

QUEEN TAKES A HAND

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain is Given a Direct Rebuke by Her Majesty

GREENE SUMMONED TO WINDSOR

Command to Appear Goes Through Prime Minister Salisbury.

STINGING REBUKE TO LORD CHAMBERLAIN

Has Not Received Late British Agent at Pretoria Since His Return.

GREENE GIVEN AN AUDIENCE BY QUEEN

She Makes a Searching Inquiry Into Origin of the Transvaal War—Greatly Interested in Welfare of Mrs. Kruger.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—This week the queen gave Chamberlain a direct snub, as a stinging rebuke for his course in forcing the war. As the cable dispatches have shown, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has never received Conyngham Greene, lately the British agent at Pretoria, since the latter's return to England, after his recall from his post on the breaking out of the war. The irreconcilable inference was that Greene's sincere efforts to maintain peace had nearly frustrated the Chamberlain-Milner scheme to provoke war.

But though Chamberlain has never received Greene, that official was specially "commanded" by the queen to appear at Windsor Wednesday to dine and sleep. Chamberlain, as Greene's departmental chief, should have been the channel through which such a command would be forwarded, but by the queen's orders it went through the prime minister, who throughout, was also a staunch advocate of peace.

The queen gave a long audience to Greene before and after dinner, and made searching inquiries into the origin of the war. She manifested deep interest in Mrs. Kruger, asking about her influence with her husband, the president of the Transvaal, and her feeling about the war. The circumstances connected with Greene's visit to Windsor have occasioned much comment in both official and court circles.

Confirmed by Paris Dispatches.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) PARIS, Dec. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A French diplomat who writes articles for the Figaro on the signature of "Whist," and whose information always proves strikingly accurate, publishes an article asserting that both Queen Victoria and the prince of Wales have recently snubbed Mr. Chamberlain hard. "Whist" adds: "The queen has charged the colonial secretary with having purposely misled the country and deceived her every time she asked for information about South African matters."

"Whist" is known to be the closest among the prince of Wales' French chums, consequently the article is regarded here as directly communicated by the prince in order to assuage the French feeling against himself and his august mother.

BOERS PLACING NEW GUNS

Get the Range of the British Artillery at Their Camp at Modder River.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) BRITISH CAMP ON THE MODDER RIVER, Cape Colony, Dec. 28.—11:05 p. m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Boers developed a new gun position along the British front yesterday afternoon. They have now at least five guns which have found the range of the British naval guns on the ridge north of the camp.

The Boers, shelling at an average of 6,000 yards, have made beautiful practice, but their guns are mostly nine-pounders throwing small segment shells which seldom burst unless they hit a rock. Consequently their shelling is about as useful as throwing stones. In spite of the splendid practice yesterday and this morning there was not a single casualty on the British side.

The British have fired two 4.7 inch naval guns in position, besides the 12-pounders. These have replied to the Boer guns—whose position is always discovered by their black powder—but as yet have not silenced them, as their positions on kopjes behind big embankments render them practically invulnerable.

The artillery duel is likely therefore to continue each morning without damage to either side, unless the British lyddite has effect. Last night four British naval guns having been trained on the Boers in daylight fired shrapnel about 10:30 o'clock. The Boers, fearing a night attack, immediately responded with well contained rifle fire, repeated three times, showing that they kept strong pickets along the Magerfontein kopjes. Owing to the direction of the wind their volleys sounded so loud that the Highland brigades, thinking the camp had been attacked, stood to arms.

The Boers evidently were better in hand than on the previous night, when the fusillade lasted twenty minutes. Having found the range of the British guns, the Boers opened fire at daybreak, with so well directed a fire that the British gun equivalents were hit twice, though no damage was done. The camp is absolutely secure, being beyond the range of the guns.

The division is settling down to camp life, singing around the fires every night. Every one is looking forward to the Wykhama next week.

