

ESTABLISHED JUNE 19, 1871.

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KING AND DANSEUSE

Greece's Ruler Captivated by a Pretty Face and Clever Pair of Heels.

PLEASANT HALF HOUR WITH PARIS GIRL

Georgios I Goes to the Varieties to Scold His Son's Gay Companion.

CHANGES HIS MIND WHEN HE SEES HER

Prince George Causes His Royal Parent Many Unhappy Moments.

YOUNG FELLOW LIKES GIDDY PARIS WAYS

Work on the Exposition Progresses Rapidly and United States Building Will Be Done in About Ten Days.

PARIS, Nov. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—It was an interesting half hour that the king of Greece spent at the Paris Theater of Varieties when he invited to his box the charming Germaine Galois, singer and dancer, who shares with the Princess Victoria of Wales the devotion of Prince George, the gallant sailor, prince of the Hellenes and administrator of Crete.

All the world has heard how Prince George is breaking his heart over his English cousin, to whom he had vowed all his love, and whom the stern Greek religion forbids him to marry.

And when the curtain fell they went off together, the prince and the dancing girl, to see life in the Cafe de Paris, to hold a gay supper party a little later.

The prudent, fatherly old king disapproves, of course. He has long sought to break off, gently, the friendship between his son and the lively Parisienne. And he is all the more set upon his success now that the ruler of Crete has become a personage in the political world, the bearer of a heavy responsibility.

He had summoned her to scold her, but she was so graceful, lively dancers have ways of getting to the hearts of even respectable elderly kings.

Peplia la Torera, the girl who once was such a popular heroine throughout Spain, danced to the accompaniment of the piano. She was 25 years old. Some years ago she toured Spain and southern France with Frasculi, fighting and killing bulls as cleverly as he did. The cancer resulted from a blow inflicted by her lover.

John Paul Jones' Grave.

I hear that Monsieur Lucipia, president of the municipal council of Paris, will shortly introduce a bill before that body contemplating buying the land where Paul Jones is buried by the city, and also making an appropriation necessary to erect a square and erect a splendid tomb with a bronze statue of the American hero.

Lucipia believes that a square is much needed in that part of the city, and the act would be a token of French admiration for the American commander and friendship for the great nation he fought for. Lucipia being absent I cannot ascertain his intentions more definitely.

Emile Zola will not present himself as a candidate for either of the two vacancies in the Academie Francaise. He says the two men most likely to be elected are Lervieux and Emile Faquet.

The sale of Rose Bonheur's drawings and study figures, which were next week at her portfolio were found more than 3,000 sketches and studies. These are expected to fetch high prices.

Prince Louis Napoleon, who is colonel of a Russian regiment, is the only one of the grand dukes of Russia, visiting Paris. The Figaro interviewed him. When asked what he thought about the possibilities of his brother ultimately capturing the throne of France he "shrugged his shoulders with contempt."

Kaiser Wilhelm has officially notified the French government that he will lend all the paintings by Jean Antoine Watteau, Jean Baptiste Chardin and Jean Baptiste Pater which he possesses for the art retrospective exposition next year. This volunteer offer is sympathetically commented upon by the press and public. Potsdam contains the most precious collection of eighteenth century canvasses by French masters in the world.

The French are exercised over the decision of Queen Victoria to change her place of residence when on the Riviera from Nice or Cimiez to Bordighera. Italy, just across the frontier. The presence of Queen Victoria always attracted hordes of fashionable residents, which accounts for the French annoyance.

The queen acted in this matter on the advice of her ministers who deemed it unbecoming that she should reside in France just when this country is ringing with bitter denunciations of England and openly sympathizing with the Boers.

Work on the Exposition. At the exposition grounds work continues with more energy than ever, despite the cold weather, which is now on for good. Great fires have been lighted all over the wind-swept inclosures for the workmen to warm themselves when they can no longer stand the cold.

