THE OMAHA DAILY BEE.

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BRITAIN HARD HIT

Kuruman Garrison Surrenders, Heavily, Dordrecht Evacuated.

TWO HUNDRED AND SIXTY ARE CAPTURED

Losses of the British Greatly Added To in One Day's Reports.

BULLER ENGAGED IN SENDING RUMORS

Last Real News from Ladysmith is Garrison is Hard Pressed.

GLOOMY VIEWS OF LONDON EXPERTS

General White Reports that Boer Forces Have Been Increased—Burghers in Control of All Trenches at Colenso.

Three more serious reverses have been suffered by British arms in South Africa. Information has just been received of the surrender of the garrison at Kuruman, Bechuanaland, in the northern part of Cape of Good Hope colony, last week. One hundred and twenty English prisoners, including nine officers, were taken, besides seventy natives, who are now on their way to Pretoria by way of Vryburg.

General French reports a check to his operations near Colesberg, in Colesberg district. Seventy men, including seven officers of the First battalion of the Suffolk regiment, were captured in an attempt to storm the Boers' position.

Pretoria advices tell of the British having been compelled to leave Dordrecht, being unable to hold the town against Oom Paul's forces. Dordrecht is in Wodehouse district, northeast of Sterkstrom. All these reverses occurred in British territory.

London military experts look on the dark side of the situation at Ladysmith. One says: "Today or tomorrow may bring word that White's division has ceased to exist as a military force."

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LONDON, Jan. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—All London that was awake stopped up until the small hours anxiously awaiting further news from Ladysmith and the editors in charge of all the morning newspapers postponed going to press until the last moment in the hope of more definite news of the situation and the fear that White had been forced to surrender or Ladysmith's defenses had been carried by storm.

Groups assembled early in the evening at the War office, but gloomily departed for the clubs later when it was seen that there was little hope of further definite news. Persons about the tickers in the evening were universally despondent. They could not understand the paucity of Buller's telegram. They mourned, commented on Buller's failuse to distract attention by his reconnaissance, and White's report that he was hard pressed. French's disaster only added to the dismay of the civilian experts. Those who discussed it could not understand his report that all was as usual, followed by the report of the commander that lines of communication had been severed and that seventy British had been taken prisoners, including ten officers.

A dozen times in the War office corridors and about tickers this remark was heard: "What if Ladysmith has fallen? What then?"

The jingo answer was: "We must fight on."

The reply to this was: "Well, if you fight on, as you have fought, the whole British army, volunteers and militia, must be started to South Africa."

I saw several correspondents of continental newspapers. All agreed that if Ladysmith had surrendered or was captured the Boers would then be in the finest possible position to play the magnanimous role with Great Britain, and that Leyds could go with the greatest assurance to any one of the great powers and solicit intervention to stop the slaughter of British troops and negotiate for peace. Foreign diplomats suggest that in that event the Boers might not only insist on the independence of the two republics, but demand and secure a seaport on the east coast of Africa.

Expert Opinion.

The Post's military expert says: "News from the seat of war is very grave. From the western theater the Boers announce they took Kuruman New Year's day. Walker's announcement of the loss of a company in French's command is not momentous, though significant. The important news comes from Ladysmith."

Then the expert quotes official dispatches and a special, showing that a fight is still going on at Ladysmith at 3:15 Saturday and says:

"No doubt the Boer general resolved to try whether by persistent attack he could not make an end of White's resistance, since he was in place to resist any effort on Buller's part. Today or tomorrow may bring word that White's division has ceased to exist as a military force. As a matter of calculation and probability the chance of White's escaping from Ladysmith is indistinguishable from the chance that Buller will attack and defeat the Boers in front of him. Buller was not ready on Saturday. His resource on hearing of the attack on White on Saturday was to order a demonstration. He might as well have ordered a display of fireworks. White's only chance is that his force is the flower of the British army and their resistance will be ended by nothing but disablement or death. The report that a battalion commander in the force which is attacking Colesberg made a dawn attack with four companies, which was repulsed with the loss of one whole company left in the enemy's hands, seems to prove that the tactical training of the British army is defective."

The Daily News expert says: "The situation today is graver than at any previous stage of the campaign. White's position at Ladysmith is clearly very critical. We must nerve ourselves to be prepared even for the worst issue."

The Daily Mail expert does not discuss the situation. The editorial attack on the cabinet is renewed vigorously. The paper prints a rumor that Buller is not in good health and suggests that he is not doing his work.

The Daily Telegraph expert says: "The fact that Buller pushed available troops up to Colenso and found the lines still held by a large number of the enemy is the strangest feature of a most curious situation." The same writer attempts to be cheerful and extols the valor of the British infantry.

