THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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BEGINNING OF END

Reported Unconditional Surrender of Entire Province of Zamboanga.

NUMEROUS CHIEFS DECLARE THEIR LOYALTY

Most Encouraging News Yet Received from Philippine Insurrection.

CAPITULATION MADE TO COMMANDER VERY

Americans Are Aided Somewhat by Acts of Friendly Natives.

HARD BLOW TO INSURGENT CAUSE

Information is Contained in Dispatch from Admiral Watson and Causes Unfeigned Satisfaction Among Officials at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Secretary of the Navy Long today received a cablegram from Admiral Watson informing him that the entire province of Zamboanga, inland of Mindanao, had surrendered unconditionally to Commander Very of the Castine. The surrender was made on the 18th inst. Admiral Watson's dispatch follows:

CAVITE, Nov. 26, 1899.—Secretary of the Navy, Washington: November 18 entire province Zamboanga surrendered to Very unconditionally. Delivery all guns promised. Numerous local chiefs declared loyalty. WATSON.

The information contained in Admiral Watson's dispatch was received by the president and his advisers with unconcealed satisfaction. The surrender of the province of Zamboanga is regarded as the beginning of the end of the revolution in the island of Mindanao and it is believed it will be a hard blow to those who are still endeavoring to maintain the insurrection in the island of Luzon.

On the 21st inst Admiral Watson cabled the Navy department that Commander Very had captured the city of Zamboanga on the 18th. He was aided by the friendly natives and Moros and was holding the town pending the arrival of reinforcements from Jolo. On the same day General Otis informed the War department that he had ordered two companies of infantry to be sent to Zamboanga from Jolo.

Zamboanga is the principal province of the island of Mindanao, which is the second largest island of the Philippine group. Advices from Admiral Watson indicate that the entire southern half of the island, which comprises the province of Zamboanga, has yielded to the American forces and acceded to the authority of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The War department has not been advised of the surrender of the province, as reported in Admiral Watson's dispatch, Secretary Root saying tonight he had no news today from General Otis. Both Secretaries Root and Long are elated over the information sent by the admiral and express the belief that the end of the insurrection in the Philippine islands is now near at hand.

HOLD LAST COUNCIL OF WAR

Takes Place on November 12 in House Now Occupied by General MacArthur.

MANILA, Nov. 26.—11 p. m.—The last Filipino council of war was held by the retreating leaders at Bayambong on November 13 in the house now occupied by General MacArthur. It was attended by Aguinaldo, Pio del Pilar, Garcia, Alejandrino and some members of the so-called cabinet. Information has reached General MacArthur from several sources to the effect that the council recognized the futility of attempting any further resistance to the Americans with united forces and agreed that the Filipino troops should scatter and should hereafter follow guerrilla methods.

The disposition of the generals, with their approximate forces, is as follows: General Concepion, with 340 men, in New Egija province; General Macabolos, with 325 men, at the town of Binaca, province of Tarlac; General Pio del Pilar, with 800 men, northeast of Malolos; General Aquino, with 500 men, at Arayat; General San Miguel, with 150 men, in Zambales province; General Mascardo, with 1,100, in the mountains west of Angeles, and the largest, probably under General Trias, in Cavite province.

Reports of ambuscades and skirmishes come from every section of the country along the railroads. These districts seem to be filled with small bands. Yesterday four men of Company D, Ninth infantry, were foraging beyond Bamban when twenty Filipinos took them in ambush, killing one and capturing the other three. The Americans resisted for half an hour. The firing being heard at Bamban, Lieutenant Frazer, with a squad, followed the retreating Filipinos several miles. The Americans found the body of the soldier boloed. They burned the hamlet where the fight took place. Three Filipino riflemen ambushed an American surgeon near Capas. He shot one and the others fled.

Between Bamban and Angeles a mule train was fired upon by the insurgents and a Spaniard, a former prisoner of the Filipinos, who was with the train, was shot. At Malasiqui the officials who welcomed the Americans were murdered. This was the only railroad town which the Americans did not garrison and on the night the troops withdrew a band of insurgents entered, dragged Antonio Mejia, president of the town, into the street and cut his throat. The murderers then assassinated the vice president and five members of the town council in the same manner and told the frightened natives who witnessed the slaughter to spread the news that a similar fate awaited all friends of the Americans.

The mayor of San Carlos, who rode in the carriage with General MacArthur and Colonel Bell when the Americans entered the town amid the cheers of the people, was murdered the next night.

Military activity continues in every section. Colonel Bell's regiment has advanced from Bayambong upon Mangatarem, where it is supposed there is a large insurgent force. Two battalions of the newly arrived Twenty-eighth infantry have been sent by cascoes to Bacoor to reinforce the south line.

