

DEWEY DAYS IN NEW YORK

Scenes at the Conclusion of the Great Demonstration of Welcome.

INCIDENTS OF THE NAVAL PARADE

Fifty Thousand Men Are in Line—A Demonstration Unequaled in Magnitude in the World's History—Veterans of the Spanish and Civil Wars Are Heartily Applauded—Admiral Schley Bombarded with Flowers—Roosevelt Cheered.

New York, Oct. 1.—The conclusion of the magnificent reception tendered Admiral George Dewey capped the climax of one of the most notable events of the century.

The earth trembled beneath the tread of 50,000 men and the air was torn with the shouts of millions. Thousands of proud men of our land and sea forces, militia of fifteen states, and the veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars swelled the procession and gave it the dignity in size that is boasted in antiquity.

Several companies of mounted police headed the procession. When the head of the column appeared the jackets of the Olympia marching rank on rank with a easy, rolling step and Sousa's blue coated band playing as only it can play it was a poor American whose hand did not beat higher.

Admiral Dewey took it all calmly, smiling and bowing right and left and occasionally lifting his gold trimmed beaver as he rode along. The gallant captain of the ships engaged in the destruction of Monto's fleet, except near battles, followed and also got a rousing welcome.

Cheers for Schley. But it was Rear Admiral Schley who divided honors with the central figure of the day. He received a demonstration second only to that of Dewey. The people along the line of march fairly rose at him shouting their already lauded praises to the heavens.

Roosevelt Too. Governor Roosevelt, riding a splitt black horse at the head of the national guard of the state of New York, received a hearty and continuous ovation from one end of the line to the other.

later called on the members of his family and relatives and chatted with them for fully an hour. He received Mayor Van Wyck about 9 o'clock. Mayor Van Wyck acted as the escort of the admiral throughout the day.

There were many callers at the Waldorf who wished to send cards to Admiral Dewey, but few were permitted to do so, the admiral's fatigue being given as the reason.

Harrison and Committee. At 8:25 Mayor Carter Harrison, accompanied by Zina B. Carter, one of the committee members, arrived at the hotel. The other members of the committee came straggling in and at 9:30 they were all present.

You all know Admiral Dewey is a modest man, and a man who dislikes speeches and who has but little patience with the crowd. He had no time to spare for so many people to shake hands with since he arrived in this hospitable city.

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

Admiral Dewey met Mayor Harrison as he advanced with a cordial greeting. Mayor Harrison said: "Admiral Dewey, I appreciate your dislike for set speeches, and have therefore none to make. I only want to say that I thank you in behalf of the Chicago committee for the honor done us by your accepting us here this morning."

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

As Admiral Dewey concluded there was a moment's pause. Each of the two principals seemed to hesitate. At that instant some one in the front of the crowd stepped forward to shake hands with the admiral.

Van Wyck to the Rescue. The man stepped back into the crowd. Admiral Dewey seemed much embarrassed by the incident and first held his hand and then seized the hand of Mayor Van Wyck then seized the opportunity thus afforded to get away, and placing his hand under the elbow of Admiral Dewey's right arm, escorted him out through the door.

Chicago's Invitation. New York, Oct. 1.—The functions and the receptions that have figured so prominently in the daily life of Admiral Dewey since his arrival at Sandy Hook last Tuesday morning have proven almost too much for his strength.

FILIPINOS AGAIN SEEK RECOGNITION

Aguinaldo's Representatives Seek Conference with General Otis.

THEY WANT INDEPENDENCE

General Alejandro Throws an Interesting Light Upon the Filipino View of the American Attitude.

Manila, Oct. 1.—Aguinaldo's third attempt to shift his difficulties into the field of diplomacy is a repetition of the other one or two, with an impossible endeavor to obtain some sort of recognition of his so-called government.

The Filipino envoys had an hour's conference with General Otis today. They brought from Aguinaldo a message that he desired peace and wished to send a civilian governmental committee to discuss the question.

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.

Another conference will be held tomorrow. The Filipinos will remain two or three days.