The mine and metallurgy building is completely under roof. The United States building will be also within ten days. The zinc is already being nailed to the dome. American exhibitors are not expected to come to this side to begin work before the Christmas holidays are over.

M. Monzer, minister of posts and telegraph, has just reversed his predecessor's decision not to issue special exposition postage stamps. The new issue will comprise grades from one centime (that is, five for one cent) to five francs. The engraving has been entrusted to the best artists under Oliver Merson, the famous American painter. The stamps will differ in everything from the current stamps, some being oval and others hexagonal and octagonal in shape.

On a Secret Mission. Pierre Loti sailed last Sunday from Marseilles, ostensibly bound for Tonkin, but really sent on a secret government mission to Persia and the northern English frontier of India. It is rumored he will leave the steamer at Suez and proceed via Constantinople. His departure would not have been known but for the fact that Loti rescued a child who had fallen into the water at Marseilles and the news was telegraphed to Paris.

KAISER'S MOVEMENTS

Germany's Ruler Visits Duke and Duchess of Marlborough at Blenheim.

PLAYS THE GALLANT TO THE DUCHESS

Remains by Her Side Most of the Day During His Stay.

THROWS PRINCE OF WALES INTO THE SEA

Shows Great Interest in the Castle and Memories of Duke's Ancestor.

KAISER'S INTERVIEW WITH CHAMBERLAIN

Relates to Morocco, Upon Which the Eyes of Europe Are at Present Centered—France May Cause Trouble There.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The duke of Marlborough was hunting in Melton and the duchess was opening a bazaar in Birmingham Wednesday when they simultaneously received the surprising intelligence that the Kaiser proposed a visit to them at Blenheim. Both hurried home, where they found Lord Valentia, comptroller of the queen's household, waiting with a special dispatch from the emperor earnestly requesting that no special arrangements be made, his desire simply being to meet and talk to the duke and duchess as one of the world's most famous generals and pay a visit as a pilgrim to the shrine devoted to his memory.

Quick preparations were made and the Kaiser, accompanied by the prince of Wales and the duke of Connaught, was received at Woodstock platform by the duke and duchess. The Kaiser shook the duke warmly by the hand as the latter stood bareheaded. Then the duchess was presented to him and she said in rather a quavering voice: "I cordially welcome your majesty to our home."

The Kaiser bowed and led the duchess to the carriage, where she sat beside him, opposite the prince of Wales and the duke of Connaught. At Blenheim the duke showed the Kaiser through the state apartments and the latter displayed the deepest interest in everything relating to the great duke, asking questions about incidents in his military career which occasionally nonplussed the duke. He examined at length the magnificent tapestries depicting scenes in the duke's battles. When he had read the original of the duke's dispatch from Blenheim he remarked: "What a dispatch must have been the proudest moment of his great career."

At luncheon the Kaiser sat at the right of the duchess, with whom he conversed gaily. After lunch he walked and drove beside her the whole time, while the duke was acting as cicerone through the grounds and garden. He studied the copies which were placed to represent Blenheim battlefield, but showed special interest when the duchess took him to her American garden. Here he remarked laughingly to the duke: "The course is the duchess' special dominion where you are only permitted on sufferance."

The duchess aptly replied: "Oh, no; there is no distinction between England and America nowadays." The Kaiser laughed, but did not pursue the topic.

Wales Merely a CIPHER. The prince of Wales was utterly blotted out of the Kaiser's memory by the personality of the Kaiser, who pervades and dominates every gathering he enters. The prince never showed greater tact than by the acceptance of this position, which must gall the prince to the last degree. He is the most profuse in his thanks to the duke and duchess when leaving. The duchess was dressed in a charming costume of a beautiful shade of terra-cotta cloth, a short and exquisitely braided coat with a medallion. She was soon quite at ease with the Kaiser, who was evidently greatly charmed by her simple, unaffected manner.

