

LOSS FROM STORM GROWS

DESTRUCTION BY GALE ON ATLANTIC WAS WIDESPREAD.

Hardly a Building at Long Branch Escaped Damage—Evidence of Force of Wind.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Reports of the damage done by the storm of Saturday night and Sunday morning continue to come in. Details from points on the Jersey coast, the southern coast of Long Island, and the upper shore of Long Island Sound show that the destruction was widespread, and the monetary loss much heavier than at first supposed.

Long Branch reports tonight show that hardly a building there escaped some damage. As evidence of the force of the wind, a plank about 20 feet long, seven inches wide and two inches thick, was torn from the roof of the pier pavilion and blown across the avenue. It struck the Hotel and was driven into the side of the building to a depth of four or five feet. The wreck of the tug Huddon at Long Branch is complete. The ship floundered and was driven into the sand. The work of unrigging her commenced today. She will be unloaded as she lies. This will be comparatively easy. All that will be necessary will be to back wagons up to her at low tide and load the cargo on to them.

The wealthy New Yorkers who have summer homes on the upper shore of the Sound today visited there, to find wreck and ruin in all directions. The shore improvements are in ruins, while the shade trees are laid low and extensive lawns piled high with sand and wreckage.

Storm-bombing was released early today, but sea-coast railway and trolley lines will be limp until washouts are filled in. Long Island Sound is a prostrated telegraph and telephone wires today, but it will be a couple of days before these services are completely restored.

The extent of the damage to the Rapid Transit tunnel was not fully determined today.

Five Men Drowned at Long Branch.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—Advices received today by the Maritime Exchange state that five men were drowned yesterday at Long Branch during the height of the northeast storm. The men are supposed to have been on the tug Eureka, one of the barges Wilmore and Grant, which were lost by the tug Eureka, which arrived in New York yesterday and reported that she had lost her crew. The bodies of either crew. The two barges came ashore at Chudwick, N. J., about one and a half miles south of Long Branch. There were seven men on the barges when they went ashore. All of the crew of the tug Eureka, one of the barges was washed overboard and lost, while the lifesavers, with the aid of the breeches-buoy, saved two of the men on the other barge. The third man was washed overboard and drowned. Further advices to the Maritime Exchange report the loss of the barges H. A. Hargood, for Providence; Mercedes, for New London, and Davis, for Fall River. The crews were all saved.

At Martha's Vineyard.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Nov. 25.—Out of communication with the mainland by the northeast gale, the people of Martha's Vineyard experienced during Saturday night and Sunday the heaviest northeast gale since November, 1893. Both on shore and in the harbor considerable damage was done. The main damage on the shore was the destruction of the new car shed which had just been completed for the Martha's Vineyard Electric Company. Telephone and telegraph wires and poles were prostrated all over the island.

STAR WITNESSES CALLED.

Trial of Mrs. Bonine for Murder Begun in Earnest.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The trial of Mrs. Lola Ida Bonine for the murder of James Seymour Ayres, at the Kenmore Hotel last May, began in real earnest today. The preliminary details as to the finding of the body, the location of the furniture, blood on the floor, and the testimony of the jury, which was sworn in at 10 o'clock, in the conclusion of the testimony of J. F. Drew, the Capitol policeman, who was on the stand when the court adjourned last Friday. Baker, a man who saw Mrs. Bonine descend the first flight of stairs, who roomed over Ayres and raised the first outcry; Miss Williams, who roomed under Ayres, and Miss Lawrence, who saw Mrs. Bonine enter the room of him, testified today. The two latter were regarded as star witnesses, and they testified to no facts not developed at the inquest. Mrs. Bonine, who was in the trial today, when witnesses described the crime, groans and throat gurgling of the dying man, remained absolutely unmoved. Miss Williams testified that Mrs. Bonine generally supervised the weekly dances at the Kenmore Hotel, but the court declined to permit cross-examination as to how Mrs. Bonine had demeaned herself toward Ayres at the dances, and frequently remarked that she was a "good girl."

On re-direct examination Miss Williams said that the sound of voices and the sound caused by the falling of the body, which she had heard in Ayres' room on the night of the tragedy, had immediately succeeded the pistol shots. The case Mary Bonine, who was in the room next to Ayres, then took the stand. She testified that on the evening of the tragedy she met Mrs. Bonine in the hall at 10:30, and remarked that she was a "good girl." Mrs. Bonine came to her with a paper containing the account of her (Miss Minnie) testimony in her hand, and expressed regret that she had not what she (Mrs. Bonine) had done. "It was a tragedy," Mrs. Bonine called her attention to a baker's testimony about the color of the dress the woman on the fire escape wore, and said her (Mrs. Bonine) would direct suspicion toward her. Miss Minnie testified that Mrs. Bonine usually managed the dances at the Kenmore Hotel. Mrs. Bonine testified to the same. She also testified as to the disagreement between Ayres and Mrs. Bonine during the holidays and as to the fact that Mrs. Bonine subsequently complained because Ayres no longer danced with her. She had invited Ayres to a birthday party in February, to be held in Mrs. Bonine's room, but he declined to come.

