

OLIVE SCHREINER'S ELOQUENT APPEAL TO ENGLAND ON BEHALF OF THE TRANSVAAL

Full Text of the Noted Novelist's Defence of the Boers and Her Warning to Britain Against Crushing Them.

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MANCHESTER, England, Sept. 18.—Olive Schreiner, the novelist, cables from South Africa to the Manchester Guardian, an eloquent appeal to the British public on behalf of the Boers. The full text of her dispatch follows:

Meetings ought to be held throughout the British Isles in support of the position taken by John Morley, if national disaster is to be avoided. The generous arrangement made by the people of the Transvaal admitting foreigners to citizenship of their little State has exceeded all that was anticipated. If their advances are not being met in the same spirit the conviction is being forced on them that the men for the hour in authority in England have determined to goad them into war and take their land from them by ceaseless misrepresentation and exactions which would mean the surrender of their land.

We are to-day driving one of the bravest and most heroic little Teutonic folk the world has seen to despair; we are setting them with their backs to the wall and offering them their choice: "Your land or destruction." They are prepared to give the only answer possible to a small race under such conditions.

War Means the Crushing of a People.

Let England clearly understand what war in South Africa means. The largest empire the world has ever seen will hurl its full force against a small State and about thirty thousand men, including lads of sixteen and old men of sixty, without a standing army or organized commissariat. The entire little people will have to resolve itself into an army of wives and daughters, who will prepare the bread and meat the farmers put into their saddlebags when they go out to meet their enemies. To-day the women in the Transvaal are demanding guns that they may take their part in the last stand.



Olive Schreiner, The famous novelist cables to the Manchester Guardian a spirited appeal to England for justice to the Boers.

War, She Says, Means a Blot on the Union and the Cutting of the Bond of Sympathy with South Africa.

We may crush this little people, with the aid of the Australians and Canadians, but the British seem unable to crush them alone. We have numbers and wealth on our side; they have the British Empire on theirs. Ours is a politician's war; theirs is a people's. But we must literally crush them. They may well sell their lives dearly. At a cost of twenty a heavy loss among our soldiers, we may take the land and lower the little flag of the Boer, but we shall have placed a stain upon our own that the centuries will not wash away.

England Will Lose Honor and Affection.

England and South Africa will both have lost. England will have lost in honor and will have cut that cable of affection and sympathy which alone can permanently bind South Africa to her; South Africa will be left torn and bleeding in every part, consumed by bitterness till such time as she is strong enough to rise and work out her own redemption and carve out her own great fortune.

Only the intentional speculator who, through his persistent misrepresentation by means of the press, has wrought this evil, will gain and fill his already overfilled pockets with South African gold. It is said the bulk of the English nation have no desire to take this land or independence from the Boer, nor to shed English blood and sacrifice English honor in order that a few international speculators may gain command of the Transvaal gold fields. This is true, but there are times in the life of a nation when silence and inaction are as criminal as active participation in crime.

We English in South Africa have never wholly lacked from the days of General Dundas and Sir George Grey down to those of Sir William Butler, a line of great Englishmen, who have perceived that the true line of statesmanship lay in dealing with the South African problems in a spirit of manly justice, simple straight forwardness and a broad humanity. Let the principles which animated the action of these men be reverted to and the bond of sympathy and affection binding South Africa to England will never be broken.

THE TIMES PREDICTS A SUDDEN COUP BY BRITAIN ON THE BORDER OF NATAL

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CAPE TOWN, Sept. 18.—United States Consul-General here, James G. Stowe, has proceeded to Bloemfontein at the request of the Orange Free State to confer regarding the South African crisis. The Orange Free State is desirous of securing

the intervention of America.

Washington, Sept. 18.—Mr. Cortelyou, secretary to the President, says that he has no knowledge of the statement that the Orange Free State desires the intervention of America in the Transvaal crisis. It is possible, even probable, that the Orange Free State should have made an effort to have the mediation matter referred directly to the President through the Consul-General at Cape Town. The request, according to Mr. Cortelyou, has not

reached the President. The report that America might be asked to mediate has been current, but it has been announced that the policy of the Administration is strictly toward non-intervention in any form.

London, Sept. 18.—The general apprehension in regard to the Transvaal situation was reflected by the decline in consols and stocks on the Stock Exchange, where, although all stocks continued depressed, there was not the slightest approach to excitement.

