is now fairly general, is based almost solely upon the belief that the Boers will not submit, while it is impossible for Great Britain to recede from the position which the Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, brought about. The recent negotiations upon the part of the Colonial Secretary had not tended to appease the peace party in England. "The Speaker" declares that "to fight over a question of etymology is, naturally, impossible"; by which the paper refers to suzerainty being the whole base of the dispute. "The Speaker" and some of the other Liberal papers take the view that Mr. Chamberlain has made it as hard as possible for President Kruger to accept his terms.

Sir Edward Clarke, Q. C., the former Solicitor General, writes to "The Times" that he sees no cause for war, and hopes that Parliament will be summoned, so that the whole affair may be explained to him and other Conservatives.

W. T. Stead, Mr. Chamberlain's bitter opponent, is bringing out a pamphlet entitled "Shall I Slay My Brother Boer—An Appeal to the Conscience of Great Britain," in which he re-iterates his accusation of Mr. Chamberlain's complicity in the Rhodesian conspiracy of 1895, and declares that "war would be a stain on Great Britain's escutcheon as foul as that which the Dreyfus case has sullied the fair fame of France."

POPULAR INTEREST FLAGGING.

The Transvaal negotiations are now so long drawn out that, though the papers devote great space to them, popular interest seems flagging. The Government organs, while regretting the attitude of the Orange Free State, point out that its open hostility will eventually prove advantageous in ridding Great Britain from the annoyance of having a presumably neutral, but really hostile, Power so close to the scene of action, and enabling Great Britain to add the Free State to her possessions without encountering foreign protest or accusations of inhuman aggression.

A dispatch from Cape Town today says there was an extraordinary scene in the Assembly on Friday, in the debate on the Registration of Voters Bill. Cecil Rhodes, who hitherto has deprecated the possibility of hostilities, repeated the statement that several members had "accepted money for electioneering purposes from the Transvaal Government, with which England is now on the verge of war." The statement created a great impression.

Later, speaking on the same bill, Mr. Rhodes pointedly indicated that some of the members were practically guilty of treason; that they were "supporters of a Ministerial party who lived entirely on official, and were 'nothing more than political scavengers.'" He called on the Premier to hold these in check.

MORE OFFICERS START.

The departure of more officers for the Cape and the denial of the Portuguese Minister that Great Britain is to take Delagoa Bay are the only developments in the Transvaal situation this morning.

The Cabinet Ministers have left town, their action yesterday evoking nothing extraordinary in the way of comment. The expectation that their meeting would be followed by a border outbreak has, so far, been unfulfilled, though the news from Johannesburg tells of unrest that is not assuring.

IN SPITE OF THE PORTUGUESE MINISTER'S DENIAL there is good reason to believe that Great Britain will lease Delagoa Bay.

The most notable among the officers who sailed today was Major General French. A number of staff officers, special service officers and war correspondents accompanied him.

SOUTH AFRICA DISQUIETED.

Cape Town, Sept. 23.—Dispatches from Charles Town announce that the town is filled with sensational rumors. According to these advices there is reason to believe that fourteen large guns have been stationed on the Boer frontier, in the direction of Utrecht.

"The Ons Land," the Afrikaner Bund organ, commenting on the British Cabinet meeting, heads its article "More Demands: More Troops: More Dumdund Bullets." It says there is no cause for war, but that the British troops on the border are likely to make one, and hopes the Afrikaners' protest will be heeded before it is too late.

At a meeting of forty-eight Progressive Members of the Assembly, yesterday evening, resolutions were passed deprecating encouraging the Transvaal, and pledging to the Imperial Government the strongest support.

MORE TROOPS LEAVE BOMBAY.

Bombay, Sept. 23.—The 2d Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders and other detachments of troops sailed today on three transports for Natal.

BARRICADES AT JOHANNESBURG.

Johannesburg, Sept. 23.—(Delayed in transmission.)—The feeling of uneasiness here has not abated. There is more rowdiness, and street barricading is proceeding.

LOWEST RATES TO CHICAGO.

Given by Lackawanna Railroad, 42 Broadway. Through seatbed coaches and sleepers. Safe service. No smoke, no dust on Lackawanna—Advt.

POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! POLAND! The purest natural spring water known—Advt.

OPENING OHIO CAMPAIGN.