At breakfast she met Mr. Hopkins, who told her what he had heard, and she became excited. It was not all a dream, she then sent the boy up to call Mr. Ayres. After the discovery of the body Miss Minnie said she blamed herself for not having cried out. She wept in the dining-room and Mrs. Bonine comforted her. Mrs. Bonine was very much upset. She inquired about all the details of what she (Miss Minnie) had heard, and remarked: "What a pity it was you did not cry out when you heard the groans." Mrs. Bonine testified that after the inquest on Sunday Mrs. Bonine came to her with a paper containing the account of her (Miss Minnie) testimony in her hand, and expressed regret that she had not what she (Mrs. Bonine) had done. "It was a tragedy," Mrs. Bonine called her attention to a baker's testimony about the color of the dress the woman on the fire escape wore, and said her (Mrs. Bonine) would direct suspicion toward her. Miss Minnie testified that Mrs. Bonine usually managed the dances at the Kenmore Hotel. Mrs. Bonine testified to the same. She also testified as to the disagreement between Ayres and Mrs. Bonine during the holidays and as to the fact that Mrs. Bonine subsequently complained because Ayres no longer danced with her. She had invited Ayres to a birthday party in February, to be held in Mrs. Bonine's room, but he declined to come.

At breakfast she met Mr. Hopkins, who told her what he had heard, and she became excited. It was not all a dream, she then sent the boy up to call Mr. Ayres. After the discovery of the body Miss Minnie said she blamed herself for not having cried out. She wept in the dining-room and Mrs. Bonine comforted her. Mrs. Bonine was very much upset. She inquired about all the details of what she (Miss Minnie) had heard, and remarked: "What a pity it was you did not cry out when you heard the groans." Mrs. Bonine testified that after the inquest on Sunday Mrs. Bonine came to her with a paper containing the account of her (Miss Minnie) testimony in her hand, and expressed regret that she had not what she (Mrs. Bonine) had done. "It was a tragedy," Mrs. Bonine called her attention to a baker's testimony about the color of the dress the woman on the fire escape wore, and said her (Mrs. Bonine) would direct suspicion toward her. Miss Minnie testified that Mrs. Bonine usually managed the dances at the Kenmore Hotel. Mrs. Bonine testified to the same. She also testified as to the disagreement between Ayres and Mrs. Bonine during the holidays and as to the fact that Mrs. Bonine subsequently complained because Ayres no longer danced with her. She had invited Ayres to a birthday party in February, to be held in Mrs. Bonine's room, but he declined to come.

At breakfast she met Mr. Hopkins, who told her what he had heard, and she became excited. It was not all a dream, she then sent the boy up to call Mr. Ayres. After the discovery of the body Miss Minnie said she blamed herself for not having cried out. She wept in the dining-room and Mrs. Bonine comforted her. Mrs. Bonine was very much upset. She inquired about all the details of what she (Miss Minnie) had heard, and remarked: "What a pity it was you did not cry out when you heard the groans." Mrs. Bonine testified that after the inquest on Sunday Mrs. Bonine came to her with a paper containing the account of her (Miss Minnie) testimony in her hand, and expressed regret that she had not what she (Mrs. Bonine) had done. "It was a tragedy," Mrs. Bonine called her attention to a baker's testimony about the color of the dress the woman on the fire escape wore, and said her (Mrs. Bonine) would direct suspicion toward her. Miss Minnie testified that Mrs. Bonine usually managed the dances at the Kenmore Hotel. Mrs. Bonine testified to the same. She also testified as to the disagreement between Ayres and Mrs. Bonine during the holidays and as to the fact that Mrs. Bonine subsequently complained because Ayres no longer danced with her. She had invited Ayres to a birthday party in February, to be held in Mrs. Bonine's room, but he declined to come.