Major Spence, with fifty men of the Thirty-second regiment, surrounded a village near Bautiston during the night and attacked the place at daybreak, capturing a Filipino captain and fifteen men with seven rifles.

The latest news from General Young is that there are ten cavalrymen and 200 Maccabebes with him, most of the horsemen who started having been compelled to drop out because their horses failed them.

The Filipinos took the American prisoners from Victoria to San Carlos. On the walls of the Victoria prison and of the San Carlos convent are the following names:

Civilians: George Laugford, Thomas Hayes, Charles Bird, W. J. Sheehy, F. E. Huber. Soldiers: Harry Winfield, Phil Betterton, J. I. Salisbury, A. N. Gordon, E. N. Nuttt, Frank Stone, John Desmond, George [illegible]tt, David Scott, Martin Brennan, Tom [illegible] D. P. Curran, John O'Cronin, [illegible] C. L. Davis, Leland Smith. Sailors: [illegible]d Burke, battleship Oregon; C. B. Powers, gunboat Urdaneta; John J. Farley, B. J. Greene, Tilden Herbert.

SET A DRAGNET FOR MILLER

New York Police Confident They Will Catch the Missing Head of the Franklin Syndicate.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—William F. Miller and his secretary and chief boomer, Leslie, of the Franklin syndicate, have not yet been arrested. The extensive operations of the Franklin syndicate and the inexhaustible credulity of the people have been shown by the number of drafts held by the city banks. These drafts were sent through the mail by Miller to subscribers living at distant points and they deposited them in their local banks for collection. The local banks in turn sent them to the New York banks which act as their agents here. These drafts arrived on Saturday. Many more are expected this week. As the syndicate has assigned the drafts will be returned to their dupes. The National City bank alone has about 200 of the drafts sent here by banks in Allegheny, Pa., Portland, Me., Grand Lodge, Mich., Fitchburg, Mass., Wheeling, W. Va., Urbana, O., Elizabeth, N. Y., and two score of other towns. The Nassau National bank and the Mechanics' National bank also have Miller drafts sent them from out of town.

The police have spread a dragnet for Miller, which, they say, will bring the missing head of the Franklin syndicate to prison before long. Although at police headquarters it is believed he is in hiding in or close to the city, precautions have been taken to place him in custody no matter where he turns up. The chiefs of police of every city in this country and Canada have been asked to look out for him and detailed descriptions have been telegraphed to them.

It was estimated today that fully 5,000 policemen and detectives in all sections of the country know that Miller is missing and that he is wanted in this city. The chiefs of police at all ports in Great Britain and on the continent visited by steamers sailing from New York have also been cabled to arrest Miller should he bob up on the other side. It is not believed Miller got away with any of the steamers sailing from here Saturday, as each was carefully watched by central office men. Detectives have also been posted at all of the principal railroad stations, but it is acknowledged that it is comparatively easy for a shrewd man to get out of the city on a train, even when the police are looking for him.

The Brooklyn detectives still kept up their search for Miller today and his many dupes all over the eastern district walked the streets or collected on the corners and talked and waited and hoped.

Nowhere was there any denunciation of the vanished Miller. His victims were one and all looking forward to the day when they expect him to reappear and pay their claims. Captain Lees and a squad went through the Franklin Syndicate building from cellar to garret and took away all the check books, ledgers, typewriters, papers and memoranda of every nature. No more cash was found.

SPANISH PAPERS PROTESTING

Cuban Veterans Also Strongly Opposed to a Civil Governorship in Any Form.

HAVANA, Nov. 26.—Some 5,000 people attended the meeting of the delegates of the Cuban league and national party today. It was expected the questions of the civil governorship and the appointment of the new bishop of Havana would be discussed. As it turned out these matters were only lightly touched upon.

From every part of the islands communications are received by the local papers protesting against a civil governor general. Almost without exception every paper published in Spanish has objected. The majority condemn the project utterly. The minority think that any change to be made should be by way of reducing the number of American troops in the island. In any event in the management of the minority subgovernors should be Cubans and not subject to any local military commanders.

The veterans who constitute the body from which trouble would be most likely to arise are very pronounced against a civil governorship in any form. The various centers are making their objections and passing resolutions which call upon the United States congress to grant absolute independence to Cuba. La Lucha says that the veterans do not represent Cuba. To this charge they reply, although not representing financial interests, they certainly do represent the element upon whose stability the future form of government will largely depend for its success.

Senor Capote, secretary of the government, has issued an order to the civil governors directing them to enforce the acceptance of Spanish silver coin during the reign of Queen Isabella II.