W. W. ASTOR GIVES £1,000.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Sir Charles Dilke in an interview says concerning Delagoa bay: "There is reason to suppose that the secret agreement several times referred to in Parliament between this country and Germany which has not been in my opinion, it is unlikely to arise. In the next place it is obvious that this country, having been worsted in formal arbitration on her claim at Delagoa bay, could not seize it. The probability is, then, that we shall have to live through the war with the present state of things. Adventurous men who, being enlisted in Europe and America for the Boer cause, could obviously pass through, there being nothing to show that they are not ordinary travelers or miners. "With regard to the ammunition which is being ordered on behalf of the Transvaal

LAWTON SUBSCRIPTION FUND

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 27, 1899.—To the Editor of the Bee: The committee having in charge the raising of a fund for the benefit of the widow and four young children of the late Major General Henry W. Lawton, who was killed in action at San Juan, Luzon, December 19, 1898, in quest of you to solicit and receive contributions and act for and represent the committee in your city and vicinity. It is promised to keep the subscription lists open until the evening of the fifth of January, General Lawton's anniversary, and for his country's flag and his expressed concern for the care of his family is the most fetching appeal that can be made.

H. C. CORBIN, Adjutant General, for the Committee.

Pursuant to this dispatch The Bee asks subscriptions to the Lawton fund from public spirited citizens in Nebraska, Iowa and adjoining states, who feel able to assist in recouping in this way the invaluable services rendered the country by the late General Lawton. Make checks payable to the Merchants National Bank, Omaha. Receipts of same will be acknowledged by the Bee. The Bee in these columns, as well as by the committee at Washington.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—This week the queen gave Chamberlain a direct snub, as a stinging rebuke for his course in forcing the war. As the cable dispatches have shown, Colonial Secretary Chamberlain has never received Conyngham Greene, lately the British agent at Pretoria, since the latter's return to England, after his recall from his post on the breaking out of the war. The irreconcilable inference was that Greene's sincere efforts to maintain peace had nearly frustrated the Chamberlain-Milner scheme to provoke war.

BOERS DO GOOD SHOOTING

One of Their Shells Kills Nine British Soldiers and Wounds Seven Others.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LADYSMITH, Dec. 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The shelling by the Boers has increased in the last few days. The twelve-pounder at Blaauwbank on the west, which had been silent since General Buller's successful sortie on November 14, is now in lively activity. One shell struck near headquarters, but did no damage.

Yesterday a single shell from Bulwana hill hit Colonel Fawcett of the Fifth lancers, Major King, the commander in chief of the adjutant's squadron officers and the sergeant major of the same regiment. All were slightly wounded. Another shot killed nine Gloucestershire privates and wounded seven. This is the record for a big single shell. The Gloucesters were cleaning their rifles outside the trenches.

General White has had a slight feverish attack, but is now convalescent. We hear firing from the direction of Colenso every morning. The authorities are extremely reticent, therefore town and camp are full of rumors.

EXPERT OPINIONS ON THE WAR

Newspaper Writers Tell What They Think They Know About It.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The Post war expert says: "Great Britain is slowly coming to see that she too, is, in a sense, fighting for her political existence and must make exertions adequate to the stakes. A decisive victory on Tugela river would put a different face on the matter. Yet with 50,000 troops and 25,000 colonials in the whole field Buller is not strong enough."

The Standard war expert says: "The Boer cannot be expected to attack unless the American colonies in the war for independence, they should find allies among the European powers."

BRITISH FOUND BOERS ON GUARD

Sortie at Kimberley Shows the Dutch Ready for Emergencies.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) KIMBERLEY, Friday, Dec. 27.—(Via Modder River, Wednesday, Dec. 27.)—Before dawn today a detachment of the mounted forces with artillery and light infantry moved out in a westerly direction. The Boer army, however, opened fire at Otto's kopje, Kimberley replying with twenty shells, the British force reconnoitering the outposts along Lazaretto ridge, the Boer patrols retreating.