The text of President Kruger's reply was issued by the Secretary of State for the Colonies this afternoon, but it adds nothing to the importance of the summary called yesterday. The language in many places is taken to indicate a firm, unyielding position. The reply, however, coincides with the policy of the Government in its own mind to make this decision in joint commission, as at first proposed by Mr. Chamberlain. It would put an end to the present state of tension. Race hatred would decrease and die out and the prospective and welfare of the South African Republic and the whole of South Africa will be developed and furthered and fructified by the pardon.

termination between the different nationalities will increase. The second edition of the Times contains a dispatch from Johannesburg which says: "There is an informed, some early coup in contemplation. The quantities of compressed powder forwarded in the direction of the Natal border indicate some move on the part of the troops in that quarter. The Government is buying horses freely to-day."

The evening papers all indicate the seriousness of the crisis, but the St. James's Gazette says: "It need not be imagined that anything will be done on our side in a hurry. The Cabinet has first to reconsider and secondly to formulate fresh proposals. Therefore, those commentators on the crisis who assume that fighting will commence immediately are obviously a little premature. Of course, it is quite possible the Boers may begin hostilities, in which case our troops will have to defend British territory. But unless the Boers take the offensive the negotiations will be prolonged until the reinforcements now on their way to South Africa reach their destination."

Consuls in the Transvaal have been instructed to inform Germans who volunteer their help that they will be siding with President Kruger at their own risk.

New Colors for the Dargal Heroes

London, Sept. 18.—The Prince of Wales, in presenting new colors to the Gordon Highlanders at Brackley, Scotland, today, referred to the capture of Dargal Heights, and added: "I trust it will be your part to carry these colors to victory." The Duke of York and the Duke of Cambridge were also present.

PARIS FLOERS TO FACE COURT. HEATHEN CHINEE ADVICE TO U. S.

Paris, Sept. 18.—The Senate met at a High Court of Justice to-day at 2 p. m. for the purpose of trying twenty-two political offenders, including MM. De Moulouret, De Roux, Marcel-Habert, Thebaud, Baron de Vaux and Jules Guerin on the charge of conspiring against the Government. The Prosecutor-General, M. Bernard, read the long indictment, which lasted from 2:30 to 3:40 p. m., when the Senate entered into secret session to discuss the indictment and determine the questions relating to the preliminary inquiry which is to be ordered.

The public and press galleries were crowded by 1:45 p. m., and the Senators' places were filled a few minutes before 2 p. m. Not one of the accused was present or in the palace to-day, but nine cells have been fitted up for them in the library. They are comfortably furnished.

The President of the Republic, M. Faure, and the President of the Senate, M. De Moulouret, are to be tried for the same charges against the accused of making an attempt on the security of the State. The leading absentees when the roll was called were MM. Constant, Schreiner-Kestner and Mercler.

The Prosecutor-General, M. Bernard, immediately began the indictment, reciting the facts of the arrest of MM. De Moulouret and Marcel-Habert. He said the indictment showed the existence of a conspiracy to change the form of Government, to which the disorders of last February, it was added, were due, and in which MM. De Moulouret, Marcel-Habert and some members of the League of Patriots; M. Guerin and some members of the Anti-Semite League; the Society of Anti-Semite Youth, and members of the Royalist party were implicated. All the societies mentioned, since 1898, it was pointed out, had abandoned their revolutionary action and the League of Patriots openly pursued the object of overthrowing the Constitutional Government. MM. De Moulouret and Marcel-Habert sought to attain their ends by the union of rioters and troops in the streets. The Anti-Semite League, it was also claimed, has joined the insurrectionary organization wherewith are associated the Nationalists, Royalists and Imperialists; and the Anti-Semite Youth, as well as a mission, the propaganda in the Province

of the revolutionary movement. The indictment then gave a few particulars of the insurrectionary organization, referring to the Royalist League. It said it was worthy of attention because it had played a preponderant role in the recent events. Its leader being the Duke of Orleans himself and its managers his accredited representatives. All the Leagues, it was asserted, seek to change the form of government by street risings. A letter from the Duke of Orleans to his representative, M. Buffet, written from Marienbad, in July, 1898, instructing him to commence a Royalist organization was read, and then other secret instructions, in which it was stipulated that the sum to be spent was not to exceed \$60,000.

At the conclusion of the reading of the indictment, the Duke of Orleans and his colleagues left the Senate, and M. Fallieres ordered the Senators to sit behind closed doors. The Senate, at 7 p. m., was still deliberating. It was then understood the Senators had agreed to grant the application that the prisoners be represented before the Parliamentary inquiry by counsel. This was a point the prisoners considered most important to them.