The Standard expert writes: "The veil of silence over Natal has suddenly lifted and reveals the troops at Ladysmith in the throes of a desperate struggle. It would be a waste of words to point out how much depends on the character of the tidings that even as we write may be speeding over the wires."

Advices from the Front.

PRETORIA, Thursday, Jan. 4.—(Via Lourenzo Marquez.)—Field Cornet Visser, under date of Tuesday, January 2, reports as follows from Kuruman, British Bechuanaland:

"I commenced a bombardment of Kuruman yesterday (Monday), aiming at the police barracks. The fight lasted until 6 in the evening, when the garrison surrendered, issuing from the forts and yielding up arms.

"We took 120 prisoners, including Captain Bates and Captain Donnison, Mr. Hillyard, the magistrate, and eight other officers. We also captured seventy natives, together with a number of rifles and revolvers and a quantity of ammunition.

"Fifteen British were wounded. They are being attended by us, with the help of Dr. Bearne, an English physician.

"The horses, oxen, meal and flour taken from the prisoners have been sent to Pretoria by way of Vryburg."

British Retreat from Dordrecht.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, Thursday, Jan. 4.—A dispatch from the Boer headquarters near Dordrecht says:

The British have been compelled to retreat from Dordrecht. Fighting continues around Colesberg, where the British occupy some of the outside kopjes. Bullets are dropping inside the town.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The war office publishes the following dispatch from General Forester-Walker, commanding at Capetown:

"General French reports, under date of January 6:

"'The situation is much the same as yesterday, but I regret to report that a serious accident has happened to the First battalion of the Suffolk regiment.'

"From news just come to hand from there I gather that, with the authority and with the knowledge of Colonel French, four companies of the battalion advanced by night against a low hill one mile from their camp. They attacked at dawn. Lieutenant Colonel Watson, commanding, gave orders to charge. He was at once wounded. Orders for retirement were given.

"Three-quarters of the force retreated to camp. The remainder held their ground until they were overpowered by greater numbers, when they surrendered. Seventy were taken prisoners, including seven officers.

"General French reports that the Boer commando which made the attack January 4 lost fifty killed, besides wounded and prisoners. The commando was dispersed."

Buller Sends Camp Rumors.

General Buller sends the following from Frere camp, dated today:

"This from White, dated Saturday, 3:15 p. m.:

"Attack renewed. Very hard pressed.

"I have absolutely no more news and there is no sun. There is a camp rumor that White defeated the enemy at 5 this afternoon and took 400 prisoners.

"I sent all available troops yesterday to make a demonstration at Colenso. The trenches there were all occupied by the enemy."

General Buller has wired the war office the following, dated January 6, from Frere camp:

"The following message received from General White at 1 p. m. today:

"'January 6.—11 a. m.—Attack continues and enemy has been reinforced from the south.'

"The following was received at 4 this forenoon from General White:

"'January 6.—12:45 p. m.—Have beaten enemy off at present, but they are still around me in great numbers, especially to the south, and I think renewed attack very probable.'

"The sun has failed and I cannot get further information from Ladysmith until tomorrow.'"

No Change for Methuen or Gatacre.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—General Forestier-Walker, telegraphing from Capetown, says:

"There is no change in the situation as regards Lord Methuen and General Gatacre.

"Referring to my earlier dispatch today I have to report that General French reports, under date of January 6, that a medical officer has been sent out to collect all the wounded to the northeast of Colesberg. The exact list of persons missing French has not yet ascertained; probably about seventy. The First battalion of the Essex regiment has been sent to replace the First battalion of the Suffolk.

"The position of affairs, tactical and strategic, is without alteration. A Boer medical officer admits it was intended to leave Colesberg. The enemy's loss day by day from our fire has been heavy."

ALL BOER GUNS ARE WORKING

Engaged in Pouring in Shells Upon Ladysmith from Every Available Position.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle from Frere camp says:

Saturday's bombardment of Ladysmith was the heaviest yet recorded. All the heavy guns were working and the Boers seemed to be pouring in shells from every available lighter gun.

The Daily Mail has the following, dated January 6, at noon, from Frere camp:

At 3 o'clock this morning very heavy firing began at Ladysmith. It lasted fully four hours and must have meant either a sortie by the British or a determined attack on the garrison by the Boers. Our shells could be seen falling on Umbulwahna hill and the enemy was replying.

Beside the cannon reports there were sounds indicating smaller pieces of artillery in action. The fighting must have been at closer range than has been the case up to now. Our naval guns at Chievely sent their usual fire into the Boer trenches there, but there has been no further movement.

Earl of Ava Badly Wounded.