At breakfast she met Mr. Hopkins, who told her what he had heard, and she became excited. It was not all a dream, she then sent the boy up to call Mr. Ayres. After the discovery of the body Miss Minnie said she blamed herself for not having cried out. She wept in the dining-room and Mrs. Bonine comforted her. Mrs. Bonine was very much upset. She inquired about all the details of what she (Miss Minnie) had heard, and remarked: "What a pity it was you did not cry out when you heard the groans." Mrs. Bonine testified that after the inquest on Sunday Mrs. Bonine came to her with a paper containing the account of her (Miss Minnie) testimony in her hand, and expressed regret that she had not what she (Mrs. Bonine) had done. "It was a tragedy," Mrs. Bonine called her attention to a baker's testimony about the color of the dress the woman on the fire escape wore, and said her (Mrs. Bonine) would direct suspicion toward her. Miss Minnie testified that Mrs. Bonine usually managed the dances at the Kenmore Hotel. Mrs. Bonine testified to the same. She also testified as to the disagreement between Ayres and Mrs. Bonine during the holidays and as to the fact that Mrs. Bonine subsequently complained because Ayres no longer danced with her. She had invited Ayres to a birthday party in February, to be held in Mrs. Bonine's room, but he declined to come.

At breakfast she met Mr. Hopkins, who told her what he had heard, and she became excited. It was not all a dream, she then sent the boy up to call Mr. Ayres. After the discovery of the body Miss Minnie said she blamed herself for not having cried out. She wept in the dining-room and Mrs. Bonine comforted her. Mrs. Bonine was very much upset. She inquired about all the details of what she (Miss Minnie) had heard, and remarked: "What a pity it was you did not cry out when you heard the groans." Mrs. Bonine testified that after the inquest on Sunday Mrs. Bonine came to her with a paper containing the account of her (Miss Minnie) testimony in her hand, and expressed regret that she had not what she (Mrs. Bonine) had done. "It was a tragedy," Mrs. Bonine called her attention to a baker's testimony about the color of the dress the woman on the fire escape wore, and said her (Mrs. Bonine) would direct suspicion toward her. Miss Minnie testified that Mrs. Bonine usually managed the dances at the Kenmore Hotel. Mrs. Bonine testified to the same. She also testified as to the disagreement between Ayres and Mrs. Bonine during the holidays and as to the fact that Mrs. Bonine subsequently complained because Ayres no longer danced with her. She had invited Ayres to a birthday party in February, to be held in Mrs. Bonine's room, but he declined to come.

HOT FIGHT WITH REBELS

LIEUTENANT VAN SCHACK AGAIN EXHIBITS GREAT BRAVERY.

He Had a Hand-to-Hand Conflict With Philipino Before His Men Arrived and Routed Them.

MANILA, Nov. 25.—Second Lieutenant Louis J. Van Schack, of the Fourth Infantry, while scouting with a few men of that regiment, met the insurgents who had attacked and sacked the hamlet of Silara, near Cavite. Upon seeing the Filipinos, Van Schack ordered his men to charge them. The command was obeyed, and Van Schack, being mounted, reached the insurgents 60 yards in advance of his men. He killed three of them with his revolver. An insurgent fired his rifle point blank at Van Schack at four paces, but missed. Lieutenant Van Schack was then knocked from his horse. He then jumped to his feet and engaged in a hand-to-hand combat with the insurgent. He put the insurgent to flight. Van Schack's report of his exploit is being reviewed by the War Department. He sustained two severe wounds, one of which nearly severed his wrist. At this point, the Lieutenant's men arrived, rescued him, and put the insurgents to flight. Van Schack is in the military hospital at Manila, and is doing well. He has already been recommended for a medal of honor for bravery in a previous engagement.

Waller Discharged From Custody.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—Edward Waller, who was arrested on a charge of falsifying improper relations with Mrs. Elizabeth Howe Dale, was tonight discharged from custody by Recorder Stanton, of Hoboken, after a hearing by Judge of the New Jersey Supreme Court, which holds that in such relations as were alleged against Waller, there must be something of a public nature to offend the morals of the state, and that in Waller's case this had not been shown. The Hoboken police have received no word yet from the chemist who took away the interesting case of the child, nor do they expect to for a week. Coroner Paslow, after a conference with the police today, announced that the inquest would not begin until a week from today, the earliest. By that time the police expect to have a preliminary report from the chemist, and this will be used at the inquest.

Mrs. Dale, who is detained in custody in a hospital at Hoboken, N. J., pending investigation of the cause of death to her daughter, continues hysterical, and was unfit to be arraigned at the central inquest. Her husband, Harvey S. Dale, of Chicago, will not appear against her.