Having accomplished this and having discovered the Boer positions, the British approached from the north, Colonel Chamberlain, with the Royal artillery, exchanged a dozen shells as soon as the guns could be limbered up. Some 600 Boers poured in a heavy fire from their carkworks, the British retiring with the loss of one horse.

The movement showed the Boers were still keeping their guns in the neighborhood of Kimberley and are able to summon reinforcements rapidly. It also showed their proneness to vacate a position immediately when weaker than the opposing force.

BOERS CAPTURE KAUFER POSITION.

News of an Engagement in the Neighboring Mountains.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) PRETORIA, Dec. 28.—(Via Lourenco Marques, Dec. 28.)—Commandant Swart reports from the laager at Alouynsk, near Zeorust, that he had an engagement on Friday, December 22, with Kauffer in the neighborhood of Deurba. The Kauffer occupied a strongly fortified ridge and were well prepared for emergencies.

After heavy fighting the burghers captured the Kauffer position, losing three killed and five wounded.

PRISONERS WELL TREATED

Captive British Soldiers at Pretoria Have the Comforts of Life.

HEALTH OF THE MEN REPORTED GOOD

Boers Are Determined to Drive the British from Africa or to Absolutely Annihilate as a Republic.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) BRITISH CAMP, Cape Colony, Natal, Dec. 28.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—There is no cause for any anxiety about any British officer or soldier held by the Boers at Pretoria. The Boers certainly are not a bloodthirsty people and they are very desirous of deserving the respect of European nations by correct conduct in recognizing in this way the only misbehavior is by Irish renegades whose cowardice and brutality excite the disgust of the real burghers.

Advices from Capetown dated December 24 say an investigation shows that the reported disaffection among the Dutch in the Western West district has been over-stated. The farmers, it is pointed out, are mostly land owners and will not risk the loss of their farms by rising.

A dispatch from Lourenco Marques, dated December 23, says a curious story is current, emanating from Boer sources, that Matt Steyn, brother of the president of the Orange Free State, and 300 Free Stateers have definitely refused to continue the war.

The Transvaal government allows a daily ration of "bully" feed and groats, but anything may be brought from the local traders by writing an order. No pay is given to troops while captives by the queen's regulations and therefore many of the officers are very poor just now. But the mess is well managed and food, monotonous but plentiful, may be had for three shillings a day.

All the officers are very dependent because of inactivity. Their prison life is dull and gloomy. Reports of Boer victories, continually exaggerated, aggravate the general melancholy. But relatives need have no fear for the life or health of the prisoners.

The non-commissioned officers and privates have been moved because of their great number, to a special camp ten miles east of Pretoria, at a waterfall. They remain surrounded by numerous sentries with two machine guns and a bright electric light. The Boers are very anxious to see the prisoners, but they are very reticent, and do not allow them to see them. Having no money, the soldiers are unable to buy tobacco and are very unhappy.

Efforts are now being made to obtain a small compassionate allowance to obtain the funds newly raised. The health of the prisoners is good.

Victory or Death.

The Transvaal government will never make peace and forgive the officers of the war. Victory for the Boers means the practical ruin of Natal, even if it is not ceded to the Transvaal. Many hundreds of burghers in the Transvaal secretly sympathize with the British and have either bribed the Boer recruiting officers to omit them from the Boer ranks, or are fighting under compulsion. For both these classes the continuance of the republics will be a terrible blow.

As long as the independent flag flies at Pretoria it is a national center of Dutch republican sentiment, producing a constant unrest. The cost of the war to the British will be enormous, and they will get their money's worth. The Boers are prepared to lose independence if defeated. They recognize the terms of the quarrel and said to me: "If we win, you will spit you out of South Africa; if you win, you will swallow us."

The Boers will never give up unless hopelessly crushed. Then they would acquiesce in annexation and expect nothing better. They are picked out for the best system we can invent. If they are not to be made any better, let them be made any worse, but that better can be found. This war will be fought from former wars. The power of the magazine rifles, the annihilating effect of all the other arms of the service and the mobility of the Boers are features hitherto unknown. Everyone must learn these things in the field. Able men are profiting by their own mistakes. To change is to make another learn the business and rough material is expensive.