Their movements are quite unrestricted but they are under the constant chaperonage of Captain Johnson, of the Sixteenth infantry.

"We desired peace, but peace with independence and honor," said General Alejandro today, while conversing with a representative of the Associated Press.

"Fighting in our way we can maintain a state of war and the necessity for a large army of occupation indefinitely. You Americans are holding a few miles around Manila, a narrow line of railroad and a circle of country around San Fernando.

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 it 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.

Discussing the question of a recognition by the United States of the so-called Filipino government, General Alejandro said:

"The freedom of the American prisoner who has just been turned over to you was decreed by the Filipino congress. Your government has accepted them. It will doubtless accept any others that our government may free."

He inquired concerning the percentage of sick American troops, and when informed said he considered it small. He asked a number of questions indicating a hope of anti-imperialist action by the United States and inquired what would be the effect on the national policy if congress should declare itself opposed to the prosecution of the war and whether anti-imperialist sentiment was growing in the United States.

Yesterday was an eventful day with

THE NEWS THIS MORNING

- Weather indications today: Fair; warmer.
1 General—Admiral Dewey Rests After Operations.
2 Boer Troops Move to the Front.
3 General—Northeastern Pennsylvania News.
4 Editorial.
5 Local—Murder on the South Side.
6 Local—West Scranton and Suburban.
7 Round About the County.
8 Local—Lives Industrial News.
9 Sheriff Robinson's Dewey Party.

Northern outposts of the American army at Angeles. Early in the morning the Filipino peace commission appeared. Then a commission of three Spaniards, to negotiate for the release of the prisoners, departed up the railroad, with a retinue of servants and buffaloes carrying their baggage.

The American prisoners are General Otto Schenck and Privates Albert E. Beck, Otto Wagner and Peter Rollings, all of the Third infantry, captured near Baling on July 28; Joseph Macdriath, James Boyle, William Miller, John Crisshaw, Thomas Daly and Eli Drew, of the Sixteenth infantry, captured at Calocan on Aug. 3; Paul Spillano and Louis Ford, of the Fifth infantry; Charles Willander, a discharged Third artilleryman, captured by bandits while hunting near Malabon, and George Graham, a colored orderly of the Sixteenth infantry, who was put off a train near Malabon and immediately captured.

A party of correspondents and photographers waited in the trench of the American outpost before the wrecked bridge across the river separating the two armies, and at 9 o'clock a group came down the track, waving a handkerchief on a bamboo, and halted before the bridge. A bugle then sounded the "Attention!" and Major Shiel, of General Wheaton's staff, and five soldiers, the latter of German blood and speaking English fluently, thereupon appeared a party of fourteen Americans, marching between files of insurgent soldiers. They looked the picture of health, were dressed in new Filipino uniforms of blue gingham, and were carrying muskets and other presents from their Filipino friends.

Gen. Wheeler Fords the River. Then General Wheeler, being anxious to see the Filipino troops in person, with a correspondent mounted behind the general, and the staff horses carrying double, General Wheeler shook hands with the Filipinos, and there was a general exchange of greetings, while the photographers plied their vociferous cameras.

The prisoners' uniforms were washed and their treatment. One man said: "We have been given the best the country afforded, five houses for quarters, servants, good food, plenty of wine and a money allowance. Aguinaldo visited us and showed us his headquarters. The boys refused to shake hands with him. Judging from the stories of the prisoners, they have been flogged by the people. The report that five sailors, survivors of Naval Cadet Wood's party, arrived at Manila Wednesday. Though small importance is attached to their judgment, they agree in saying that the Filipinos all say, "We are tired of war, but will fight for independence to the last."

THE COURT WAS MERCIFUL. And Pelton Got Only One Hundred and Fifteen Years. Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 1.—Fred Pelton, colored, was sentenced yesterday to one hundred and fifteen years in the penitentiary for attempting to assault seven women in this city in August. Pelton acknowledged his guilt and his attorney asked the mercy of the court.