The only guests to meet the Kaiser were the members of the Kaiser's household, the visit being, at the Kaiser's request, regarded as strictly private. Representatives of London papers complain of great discourtesy on the part of the duke, who sent a flunkey with a supercilious message to order them outside the gates of the park.

A salient incident of the state banquet in honor of the Kaiser at Windsor castle was his long and animated conversation with Chamberlain after dinner in the gallery. The queen and the Kaiser, seated, received the ambassadors in the order of precedence, addressing a few formal words to each. Mrs. Choate was present and bowed, she being the only ambassador's wife present, but the queen afterwards talked to her quite at length while the Kaiser rose and moved about followed by Count von Baglow. When he reached Chamberlain, they remained talking for twenty-five minutes. The ambassadors had to pretend unceremonious while conversing with unsatisfied curiosity about the significant conference. When the King had finished with Chamberlain he apologized to the queen for having kept her waiting and spoke to her exclusively during the remainder of her stay. After the guests withdrew, Chamberlain's interview was by Sir Frank Lascelles, British ambassador to Berlin, had a further interview with the Kaiser, this time accompanied by Von Buelow, who, in the gallery had stood behind the Kaiser, obviously a preconcerted device to deprive the conversation of its obviously official character in the presence of the ambassadors.

All Eyes on Morocco. The great object of the Kaiser's visit is to arrive at an understanding with Great Britain about the partition of Morocco state, which must fall to pieces within a short time. Salisbury decided once and for all that Morocco is the most important question looming up in the near future and, he feared, led to that European conflagration so long predicted. France regards Morocco as its right, owing to the continuity of the African possession. Germany considers it essential to its West African colonies and is supposed to have a share, while England cannot tolerate a strip of Morocco commanding the entrance to the straits falling into the hands of any other power. France is anxiously intriguing with Spain to oust Germany and England from Morocco when the cataclysm comes, and Spain, with French money, continues fortifying the heights dominating Gibraltar.

Despite representations from England it can state on unquestionable authority that the relations of England to Spain are at this moment extremely strained, if not actually critical. The presence of the channel squadron off Tangier, as well as the fitting out of a special service squadron, have relations that to any fear about South African transports, but to possible developments in Morocco. It is believed in diplomatic circles that France may be offered a share, but

AYWARD ABOUT THE SAME

Little Change is Noted in the Condition of Senator Hayward's Condition at Nebraska State Prison.

NEBRASKA CITY, Nov. 25.—(Special Telegram.)—Dr. Whitten posted the following bulletin of Senator Hayward's condition at 6 o'clock this evening:

"Senator Hayward has passed a quiet day. He slept considerable and has taken food regularly. His temperature is 99; pulse is 80; respiration, 21. His mental condition is not improving. Paralysis remains the same. At 9 the doctor was called to the patient's bedside. Upon his return he stated that he found him somewhat restless, but that his condition was otherwise unchanged."

BAD WRECK NEAR CLEVELAND

Freight Crashes Into a Special Train, Killing Three and Injuring Twenty Persons.

COSHOCTON, O., Nov. 25.—A bad wreck took place three miles east of this city on the Cleveland division of the Wheeling & Lake Erie railroad this afternoon, in which three persons were killed and over twenty injured. The names of the dead are:

MOSÉS CATON, ASBURY LUMEN, SQUIRE WEST.

Mrs. Margaret Beall, Joseph Weismann, Charles Coleman, John Dry, Charles Jerome, Charles Haskins, Frank Ingham, Ellisworth Luman, George Luman, Waldo Miller (engineer), John Perkins (mine boss), Jordan Phillips, Marion Elger, George Richards, Eliza West, Alexander Wilson, Anna Wilson, Mrs. Laura Wilson, Frank Wylong. The Morgan Run coal company transports its miners and the miners of the Wade Coal company to the mines on a special train of two cars. This afternoon the train left the mine with 250 persons, 100 of whom were in the car next the engine. While ascending a steep grade Fireman John Smith saw a fast freight coming down the hill. He shouted to Fireman Ed Miller and both jumped. The special had been seen by Engineer J. Reinhold of the freight and he and Fireman Ed Meade, both of Canton, jumped. Conductor Meade Miller also jumped.