Outlook is Stormy.

The craving to supersede commanders at the first check is unmanly, unworthy of a patient, clear-headed people and destructive to the confidence of the army. Besides, a reaction for political considerations in the conduct of a war is always fatal. The proximate outlook is doubtful and stormy, but the ultimate result, if England be resolved, is certain. Let her reinforce now; criticize afterwards.

The British naval guns shell the Boer positions at Colenso, but bring whenever any movement is apparent, from the hill where a battery is posted. The whole scene of the last engagement is spread out like a panorama. With a telescope the long brown lines of Boer entrenchments are plainly visible, streaking the hillsides with occasional figures moving about them.

No reply comes to the British firing. The Boers are determined to keep their artillery emplacement secret. From beyond the river a cannonade, the noise of guns at Ladysmith, rolls daily over the hills. Great camps are still growing at Ficks and Chevelley. The hills are bristling with pickets behind stone shelters, while the lower slopes are white with tents in patches like snowdrops. It is hard to realize that the quiet landscape is in the grip of war. Nevertheless great events are impending.

WINSTON CHURCHILL.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Lieutenant Winston Churchill is the central figure of the operations in South Africa now, overshadowing even the generals in command. His dispatches are awaited as anxiously and read as eagerly as the official cables. His insight, originality and courage are exercising a wonderful fascination.

In addition to their present corps of correspondents in the field, the London Morning Post will soon have with General Methuen, Harry Provoost Battersby, who takes the place of E. F. Knight, who was wounded November 23 in the battle of Belmont. Mr. Battersby's writings as the military expert of the Post have attracted widespread attention for grasp, incisiveness and lucidity, encouraging the highest hopes as to his work in the field.

Prisoners Being Well Fed.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.—Reports that the Boer authorities have threatened to reduce the rations of the British prisoners at Pretoria in case Great Britain stops the entry

LARGE OCEAN LINER ASHORE

Terrific Gale Drives a Big Ship Aground in English Channel.

WORST STORM FOR YEARS NOW RAGING

Big Vessel is Struck Off Dungeness, Twenty-Six Miles West of Dover.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A large ocean liner, believed to be a German mail ship, outward bound, has gone ashore in the terrific gale that is raging in the English channel, off Dungeness, twenty-six miles west of Dover.

The first dispatch to communicate with it in any way. Its signals cannot be seen. The coast guard at Dover and at Folkestone have made repeated efforts to reach the ship, but have been driven back by the fury of the hurricane.

The plan of the Pennsylvania are facing a little better, although their trains are late. On all roads huge snowfalls, such as are used in the west, are running, but fall to keep the tracks clear.

It is not known what the outcome of the storm will be for the snowfall continues. No loss of life is reported. The thermometer registers about zero.

REMOVES DROOPING BRITISH HOPE.

Bank and File of Army Have Faith in Roberts and Kitchener.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) LONDON, Dec. 29.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—The great enthusiasm among the troops and public occasioned by the appointment of General Roberts and Kitchener. The announcement that the former will have supreme command and that the latter will be chief of staff has largely dispelled the depression which has been prevailing since the late war.

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CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—Snow Saturday; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday: High, 5; low, 0. Forecast for today: High, 10; low, 5.

FIGURES THAT TALK

Bradstreet's Reviews the Remarkable Business Record Made This Year.

BEST IN THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY

Volume of Domestic and Foreign Trade the Largest Ever Recorded.

SHOW A GENERAL ADVANCE IN WAGES

Prices for Products of Lumber Are Higher Than for Eight Years.