Created a Sensation in Court.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Nov. 25.—The trial of William Ferguson, who is charged with the murder of Dr. Barnes, commenced in the Circuit Court here today. Ferguson created a sensation by asking the jury to acquit him on the ground that his attorney had entered into a conspiracy with the attorneys of Mrs. Barnes, who is also under indictment in this case. The jury, which was sworn in at 10 o'clock, in the conclusion of the testimony of J. F. Drew, the Capitol policeman, who was on the stand when the court adjourned last Friday. Baker, a man who saw Mrs. Bonine descend the first flight of stairs, who roomed over Ayres and raised the first outcry; Miss Williams, who roomed under Ayres, and Miss Lawrence, who saw Mrs. Bonine enter the room of him, testified today. The two latter were regarded as star witnesses, and they testified to no facts not developed at the inquest. Mrs. Bonine, who was in the trial today, when witnesses described the crime, groans and throat gurgling of the dying man, remained absolutely unmoved. Miss Williams testified that Mrs. Bonine generally supervised the weekly dances at the Kenmore Hotel, but the court declined to permit cross-examination as to how Mrs. Bonine had demeaned herself toward Ayres at the dances, and frequently remarked that she was a "good girl."

On re-direct examination Miss Williams said that the sound of voices and the sound caused by the falling of the body, which she had heard in Ayres' room on the night of the tragedy, had immediately succeeded the pistol shots. The case Mary Bonine, who was in the room next to Ayres, then took the stand. She testified that on the evening of the tragedy she met Mrs. Bonine in the hall at 10:30, and remarked that she was a "good girl." Mrs. Bonine came to her with a paper containing the account of her (Miss Minnie) testimony in her hand, and expressed regret that she had not what she (Mrs. Bonine) had done. "It was a tragedy," Mrs. Bonine called her attention to a baker's testimony about the color of the dress the woman on the fire escape wore, and said her (Mrs. Bonine) would direct suspicion toward her. Miss Minnie testified that Mrs. Bonine usually managed the dances at the Kenmore Hotel. Mrs. Bonine testified to the same. She also testified as to the disagreement between Ayres and Mrs. Bonine during the holidays and as to the fact that Mrs. Bonine subsequently complained because Ayres no longer danced with her. She had invited Ayres to a birthday party in February, to be held in Mrs. Bonine's room, but he declined to come.

Jury Finds It Hard to Agree.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 25.—The jury in the trial in the United States District Court of John L. Semple, the lawyer, of Camden, N. J., charged with aiding and abetting counterfeiters in making spurious \$20 notes in prison, went out at 11 o'clock this morning, and at a late hour tonight they returned with a verdict. At 5 o'clock the jury came into court, and the foreman told Judge McPherson that the jury could not agree, and asked that it be discharged. The judge stated to the court that the month's consideration would not change the opinion of several of the jurors. Another juror complained of illness and wanted to be relieved from duty, but the judge refused his request, and sent the 12 men to their room with instructions that they must agree.

Hearing of the Rice Will Case.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The first testimony in the contest of the will of the late William Marsh Rice, a Texas capitalist, who died here last year under circumstances that aroused suspicion of foul play, was heard today before Surrogate Fitzgerald. Albert T. Patrick, counsel, who drew the second will in 1900, is now in the Tombs, charged with the murder of Mr. Rice. Only two witnesses were examined and then the hearing was adjourned until December 3. W. F. Harmon and Walter O. Weyland, the witnesses to the first will, testified today. The first witness, Mr. Harmon, who roomed over Ayres and raised the first outcry; Miss Williams, who roomed under Ayres, and Miss Lawrence, who saw Mrs. Bonine enter the room of him, testified today. The two latter were regarded as star witnesses, and they testified to no facts not developed at the inquest. Mrs. Bonine, who was in the trial today, when witnesses described the crime, groans and throat gurgling of the dying man, remained absolutely unmoved. Miss Williams testified that Mrs. Bonine generally supervised the weekly dances at the Kenmore Hotel, but the court declined to permit cross-examination as to how Mrs. Bonine had demeaned herself toward Ayres at the dances, and frequently remarked that she was a "good girl."

On re-direct examination Miss Williams said that the sound of voices and the sound caused by the falling of the body, which she had heard in Ayres' room on the night of the tragedy, had immediately succeeded the pistol shots. The case Mary Bonine, who was in the room next to Ayres, then took the stand. She testified that on the evening of the tragedy she met Mrs. Bonine in the hall at 10:30, and remarked that she was a "good girl." Mrs. Bonine came to her with a paper containing the account of her (Miss Minnie) testimony in her hand, and expressed regret that she had not what she (Mrs. Bonine) had done. "It was a tragedy," Mrs. Bonine called her attention to a baker's testimony about the color of the dress the woman on the fire escape wore, and said her (Mrs. Bonine) would direct suspicion toward her. Miss Minnie testified that Mrs. Bonine usually managed the dances at the Kenmore Hotel. Mrs. Bonine testified to the same. She also testified as to the disagreement between Ayres and Mrs. Bonine during the holidays and as to the fact that Mrs. Bonine subsequently complained because Ayres no longer danced with her. She had invited Ayres to a birthday party in February, to be held in Mrs. Bonine's room, but he declined to come.