Several papers to-day revived the rumor that the Duke of Orleans is about to quit France. M. Guerin in Fort Chabrol, the headquarters of the Anti-Semite League, which has been besieged since August 12. No definite statement was made that it might be granted, basing their hope on the statement that the Duke of Orleans has not been heard from for more than a month. As a matter of fact, the Duke of Orleans has been heard of several times since August 12. M. Guerin, one of his intimate friends, said on August 30 that the Duke of Orleans was in Austria, and that he had not returned at this stage is not surprising and is not taken to be any ground for supposing him to be with Guerin.

The Duke of Orleans has not been taken for the safety of the Senate building this afternoon. It was cordoned by police, who were stationed every few yards, while every gate leading to the Luxembourg Palace was guarded by a detachment of military Gendarmes. Nobody was allowed to enter the courtyard or even remain in the precincts of the palace without a card of entry.

The French Committee composed of the Assembly of 1890, adopted a resolution today in the name of the Order of the Grand Orient, declaring the anti-Semite movement criminal and odious and pleading with the French Government for support against "electrical, military, imperial and monarchist conspiracies."

DREYFUS'S PARDON INTENDED TO RESTORE PEACE TO FRANCE.

Cornely, of Le Figaro, Says That It Will Be Given To-day; It Will Satisfy the Country, Be Accepted by the Army and Will Put an End to All the Foreign Agitation.

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PARIS, Sept. 18.—The pardon of Dreyfus is not, in the ordinary sense of the term, regular, for the reason that the prisoner's demand for appeal is still pending, but the situation has been placed before Dreyfus and his friends have been asked to induce him to withdraw his appeal in view of the pardon. This unusual course is a part of the general policy of amnesty adopted by the present Government and is the logical outcome of the incongruous verdict.

By formal condemnation the military chiefs are satisfied, and pressing reason for their prosecution is avoided. If a pardon follows much of the force must be knocked out of the Dreyfus campaign, and incidentally out of foreign criticism. A campaign for the re-arrest of a man enjoying full liberty can never evoke much sympathy, and the fact of the man's second condemnation by the court-martial must, to a large extent, exculpate Mercler, Guene, Roget and the other generals. Thus the latter will not be prosecuted and all conspiracy proceedings against them will be abandoned.

The pardon is a step toward the great bulk of moderate opinion in France, which has anticipated this result from the time of the verdict, as excitement in the Dreyfus affair has calmed down in most remarkable fashion in the last two weeks.

The Extenuating Circumstances. It is freely insinuated also that extenuating circumstances, ordinarily an impossible feature in condemnation for treason, were suggested to the president of the court-martial as making the present result possible and so bringing the agitation to a close. Moreover, it is the best solution possible for the Government, as acquittal would have seemed to justify anti-Dreyfusian allegations of pressure and intrigue. As it is the accusation falls to the ground, and the mouth of the Dreyfusards is closed by the pardon.

The only chance of the agitation being revived is by Clemenceau, Zola and their friends. The Government will doubtless try to avoid a second trial of Zola. The health of Dreyfus is as precarious as ever. He can live only a few very years. His future residence is undecided. Opinion seems to favor the South of France, as residence abroad would be interpreted as flight, and would give rise to manifestations from foreigners in his favor which the family wish to avoid.

Reviewing for the Journal, the Government pardon, which all Paris knows will be decided today, Cornely, of Figaro, said to me: "The Government has decided to pardon Dreyfus because such an act of clemency is the natural sequence of the Rennes court-martial. The discussions which took place before the eyes of the world showed that there was no proof against Dreyfus."

HEATHEN CHINEE ADVICE TO U. S.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—John T. McCutcheon, the correspondent of the Record, cables an important interview which he had with Li Hung Chang, the Chinese statesman, at Shanghai. Chang freely discussed the American occupation of the Philippines and the questions incidental to the campaign.

"What do I think of your American occupation of the Philippines?" he asked. "I consider it a great mistake. When General Grant was here he assured me that America was committed to the policy of non-aggression on weaker nations, but since this man McKinley became President America seems to have cast aside its traditional policy of honor, riches and safety and to have entered upon the same land-grabbing plan of England, Germany and Russia. If Grant had lived, no such mistake would have been made, for the people trusted him, obeyed him and believed in him. McKinley must be a sort of weak and uncertain man."

"We would be held up before the world's gaze as savage beasts if Dreyfus died in prison. This pardon will be accepted without resistance by all reasonable men. The Government's action will be applauded, the overwhelming majority of Frenchmen will be pleased with it, the army will not oppose it."

"Although the intention of the Government is known in Paris to-night, I have rarely seen the metropolis so quietly contented to-day. France assumes again her proper place among nations."