The train, moving together with the freight, the engine being tightly wedged. The car of the special, with its cargo of human freight, jumped over the tender, smashed the cab and was hurled over the boiler, rolling down the embankment, fifty feet. The engine was regularly in performance. There were more or less injured. For fifteen minutes there was great confusion, the uninjured meanwhile extricating the dead and wounded. All the physicians in Coshocton were hastily summoned. The dead and injured were brought here.

CLEAR UP MAINE EXPLOSION

Secret Investigation Discloses Battle-Ship Was Blown Up with Knowledge of Spanish Officials.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The World tomorrow will publish a letter from Havana stating that United States officials, after months of investigation, have discovered that the battleship Maine was blown up by gun cotton torpedoes planted in the bay for the purpose. The gun cotton, 700 pounds of which was used, was sent from Barcelona to Admiral Manterola, commanding the port of Havana, and was either stored or taken away with the knowledge of the officials in charge.

Admiral Manterola's records will undoubtedly show the names of his subordinates who had direct control of the explosion and the principal reason of it is the author and the executors of the plot to destroy the Maine are discovered.

Two or three men were engaged in the destruction of the Maine. A steam launch of Spanish make and now used by the United States government in Havana harbor conveyed the two torpedoes to the ship. The new evidence, to a point within a few feet of the berth of the Maine and anchored them. The torpedoes were kept in position by means of buoys floated eleven feet under water, ten feet above the anchors used to secure the ship. The torpedoes were exploded by contact with the keel of the Maine as it swung at anchor.

TWO ELECTRIC CARS COLLIDE

Collision at Detroit Injures Six People—Accident Due to Carelessness of Train Crew.

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 25.—Two Detroit electric railway cars collided tonight at the corner of Warren avenue and Twenty-third street, injuring six persons. The injured: Mrs. Otto C. Eckert, internal injuries and ribs broken, considered serious; Motorman Fred W. Seccome, leg broken and head cut; Conductor Ed H. Toepke, Motorman Charles A. Gish, Otto C. Eckert and Baby Eckert, aged 4.

One of the cars was backing down Thirty-third street to a switch at Fourteenth avenue when the trolley came off, completely derailing the car. While the conductor was endeavoring to get the trolley back on a car in charge of Motorman Seccome and Conductor Toepke came ahead on the same track at top speed and the two cars crashed together. They telescoped for several feet and it is almost a miracle that several of the passengers were not killed. The accident was due to the carelessness of the crew of the car backing down, which had no right to back on that track.

THREATEN TO KILL BRADLEY

Kentucky Governor Receives a Letter Threatening Assassination Unless He Resigns Immediately.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 25.—The Commonwealth tomorrow will say Governor Bradley today received a letter threatening him with assassination. The letter, which was addressed simply, "William O. Bradley, City," was mailed at Frankfort. It reads: "Governor William O. Bradley: Your resignation is requested immediately. If not, we will murder you. 'POSS.'"

Below this was drawn a rude representation of a skull and crossbones and underneath that the three crosses mark. The handwriting was evidently disguised. There was not a misspelled word in the letter. The letter is believed to be the work of a crank.

Will Not Extradite Gonzales

HOUSTON, Tex., Nov. 25.—A special telegram from the City of Mexico to the Mexican government today refused extradition of Leonardo Gonzales, a Mexican citizen, accused of the rape and murder of an American woman at Sanders on the Texas side some months ago, on the ground of insufficient evidence.

VICTORY BY BRITISH

Related Report of the Engagement that Took Place at Belmont.

GENERAL LORD METHUEN DEFEATS BOERS

Superb Work of the English Troops in Storming Boer Position.