Lieutenant Colonel Sanger, director of census, will soon start on a tour around the island on the Ingalls, General Brooke's dispatch boat, in connection with the taking of the census.

Senor Desvernine, secretary of finance, has requested all administrators of finance to furnish him with information regarding the number of sugar mills in operation prior to the war, the amount of their product and the sums paid in taxes.

BUYING UP SHEEP AND LAND

Representatives of American-English Syndicate Secures Options on Nearly 500,000 Head.

BILLINGS, Mont., Nov. 26.—Representatives of the American-English syndicate have been in this state all summer and fall traveling all over the large sheep-raising sections, securing options on the best sheep ranches and best watered lands for the purpose of consolidating them into one large company.

Already options on nearly 500,000 head of sheep and 500,000 acres of the finest and most fertile sheep-raising land in the state have been obtained. The representatives of the syndicate in Montana are Colonel E. C. Waters and Edward J. Morrison of Billings, both old, experienced and successful Montana sheepmen. Bert Reiss of New York is counsel and organizer of the company, which will be known as the Consolidated Montana Sheep and Lamb company with a capital of $10,000,000.

Fisher Breaks Bicycle Record.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 26.—John T. Fisher of Chicago, at Convention hall tonight, broke the indoor record for one mile paced, making the distance in 1:32 2-5. The former record, 1:56 2-5, was made by Harry Elkes in Madison Square Garden. Fisher was paced by a motor cycle, ridden by Waller, one of the participants in the forty-eight-hour championship race now going on here, and Stafford. Waller and Stafford won the two-mile motor tandem race for $100 from Fisher and Julius in 5:38. The first mile was made in 1:45.

"OPEN DOOR" NEGOTIATIONS

Great Interest Manifested in Diplomatic Circles Over Report from London.

DIFFICULT TO FRAME SUCH A TREATY

Action of United States in Opening Up a Conference with European Powers is Considered as a "Feeler."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—In official and diplomatic quarters much interest was manifested today in the plan put forward in London cables of a treaty among the great powers defining spheres of influence in China. That anything in the shape of a formal treaty is to be made between the powers interested in the future of China, as the outcome of the negotiations now in progress, is not believed here, though an understanding of a less formal nature is possible. These negotiations by the frank request of Secretary Hay on some of the governments which had already given him verbal and informal assurance of the continuation of all our treaty rights in Chinese territory to have the agreements reduced to form. It was not regarded as necessary to go beyond that point, and although it frequently happens as the result of inauguration of negotiation that the scope of them is broadened far beyond anything originally in contemplation, it is believed that such will not be the case now, and that there will be no necessity for a general and formal treaty.

It would be extremely difficult to frame any such convention so as to secure the approval of the United States senate, without a protracted struggle, that might display weakness in the government's policies, and besides the effort would be sure to arouse opposition from the conservative element in the United States, which is unalterably opposed to any sort of foreign entanglements. Of course, this statement applies only to the United States and there could be no objection on our part to the other powers joining in a treaty covering foreign rights in China, provided there was nothing in the agreement obnoxious to our just and proper claims. On the whole, having in view the highly satisfactory utterances in the French Chambers yesterday of M. Decasse, the French minister of foreign affairs, respecting the maintenance of the "open door" in China, there is felt in official quarters to be reason for expecting a successful outcome of the negotiations on this subject opened by the United States.

Consider it a "Feeler."

At some of the foreign establishments the proposition was considered a "feeler," resulting from the recent inquiries made by the American government as to the attitude of the great powers. Other influential members of the diplomatic corps pointed out that the plan was the logical consummation of the scheme initiated between Russia and Great Britain, in which the spheres of influence would be defined. The Chinese legation views the proposition as purely conjectural, and the Chinese minister, Mr. Wu Ting-Fang, when his attention was directed to the matter, regarded it as preposterous.

"This is about the most refreshing suggestion we have had of late," remarked Mr. Wu What. "Can it be possible that a document shall be formally drawn up concerning interests in China and China shall not be a party to it. It cannot have escaped attention by a sovereign nation and when it comes to writing treaties concerning her interests this sovereign nation is liable to have considerable to say on the subject. I hardly think any self-respecting powers would give countenance to a plan such as is outlined. It is as though a party of your neighbors met and agreed how they would occupy your house. One would take the front door, another would select the side door, others would appropriate certain rooms. And all this without consulting you, the owner of the house. Such a course by individuals would seem strange, indeed; it would amount to the same thing among nations. Of course all things are possible and it is difficult to say how far a plan, once entered upon, may proceed. While the individual may be quite secure in his residence it is of course always within the bounds of possibility that a band of robbers may arrange to enter the house and carry away the belongings. For that reason it is the part of wisdom for the individual to be on the outlook against such moves. But it is not to be supposed that a nation stands in any such danger, as the great nations would not countenance such a course. So that the suggestions of a treaty of this character appear to me to be entirely visionary."