GOVERNOR ROOSEVELT AND JUDGE NASH SPEAK IN AKRON.

REINFORCING WORDS IN DEFENCE OF THE NATIONAL HOUSE OF COMMONS—THEIR WHO STATE THE COLLECTORS AND VALLANDIGHAM'S OF A P. O.

Akron, Ohio, Sept. 23.—The Republican State campaign was opened here today with one of the largest crowds known in the history of politics in Ohio. The advance guard which arrived tonight was swelled at an early hour this morning by the coming in, on morning trains, of the delegates from the various counties who arrived about noon from the town was already well filled. The special train bearing the delegates from Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus, Youngstown and Canton added 500 to the number, and it is thought there were 5,000 visitors in Akron.

Judge Nash arrived from Columbus at 7 o'clock this morning, accompanied by his daughter, Mrs. Babcock, Colonel (Charles) Dick, Secretary Kinney, Auditor Guilbert and (Judge) J. M. Kinchery, who was his leading opponent for the nomination before the Columbus convention. Governor Roosevelt and his escort, the Tippecanoe Club, of Cleveland, did not arrive until after 12 o'clock. An immense crowd greeted them at the station, and the party was taken to the Hotel Biederstein.

In the forenoon Judge Nash, Governor Roosevelt, Senator Hanna, Colonel Dick and other distinguished guests went to the Erie clubhouse, where they ate dinner with the newspaper men. This was an entirely non-partisan affair, and the delegates from the various counties, who arrived in the forenoon, were entertained at the Hotel Biederstein. The parade moved at 2 o'clock. It was in six divisions and in charge of Captain A. Wagner, grand marshal. There were fifteen thousand men in line. The most conspicuous features were the bands of the various regiments and the bands of the Spanish-American War and the other veterans of the Civil War. The meeting was held at Grace Park, which was crowded fully seventy-five thousand people gathered, only a small portion of whom could hear the voices of the speakers. Judge N. C. Tibbals presided. President Priest of Buchtel College offered prayer, and the Columbus Glebe Choir of one hundred voices sang.

JUDGE NASH ON CAMPAIGN ISSUES.

Judge Nash was the first speaker. He said in part: "Much of the great pain to our country is attributable to the restoration of a tariff law so fashioned as to be beneficial to American interests alone. But much more credit is due to the determination of the American people to maintain inviolate and forever a sound and honest financial policy in this land. By the restoration of the law so framed, the financial integrity of the people of the United States. Hence those who controlled capital were willing again to let it seek investment in railroads, manufactures and commerce. The unemployed are no longer idle. Those who worked once find their way to the factory and now reap the full harvest."

And the Republican continues to demand the free and unobscured storage of silver and gold in equal primary money at the rate of 16 to 1. Again the Democracy of Ohio has declared in favor of this financial reform. This is done in the State of President McKinley. It is in November, should take a step backward on this question. Who can foresee the harm that will be done? It will open the question again as a National issue. Again we will be financially ruined and our credit will be destroyed. The aim of prosperity will be hidden by the clouds of adversity. But this will not happen. The people of Ohio are an intelligent people. Her farmers, her laboring men, her merchants and her manufacturers will not go back to the 'dark ages of despond' through which we struggled for four unhappy years."

There is another important matter with which the Republican party and its policies had much to do within the last two and one-half years. Our foreign markets have been enlarged, and our foreign commerce has been increased. We believe that to be absolutely necessary for the present and future prosperity of the country. The policy of the Republican party is to strengthen and make larger the foreign market for our goods. It is very much in favor of this matter. We are just as zealous in this cause as we ever were in saving our home markets for Americans. This we propose to do, even if it requires that governmental assistance shall be given to our shipping, so that our warms may sail the world over under our own flag. This we will do, even if it involves the construction of a new Navy. This we will do, even if it demands that our flag shall never be hauled down in lands lawfully acquired by the valor of our soldiers and sailors."

NO ONE WANTS IMPERIALISM.

The Democrats bravely shouted at Zanesville, "We are radically and unalterably opposed to imperialism in the United States." Who in the world is in favor of it? Imperialism is the power, authority or character of an emperor. I know of no imperialist in this broad land. I know of no man in it who desires to change the rights or character of this great Republic as it was handed down to us by our fathers. Even those who believe that it is a wise policy to retain possession of the islands, which have come to us as a part of the victory which we won over Spain, do not wish to establish an empire in any or anything akin to an empire. All they desire is to carry to their inhabitants the same enlightenment and the same civilization which we enjoy. When they are prepared for it, it is proposed, when Congress shall not to give them a government free in character and guaranteeing to them the sacred rights which we cherish.