ENGAGEMENT LASTS OVER FOUR HOURS

Burgers Are Utterly Routed and Take to Their Heels in Confusion.

OVER TWO HUNDRED ENGLISHMEN KILLED

Fifty Boers Are Taken Prisoners, but None of Their Guns Are Captured—Detailed Account of the Battle.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) BELMONT (Beltrudgum), Cape Colony, Nov. 24-5 p. m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—General Lord Methuen has won a splendid victory. The storming of the Boer positions on the hills by the British troops in the face of a withering fire was superb. The Guards brigade, the Grenadiers in particular, swept up a steep hill in grand form. The Northumberland suffered severely, for the Boer marksmanship was accurate and deadly, but their behavior was magnificent.

The engagement began at daybreak yesterday, the division attacking a very strong Boer position east of Belmont. Firing began at 4:15 a. m. and lasted until 8:30 a. m., four hours and a quarter. At the end of that period the burghers had been utterly routed, retreating toward the north in great confusion. They threw down their arms and ran when met by a bayonet charge. The British losses, including the killed, the wounded and the missing, footed up 226.

Fifty Boers were taken prisoners. None of their guns were captured. They had one Nordenfiedt in action. It is reported that there was a treacherous use of the white flag by the Boers, one of them holding up the flag in his left hand, while with the other he shot and killed Lieutenant Brigg.

GIFTS FOR SICK AND WOUNDED

Red Cross Busily Engaged Providing for the Wants of the Suffering Soldiers in Africa.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Nov. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Red Cross society has received gifts for sick and wounded soldiers by the thousands amounting more than 200 tons. It is announced that the society can accept no more, but it asks intending donors to send money toward defraying the transports of the supplies already received.

The Mansion House fund for the widows and children and for the wounded has now reached \$1,500,000, while nearly \$1,000,000 more has been raised in various ways in different parts of the country in addition to the \$1,000,000 already provided for the Transvaal refugees. It is confidently expected that the relief fund will total \$4,000,000 before it is closed.

It is greatly feared that this lavish flow of money will lead, as always, to administrative abuses. Already a protest has been raised against the outlay for advertising the fund regularly in certain London papers. Questions are asked about the system of disbursement. It is apprehended that the ultimate result will be a big balance to remain to be swallowed up by the favored existing soldier benevolent organizations whose principal raison d'être is the support of staffs of highly paid officers.

Private Theatrical Benefit. Mrs. Arthur Paget, ever active, is organizing private theatricals and a series of tableaux for the benefit exclusively of wives and children and the wounded of the Guards battalion, where her husband is one of the commanders. Beerholm Tree offers Mrs. Paget's theater for the performance. Mrs. Paget is pressing every beautiful woman in smart society into her service in some capacity. This will be the first time smart private theatricals have ever been given in public, and what between the objects and the personality of the artists, big prices are expected for the seats.

Countess de Grey and her daughter will appear in one picture. Muriel Wilson acts and the duchess of Sutherland is to recite. Three other Miss Wilsons will appear in a play after the famous Galinborough, while Mrs. Willie James, the one woman living who can make the princess of Wales smile, and esteemed the best high comedy amateur in England, will also appear. Mrs. George Keppel is only prevented from joining by being in delicate health. The young duchess of Marlborough is expected to appear in tableaux, if not to sing, while the young Countess Dudley will sing Klippling's poem.

By the way, the Maine hospital ship concert was not a financial success, realizing only \$4,000 when \$25,000 was the lowest figure anticipated. This was due to a bad organization, which did not provide for getting money from the audience and overcrowding. Mrs. Ronalds is at her wit's end trying to get together the remaining \$60,000 required to carry out the Maine hospital ship idea on the original plan, but all available resources have already been tapped and the flow of subscriptions has dried up. The failure of the appeal to America completely upset the calculations of the promoters.