Opinion of an Embassy.

At one of the embassies it was pointed out that the United States was hardly likely to become a party to a treaty defining the spheres of influence of other powers, while at the same time no sphere of American influence was defined, and up to the present time it has been definitely understood that the United States did not seek any sphere of influence, but merely untrammeled entrance to all Chinese ports. As to the other powers the view prevailed that they would be quite likely to favor such a comprehensive treaty as the one outlined in former advices, as it carried forward the arrangement between Great Britain, by which the former secured a sphere of influence in the Yang-tse-Kiang valley and Russia directed her activities to northwest China.

Since returning from abroad the German ambassador, Dr. von Holleben, has stated that the German policy in Kiao Chou was distinctly that of "the open door," and Count Casini, the Russian ambassador, has stated the same policy as to the Russian port of Talien Wan. The British position favorable to open ports is well known and since Lord Pauncefote's return occasion has been taken to reiterate it. Beyond this, however, there has been nothing from the foreign representatives concerning the future of China, and without exception the representatives of powers having interests in China state positively that no instructions have been received as to treating with reference to China. This applies also to the Japanese minister and the French charge d'affaires, who, while they have made inquiries of the State department as to the basis for current reports, have no instructions to act respecting China.

REPORT OF BOARD OF APPRAISERS.

Stress Laid on Number of Protests Under Act of July 24.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Board of United States General Appraisers has submitted to the secretary of the treasury its report for the year ended September 30, 1899. Particular attention is called to the fact that during the last year the board has received 21,870 protests arising under the provisions of the tariff act of July 24, 1897, and that the number of protests suspended to await the decision of the courts on analagous issues is 41,114, of which nearly half arise under the tariff act of 1897. In 20,000 of these suspended protests it is said only about a dozen issues are involved and probably not 100 issues are involved in the whole number.

Disclaiming any purpose to reflect upon the delay of the courts in deciding customs cases after they have passed from the jurisdiction of the board, it is suggested that it would be almost the most desirable consummation if a more speedy disposition of these cases could be made in the circuit courts and especially in that for the southern district of New York. Five-sixths of all of the appeals taken in customs cases go to this court, where less than two months and more frequently not any more than six weeks in a year are devoted to consideration of them. In view of this situation the board suggests that the secretary of the treasury recommend to congress the enactment of a law authorizing the appointment of a special circuit judge whose special duty shall be to hear and decide customs cases. In addition to these appeals there are nearly 3,000 appeals, known as "jury cases," arising under the tariff act of 1883 and prior acts, now pending and undecided, in the circuit court for the Southern district of New York alone. In 1889 these cases numbered about 4,000, having been reduced to 3,000 in the intervening ten years.

The number of protests filed by importers for the year ending October 1, 1899, under the act of March 2, 1897, regulating the importation of teas, was 27 per cent less than during the preceding year. These cases were all promptly decided, the board, under the provisions of the law, availing itself of the expert services of individual members of the tea trade in comparing the tea importation with the government standards.

KAISER SPENDS QUIET SUNDAY

Party of Distinguished Persons Meet the Emperor and He Has Social Visit with Prince of Wales.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—The Sandringham house party to meet Emperor William and the empress includes the duke and duchess of York, Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, the duke of Cambridge, Prince Albert of Schleswig-Holstein, Lord Wolseley, Dr. Mandell Creighton, the lord bishop of London, Lord Acton, Sir Frank Lascelles, British ambassador to Germany, and other distinguished persons.

Their majesties occupy the rooms known as the queen's suite. This forenoon the kaiser walked upon the lawn and later the entire party went to Sandringham church, where Dr. Creighton preached. The ladies drove home, but the emperor and the gentlemen with him walked through the park, his majesty being respectfully greeted by crowds of people who had arrived from the neighboring villages and towns by motor cars, carriages and bicycles.

During the afternoon the kaiser and the prince of Wales inspected the prince's stables, kennels and stud farm. A shooting party has been arranged for tomorrow. Their majesties are thoroughly enjoying their quiet visit.

Elaborate police precautions have been taken in the neighborhood. All strangers are closely watched. It is arranged that the imperial yacht Hohenzollern is to remain at Sheerness, with the imperial family on board, until Wednesday morning.

Vienna Rubber Factory.