According to a private telegram received in London the earl of Ava, the son of the marquis of Dufferin and Ava, was dangerously wounded in the thigh during a recent assault on Ladysmith.

Gun Play at Ladysmith.

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FRERE CAMP, Jan. 6.—1:45 p. m.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—A private heliograph message from Ladysmith states the Boers attacked this morning at 2 o'clock in great force, on all sides of the town. The camp garrison opened a tremendous fire with musketry and field guns, repulsing three distinct attacks. The message reports that fighting still continues, but the cannonade has dwindled to a big bulwana gun, which fires vindictively. It is impossible that the enemy has not sustained severe loss. CHURCHILL."

Will Raise a Corps of Gentlemen.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—It has been decided at the war office to raise a corps of gentlemen for service in South Africa as mounted infantry, forming an integral part of the yeo-

(Continued on Second Page.)

IRISHMEN AND THE BOERS

Formal Statement Made by the Ancient Order of Hibernians.

SYMPATHY FOR THE TRANSVAAL REPUBLIC

Desirous to Extend Aid to South Africa Nation, but Will Not Violate Neutrality Laws in Doing So.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The national officers of the Ancient Order of Hibernians met in this city today and later issued the following statement to the public:

The national officers met in Washington to discuss a demand on the part of a majority of the representatives of our 150,000 members that the order render some assistance to the Boers in the Transvaal. It was agreed to render any assistance compatible with our loyalty as American citizens and which would not interfere with the neutrality laws of the United States. We are impressed with the splendid precedent shown by the republic in going to war with Spain to free Cuba from the oppression of that country. We believe that American sympathy is with the Boers and that we are acting in accordance with the principles which urged the United States to carry the flag in a struggle for the liberation of the gallant Cubans. Our people would flock to the armies of America if the government marched to the assistance of the South Africans.

It is unnecessary for the Hibernians to proclaim their loyalty to the United States, but it becomes them to state that no act of theirs will be contrary to the laws. Knowing the character of the British government, its cruelty, its ambition, we are desirous to assist the citizens of a sister republic to defeat English aggression. What kind of aid will be given we cannot state at the present time, but certainly it will be of a practical nature and acceptable to the Boer government.

Were this nation the antagonist of England, we could from our ranks send fifteen to twenty regiments of the best fighting material the world ever saw. In fact, in any just cause in which the United States may see fit to draw the sword, the society would respond as it did in former wars. The Irish regiments of Illinois, Michigan, Massachusetts and New York were largely recruited from our ranks and in some of the regiments of United States regulars recently sent to the front are divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians duly affiliated with the parent order in this country. The order at large is hopeful that the government will yet rise to the wishes and hopes of the Irish-Americans and extend to the brave Boers the sympathy France gave to this country in 1876.

JOHN T. KEATING,
National President, Illinois.
JAMES E. DOLAN,
National Vice President, New York.
P. T. MORGAN,
National Treasurer, Washington.
JAMES A. SULLIVAN,
National Secretary, Philadelphia.
National directors:
P. J. O'CONNOR, Georgia.
P. K. O'NEIL, Philadelphia.
E. J. SLATTERY, Massachusetts.
REV. M. J. BRYNE, Indiana.

DENOUNCE CANADA MOVEMENT.

Philadelphia Irish Hold a Meeting and Pass Resolutions.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 7.—A pro-Boer meeting was held in Industrial hall tonight by the United Irish society of Philadelphia, representing ninety divisions of Ancient Order of Hibernians, forty camps of the Clanna-Gael, total abstinence societies and the various Irish-American benevolent associations of this city. Nearly 1,000 delegates were present.

A resolution was unanimously adopted pledging the various societies to use their utmost endeavors to make successful the proposed pro-Boer mass meeting which is to be held at the Academy of Music next Saturday night.

A resolution was also unanimously adopted declaring untrue many of the published statements announcing proposed invasions of Canada, the equipment of alleged volunteers, the raising of fabulous sums of money and the forwarding of ships with supplies of various kinds from American ports by Irish-American societies.

Continuing the resolution says: "The stories are circulated either for the purpose of bringing ridicule upon the Irish national movement or are the vaporings of vain men, who, while in some instances well-meaning, are unaware of the duties which one nation owes to another and give voice to their hopes rather than to any well-defined plans proposed for immediate action; that the members of our societies are first and above all Americans and that no public acts of theirs will violate the neutrality laws of the nations of which they are citizens."

PRACTICAL HELP FOR THE BOERS.