Peace Restored to France. "Upright men will rejoice that peace is restored to the country and justice to the army. It is also the prime duty of our government not to put France outside the concert of opinion of civilized peoples. We have been too long in the van of Christian civilization to allow ourselves to be written down now as a nation of barbarians. The government contemplates by this act to grace what was more than hinted at by the halfhearted decision of Rennes. The prerogative is exercised in a clear, worthy case and the world will applaud. Considerations of Christianity are humanity back up name of strict justice."

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General Against Captain. "It is the first time in the history of court-martials that a military tribunal had to choose between a general of division and a captain of artillery. This alternative was made clean cut, and a direct issue. The court decided in favor of the general, who was culpable, not of treason, but of forfeiture; that is to say, Mercler was guilty of criminal manoeuvres."

From a judicial point of view the decision of the council of war cannot be defended. Neither government nor any other government could stand up in the face of the nations and defend that decision. It may be somewhat excusable to military minds and from a military point of view, nevertheless it is the duty of the government to put both in accord.

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GUNBOATS CATCH BRITISH VESSELS.

HONG KONG, Sept. 18.—The American gunboat Pampano has chased the British steamer Yuen-Sang from Manila to Hong Kong. The gunboat sighted the steamer in the night of September 13 about thirty miles off the north coast of the Island of Luzon, and suspected that she was a filibuster.

The Pampano fired three shots, which the Yuen-Sang disregarded until the third shell exploded near her. She then stopped and the commander of the gunboat boarded the Yuen-Sang, found he had made a mistake and apologized.

An American gunboat, name unknown, followed the British steamer Diamite, bound from Manila to Hong Kong. The war ship sighted the steamer near Subig Bay in the night of September 16 and whistled signals to stop. The signals were disregarded and the gunboat ran alongside the Diamite, getting so close that her guns tore away the Diamite's outrigger. Her passengers were thrown into a panic. The gunboat, on learning the identity of the steamer, anered off.

CUBANS REFUSE TO UNITE ON GEN. GOMEZ.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—The Cuban National League, in combination with the Cuban National party, will issue to-morrow a proclamation, saying in part: "Union and concord are absolutely necessary. The time has arrived for the action of a party willing to be judged by results."

The basis of our party is to realize the purposes of the revolution by obtaining absolute independence and the construction of a republic under democratic government, with simple decentralization with respect to the provinces, leaving to them the management of their own affairs, subject to central control. Our proposals would leave all associated with us at liberty to join any political party whose programs are not hostile to the foregoing declaration of principles and to the efforts of our combined organization.

The Executive Committee nominated the following ticket to be elected at the next general meeting in provincial offices: President, Salvador Calles; Vice-President, Generals Maya Rodriguez, Laredo and Perra; President, Senor Coello and Coronado. Treasurer, Senor Bernat.

Small Ship Burned in China. London, Sept. 18.—The ship George Stetson, of Bath, Me., Captain Patten, from Portland, Oregon, June 17, for Tokyo, China, has been burned up at Loo Choo. No lives were lost. The vessel was built at Bath, Me., in 1880, registered 1,845 tons, and was owned by Arthur Sewall & Co.

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HAVANA, Sept. 18.—At a memorial meeting held last night in Bejucal, after the examination of the remains of General Antonio Maceo and Francisco Gomez, several members of the Revolutionary party spoke strongly in favor of General Maximiliano Gomez as the leader of the Cubans in reorganizing the country.

General Pierra, however, said the Cuban National League would not recognize any particular individual, being fully convinced that there was no one now before the public who represented the feelings and aspirations of the whole population. These feelings and aspirations, he declared, could only be focused in a collection of individuals representing various sections and women of Cuba to make their political opinions felt.

Boat's Crew Supposed to Be Lost. London, Sept. 18.—A boat containing the captain and eleven men from the French steamer Dunrae, reported on Saturday to have foundered off the island of Eiba, in the Mediterranean, is feared to have sunk with all on board. The Dunrae, which was formerly the Alesia, was commanded by Captain Coste, and was last reported at Marseilles on August 5, from New Orleans.

Kaiser Visiting the Florida. Berlin, Sept. 18.—Emperor William has gone to Sweden.

SPANIARDS WOULD DANCE WHILE CUBANS GRIEVE.

HAVANA, Sept. 18.—The Austrian Club, a Spanish organization, decided at its meeting yesterday to give a ball last evening. The Cubans, on learning of this decision, were very indignant. They considered it a serious affront for Spaniards to plan a dance for the day on which the Cubans were mournfully recalling the death of General Antonio Maceo and attending the exhumation of his remains at Bejucal.