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VIENNA, Nov. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A terrible fire broke out this morning in the Austro-American india rubber factory. The property belongs to a stock company and is located in Breitensee, a remote suburb of Vienna. This is the biggest india rubber factory in Europe, the chief product of which is pneumatic bicycle tires for continental trade. A shaft for waste fats, benzine and oil was being cleaned by a man. On entering he lighted a candle and a terrible explosion followed. An uncontrollable volume of flames filled the central building, which was totally destroyed. Fire engines only succeeded in saving outlying buildings.

Spanish Finances.

MADRID, Nov. 26.—The Bank of Spain report for the week ending yesterday shows the following: Gold in hand, no change; silver in hand, increase, 3,844,000 pesetas; notes in circulation, decrease, 5,435,000 pesetas.

CZAR BUYS AMERICAN HORSES

Representative of Russian Government Purchases a Thousand in Kentucky and Virginia.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Baron Paul Vietinghoff, a representative of the Russian government, is in Chicago buying horses for the czar's army.

Baron Vietinghoff says that already 1,000 American horses, purchased principally in Kentucky and Virginia, have been shipped to the czar's dominions and 1,000 more are to follow them as soon as the baron makes the selections.

"Not only am I buying horses for the army," he said, "but for breeding purposes as well. The animals shipped for military use go merely as an experiment. They will be divided into lots of four and six in different garrisons and given a trial."

OPERATORS AGREE TO STOP

Sign an Agreement in Southern Illinois District Not to Ship Coal to Gould Lines.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26. — President Mitchell of the United Mine Workers of America returned today from St. Louis. He has not received any word from Pennsylvania as yet, but expresses the hope that there will be no trouble, all the operators in the southern Illinois district having signed the agreement to cease at once shipping coal to the Gould lines, under penalty of closing their mines with the exception of one company, which will be allowed to finish its contract with the Missouri Pacific.

"The situation is thoroughly satisfactory to the Mine Workers' organization," said Mr. Mitchell.

ABOUT MINORITY LEADERSHIP

Two Likely Aspirants, Bankhead of Alabama and Lanham of Eighth Texas District.

AUSTIN, Tex., Nov. 26.—There is nothing uncertain in the course Hon. J. W. Bailey will pursue regarding the minority leadership of the coming congress. He will support Bankhead of Alabama as long as that gentleman remains in the race. He is inclined to the belief that there may be a deadlock between the candidates remaining after Bankhead withdraws, in which event he will propose Hon. S. W. T. Lanham, who is his second choice, believing that the gentleman from the Eighth Texas district will prove acceptable to the different factions. Mr. Lanham and Mr. Bailey are very close together in their political views.

Action Against Cattlemen.

SOUTH M'ALESTER, I. T., Nov. 26.—Prosecuting Attorney Soper has received peremptory instructions from Washington to begin at the earliest possible date action against cattlemen for bringing herds into the Creek country. These cases have been hanging fire for some time and the department has at last given orders for immediate action. There is every reason to believe that the suits will be handled expeditiously and not allowed to be pigeonholed, as has been the case heretofore. The legal contest will be one of the most interesting in the annals of the Indian Territory.

NO SETTLEMENT EFFECTED

Troubles of Job Printing Trades Promise Omaha Strike Today.

FOUR UNIONS WILL WALK OUT TOGETHER

Unless Proposition of Printers is Met Three Hundred Men Will Leave Every Important Job Office Vacant.

Although the Sabbath day was devoted to negotiations for peace and harmony between employing printers and their employes the prediction that a walkout of the latter is inevitable today seems destined to be verified. All negotiations have proven ineffective to prevent the threatened strike and it is almost a certainty that some time today every union job printer, pressman, pressfeeder and bookbinder in the city will knock off work by order of his local union and that, too, before the end of the working day.

The respective unions of the four branches of the allied crafts met yesterday and appointed conference committees to meet the employing printers, who were assembled at one of the hotels. In the performance of its commission each committee submitted to the employers the scale originally demanded.

In the case of the printers this meant the same pay for nine hours' work that the employers have been paying during the last year for nine and a half. In the case of the pressmen, pressfeeders and bookbinders it meant a slight advance in pay in the face of a decrease in the number of working hours. All the propositions were rejected by the employers. During the day the propositions were modified slightly and again submitted to the employers.

The new proposition of the pressmen was accepted by the employers. It provides a $16 scale for the nine-hour day, an advance of 80 cents a week over the pay for nine and a half hours.

The bookbinders' proposition was also practically accepted, although held open until today. It practically effects a cut in the pay of the men to correspond with the decrease in the hours of labor, although exception is made in favor of some of the best men.