Within the last few years many of the business men of this country have consolidated their great interests into corporations and combinations, which are popularly known as "trusts." The men who control our manufactures, trade and commerce are generally intelligent, far seeing citizens, with patriotism equal to that of any other class or citizens. I am very loath to believe that these men would knowingly do anything that would be detrimental to the country or to their fellow citizens. It is true, however, that there are things connected with these great organizations which require regulation by law, in order to prevent evils which may arise.

Undoubtedly more and careful and wise legislation will be required both on the part of Congress and State Legislatures to regulate and prevent evils which may emanate from large corporations. Such legislation we can safely intrust to the men of the Republican party, who in all time past have shown themselves more capable than the men placed in Congress and in our Legislatures by the Democrats.

WEIGHTY WORDS FROM ROOSEVELT.

Governor Roosevelt, who was in Akron, Ohio, today, spoke at length on the following points: "I am very loath to believe that these men would knowingly do anything that would be detrimental to the country or to their fellow citizens. It is true, however, that there are things connected with these great organizations which require regulation by law, in order to prevent evils which may arise."

Continued on third page.

The Great Long Island Sound Steamers City of Lowell, of the Norwich Line and Plymouth of the Fall River Line, will participate in the Naval Demonstration, September 29, in honor of Admiral Dewey and will make trip down the Bay to meet the Olympia on the 29th. Sale of tickets strictly limited, now ready at wharf offices open today. Tickets, 10c. For particulars apply to the agents, 122 Broadway. See advertisement—Advt.

PLATT'S CHLORIDES, A TRUE DISINFECTANT. An odorless, stainless liquid. Cheap and safe—Advt.

PHILIPPINE DISCLOSURES.

SOME MYSTERIES OF THE CAMPAIGN CLEARED UP.

HOW REBELS OBTAINED ARMS AND AMMUNITION—WHY THE LITTLE ARMY GUNBOATS WERE TURNED OVER TO THE NAVY—TROUBLE BETWEEN OTIS AND DEWEY.

Washington, Sept. 23.—The mystery of Admiral Dewey's seemingly inexhaustible ammunition supply, and the real reason for the Army's relinquishment of the small gunboats to the Navy, seem to have been disclosed to officials here in the last mail from Manila, from authoritative Army and Navy sources. These sources told us that the gunboats were turned over to the Navy-Trouble between Otis and Dewey. The general character of the information thus communicated may be judged from the following abstract of a letter from one of the most intelligent and well known naval officers of high rank now on the Asiatic Station, which is given under all reserves. It was written about August 1.

"The state of affairs in these islands is curiously akin to the situation existing at certain periods of our own Civil War, when the rebels wanted cash, and literally had cotton to burn which they could not ship. The islands are full of hemp, sugar and tobacco ready for the market. Any one able to get these products out of the insurgent ports can procure them at his own price. The foreign houses, the chief ports own or control a great deal of small steamers and sailing vessels, and all that is requisite for highly lucrative trading is clearance for the insurgent ports, where the merchandise is stacked up awaiting sale. Getting safely out of such ports with a full cargo involves enormous profits."

"Before the Navy secured clearance for the thirteen purchased Spanish gunboats, no clearance was needed. Commerce was practically free. The little merchantmen simply ran stuff from the closed insurgent ports to open islands, and carried it overland to nearby open ports, and sold it, smuggling arms and ammunition on the way. The naval cruisers and gunboats guarding the open ports were easily avoided. In a few instances, at least, the small craft, owned by supposedly friendly natives, obtained clearance from United States officers for three or four open ports, and stopped at various forbidden harbors in the night voyage, some clerk in the office of the Captain of the Port doing a little convenient window at the disparity of elapsed time. When the molting fever was at its highest General Otis opened wide the closed ports, and besides the resultant flow of money, ammunition and food into the beleaguered districts, the insurgent clearances showed that vessels actually paid a 5 per cent tax at every place they touched to the insurgent government."

DEWEY'S DENUNCIATION.