Queen Sends Chocolate.

A religious paper, the Rock, offers \$25 each for the first twenty boxes of Queen's chocolate sent, the money to be subscribed to the wounded fund. The queen was strongly urged by the prince of Wales and Lord Wolsley to send tobacco instead of chocolate, but she hates smoking, which is vigorously prohibited throughout her residences, and replied that the soldiers get tobacco in any case, whereas they would never get chocolate. The her advisers could not deny. The Parisian papers declare the queen's present fittingly consists of "mud and blood," but a matter of fact it is a first grade English-made chocolate, costing altogether \$25,000.

Intense indignation is expressed by press and public over the supply of bad meat to the army. The government is urged to pass a law at the next session making it a criminal offense for any contractor to furnish unwholesome meat in time of war.

The papers have been a little previous in stating that all the meat condemned was supplied by American firms. A large portion of it, the World's special inquiries elicited, came from Canada and Australia, but no mention was made of that fact.

NATAL SAID TO BE BANKRUPT

Cost of the War and Consequent Destruction of Trade Do the Business.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Nov. 25.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Natal, it is learned, is already bankrupt from the cost of the war and from the destruction of trade. The Natal government has urgently appealed to the imperial authorities for a loan of \$20,000,000, but although Joseph Chamberlain recommended the advance of half that amount Chancellor of the Exchequer refused.

The situation in the northern portion of Cape Colony is about as unsatisfactory as it can be. Boers are turning up in all directions. The Capetown dispatch received at a late hour tonight indicates that the enemy has blown up a railway bridge between Rosemead junction and Middleburg with the object of preventing an advance from Port Elizabeth. This was effected by a small commando, which, it is stated, remains in the neighborhood. The effect of blowing up this bridge will tend to isolate Naauwpoort, which was recently recaptured by the British, and must delay the advance of the troops just arrived at Port Elizabeth.

The arrival of the German officers, some of whom it is learned gained large experience in reducing fortifications in 1870, has caused a change of tactics which will add to the suspense of the sorely tried garrison.

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THE BEE BULLETIN.

Weather Forecast for Nebraska—Fair; Variable Winds.

1 Dancer Entertains King Humbert. Movements of the Kaiser. Victory for British Arms.

2 Vice President Hobart's Funeral. Filipino Insurrection Dying Out. Nebraska News.

3 Lincoln Traction Company Case. The Contractor Gets a Verdict. 4 Cape Dutch Join the Boers. Mawkish British Sentimentality.

5 Progress of the Omaha Schools. Mulford's Mysterious Escapades. Railroad Outlook for Next Year.

6 News of Omaha Society. 7 Council Holds Local Matters. 8 Iowa News and Comment.

9 Immortality of the Soul. 10 Weekly Sporting Review. 11 Short Stories of the Day. 12 In the Domain of Woman.

13 Weekly Amusement Review. Musical Review. Notes of the Gate Room. 14 "An Eventful Night," Story. 15 Editorial and Comment. 16 Famous Dishes for a Feast. Turkey Dinner in Manila. 17 Slender of the Turkey. 18 Condition of Omaha's Trade. Commercial and Financial Review. Extensive Sheep Raising. 19 Gold Mine in the Cascades. 20 Sixteenth Street Viaduct is a Go.

SATURDAY'S FOOT BALL SCORES.

Princeton, 11; Yale, 10. Chicago, 20; Minnesota, 0. Michigan, 24; Kalamazoo, 0. California, 14; Stanford, 0. Northwestern, 20; Purdue, 0. Kansas, 23; Washburn, 0.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday: Hour. Deg. Hour. Deg. 5 a. m. 31 1 p. m. 41 6 a. m. 31 2 p. m. 43 7 a. m. 31 3 p. m. 45 8 a. m. 31 4 p. m. 44 9 a. m. 32 5 p. m. 44 10 a. m. 32 6 p. m. 42 11 a. m. 30 7 p. m. 41 12 m. 40 8 p. m. 40 9 p. m. 39

the government central victualling yard, Deptford, shows the system of inspection of meat is ineffective and negligent in a high degree and certain prominent high officials are trembling for their posts. The government must make examples to satisfy public sentiment.