The printers, however, held to their old proposition, which contemplated the payment of the same wages per week under the nine-hour system as was paid for nine and a half. They refused to accept the offer to pro rate the pay to correspond with the working hours. The proposition of the pressfeeders was also rejected.

Printers Stand Pat.

The decision of the printers to stand by their original offer was reached late Sunday night after the employing printers had dispersed to their homes. It means that unless the employers meet their demands this morning every printer will be called out some time during working hours today. There will be another conference this morning, but little is hoped from it. There are about 125 job printers whose wages and services are involved, but if there is a strike it will mean that about 300 men will quit work, for they all stand together. If the demands of all the other printing trades are conceded by the employers and those of the printers rejected the members of the pressmen's, pressfeeders' and bookbinders' unions will quit when the printers quit, for each of the other unions has endorsed the action of the printers' union after it had taken its final action.

This will be, if it transpires, the first general strike among the printers of Omaha since 1891, when a strike was had lasting two months. At that time an assessment of 20 per cent was levied upon the wages of the men who were not involved in the strike to provide funds for partial maintenance of the strikers. The same will be done in this case, and as the strike does not extend to men employed in newspaper work, it will constitute a considerable fund. Further than this, the action of the printers has been endorsed by the International Typographical union, which means that funds will be forthcoming when necessary to enable the men to carry on their struggle. The International union recently sent $10,000 to Kansas City to aid the strikers in that city, who are contending for the recognition of the union.

There are less than half a dozen offices in the city that will not be deprived of labor by this strike if it occurs, and they are of slight consequence, being all small. No one knows just how fruitful the advertisements of the employers for non-union men have been, but three or four of the responses have drifted into Labor Temple, union headquarters, because the advertisements were not sufficiently explicit as to directions and the mail men did not know where else to take them. Some of them were on postal cards and did not escape notice. One was from a man now working in the city who has been claiming to be a union man.

CROWDS VISIT THE CEMETERY

Special Detail of Police Necessary Around Receiving Vault Containing Hobart's Remains.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—There was a big crowd of visitors to Paterson, N. J., today. The street in front of Carroll Hall, the Hobart home, was crowded all day. The greatest crowd, however, gathered at Cedar Lawn cemetery. There a special detail of police had to be maintained to keep the people from trampling about the graves and the receiving vault. It is not likely Vice President Hobart's body will be placed in the ground. It is the intention of the family to erect a tomb upon the plot of land where Miss Fannie Hobart lies and beside whose body, it is generally supposed, the body of Mr. Hobart would be placed. The work will probably be commenced before long, so it is doubtful if the body of the vice president will be removed from its present resting place until the tomb of the family is erected.

TO BURY SERGEANT ANTHONY

Philadelphia Paper Declares Its Intention of Burying the Late Battleship Maine Hero.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.—The Philadelphia Times will tomorrow publish the following statement relative to its declared intention to bury "Bill" Anthony of the battleship Maine, who died in New York last week:

"The Philadelphia Times will bury Sergeant William Anthony of the Maine and has not withdrawn its offer or cancelled the contract with the Merritt Burial company, despite urgent solicitation of Mr. Croker. JULIUS CHAMBERS,

"Editor The Times."

Georgians Considering Prohibition.

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 26.—The committee on temperance of the state senate is expected to meet tomorrow to consider the Willingham state prohibition bill. The best information is that it will report it favorably, but it is not thought probable the measure will pass the senate.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—

Fair; Variable Winds

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	30	1 p. m.	43
6 a. m.	28	2 p. m.	45
7 a. m.	27	3 p. m.	47
8 a. m.	26	4 p. m.	47
9 a. m.	27	5 p. m.	46
10 a. m.	31	6 p. m.	44
11 a. m.	35	7 p. m.	43
12 m.	38	8 p. m.	42
		9 p. m.	41

LITTLE CHANGE IN HAYWARD

Patient Passes a Restless Night and Condition Improves Slightly During the Day.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 26.—(Special Telegram.)—Senator Hayward had another bad night and when morning dawned his condition was not so good as on the previous evening. This has been the course that his case has taken during the last few days and is regarded as anything but a favorable symptom. In fact, Dr. Whitten was considerably discouraged at the condition of his patient this morning. The senator is gradually growing weaker, his pulse is accelerating and it is thought by those best acquainted with the case that he cannot survive a great while longer. While Mr. Hayward's condition is worse in the morning, yet during the day the symptoms show a somewhat better condition, but this cannot be regarded as anything permanent. At 9 o'clock this morning Dr. Whitten issued the following bulletin:

"Senator Hayward passed a restless night. At this hour his temperature is 99 5-8; pulse, 90; respiration, 20, and intermittent. His mental condition remains the same. Paralysis unchanged. Acceleration of pulse and temperature considered unfavorable."