Big Meetings Being Held in the State of Connecticut.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—A special to the Tribune from Norwich, Conn., says:

The committee appointed by the meeting in New Haven, of which Alexander Troup was chairman, is sending out appeals for money to aid the Boers. The first pro-Boer meetings were held by Hibernian and other Irish societies, but this move seems to be more general and prominent meetings were held east of the Connecticut river Friday. Four were held last night and a number of Hibernian Ledger and Clan-na-Gaels will meet in their halls and club rooms today to perfect plans for assisting the Boers. Prominent Boer agents from New York and Philadelphia say they have hundreds of applications to enlist in the Boer service.

In Moosup, Jewett City, Putnam and Willimantic and this city there are young men ready to leave at a moment's notice to do hospital work or to enter the ranks.

At all the stations along the railroads where farmers gather in the early morning to ship their milk to distant cities the Boer-English war is the sole subject of conversation and England has not a friend among them.

Order of Hibernians Active.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 7.—The Ancient Order of Hibernians of Albany county, in convention here today, adopted resolutions offering their heartiest congratulations to the Boers for the gallant fight which they are making for the protection of their lives and liberty," and promising aid in case their national officers should see fit to order a call to strike a blow at England.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 7.—A pro-Boer movement was started here by the Ancient Order of Hibernians. This organization held a special meeting today and made arrangements for a mass meeting to be held in Old City hall within a week. The meeting is to be nonsectarian and all friends of the Boers are invited to be present.

Roland Reed is Better.

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—Roland Reed, the actor, was reported to be better tonight. His condition, however, is still regarded as critical.

SCHENCK AND HIS DISCOVERY

Man Who Claims to Know the Secret of Sex Retires from Vienna University.

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VIENNA, Jan. 7.—(New York World Cablegram—Special Telegram.)—Prof. Samuel L. Schenck, the professed discoverer of the control of sex, who was censured by the faculty of the University of Vienna, of which he is a member, made the following statement today:

"I am a victim of the envy and ignorance of the Vienna university professors, but I lose nothing by their action; on the contrary it sets me free to pursue my system unfettered by the chains of professional etiquette by which mediocrity restrains independent action. Long before I published anything on my system I led numberless women indirectly to follow it successfully and my practice became so large that I had to revert to the discovery to avoid the censure of the university.

"Now I will establish myself in Switzerland or America and openly practice my system, which has only been partially explained in any book. I hope to do for the czar of Russia what I have already done for Archduke Frederick, for whom my treatment secured a man-child after his wife had borne eight daughters."

NEW YORK, Jan. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—Dr. Samuel L. Schenck has for years been considered a leading embryologist of Europe. In January, 1898, he first announced that he had discovered the secret of sex, after twenty years of experiments. By his own choice, he said, he was the father of six boys. A week ago Prof. Schenck was censured by the faculty of the University of Vienna. In consequence he was advised by the government to resign his position as president of the embryological institute connected with the university. The minister of the interior gave Prof. Schenck permission to retire on a pension. The other officers in the university objected to Dr. Schenck's sensational method of publishing his discoveries relative to the secret sex. His associates regarded his work as purely scientific and thought it should not have been employed for self-advertisement.

Republican Demonstration in Paris.

PARIS, Jan. 7.—There was an imposing republican demonstration today on the occasion of the annual pilgrimage to Gambetta's monument at Moville d'Avirary, in the suburbs of Paris. Despite the inclement weather an enormous crowd was in attendance. The premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, and the minister of war, the Marquis Gallifet, sent representatives. Senator Theodore Cazot delivered the principal speech, appealing, in the name of Gambetta, for "union and concord, of which France never stood more in need than it does today." The meeting voted an address of congratulation to the premier upon his campaign in defense of the republic.

Newfoundland Deadlock Unbroken.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Jan. 7.—Information from official quarters indicates that the deadlock respecting the French shore modus vivendi is still unbroken. The colony has presented to the British government a statement showing wherein the present method of enforcing the existing arrangement could be altered with great advantage to the colony, chiefly in the matter of France withdrawing the embargo on the development of mining and lumbering along the French shore.

No answer has yet been returned. It is taken for granted Lord Salisbury is discussing the question with the French government.

Cotton Steamer on Fire.

LONDON, Jan. 7.—The British steamer Adato, Captain McIntyre, from Sabine Pass via Norfolk for Rotterdam, put in at Portland today with its cargo of cotton afire. With a view to preventing further damage in the second hold Lloyd's agent has gone aboard, assisted by twenty-five hands, with two salvage pumps.

TAYLOR WILL NOT GIVE UP

If Goebel Wins Before the Legislature, Kentucky's Governor May Raise Federal Question.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 7.—Republican leaders, who are on confidential terms with Governor Taylor, intimated tonight that the republican contestees may not quit the fight in the event the legislature and the State Contest board vote to seat Goebel as governor and the other democratic contestants. They have by no means given up hope that they will win in the legislature, but are taking time by the forelock and are looking around for other moves in case Goebel should win.