BANK CLEARINGS SHOW A BIG INCREASE

Small Number of Failures with Inabilities Light—Bonds of the Only Staples Showing a Decrease—Good Outlook for Future.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) NEW YORK, Dec. 29.—Bradstreet's review of "The Year in Business" tomorrow will say: "Rarely have sanguine commercial and financial hopes or predictions found such adequate realization as they did during 1899. These results have come to pass in the face of the widespread and general upward movement of staples, alike of staples and of securities such as are observed, which could not have been foreseen. Linked with an immense business and record-breaking production in nearly all lines of business and industry except, perhaps, in some products of the agricultural interest, there was with it an advance of staple values, either of which alone would have made the year notable, and combined they have served to establish the year as a record-breaker and set up new standards."

The volume of domestic and of foreign trade alike was the largest ever recorded and the bank clearings, reflecting immense business expansion, active speculation in stocks and immense new industrial floatings far surpassed all previous records. Prices, as a result primarily of the stimulation resulting from supply and demand conditions, secured probably the greatest advance in any single year and brought the general level of staple values to the highest point reached for more than eight years past. Failure statistics point to the smallest number reported for seventeen years past.

The results thus come to pass in the face of a considerable lessened production of wheat and an immense falling off in the yield of cotton. With the exception of marked speculative activity in the latter during the earlier part of the season, speculation on the leading exchanges has been more largely confined to stocks and securities.

General Advance in Wages.

In industrial affairs the year has been one of enormous expansion. Certainly nothing like the general advance in wages of industrial employes has been witnessed for many years and this has been accomplished with a minimum of friction excepting the year to "split" position on this, if on no other account. The close of the year finds order books filled to from three to six months ahead in nearly all lines. Distributive trade was naturally of immense volume throughout the year, and the entire year of the close tended to modify the satisfaction with which retail trade in winter fabrics was regarded. This was, however, partly compensated for by a holiday business surpassing all previous records.

Notwithstanding the export exports of agricultural products during the calendar year breadstuff shipments being 15 per cent smaller, cattle and hogs exports 12 per cent less and cotton shipments, on account of the short crop, at least 15 per cent less, there was such an expansion in our manufactured exports that the entire year of the close tended to modify the satisfaction with which retail trade in winter fabrics was regarded. This was, however, partly compensated for by a holiday business surpassing all previous records.

Remarkable Export Trade.

As to exports it is to be noted that nearly one-third of all of our manufactured products, a proportion never before reached, and as to imports the heavy increase in raw products intended for manufacture bears testimony to the activity of domestic industry. The apparent trade balance in our favor, though not as heavy as in 1898, will still aggregate an enormous sum.

That the advance in the price of staples has not been a felicitous one or based on arbitrary actions of combinations, is evidenced by the fact that the general level of prices in England for instance, being higher on December 1, this year, than for more than eight years past. The course of values, too, have been in accordance with expectations of economists and the greatest activity of business has been in manufactured goods or in products of industry not exclusively agricultural.

Breadstuffs alone, of all the classes of staples, are actually lower now than they were a year ago, the decline being about 6 per cent. On the other hand the manufactured products such as metals, raw and manufactured textiles, building material, coal and naval stores have shown remarkable gains. Metals as a whole are 50 per cent higher than a year ago, due largely of course to the upward rush of iron and steel prices, which have all practically doubled in value within the year.

Raw cotton and wool have made especially noteworthy advances and being among the most depressed of industries the textile manufacturing trades have become among the busiest. Textiles have shared in this advance and the result is that they are a third higher than last year ago. Coal and colliery have shared in the wonderful industrial development of the year, with a rise equal to that in textiles, and building materials too, have made equal gains, owing mainly to the marked advance in lumber. Naval stores show a gain of nearly one-third in price, higher than last year ago. Coal and higher. Live stock, dried fruits and oils are one-eighth higher and provisions, chemicals and miscellaneous products have all advanced.

Big Increase in Bank Clearings.