The exclusive cable last Saturday announced that the British government, under the pressure of the Transvaal state secretary, had in the interest of the British prisoners of war at Pretoria consented to remove the embargo on the importation of foodstuffs imposed at Delagoa bay since the outbreak of hostilities. This week the British press announces the arrival of a Transvaal government delegation at Lourenco Marques, but is utterly mystified about the object of the visit, which really is to arrange with the Portuguese authorities for the importation of foodstuffs into the Transvaal under the arrangement mentioned.

President Kruger also is believed to be anxious to exchange some British officers for certain captive Boers, and especially Colonel Schiel, whose loss in the artillery department is keenly felt. The British have less than 600 Boers as prisoners, while the Boers hold 1,600 British.

It was little wonder, therefore, that Poole's kick, which will probably live forever in Princeton's foot ball annals, coming when the entire Tiger crowd had almost given up hope, should have electrified the Princeton fans to such a degree that they went fairly crazy with joy. And this pent-up enthusiasm burst forth with renewed energy sixty seconds later when the referee's whistle ended the battle in one of the greatest demonstrations ever seen on Yale field. The kicking was, however, a mere breeze blow, almost directly down the field, which did great things for Yale in the first half and nullified for Princeton in the second.

McBride was easily the star punter, sending the ball with a steady sure aim to just the right spots. Wheeler, on the other hand, while kicking almost as strong as his rival, used poor judgment and was unfortunately enough to have one of his punts blocked, allowing Yale to score. But while the punting was excellent on both sides the two field goals were the sensation of the afternoon. While the odds were plainly in Yale's favor in the punting department, the Princeton forwards and running backs proved much the stronger, especially in the first half. McCord seemed to have no difficulty in getting through the Yale line, while Reiter's numerous centers around the ends, the right one especially, were the feature of the running game. Snitzer, Yale's right end, found himself pocketed time and again by Princeton's interference, and the Yale response was a frequent touchdown. Yale's line was stiffened by taking in the second half and Gould, in taking Snitzer's place, stopped many of the end runs; this was all the more commendable when it is realized that, while almost all the Princeton team were changed before the game was finished, the Yale line could make but little impression on the Yale line.

SITUATION IN NATAL SERIOUS

Outlook is Regarded as Distinctly Gloomy for British with Three Beleaguered Garrisons.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Nov. 25.—The position in Natal remains full of perplexities which the censorship has increased. Although a division and a half have now reached Durban that place is practically powerless until supplied with cavalry and artillery, and until these arrive the situation will undoubtedly remain grave. With three beleaguered garrisons in Natal, beside Kimberley and Mafeking, and no signs of succor in the immediate future, the situation is regarded as distinctly gloomy tonight and that when the most possible is made of General Methuen's success, such as it seems certain that many experts are of the opinion that the story of the return of the pursuing cavalry without getting in touch with the retreating Boers indicates that the cavalry discovered in time that if it had gone on it would have been in the Pretoria race course with its comrades of the Husars.

It will not surprise anyone if the Boers are shortly again discovered in an entrenched position near the spot from which General Methuen has just evicted them. From no other point can even a semblance of success be reported.

Mafeking is apparently in a worse plight than the British have hitherto cared to admit, and it is difficult to see how it can be relieved for some time. While the official dispatches from the Boer side lagger outside Ladysmith, dated November 24, showed that the town was still lying in the message and evident anticipation of the speedy reduction of Ladysmith are not calculated to cheer the British.

The reported silence of the British guns also again arouses fears of a shortage of ammunition, and the fact that the Boers have just placed in position another siege gun shows that they have not yet done their worst.

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