It is generally believed they will seek to raise a federal question and take the case into the United States supreme court. One of the questions which could be raised, they say, would be on the ousting of Lieutenant Governor Marshall as presiding officer of the joint assembly in the event of the adoption of the rules as passed by the senate yesterday and also on the prospective wholesale unseating of republican members of the legislature.

The house will tomorrow take up the information filed in the senate Saturday, charging Whallen and Ryan with attempting to bribe Senator Harrell in the governorship contest, together with the resolution providing for a joint investigation committee. The resolution is practically certain to go through.

Senator Barrett, chairman of the republican joint caucus, has called that caucus to meet tomorrow night to nominate a candidate for senator. Former Governor W. O. Bradley will be the nominee. He will probably be named by acclamation.

Representative Orr, democrat, has prepared a bill, which he will introduce Tuesday, repealing the Goebel election commission law and providing for a bi-partisan commission.

Building Trades Convention.

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7.—The annual convention of the National Building Trades council opens in this city tomorrow and will probably continue throughout the week. A large number of the delegates arrived today. Nearly every section of the country will be represented. Sixteen different trades unions are represented in the council. The report of the general secretary and treasurer, H. W. Stoketes of St. Louis, Mo., will recommend that an effort be made to enforce an eight-hour day in every city. Steps will probably be taken toward the organization of a conference board to prevent strikes.

May Enjoin a Mill's Removal.

HARTFORD CITY, Ind., Jan. 7.—The Montpelier tinplate mill, employing 200 men, closed yesterday and it is believed that it will not resume. It is said that the tinplate trust intends to move the machinery to either Elwood or Anderson and consolidate with the others owned by the company at those places. The people of Montpelier gave a bonus of $27,000 for this plant and injunction proceedings are contemplated.

Says Goebel Will Be Governor.

CHICAGO, Jan. 7.—Urey Woodson of Kentucky, national democratic committeeman from that state and a member of the ways and means committee, who came to Chicago to attend the Jacksonian banquet, said:

"Goebel will be in possession of the governor's office between January 23 and February 1. Senator Blackburn and not Mr. Goebel is the man who insisted on carrying the contest up to the legislature."

EIGHT MONTHS IN CAPTIVITY

Lieutenant Gilmore and Party Rescued from What Seemed Certain Death.

CAPTORS ABANDON THEM TO SAVAGES

First Left with an Armed Guard Which Had Orders to Shoot Them—Tale of Fearful Hardships.

MANILA, Jan. 7.—8:30 p. m.—Lieutenant J. C. Gilmore of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who was captured by the insurgents last April near Baler on the coast of Luzon and rescued a few days ago by Colonel Luther R. Hare of the Thirty-third volunteer infantry, sat today in the apartment of his sister, Mrs. Major Price, at the Hotel Oriente in Manila and told a remarkable story of his eight months in captivity, ending with his dramatic deliverance from a death that seemed inevitable.

The steamer Venus came into the harbor last evening from Vigan, province of South Ilocos, with Lieutenant Gilmore and nineteen other American prisoners, including seven of his sailors from the Yorktown.

Lieutenant Gilmore, after reporting, came ashore and hobbled along, with the aid of a cane, to the Hotel Oriente, where American officers and ladies were waltzing through the halls to the strains of "Aguinaldo's March."

Although tanned and ruddy from exposure, he is weak and nervous, showing the results of hardships. He speaks warmly of Aguinaldo and very bitterly against General Tino, declaring that while in the former's jurisdiction he was treated splendidly, but that after he fell into Tino's hands he suffered everything.

Colonel Hare and Lieutenant Colonel Howse, the latter of the Thirty-fourth infantry, rescued Gilmore's party on December 18, near the head waters of the Abalut river, after they had been abandoned by the Filipinos and were expecting death from savage tribes around them.

When the rescuing force reached them they were nearly starved, but were building rafts in the hope of getting down the river to the coast.

Lieutenant Gilmore made the following statement to a correspondent of the Associated Press:

Abandoned to the Savages.

"The Filipinos abandoned us on the night of December 16. We had reached the Abalut river near its source that morning and the Filipinos rafted us over. We then went down the stream, along a rough trail, guarded by a company of Filipinos. That night we were separated from this guard and another company armed with Mausers was put in charge of us. I suspected something and questioned the lieutenant in command. He said: 'I have orders from General Tino to shoot you all, but my conscience forbids. I shall leave you here.'

"I begged him for two rifles to protect us from savages, adding that I would give him letters to the Americans, who would pay him well and keep him from all harm. He refused this, however, saying that he would not dare to comply. Soon afterward he left with his company.