"Admiral Dewey on May 15 ordered his cruises to disregard all clearances and stop all trade with ports not actually in possession of our forces." This radical step was advisedly taken on his own responsibility, after conference with his assistants. General Otis dared not resist the order, when informed of its issue, although he resented it. If he had openly disagreed to it, no protest would have had to go to Washington, and he would not run that risk. So he followed Dewey's lead, and decreed the closure of all ports not under his effective control. About that date occurred the remarkable scene in the meeting of the Commission at Manila, marking the culmination of the differences between the commanders-in-chief afloat and ashore, which was soon followed by the Admiral's decision to start for home. It was at the same meeting that Dewey, according to current belief, calmly and the expression 'your being reported to the Governor General.'

THE SPANISH GUNBOATS.

"In the discussion regarding the effect on the supposedly 'friendly trading' of Admiral Dewey's order restricting trading, General Otis brought up his plans for utilizing the thirteen gunboats he had purchased from the Spaniards in the southern islands. Dewey interrupted him and put an end to the Army's control of any force afloat by the emphatic declaration: 'If these vessels come out of the Pasig River in answer to my proposal I will seize them as a menace to our ports.' General Otis had evaded a scheme to send them out to hunt smugglers, with Filipino freemen and bandits, native pilots and offered by Army command and officers. He had no right of the necessity of putting a single officer aboard who could run the vessels a mile without a pilot or having a force to handle them if they were to meet any danger, and, moreover, Dewey told him the insurgents would possess every one of them within a week after they left port and then declared that he would seize them."

On June 1, Captain Barker assumed control of the gunboats distributed throughout the best by attaching them to the various ships on blockade duty, and in less than a month all inter-island traffic was stopped, and the insurgents were cut off from guns, cartridges and money."

PHILIPPINE FINANCES.

"In another letter, source of serious danger is pointed out as follows: 'One of the most urgent needs in the archipelago now is an adequate system of financial control. Anybody who can give a clearance or procure one, or manage to slip in the name of a closed port, a mere clerical error, if discovered, can have any amount of money he chooses to ask. In one case \$25,000 was offered for clearance to Acapulco (the northernmost port of Luzon), simply to prevent the steamer from summary destruction or seizure in case of detection or capture by our cruisers. The cruiser would have honor the clearance and permit the steamer to enter a forbidden port, but would simply order such a vessel off, and warn her against coming into the vicinity again. Without papers, they would put a prize crew aboard and sail her to Manila. If she tried to escape, they would have to destroy her. For this reason clearances are exceedingly valuable. The temptations are therefore notorious. The Spaniards kept very few papers open, and traders with others represented personal emoluments. It was not a question merely of revenue to the state. Men are mortal even if they are not devils. They handled the clearances and unless an accounting called for, there will be an administration installed out here which in spots and large spots will be as scandalous as anything ever known to Spain.'

"There are already ominous whispers of financial irregularities, but the censor system is all-pervading. Washington should act promptly to prevent such a catastrophe. The Government of Admiral Dewey, President Schurman, Dewey and Worcester recognized the full capability of the Filipino for self-government in local affairs. Otis dissents. The insurance control of all the ordinary domestic administration is strong and perfect. At out-of-the-way places the postman makes his rounds as regularly as in Manila. The streets have objective postage stamps. The clerks are rubber-stamped. The insurgent staff replacing the Spanish crown. This systematic control is due to the fact that all the subordinate officials in Spanish times were Filipino, and Aguinaldo had a working machine strictly by promoting the head clerks and deputies in all branches of the Government not wholly in the hands of natives."

"The Great Long Island Sound Steamers City of Lowell, of the Norwich Line and Plymouth of the Fall River Line, will participate in the Naval Demonstration, September 29, in honor of Admiral Dewey and will make trip down the Bay to meet the Olympia on the 29th. Sale of tickets strictly limited, now ready at wharf offices open today. Tickets, 10c. For particulars apply to the agents, 122 Broadway. See advertisement—Advt.

PLATT'S CHLORIDES, A TRUE DISINFECTANT. An odorless, stainless liquid. Cheap and safe—Advt.

AMERICANISTS IN PARIS.

THE TWELFTH CONGRESS CALLED FOR SEPTEMBER OF NEXT YEAR.

PROMINENT MEN WHO WILL TAKE PART—PROFESSOR SELER AND THE DUC DE LOUBAT'S BERLIN FOUNDATION.