At breakfast she met Mr. Hopkins, who told her what he had heard, and she became excited. It was not all a dream, she then sent the boy up to call Mr. Ayres. After the discovery of the body Miss Minnie said she blamed herself for not having cried out. She wept in the dining-room and Mrs. Bonine comforted her. Mrs. Bonine was very much upset. She inquired about all the details of what she (Miss Minnie) had heard, and remarked: "What a pity it was you did not cry out when you heard the groans." Mrs. Bonine testified that after the inquest on Sunday Mrs. Bonine came to her with a paper containing the account of her (Miss Minnie) testimony in her hand, and expressed regret that she had not what she (Mrs. Bonine) had done. "It was a tragedy," Mrs. Bonine called her attention to a baker's testimony about the color of the dress the woman on the fire escape wore, and said her (Mrs. Bonine) would direct suspicion toward her. Miss Minnie testified that Mrs. Bonine usually managed the dances at the Kenmore Hotel. Mrs. Bonine testified to the same. She also testified as to the disagreement between Ayres and Mrs. Bonine during the holidays and as to the fact that Mrs. Bonine subsequently complained because Ayres no longer danced with her. She had invited Ayres to a birthday party in February, to be held in Mrs. Bonine's room, but he declined to come.

At breakfast she met Mr. Hopkins, who told her what he had heard, and she became excited. It was not all a dream, she then sent the boy up to call Mr. Ayres. After the discovery of the body Miss Minnie said she blamed herself for not having cried out. She wept in the dining-room and Mrs. Bonine comforted her. Mrs. Bonine was very much upset. She inquired about all the details of what she (Miss Minnie) had heard, and remarked: "What a pity it was you did not cry out when you heard the groans." Mrs. Bonine testified that after the inquest on Sunday Mrs. Bonine came to her with a paper containing the account of her (Miss Minnie) testimony in her hand, and expressed regret that she had not what she (Mrs. Bonine) had done. "It was a tragedy," Mrs. Bonine called her attention to a baker's testimony about the color of the dress the woman on the fire escape wore, and said her (Mrs. Bonine) would direct suspicion toward her. Miss Minnie testified that Mrs. Bonine usually managed the dances at the Kenmore Hotel. Mrs. Bonine testified to the same. She also testified as to the disagreement between Ayres and Mrs. Bonine during the holidays and as to the fact that Mrs. Bonine subsequently complained because Ayres no longer danced with her. She had invited Ayres to a birthday party in February, to be held in Mrs. Bonine's room, but he declined to come.

At breakfast she met Mr. Hopkins, who told her what he had heard, and she became excited. It was not all a dream, she then sent the boy up to call Mr. Ayres. After the discovery of the body Miss Minnie said she blamed herself for not having cried out. She wept in the dining-room and Mrs. Bonine comforted her. Mrs. Bonine was very much upset. She inquired about all the details of what she (Miss Minnie) had heard, and remarked: "What a pity it was you did not cry out when you heard the groans." Mrs. Bonine testified that after the inquest on Sunday Mrs. Bonine came to her with a paper containing the account of her (Miss Minnie) testimony in her hand, and expressed regret that she had not what she (Mrs. Bonine) had done. "It was a tragedy," Mrs. Bonine called her attention to a baker's testimony about the color of the dress the woman on the fire escape wore, and said her (Mrs. Bonine) would direct suspicion toward her. Miss Minnie testified that Mrs. Bonine usually managed the dances at the Kenmore Hotel. Mrs. Bonine testified to the same. She also testified as to the disagreement between Ayres and Mrs. Bonine during the holidays and as to the fact that Mrs. Bonine subsequently complained because Ayres no longer danced with her. She had invited Ayres to a birthday party in February, to be held in Mrs. Bonine's room, but he declined to come.