"We had seen some savages in war paint around us and we prepared to fight them with cobblestones, the only weapons that were available to us. The next morning we followed the trail of the Filipino soldiers, feeling that it was better to stick to them than to be murdered by savages, but we could not catch up with them. Then I ordered the men to build rafts, in the hope of floating down the river. It was a forlorn hope, but I knew the river must empty into the sea somewhere. I was so weak myself that I did not expect to get out, but I thought some of the men could.

"On the morning of December 18, while we were working on the rafts, the Americans came toward us yelling. One of my men shouted: 'They are on us!' He was lashing a raft of bamboos. I, however, knew it was not the yell of savages. The rescuing troops thought we had Filipino guards and called to us in English to lie down, so that they could shoot the Filipinos. That was the finest body of officers and men I ever saw."

Lieutenant Gilmore could not speak enthusiastically enough about the 140 picked men who had rescued him and his party.

Shoot Rapids on Rafts.

The command spent the day in making rafts. Colonel Hare thought Lieutenant Gilmore too weak to live through the trip, but there was no alternative. They shot many rapids, the men losing all their effects and Lieutenant Gilmore some valuable papers. Only fourteen out of thirty-seven rafts survived the first night's experiences and eighty men were practically unable to walk when Vigan was reached.

Describing the flight from Benguet when the Americans approached Lieutenant Gilmore said:

"The Filipinos, completely terrified, left Benguet on December 7. They hurried the prisoners from town to town, often retracing the trail, not knowing where the Americans would attack. After being almost without food for three days they killed several horses and we lived on horseflesh for several days. I did not have a full meal from December 7 until I reached Vigan. Indeed, the rescuing party lived largely upon rice without salt. There was one day when I was reduced to chewing grass and bark.

"While we were in the hands of General Tino's men he issued an order that any person aiding an American by food or money should be treated as a criminal. One citizen of Vigan, Senor Vera, was probably killed for befriending us. We would have starved but for the kindness of some of the residents of the towns and some of the Filipino colonels, but others treated us brutally. Whenever there was a prison we were kept in it. When there was no prison they would lodge us in a convent. We suffered greatly from want of exercise as well as lack of food."

Starve and Beat Spaniards.

For weeks Lieutenant Gilmore was covered with boils and in great pain. When the Filipinos found the Americans were approaching, the treatment became better. There was a sign painter in the party and he painted advertisements on the rocks throughout the retreat, with other emblems, like a skull and the word "Vengeance," by means of which the Americans were able to follow.

"The Filipino treatment of the Spaniards," said Lieutenant Gilmore, "was brutal in the extreme. The insurgents had old grudges to wipe out against them. Many talk about the reconcentrados in Cuba, but I have seen Spaniards dying at the rate of two or three per day of starvation in the hospitals at Vigan. I have seen Tagalo officers strike Spaniards in the face with whips and revolvers."

Lieutenant Gilmore declined to speak regarding political conditions, except to say that he thought the insurrection would last as long as there were any Tagalos.

The party reported to General Otis this morning. They were barefooted and ragged. Some carried rifles, others pet monkeys. They attracted a great deal of attention as they passed along the streets. Those whose enlistments are about expiring will be sent to the United States. The others will be returned to their respective organizations.

Among the prisoners arriving with Lieutenant Gilmore were: F. J. Herbert, Edward Burke and J. J. Farley, sailors from the Urdaneta, and Ven Galen of the Baltimore; A. P. Gordon and George Sackett of the Third infantry, Leland Smith and Frank Stone of the signal corps, Harry Herbert of the hospital corps, William Bruce and Edward Honeyman of the Nevada cavalry, Martin Brennan and James Curran of the Sixteenth infantry, Albert Bishop of the Third artillery and John O'Brien and David O'Brien, civilians.

One of the Party a Traitor.

David Brown, who was formerly a preacher in Honolulu, twice revealed to the insurgents plots of the Americans to escape, in the hope of gaining the good will of the Filipinos. The rest of the party openly accused him of treachery and entertain the bitterest feeling toward him. Charles Baker of the Third artillery, formerly one of the prisoners, became too weak to travel and the Filipino guards bayoneted him during the last flight through the mountains.

The prisoners of Lieutenant Gilmore's party who escaped after leaving Vigan were, MacDonald of the Twenty-first infantry, Ven Galen of the Baltimore and Farley of the Oregon. They were captured near Las Vegas, recaptured by the insurgents, who had stripped and prepared to beat them, and ultimately recovered by the Americans.