Paris, Sept. 23.—The official announcement is made today by the administration of the Exhibition of 1900 that the twelfth International Congress of Americanists will meet in Paris on September 17, 1900, under the auspices of its president, Dr. Hanly, and a committee including Prince Roland Bonaparte, the Duc de Bassano, the Duc de Loubat, the Marquis Perault, Count Louis de Turenne, M. Emile Lévassour, Count de Marsy, M. Henry Vignaud, Baron Hulst, M. Desiré Charnay and Professor Gaston Maspéro. Twenty subjects are proposed for discussion pertaining to American archeology, ethnology and geography.

The Americanists of Paris express great satisfaction that M. Edouard Selser has been definitely selected to fill the professorship of Pre-Columbian America, just founded at Berlin University by the Duc de Loubat's gift of 300,000 marks. Professor Selser is well known to Americanists by his researches and explorations in Mexico and Guatemala.

FILIPINOS HOLD PRISONERS.

OFFER TO SURRENDER LIEUTENANT GILMORE'S PARTY NOT YET MADE GOOD.

Manila, Sept. 23.—No information has been received from the naval expedition at Subic Bay. The Filipinos have not made good their offer to surrender the American prisoners, and they have not sent an officer to meet Major-General Otis, as promised.

BOMBARDING A REBEL TOWN.

Manila, Sept. 24, 11:15 a. m.—The United States cruiser Charleston, the monitor Monterey, the gunboat Conroy and the supply ship Zafra this morning attacked Olanokan, on Subic Bay. The warships, after heavily bombarding Olanokan, landed two hundred and fifty soldiers, who destroyed the insurgent position. One American was wounded.

PURSUING THE REBELS.

Manila, September 23.—General Otis has called the following account of the insurgent attack on the railway train near Angeles: Insurgents succeeded in derailing a train of train yesterday, short distance from Angeles. The train was composed of the following: Captain Perry, Quartermaster, slightly wounded in arm; Private Sam. Steele, Company 1, 7th Infantry, severely wounded; Captain Charles S. Price, slightly wounded; and unknown number killed. Insurgents destroyed the train, and took to their tracks, and troops immediately sent in pursuit.

ATTACK ON MINISTER OF WAR.

Manila, Sept. 23.—The proclamation of the Minister of War, General the Marquis de Gallofer, to the army, declaring the Dreyfus incident closed, has excited keen opposition among the Dreyfusards, Radicals and Socialists. It is rumored that an attempt will be made to oust the War Minister from the Cabinet. It is said he issued the proclamation without consulting his fellow Ministers. Some of the papers criticizing him are in close touch with several of the Ministers, and General De Gallofer is said to have remarked: "They want to get rid of me; I am quite prepared to go but I don't mean to go alone. Either all of them disappear with me or I stay where I am."

AUSTRIAN CABINET OUT.

Vienna, Sept. 23.—At a Cabinet Council held this morning the Ministers resolved to resign in a body. The Premier and Minister of the Interior, Count Thun-Hohenstein, saw the Emperor at 10 o'clock and tendered the resignation of the Cabinet. The crisis was caused by the impossibility of terminating the Parliamentary deadlock.

UNABLE TO END DISPUTE WITH HUNGARY.

Buda-Pest, Sept. 23.—A Cabinet Council held this morning the Ministers resolved to resign in a body. The Premier and Minister of the Interior, Count Thun-Hohenstein, saw the Emperor at 10 o'clock and tendered the resignation of the Cabinet. The crisis was caused by the impossibility of terminating the Parliamentary deadlock.

DISCONTENT IN SAMOA.

Berlin, Sept. 23.—A correspondent of the "Cologne Gazette," who is making a tour of Samoa, telegraphs to his paper that there is increasing excitement and anti-German sentiment in the islands, owing to alleged British machinations. The correspondent predicts a new uprising, unless the malcontents are energetically restrained.

TO CLOSE REFINERIES FOR REPAIRS.

The report that the American Sugar Refining Company is going to close its works in Kent-ave., Brooklyn, and discharge about 120 employees, is said to be not exactly correct. The refineries would be closed only for repairs, and the concern is running under heavy pressure to get a stock on hand to meet this closing, which will take place a little earlier this year than usual.

ADA COLLEY ENGAGED TO BE MARRIED.