At breakfast she met Mr. Hopkins, who told her what he had heard, and she became excited. It was not all a dream, she then sent the boy up to call Mr. Ayres. After the discovery of the body Miss Minnie said she blamed herself for not having cried out. She wept in the dining-room and Mrs. Bonine comforted her. Mrs. Bonine was very much upset. She inquired about all the details of what she (Miss Minnie) had heard, and remarked: "What a pity it was you did not cry out when you heard the groans." Mrs. Bonine testified that after the inquest on Sunday Mrs. Bonine came to her with a paper containing the account of her (Miss Minnie) testimony in her hand, and expressed regret that she had not what she (Mrs. Bonine) had done. "It was a tragedy," Mrs. Bonine called her attention to a baker's testimony about the color of the dress the woman on the fire escape wore, and said her (Mrs. Bonine) would direct suspicion toward her. Miss Minnie testified that Mrs. Bonine usually managed the dances at the Kenmore Hotel. Mrs. Bonine testified to the same. She also testified as to the disagreement between Ayres and Mrs. Bonine during the holidays and as to the fact that Mrs. Bonine subsequently complained because Ayres no longer danced with her. She had invited Ayres to a birthday party in February, to be held in Mrs. Bonine's room, but he declined to come.

At breakfast she met Mr. Hopkins, who told her what he had heard, and she became excited. It was not all a dream, she then sent the boy up to call Mr. Ayres. After the discovery of the body Miss Minnie said she blamed herself for not having cried out. She wept in the dining-room and Mrs. Bonine comforted her. Mrs. Bonine was very much upset. She inquired about all the details of what she (Miss Minnie) had heard, and remarked: "What a pity it was you did not cry out when you heard the groans." Mrs. Bonine testified that after the inquest on Sunday Mrs. Bonine came to her with a paper containing the account of her (Miss Minnie) testimony in her hand, and expressed regret that she had not what she (Mrs. Bonine) had done. "It was a tragedy," Mrs. Bonine called her attention to a baker's testimony about the color of the dress the woman on the fire escape wore, and said her (Mrs. Bonine) would direct suspicion toward her. Miss Minnie testified that Mrs. Bonine usually managed the dances at the Kenmore Hotel. Mrs. Bonine testified to the same. She also testified as to the disagreement between Ayres and Mrs. Bonine during the holidays and as to the fact that Mrs. Bonine subsequently complained because Ayres no longer danced with her. She had invited Ayres to a birthday party in February, to be held in Mrs. Bonine's room, but he declined to come.

HOT FIGHT WITH REBELS

LIEUTENANT VAN SCHACK AGAIN EXHIBITS GREAT BRAVERY.

He Had a Hand-to-Hand Conflict With Philipino Before His Men Arrived and Routed Them.

MANILA, Nov. 25.—Second Lieutenant Louis J. Van Schack, of the Fourth Infantry, while scouting with a few men of that regiment, met the insurgents who had attacked and sacked the hamlet of Silara, near Cavite. Upon seeing the Filipinos, Van Schack ordered his men to charge them. The command was obeyed, and Van Schack, being mounted, reached the insurgents 60 yards in advance of his men. He killed three of them with his revolver. An insurgent fired his rifle point blank at Van Schack at four paces, but missed. Lieutenant Van Schack was then knocked from his horse. He then jumped to his feet and engaged in a hand-to-hand combat with the insurgent. He put the insurgent to flight. Van Schack's report of his exploit is being reviewed by the War Department. He sustained two severe wounds, one of which nearly severed his wrist. At this point, the Lieutenant's men arrived, rescued him, and put the insurgents to flight. Van Schack is in the military hospital at Manila, and is doing well. He has already been recommended for a medal of honor for bravery in a previous engagement.

Insurgent Leader to Give Up.

MANILA, Nov. 25.—General Hughes, Commander of the Department of the Visayas, reports negotiations are about completed for the surrender of the insurgent leader Samson on Bohol Island. This surrender will doubtless end the revolt against American authority in Bohol, as Samson is acknowledged to be the best insurgent leader there.

TRANSIT WAS STOPPED.

(Continued from First Page.)

In charge of the affairs of the Colombian Legation, today received the following telegram:

"Panama, Nov. 25.—Columbian Minister, Washington: Rebel army completely defeated at Culebra, and Emperor. Governor marched to Culebra. Traffic interrupted yesterday, but will be re-established today."

Alfonso, Acting Governor.

Mr. Herran, the acting Governor of the Colombian Legation, is very well satisfied with the tenor of the advices which have come to hand today from Governor Alfonso. He is of the opinion that the rebel army had been defeated at Culebra, and Emperor, and General Alban had now marched on Colon. His theory is that General Alban completely dislodged the rebel force which had rendezvoused at Chorrera, from which place Mr. Herran believes they retreated to Culebra and Emperor, where they again took a stand. Their defeat at these places, Mr. Herran says, leave General Alban free to proceed to Colon. Mr. Herran thinks that General Alban now has at least 100 well-equipped and thoroughly-armed men, besides which, 500 men of the Colombian boat Pinson, now at Colon. Mr. Herran asserts that the rebels have not at the outside more than 500 men.