Looking bank clearings as an index the outlook at present favors a total of the country's clearings houses, making comparison with the year of 1898, an increase of 36 per cent over a year ago, of 14 per cent over 1897 and of 51 per cent over 1892, while as compared with 1894 the volume of clearings has practically

STATE ARRESTS REGULARS

Corporal Fair and Private Jockens Arraigned at Papillion for Shooting Private Morgan.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) PAPERILLON, Neb., Dec. 29.—(Special Telegram.)—Corporal Fair and Private Jockens of the regular army were arraigned before Judge Edgar Howard this afternoon at 2 o'clock. The complaint was filed by Louis Lestour at the request of County Attorney Hassett, and the defendants were charged with the murder of one Morgan, a man who was deserting from the army on October 27, 1899, and was shot by the defendants.

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After the complaint was read Judge Howard said that inasmuch as he was editor of a newspaper and had expressed an opinion on a military matter, etc., he would not take offense if the parties to the case asked to be tried before some other court, whereupon United States District Attorney W. S. Summers, who was present to defend the soldiers, stated that such a statement was in itself satisfactory evidence that the case would resolve fair settlement.

FORT CROOK, Neb., Dec. 29.—(Special Telegram.)

Corporal Fair and Private Jockens of the Tenth Infantry were arrested today by Sheriff Stutzler for the killing of Private Morgan at La Platte while making his escape after assaulting his guard and leaving him in a helpless condition. The action of the sheriff is in compliance with orders of the governor. Corporal Fair and Private Jockens will not be confined in the county jail as ordinary prisoners, but allowed the liberty of a hotel, where they will be in charge of the sheriff.

TEN MORE HURRICANE VICTIMS

Another Vessel Reported Lost Off Cape Hatteras—Most Dangerous Point on Atlantic Coast.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) CHICAGO, Dec. 29.—A special to the Tribune from Norfolk, Va., says: The loss of about ten other men can be added to the already long list sacrificed in Saturday night's big hurricane, in which twenty-one men died at Hatteras and fifteen on an unknown bark in mid-ocean, for they undoubtedly went down in the wreck that was discovered today off Hatteras, the most dangerous point on the Atlantic coast.

The first news was brought by the British steamship Ashland, Captain Lewis, which arrived at Hatteras and fifteen on an unknown bark in mid-ocean, for they undoubtedly went down in the wreck that was discovered today off Hatteras, the most dangerous point on the Atlantic coast.

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BLIZZARD IN QUAKER STATE

Snow Four Feet Deep—Railroads Blocked—No Loss of Life.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) CORRY, Pa., Dec. 29.—A terrific blizzard, the worst in years, has been raging in northwestern Pennsylvania for the last twenty-four hours and still continues. About eighteen miles snow has fallen and with that already on the ground makes the depth four feet. Many villages are cut off from the outside world.

All the roads leading into this city are blocked, the stages which carry the mails from Keating and Findlay lake being snowed out. The Pennsylvania and Erie western New York and Pennsylvania through trains between Pittsburgh and Buffalo were behind time, the huge drifts at Sumnerdale and Angola being impassable. The

GEN. DAVIS SAILS FOR HOME

To Report at Washington for Consultation with the Secretary of War and President.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico, Dec. 29.—Governor General Davis and Lieutenant Battle, his aide-de-camp, sailed for the United States Friday, on the steamer Ponce, bound for Washington. Orders arrived here on Thursday for the general to report at Washington for consultation with the secretary of war and President McKinley.

TO CELEBRATE JACKSON DAY.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) TOLEDO, O., Dec. 29.—Jackson day, January 8, will be celebrated by the Jackson League of Toledo with a dinner at Memorial hall, James H. Tavin of Kentucky and E. Tarsney of Michigan will be speakers.

PHYSICIAN SAYS IT MAY BE POSSIBLE THAT CONGRESSMAN MAY NEVER FULLY RECOVER.

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) BOSTON, Dec. 29.—To all those who inquired under the condition of Congressman Boutelle in the hospital today the reply was given that he was improving along nicely and was improving in strength.

BOULETTE GAINING STRENGTH

(Copyright, 1899, by Press Publishing Co.) BOSTON, Dec. 29.—To all those who inquired under the condition of Congressman Boutelle in the hospital today the reply was given that he was improving along nicely and was improving in strength.

BLIZZARD IN QUAKER STATE

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