Finally it was decided to postpone the ball, owing, it is said, to the exertions of the Spanish Consul-General, Senor Sagrario, who made it a personal matter. It is thought, however, that the ball will be given, the question would not have passed off without disorder.

It is reported that at the club meeting, where the project was considered, a prominent Spaniard said: "Nothing has happened in Cuba to cause the Spaniards to think that the day of their dominion has passed. The Spaniard ought not to adopt an attitude of reserve. The wealth, language and religion of the island are Spanish, and with such factors the Spaniards are able to rule South America and will yet rule Cuba in the same way."

Secret Military Documents Stolen. London, Sept. 18.—The Berlin correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The strong box of the Second Artillery Brigade, at Wurtzburg, was forced in the absence of the regimental staff at the maneuvers and the secret mobilization documents were stolen. A deserter named Schaefer is suspected. He is believed to have escaped to France."

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BUBONIC PLAGUE IN SOUTH AMERICA.

BUENOS AYRES, Sept. 18.—The bubonic plague has broken out at Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay.

The city of Asuncion is on the Paraguay River, about six hundred and fifty miles north of Buenos Ayres, with which it is connected by railway. Its population is about 30,000. The inhabitants trade in tobacco, hides, mandioc, cedar, and especially in yerba mate, or Paraguay tea. Asuncion has a cathedral, a government palace, a public library, a custom house, a military hospital, and a college. The houses are generally of brick, one story high, and covered with tiles. Some of the streets are paved, and recent visitors describe the city as presenting a neat appearance.

Bubonic Plague Spreads in Africa. Lourenzo Marquez, Delagoa Bay. Sept. 18.—Fresh cases of the bubonic plague have occurred at Magude, a small place near here.

Many Deaths at Hong Kong. Hong Kong, Sept. 18.—There were twenty deaths from the bubonic plague here last week. Eighteen new cases have been officially reported.

Peruvians Will Come to Pan-American Exposition. Lima, Peru, Sept. 18.—President Romanos today invited Mr. R. R. Neill, of the United States Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. William E. Curtis, the latter of whom presented an invitation to the Peruvian Government to be represented at the Pan-American Exposition, in Buffalo, N. Y., in 1901. He promised that Peru would participate.

Tumbled. Pearl—Is it true that her brother fell at San Juan Hill? Ruby—Yes, while touring the island this Summer he attempted to mount the hill on his bicycle.—Chicago News.

A Distinction. "I have one son in the army," said the precise mother, "and another under Orlis in Manila."—Philadelphia North American.

SAYS FILIPINOS WILL QUIT IN SIX WEEKS.

San Francisco, Cal., Sept. 18.—Major S. R. Jones, U. S. A., who has been quartermaster at Manila ever since that city was captured by the Americans, was a passenger on the Coptic, which arrived from Hong Kong and Yokohama by way of Honolulu to-day.

Major Jones is of the opinion that 50,000 men will have to be kept on the Island of Luzon for ten years in order to keep the Filipinos from attacking the actual fighting will not last six weeks when the number of Americans have been landed at Manila.

Aguinaldo Would Let Spaniards Go. London, Sept. 18.—A dispatch to Reuters' Telegram Company from Hong Kong says Aguinaldo is willing to release all sick and civilian Spanish prisoners, but, it is added, Major-General Orlis refuses to allow Spanish vessels to proceed to Filipino ports to receive them.

Washington, Sept. 18.—The twelve rapid-fire guns for the Philippines have been ordered from the Maxim Company in London. Several of the American companies competing for the order are disposed to criticize this act of the Secretary of War.

General Miles favored twelve guns of the Maxim type, to be formed into two batteries firing explosive shell, loaded with shrapnel. These guns are said to be more useful in such a campaign as is necessary in the Philippines from the fact that the sparks which are emitted will set fire to the huts of natives. The guns are only obtainable abroad.

Troops Mass in Puerto Cabello. Caracas, Sept. 18.—The Government troops have reoccupied Puerto Cabello, and are concentrating there and at La Victoria.

Another Gag. Sandy Pikes—Mister, kin yer give a poor fellow a nickel? I've got a quarter already, but I want to make it up to thirty cents. Quilan—What do you want with thirty cents? Sandy Pikes—I want to see how I look. A fellow up the street just told me I looked like thirty cents.—Chicago News.

Move Up, Please. Lady (on street car)—Are you big men going to crush my little Willie? There are five of you on top of him now. Spokesman—That's all right, ma'am! If he's under five he can ride free. You're lucky.—Chicago News.

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