Mr. Herran also received a dispatch from the acting Governor of Panama stating that the Governor-General had started with a considerable government force to operate against Colon and Limon. It is the expectation of the Colombian authorities to combine this movement with that of the force on board the gunboat Pinson, and thus be able to recapture the town of Colon. The Colombian authorities here have not been advised of the purpose to bombard Colon. The action taken by the United States in landing marines and in cutting the line across the Isthmus of Panama, with the wishes of the Colombian Government, and follows a specific request made by Mr. Herran. The Colombian authorities are fully aware that if they retake Colon, it must be through their own efforts, and without the hope of any assistance from the American forces on the ground, as this Government is vigorously holding aloof from the political contest between the government and the Liberals.

The commotion in the streets, as this dispatch is sent, is ended and calm now reigns. The Liberal army is reported to have been defeated at Matanchin by General Alban's command. The latter is said to be pushing on to Colon.

At a conference held at 11 o'clock this morning on board the British cruiser which General Ignacio Falcio, Senior, is in command, the commanders of the foreign warships were present, the General agreed at the request of the naval commanders and on the ground of humanity, having in view the large foreign population in Colon, not to land the troops there or open fire on the town before 6 o'clock on Friday evening. The Colombian gunboat Pinson is to remain in the harbor, and the commanders of all the warships agreed to supply her with the necessary stores. The gunboat has not returned to Colon and her whereabouts is unknown.

RETURN OF GENERAL ALBAN.

Airs That Greeted Victorious Army Much Like Funeral Marches.

COLON, Nov. 25.—Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the schooner Clapnet and a railroad barge returned to Panama, bringing 50 men from Chorrera, being the remainder of General Alban's expedition. Great crowds gathered at the wharf to greet the landing of the soldiers. They were received with bands of music, but the air was one of mourning, and the air sounded more like funeral marches than the joyful strains of welcome to a victorious army. General Alban looked his men to the front, and acted more like a man who had just returned from a journey for want of something to do than one coping with grave responsibilities under trying circumstances.

At 12:30 yesterday afternoon, at the head of several hundred men, General Alban left Panama by train for Empire station, where the Liberals were reported to be in fairly strong numbers. His purpose was to surprise and rout them. The train bearing these troops was held just before it arrived at Culebra station, owing to the Liberals opening fire on Alban's advance guard. Alban disembarked his men from the train, which returned to Panama. The fighting at Culebra lasted from 4:40 until 9 P. M. The Revs. Loveridge and Jacobs, Baptists and Wesleyan ministers, respectively, narrowly escaped being shot. Their house in Culebra was riddled with bullets. The government troops were victorious, and the fighting was stubborn all along the railroad line. The station, a mile and a half distant, was reached. The Liberals retreated slowly, Alban's men following them to the latter eventually reached the station. Here General Alban met and conferred with Commander Perry, of the Iowa, who was returning from Colon on the morning train. It was rumored that Captain Perry will not allow the Liberals to transport troops, consequently General Alban and his men were forced to push ahead on foot. It is said here that they thus reached San Pablo, where the Liberals are in force, and that fighting is taking place there. The Liberals are under command of General Lugo.

Between the stations of Culebra and Empire over 150 killed and wounded men could be seen along the track. The sight was gruesome. There are no proper Red Cross nurses, and the wounded lack care. The Liberals at Colon declare the majority of the men killed on the line to be Conservative troops, and that the rebels are still in force along the railroad. Three hundred of the latter were reported to be at 4:30 yesterday afternoon at Panama to protect the property of the railroad and to insure the continuance of transit across the Isthmus. In government circles there is still entire confidence in

General Alban, and it is believed here that this Conservative General is capable to cope with the present situation. It is estimated that the Conservative Government has 400 men at Panama. The breakwaters on the railroad bridge that leads into Panama, as well as those erected inside the city, have been demolished by the government.

General Alban, and it is believed here that this Conservative General is capable to cope with the present situation. It is estimated that the Conservative Government has 400 men at Panama. The breakwaters on the railroad bridge that leads into Panama, as well as those erected inside the city, have been demolished by the government.

General Alban, and it is believed here that this Conservative General is capable to cope with the present situation.

It is estimated that the Conservative Government has 400 men at Panama.

The breakwaters on the railroad bridge that leads into Panama, as well as those erected inside the city, have been demolished by the government.

Comment of London Papers. LONDON, Nov. 25.—All the morning papers discuss South American affairs. The Daily Telegraph says: "The United States is acting in strict accordance with its diplomatic rights, but it may find it extremely difficult to adhere to its ideal programme." "All this plays straight into the hands of the United States, and that energetic power has not been slow to take advantage of it by developing into an occupation of the Isthmus."