Steamship Arrivals. New York, Oct. 1.—Arrived: La Normandie, Havre; Princesse Alice, Bremen; Westerland, Antwerp for New York; Bechy Head-Franco; Werkendam, Rotterdam for New York; Southampton-Arrived: Bremen, New York for Liverpool; Sailed: Friedrich Der Grosse, Bremen for New York; Havre-Arrived: La Bretagne, New York; Queenstown-Sailed: Umbria, Liverpool for New York.

Bryan Will Go to Kentucky. Lincoln, Neb., Oct. 1.—Colonel W. Bryan has completed his Nebraska speaking tour. He left today for Dallas, Tex., where he will take part in the Democratic rally. After making a number of speeches in Texas Mr. Bryan will go to Kentucky for an extended campaign and may also speak in Ohio.

Boston Vets at Gettysburg. Gettysburg, Oct. 1.—Nearly 200 members of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery company of Boston arrived here this afternoon. They were accompanied by the Salem cadet band of thirty-five pieces. Part of the historic field will be gone over tomorrow morning and the party will leave here at noon for Philadelphia.

Lehigh Valley Day. Philadelphia, Oct. 1.—The management of the National Export exposition and the inhabitants of the Lehigh Valley have agreed on October 17 as "Lehigh Valley Day" at the exposition.

WEATHER FORECAST.
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+ Washington, Oct. 1.—Forecast for Monday: Fair, with eastern Pennsylvania, fair till Tuesday; warmer; + fresh northeasterly wind.
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BOERS READY FOR BATTLE

Business at Johannesburg Has Been Virtually Suspended.

TROOPS MOVE TO FRONT

Merchants Have Finished Barricading Their Premises and the Proprietors of Saloons Expect to Receive Notice Today—The Mines Pay Handsome Wages to Men Who Remain—Government Will Provide for Families of Burgers at the Front.

Johannesburg, Oct. 1.—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 notification to close their establishments tomorrow. A party of 200 Germans has been notified to leave and the Irish corps, commanded by Blake, an Irish American, will go early in the week.

The mines are paying a pound (five dollars) daily with food to men who will remain.

Three trains with armed burghers for the Natal border were this evening reported as unable to leave Braamfontein, owing to a block on the line, which has disorganized the whole train service. Two thousand passengers left yesterday for the morning and the afternoon trains and nearly a thousand more by outgoing trains last night. The government undertakes to provide for the families of burghers who go to the front.

Civil Proceedings Suspended. Pretoria, Oct. 1.—While today found Pretoria more quiet as the result of yesterday's exodus, detachments of burghers are still moving toward Volksrust, the nearest station to the Natal border. It is expected that martial law will be proclaimed Tuesday or Wednesday. Already all civil proceedings have been stopped until further orders, and another proclamation postpones the sittings of the circuit court.

The sentiment of the Boers was significantly manifested as the train carrying the Pretoria contingent to the front departed yesterday. Members of the volunteers who were looking on exclaimed: "That is our ultimatum."

Refugees Arrive. New Castle, Natal, Oct. 1.—The Johannesburg mail train of this morning, it was crowded with refugees who reported that the train was sidetracked at Sanderton, Transvaal, to make way for trains carrying burghers to the Natal border.

A body of police arrived here today from Charleston.

Four thousand Boers are at Sanderson and Volksrust just beyond the Natal border. The Natal police are being called in from outlying stations and the local troops and carabineers are mobilizing for the defence of New Castle.

Cape Town, Oct. 1.—There is less excitement here than nearer the frontier and despite the alarming speech many well informed persons in Cape Town disregard the idea that the Boers will take the initiative.

President Kruger it is said does not despair of the support of at least a portion of the British liberals and he knows that if the Boers are the first shot their support will be absolutely forfeited.

London, Oct. 1.—It is evident tonight that Buffalo river, the northern boundary of Natal, is to be the theatre of the war. In view of its strategic value, Joshua Joubert has taken personal command of the Boer forces there establishing a strong line of pickets along the river and has ordered the natives to drive in all the stock.

All the available burghers in the neighborhood have been requisitioned with the result that some 2,000 have mobilized at Volksrust, the chief point of mobilization there.