At 7 p. m. the following bulletin was issued by Dr. Whitten:

"Senator Hayward passed a comparatively comfortable day. He took some food and rested and slept some. Temperature at 7 p. m., 99.5; pulse, 80; respiration, 23. Paralysis and mental condition remain the same."

SILVERITES MEET IN CHICAGO

Democratic Aid Society, Headed by Senator Pettigrew, to Hold an Executive Conference.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—Senator R. F. Pettigrew of South Dakota and ex-Congressman Charles A. Towne of Minnesota, members of the national executive committee of the silver republican party, are in Chicago. A conference of the executive committee of the party will be held here Tuesday, at which the arrangements for the coming presidential campaign will be discussed.

Alliance with the democratic party in the coming campaign will be the uppermost topic of discussion.

Mr. Towne, in discussing the political situation, said:

"If congress this winter, in response to the demand of the president, destroys the bond-paying value of silver, calls in silver certificates and reissues gold-paying certificates, the silver question will be a leading issue in the next presidential campaign."

The members of the executive committee are: C. A. Towne, Minnesota; United States Senator Fred Dubois, Idaho; former Congressman Charles S. Hartman, Montana; C. J. Voorhis, Indiana; Ben S. Dean, New York; A. M. Stephenson, Colorado, and Nathan Cole, jr., of Connecticut.

Among the other leaders who took part in the discussion are Senators Teller of Colorado, Pettigrew of South Dakota, former Senator Cannon of Utah and Congressman Shafroth of Colorado.

BOY PREVENTS A WRECK

Courage and Presence of Mind of Fourteen-Year-Old Frank Williams Save Vandalia Train.

BRAZIL, Ind., Nov. 26.—The courage and presence of mind of 14-year-old Frank Williams prevented a disastrous wreck on the Vandalia railroad today.

Williams was coming from Knightsville to this city when he noticed a broken rail, which had been pressed out of position by a freight train some hours before. The lad heard the westbound passenger and mail train whistle for the Knightsville station. Knowing that the train did not stop there, the boy ran up the track and when he sighted the train stood between the rails and waved his hat.

The engineer, seeing the boy would not leave the track, reversed the lever and applied the airbrake, stopping the train within a few feet of the broken rail. The engineer stated that he was running fifty miles an hour when he saw the boy and had his engine struck the broken rail with such great speed a fearful wreck would have resulted.

SECRET MISSION FOR RANGER

United States Ship Being Quietly Fitted Out at Mare Island for Some Long Voyage.

CHICAGO, Nov. 26.—A special to the Record from San Francisco says: The United States ship Ranger, now lying at Mare Island, has been quietly fitted out for some long voyage and rumors are current that it is bent on some secret mission. The officers of the war ship refuse to discuss the nature of the voyage. Several six-inch guns are being placed in position on the vessel. The only thing the officers will admit is that the Ranger has been ordered to Panama and will sail early in December.

Sealed instructions have been received from Washington, to be opened on arrival at Panama. It is believed by naval men here that the Ranger's ultimate destination is Manila and that it will be anchored for shore duty at some of the new ports recently taken from the rebels.

INVESTIGATION IS EXPECTED

Alleged Irregularities in Legislative Matters of Ingham County, Mich., to Be Looked Into.

DETROIT, Nov. 26.—Prosecuting Attorney Tuttle of Ingham county (Lansing) spent Sunday in this city investigating rumors of various alleged irregularities in connection with legislative matters. Any actual evidence which he may secure will be laid before the grand jury at Lansing, which has thus far returned four indictments.

Governor Pingree and others connected with the state administration were among Mr. Tuttle's visitors. Nothing is given out as to the result of these inquiries, but it is stated from Lansing that one of the matters to be looked into by the grand jury will be the methods by which the McLeod bill, authorizing purchase of Detroit street railways by a municipal commission, was enacted.

Father McGlynn Seriously Ill.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Rev. Dr. McGlynn is seriously ill at his home in Newburg, N. Y., suffering from congestion of the lungs, complicated with heart trouble.

DUTCH WITH BOERS

Situation in Cape Colony Said to Be Critical in the Extreme.

INHABITANTS FAVOR TRANSVAAL CAUSE

Racial Feeling Running High and is Intensified by Boer Victories.

GENERAL BULLER AT PIETERMARITZBURG

Young General Joubert Leading the Force that is Advancing on the Town.