Mrs. Ada Colley, who is now appearing at Koster & Biss's, announced last night that she had become engaged to be married to Sidney Cohen. Mr. Cohen is the son of Julius Cohen, a wealthy distiller who lives at No. 10 West Eighty-fourth-st. Sidney Cohen is engaged in various mining enterprises. Mrs. Colley since her arrival in this country. The date of the marriage is uncertain.

THE FAMOUS STEAMER "ST. JOHN."

Sandy Hook route. R. R. of N. J. will follow the rights each day. Tickets at leading hotels and tourist offices.

THE DAY LINE STEAMERS ARE DECORATED FOR DEWEY. The "Highlands" are decorated, too—Advt.

G. A. R. MEN WILL MARCH.

THEY WILL APPEAR IN LINE AS INDEPENDENT VETERANS.

GENERAL HOWARD WILL LEAD THEM, AND GENERAL ROE HAS ASSIGNED THEM A PLACE IN THE COLUMN.

In spite of the refusal of Commander-in-Chief Shaw to allow the Grand Army posts to march in the Dewey parade, because he was not satisfied with the position assigned to them by General Roe, there will be a fair showing of the veterans of the Civil War in line to honor the Admiral on that occasion, and it is safe to say that the public will, in turn, honor the old heroes with just as much genuine applause as if they were at the head of the column.

General O. O. Howard, who was invited to lead the Grand Army, and had accepted the invitation and arranged for his staff some time before he was aware that any objection would be raised to his leadership, is going right ahead with his preparations, and all veterans of the Civil War who desire to parade next Saturday should make application to him at No. 177 Broadway, Room No. 6, as early as possible.

Colonel H. H. Adams, who Commander Shaw has intimated, has been acting without authority in this unfortunate wrangle, issued a statement yesterday declaring that he had first obtained full authority from Commander Shaw himself.

GEN. HOWARD GOING AHEAD.

WILL LEAD ALL VETERAN ORGANIZATIONS OF THE CIVIL WAR WHO WANT TO MARCH.

General O. O. Howard is considerably grieved over what he calls the "useless" wrangle about the leadership of the Grand Army in the Dewey parade. He said yesterday that, having been invited to lead that body, as he had often done before in famous parades, and not knowing that there was any objection to his name, he accepted the honor and proceeded to invite his staff. When the objection was raised, it was too late to recede. If he had known of the objection beforehand, he would not have accepted.

General Howard regrets also that the Grand Army will not parade as such. He was just as keen as any one to secure the head of the column for the veterans, but since that was not conceded he has two high in the dignity of the Grand Army to claim for anything that is not voluntarily offered. He is frankly of the opinion that the general public will welcome the veterans by their appearance when they march along leading the division of armed bodies in the parade just as much as they would if the Grand Army posts led the armed division. Believing also that there are large numbers of Civil War veterans who share these feelings and who are anxious to honor Dewey by parading on Saturday, he has established temporary headquarters in Room No. 6, No. 177 Broadway, where all veteran organizations of the Civil War who wish to be in the parade should apply to him as soon as possible.

In this connection General Roe issued the following order yesterday: "All organizations of the veterans of the Civil War will form a Grand Army of the Republic, and join the column at that point; the ex-Confederates, if there be any, and the Spanish-American War veterans, if there be any, will march in the rear."

General Howard will be pleased to see applications from several bodies. The Medal of Honor Legion will send two platoons, led by General T. S. Peck of Vermont. The 2d Bureau Zouaves will send a hundred men. The Hawkins Zouaves will send a company. The Civil War Veterans of the 11th Regiment Association will have fifty men in line and the Loyal Legion will be represented by General Howard's staff by A. Noel Blakeman, Lieutenant Henry E. Rhodes, T. S. N. Lieutenant Aaron Vanderhulst, Colonel Charles H. White, General James J. Bird, General Henry E. Tremaine, General James H. O'Brien and others.

General Howard urged the Committee on Standards yesterday to erect a stand for such disabled veterans of the Civil War as are unable to march. He is not physically able to march in the parade.

ADAMS REPLIES TO SHAW.

SAYS HE WAS FULLY AUTHORIZED TO ACT BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Colonel H. H. Adams, when seen at his office yesterday and asked what he had to say in reply to the statement of General Albert D. Shaw, Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army, that he had no authority without authority in the matter of the place assigned to the grand Army in the Dewey parade,