The Yorktown's men who were rescued with Lieutenant Gilmore were: W. Walton, chief quartermaster, Vandolt, sailmaker's mate; J. Ellsworth, coxswain; L. P. Edwards, landsman; A. J. Peterson, apprentice; F. Anderson, landsman, and S. Brisolez, seaman. At Baler, J. Dillon, landsman, and C. A. Merrissey, landsman, were instantly killed; O. B. McDonald, seaman, and E. J. Nygard, gunner's mate, were mortally wounded, and D. W. A. Venville, apprentice, and O. W. Woodbury, seaman, were seriously wounded.

CONDITION OF THE WEATHER

Forecast for Nebraska—
Fair; Cooler; Variable Winds.

Temperature at Omaha yesterday:

Hour.	Deg.	Hour.	Deg.
5 a. m.	35	1 p. m.	47
6 a. m.	34	2 p. m.	48
7 a. m.	34	3 p. m.	50
8 a. m.	35	4 p. m.	49
9 a. m.	35	5 p. m.	47
10 a. m.	40	6 p. m.	46
11 a. m.	44	7 p. m.	43
12 m.	45	8 p. m.	41
		9 p. m.	40

SIXTY FILIPINOS ARE KILLED

Reconnaissances Out of Imus Result in Pitched Fights—Three American Lives Lost.

MANILA, Jan. 7.—11:30 p. m.—Reconnaissances out of Imus, Cavite province, this morning resulted in the loss of three Americans killed and twenty wounded.

The enemy's loss is estimated at sixty killed and eighty wounded. Colonel Birkheimer, with a battalion of the Twenty-eighth infantry, advanced toward Noveleta. Major Taggart, with two battalions of the same regiment, moved toward Perez Das Pinas. A part of the Fourth infantry was engaged south of Imus.

Schwan's Column Active.

MANILA, Jan. 8, 9:15 a. m.—General Schwan's column, advancing to the south, occupied Binan. One American was killed and three were wounded. Nine of the enemy's dead were found on the field after the fight. A number of rifles were captured and several prisoners were taken.

Johnson, a deserter from the Sixth United States artillery, clothed in a major's uniform, was found among the insurgent dead at Noveleta yesterday.

General Wheaton is moving towards Perez Das Minas today.

Reports Received from Watson.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7.—The Navy department today received the following cablegrams:

MANILA, Jan. 6.—Secretary of Navy, Washington: Gilmore, Walton, Vandolt, Ellsworth, Brisolez, Anderson, Peterson, Edwards, arrived. Also Farley, Burke and Herbert of Urdaneta. Only Venville unaccounted for. Last seen Baler, June 15. WATSON.

MANILA, Jan. 6.—Secretary of Navy, Washington: Brutus towing disabled transport Victoria. WATSON.

FAITH FAILS TO CURE TWO

Pennsylvania Father Refuses to Give Medicine to Dying Children—He is Now Ill.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Jan. 7.—The Dispatch tomorrow will say:

Diphtheria and Christian Science have had a bitter battle in a New Brighton family for the last two weeks. Diphtheria has won so far. Two children are dead, while a third child and the father are dangerously ill with the same disease.

Frank Martzolf and his wife have been believers in Christian Science for three years and so confirmed in the doctrine are they that they have seen their two little ones die of malignant diphtheria and were willing to see their remaining child die rather than take her case "out of the hands of the Lord."

Not until forced to do so by the health authorities would the parents permit a physician in the house and even then the father refused to give the medicine prescribed and the health officials were compelled to take the family in charge. When the first child, Nancy, died Martzolf called on an undertaker to bury her. When asked for a certificate of death he said there was none and Coroner Taylor began an investigation. He found the second child, Roy, in the last stages of the disease and ordered Dr. Boyd to treat him. The father refused to give the boy the medicine and he died a few hours later. The health officials are now in charge and may be able to save the third child and the father, both of whom are down with the disease.

Beaver Valley people are very much wrought up over the matter and it is likely that Christian Science, with its prominent leaders, in New Brighton will be investigated by the courts.

ADJOURN COURT FOR A FIGHT

Kentuckians Stop a Murder Trial and Two Are Killed and Four Wounded.

LONDON, Ky., Jan. 7.—News reached here today of a general fight on Otter creek, Clay county, in which Lige Lewis and Gene May were shot and killed and four other participants seriously wounded. The fight occurred at a school house on Otter creek, where one of the Jacksons was on trial before a magistrate for killing another Jackson. The fight was started soon after the trial began and court was adjourned and the fight carried on both in the school house and the yard.

Four of the men were brought to Manchester last night and placed in jail. Lige Lewis, one of the men killed, is a brother of ex-Sheriff Joe Lewis of Clay county.

MURDER UNEARTHED

Mysterious Disappearance at Kearney Turns Out to Be a Killing.