The Morning Post, which hardly expects the Isthmus squabbles to have serious effect upon the relations of the great powers, says: "Germany will not indulge in any special risks or exertions over a mere point of honor in the Venezuela question. Without expressing an opinion on the abstract justice of the claim of the United States to control the Isthmus, we believe the Isthmus will be in the hands of the United States. The doctrine is hardly likely to be contested so long as the European powers are divided among themselves."

Defeat of Liberals Confirmed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The State Department has received confirmation of the reported defeat of the Liberal troops by the Colombian Government troops. This came in a cablegram from General Guder, at Panama, this afternoon, in which he says the railroad is now unobstructed and that the government forces have been victorious over the revolution. He further reports that the blue-jackets from the Machias have gone inland and now occupy a point midway of the Isthmus.

PLANS OF GENERAL FRENCH

Why He Is Letting Boers Alone in Northeast Cape Colony.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The correspondent of the London Times at New York Times at Pretoria says the fact that Commandants Touche, Myburgh and Wessels have been left alone for some time in Northeast Cape Colony is added as a sign of retreating British troops in the colony. The correspondent declares that this is only another instance of unreasonable impatience recently manifested in regard to the progress of the war.

After clearing one district, of pursuing the Boers immediately into another, and allowing them to break back into the first. To obviate this, now that he has cleared the midlands, General French has been obliged to allow the enemy to remain in comparative quiet in the Barkley East district until he has made sure that he will not break west, when he will be forced to operate in the district. A line of blockhouses from the north, southeast to Dordrecht, which is now in progress, will, it is expected, prevent the Boers breaking west.

Mr. French is now operating in this district, if they succeed in clearing the country, will practically free the colony, east of the main line from Cape Town to De Aar, of Boers.

William T. Stead Warned.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—William T. Stead and Harold Rylett, who this afternoon furnished the small details for the release of Dr. Krause, ex-Governor of Johannesburg, charged with high treason and inciting to murder, were warned by the magistrate that if Dr. Krause failed to appear in court, they could be prosecuted on the charge of conspiracy to defeat the ends of justice.

Kitchener Reaches an Agreement.

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 25.—Kitchener and Sir Gordon Sprigg, Prime Minister of Cape Colony, have reached an agreement under the terms of which Cape Colony retains the control of the Cape, and the troops in the district. There has been much discontent in the Cape, arising from the fact that the Colonial troops were being removed from the command of the Colonial government.

NO CONSOLIDATION OF OFFICES

New Jersey Corporation of No Effect Outside That State and New York.

SPOKANE, Wash., Nov. 25.—H. W. Cannon, a director of the Great Northern and O. R. & N., and president of the Chase National Bank of New York, is in Spokane. He says the consolidation will not affect the business of the Great Northern and Northern Pacific roads, outside of New York and New Jersey. There will be no consolidation of offices anywhere.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Shanku has been appointed Governor of Szechuan, Asia Minor. Marquis Ito, the Japanese statesman, has arrived at St. Petersburg. Three masked men entered the "Mint," a banking resort at Chikassaw, L. T., and carried off \$700. The main building of the Bradley Peritor Works, at North Weymouth, Mass., has been destroyed by fire.

Pugilist Duggan was arrested in London on a charge of complicity in the recent Bank of Liverpool frauds.

The first shipments of livestock for the Liverpool Export show held in Chicago next week arrived yesterday.

William Gwin, for 30 years chief messenger to the Secretary of State, died last night from a chronic stomach complaint.

At 12:30 yesterday afternoon, at the head of several hundred men, General Alban left Panama by train for Empire station, where the Liberals were reported to be in fairly strong numbers. His purpose was to surprise and rout them. The train bearing these troops was held just before it arrived at Culebra station, owing to the Liberals opening fire on Alban's advance guard. Alban disembarked his men from the train, which returned to Panama. The fighting at Culebra lasted from 4:40 until 9 P. M. The Revs. Loveridge and Jacobs, Baptists and Wesleyan ministers, respectively, narrowly escaped being shot. Their house in Culebra was riddled with bullets. The government troops were victorious, and the fighting was stubborn all along the railroad line. The station, a mile and a half distant, was reached. The Liberals retreated slowly, Alban's men following them to the latter eventually reached the station. Here General Alban met and conferred with Commander Perry, of the Iowa, who was returning from Colon on the morning train. It was rumored that Captain Perry will not allow the Liberals to transport troops, consequently General Alban and his men were forced to push ahead on foot. It is said here that they thus reached San Pablo, where the Liberals are in force, and that fighting is taking place there. The Liberals are under command of General Lugo.

Between the stations of Culebra and Empire over 150