BOERS VACATE THE HIGHLAND RANGE

Mooi River is Flooded, Which May Account for Change of Plans on the Part of Transvaal Forces.

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LONDON, Nov. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Cape mail brings uncensored letters from Churchill from Capetown November 1, in which he says:

"The situation in Cape Colony has become much graver. It is possible that had the war broken out three months ago the loyalty of the Dutch would have been demonstrated for all time. War after three months' hesitation proved too severe a test and it is no exaggeration to say that a considerable portion of Cape Colony trembles on the verge of rebellion. Dutch farmers talk loudly and confidently of our victories, meaning those of Boers, and racial feeling runs high."

Knight, World correspondent, writing from DeAar Junction, November 6, complains bitterly of censorship and declares that the British had 10,000 horses, miles of transport wagons, with $5,000,000 worth of stores, at DeAar Junction and left them there without any military protection, save:

"It is wonderful, indeed," he goes on, "that the Boers did not attempt to seize these valuable prizes a week ago when the camp was practically undefended. Our position is far from secure even now."

Buller Reaches Pietermaritzburg.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—Special dispatches from Pietermaritzburg announce the arrival of General Buller there. He met with a splendid reception. Railway communication between Estcourt and Mool river has been restored by Lord Dundonald's forces and the Mool river column entered Estcourt yesterday (Sunday), the Estcourt column immediately starting the advance toward Colenso.

WAR OFFICE POSTS DISPATCH

Usual British Victory Recorded, Though It is Admitted the Struggle Was Desperate.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—This afternoon the war office posted the following dispatch, dated Capetown, 12:20 p. m. today, from General Forestier-Walker:

"Lord Methuen reports that he moved yesterday (Saturday) at 3:30 a. m., with the Ninth brigade, the mounted corps, the naval brigade and two batteries, the guards following with the baggage. Near Gras Pan (about ten miles north of Belmont on the railway line to Kimberley) 2,500 Boers with six guns and two machine guns opposed him. The action began at 6 a. m. Our batteries fired shrapnel very accurately till the heights seemed clear. Then the naval brigade and infantry advanced to the assault. The fighting was desperate until 10 a. m., when the heights were carried. The Boers retreated on the line, where the Ninth Lancers were placed to intercept them. The result was not known at the time of telegraphing. The artillery took immediate advantage of the enemy's retirement.

"Early in the action 500 Boers attacked our rear guard. The brigade met this and also protected the flanks. The naval brigade acted with the greatest gallantry and suffered heavily, but no particulars are yet known.

"The enemy showed the greatest stubbornness and must have suffered greatly. Twenty were buried. It is known that thirty-one were killed and forty-eight wounded. More than fifty horses were found dead in one place. One battery fired 500 rounds.

"Our force must halt one day at Gras Pan to rest and replenish ammunition. The force worked splendidly and is prepared to overcome many difficulties. The naval brigade, the royal marines, the light infantry and the First battalion of the North Lancashire regiment especially distinguished themselves.

"Regarding Thursday's fight: Eighty-one Boers killed are accounted for. Sixty-four wagons were burned. A large quantity of powder, 50,000 rounds of ammunition and 750 shells were blown up. Commandant Albrecht, chief of the Orange Free State artillery, commanded the Boer artillery, General Rolewy was in chief command."

No Further News of Losses.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—5 a. m.—No further news respecting Lord Methuen's advance has been received and the absence of official details regarding his losses creates the greatest suspense and especially since the publication of the heavy sacrifices endured by the naval brigade. No alarm is felt, however, as to his position, despite the evidence that the Boers have decided to contest every foot of the way. It was thought that in the absence of sufficient cavalry he would be compelled to advance slowly and he has a preference for night or early dawn attacks, which events seem to have justified, the Boers being decidedly adverse to darkness for their operations. The fact that in the Gras Pan action one British battery fired 500 rounds proves the desperate nature of the fight and there is little doubt that the casualties were heavy. It is now known that no gune were captured in the Belmont engagement. Meanwhile the news from Natal is distinctly more hopeful from the British point of view. The details are rather vague, but it seems certain that the Boers are retiring, that railway communication is being reopened and that the British relief forces are joining hands.

This, taken with General Buller's arrival at Pietermaritzburg, is expected to make matters move briskly very soon. General Hilliard's reconnaissance is praised as a work of very great difficulty, admirably executed.

Advancing on Pietermaritzburg.

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LONDON, Nov. 26.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram—Message held back one day by British censor and evidently "edited.")

MOOI RIVER, Natal, Nov. 26.—The Boers have vacated the position they occupied yesterday along the highland range. Many of them have been seen passing eastward with transports. A native who was arrested reports that young General Joubert's com-