YOUNG MAN SLAYS HIS AGED FATHER

Strikes Him on Head with Pitchfork and Drags the Body Away.

DEED WAS COMMITTED TWO MONTHS AGO

Sheriff is Suspicious and After Search Digs Up the Remains.

HEADLESS TRUNK WITH ONE ARM CUT OFF

Son Confesses His Crime When Confronted with the Facts—Three Persons Have Been Placed Under Arrest.

KEARNEY, Neb., Jan. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—Another tragedy was unearthed tonight when the headless body of C. M. Nelson, a Swedish farmer who lived eight miles northwest of Kearney, was found in a ravine two hundred yards southeast of his barn under a pile of straw and dirt. Besides the head, one arm was also missing.

Mention was made in The Bee about two months ago of the disappearance of C. M. Nelson. At that time it was generally believed he had left his home to return to Sweden, but things which have since transpired led Sheriff Funk to the belief that he had met with foul play. Saturday the sheriff, accompanied by The Bee correspondent, went out to Nelson's farm and secured the assistance of twenty farmers and began a hunt for the remains. All nearby straw and haystacks were overturned, an old dug well descended and ravines hunted out. Then the hunters gathered around the house and barns to finish the search. In a straw barn attached to an old frame barn and built since the disappearance soft earth was found and the parties at once began to dig, expecting to unearth the body.

When about two feet below the surface an old hat with a long cut in the back was turned up together with a large shell-shaped bone. This bone was thought by many to come from some larger animal, but Sheriff Funk stuck it and the hat in his pocket and as it was growing late the search was abandoned for the day and the party returned to town.

The bone dug up was taken to a doctor, who at once pronounced it as a portion of the human skull. The search was renewed today and the body found, as stated above. Tonight the youngest of Nelson's three children said his brother Theodore, aged 21 years, had done the killing.

Murderer Confesses.

When Theodore was told that his brother had given him away he acknowledged that he had committed the crime. He said that he had hit his father on the head with a pitchfork, one blow killing him. He then tied a rope around his feet, hitched a horse to the body and pulled it over the hill and down into the draw, where it was found. The boy said he knew nothing of the dislocation of the head and arm, but it is thought he knows and does not care to tell.

Because of the long cut in the rear of the hat and also that the skull is cut in two in the middle from front to rear and also because the boy says his father was bending over the horse-tank, the belief is general that the crime was committed with an axe and that the boy also cut off the head and arm.

Nelson was nearly 60 years old and was living with his second wife, who is barely 20. He parted with his first wife a few years ago, they dividing all property, both real and personal. It is said that Nelson was very brutal in his treatment of his sons and the night he disappeared a neighbor saw him knock down his youngest son with a club and then start for the older one. It is probably this trouble which caused Nelson's death.

The son who did the killing is under arrest, as is also a man by the name of Grant, an uncle of the murdered man's wife, who, it is thought, knows more about the killing than he is willing to tell.

Mrs. Nelson is also under arrest. The coroner will hold an inquest over the remains at the city hall tomorrow morning.

Threatens to Shoot a Bootblack.

HASTINGS, Neb., Jan. 7.—(Special Telegram.)—A young man named Brooks, who has been employed as a collarmaker for J. H. Haney & Co. in this city, pulled a loaded revolver on William Taylor, better known as "Dixie," the colored bootblack, today and threatened his life. "Dixie" was shining boots in the Klein restaurant and, turning to Brooks, said: "Shine, sir?" This enraged Brooks, who pulled a sixshooter and said: "I'm a southern gentleman and don't allow any d—n nigger to speak to me." He held the pistol within two feet of the bootblack's breast and pulled the trigger, but fortunately the cartridge refused to explode. "Dixie" turned almost white and ran to the police headquarters. Chief Martin went to the Lepin hotel, where he found Brooks in his room in company with Frank Lepinski. Brooks was arrested and taken to jail, but the revolver was not found until later, when Lepinski was also put under arrest on the charge of being an accomplice, as it is supposed he hid the weapon and removed the cartridge in order to shield Brooks. Brooks claims to be from Dallas, Tex.

Held on Serious Charges.

STANTON, Neb., Jan. 7.—(Special.)—The county judge upon preliminary examination, bound over to the district court Walter P. Byrum on the charge of adultery and his wife, Lizzie Byrum, on the charge of being a procuress. Byrum is a barber and has resided here about two years, coming from Creston, this state. They have been under suspicion for several months and upon investigation several cases of seducing and debauching young girls of this community have been traced directly to them.

Steamer Wrecked.

TAMPA, Fla., Jan. 7.—Word has been received here that the steamer Gazelle was wrecked last Wednesday night during a gale on a sandbar near Anna Maria bayou. A passing steamer rescued the crew.