

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraph Columns

Many bonds are being purchased by the government now.

The United States cruiser Montgomery has arrived at Montevideo.

In consequence of Lord Salisbury's bereavement, diplomatic matters will be delayed.

It is said that the Boers move so fast and often that the British cannot keep track of them.

The Americans are in control of vastly greater territory in Luzon than they were a month ago.

Aguinaldo, with a few men, women and carts, was seen between San Fabian and San Fernando on Friday.

James D. Richardson will very probably be the leader of the minority in the next house of representatives.

As a matter of convenience for their Western business, the Pullman company will build repair shops in Denver.

A Brooklyn court has rendered a decision that school boards cannot be forced to admit negroes in white schools.

The Vancouver (B. C.) chief of police believes he has the long-sought Tascott, the murderer of Millionaire Snell, of Chicago.

The British court of appeals has reversed the lower court and will permit the Mexican International railroad to proceed with its plan for funding its 6 per cent bonds.

The navy department has awarded the contract for a drydock at the League Island navy-yard, Philadelphia, to the Atlantic, Gulf & Pacific Company, for \$782,000.

A report has been received at Victoria of the drowning in Alaska of a Mrs. Dumbleton, another woman and three unknown men. They were carried under the ice in a small boat.

Because he transferred his Washington home, the gift of patriotic citizens, first to his wife and later to his son, Admiral Dewey is the subject of much censure, and contributors to the fund will accept no explanation.

Congress will be petitioned to create positions for Fitzhugh Lee and "Old Hoss" Wheeler. A fund will also be started to purchase each of them a sword. The movement is being engineered by young ladies, who want their idols to be major-generals. The first meeting was held in Chicago.

Four thousand miners in Indiana have gone on a wage strike.

Democratic newspapers in Kentucky now concede Taylor nearly 2,000.

Cattle now command the highest prices since 1882 in the Chicago markets.

Lumbermen in this country think that Canada is too severe in her retaliation.

The Standard Oil Company has raised the price on crude oil to a point the highest in four years.

The revenue cutter Manning will soon leave New York for the North Pacific coast, where she is to remain in future.

President's message will be held open until the latest possible time, awaiting developments in the Philippines.

Two confessed horse-thieves in Illinois traveled a rough road on their way to jail and narrowly escaped lynching twice.

A terrible battle took place last Thursday between Colombian rebels and government forces. A thousand rebels were killed.

Walter Morehead, of London, a stockholder in the Southern Pacific, has appealed to the courts to set aside the recent reorganization.

The schooner Maple Leaf was wrecked abreast of New Glasgow. Her captain, now dead, was to have been married on his arrival in port.

The torpedo-boat Dahlgren is not up to requirements and her builders will have to pay fines. The boat, it is said, should not have been accepted.

General Funston says that Colonel Metcalf is not guilty of the charges of murdering a Filipino preferred against him by a member of the Twentieth Kansas.

The Santa Fe is stretching out for trade in northern California. It has recently bonded the Klamath road, the Belt Line about Eureka harbor and immense tracts of timber land.

By the death of Vice-President Hobart, the office of vice-president becomes vacant for the rest of McKinley's term. The president pro tem of the senate will be elected when congress meets.

Naval tests of the Marconi wireless telegraphy at sea were successful up to 30 miles. At 36 miles the messages became unreadable.

Lieut. Franklin Schley, who is soon to go to Manila, closely resembles his father, Rear Admiral Schley, in appearance and stature.

With appropriate ceremonies the Methodist Episcopal home for the aged at Bala, a suburb of Philadelphia, was dedicated by Bishop Foss.

LATER NEWS.

Major-General Otis will come home soon.

In England, the "antis" are not allowed a free press.

Three hundred Spanish prisoners are now at Manila.

Much damage has been done to potatoes by the recent rains in Oregon.

Hundreds are dying weekly in China from the plague, and the government refuses to take sanitary precautions.

Dispatches found on prisoners show the Boer loss at Belmont to have been only 10 killed and 40 wounded.

The United States ship Ranger at Mare Island, is supposed to be fitting for some secret mission.

France is hostile to Catholic orders. Seven bishoprics and salaries of 700 vicars are to be suppressed.

Troops will continue to go to the Philippines. They will be needed, as other islands than Luzon are requiring attention.

Roberts will not be able to retain his seat, as a majority are against him. He has some supporters who will insist on a hearing.

The rebels evacuated Mangalaren in a hurry. They did not fire a shot and left an hundred American and Spanish prisoners behind.

The English money market is apprehensive. Discount rates are high and gold continues to flow out for war supply purchases.

Two men, Engineer Robert Hunter and Fireman D. L. Miller, were killed in the O. R. & N. wreck near Rooster Rock. W. F. Herzinger was badly injured.

The Boers at Estcourt were defeated by Hildyard's forces. The defeated force retreated toward Colenso, destroying a railway bridge at Frere, and Britishers are after them with a flying column.

The young celestials of San Francisco have a plan on foot to restore to power the young emperor of China. They will raise a fund of \$50,000 to carry it out and introduce certain needed reforms in the empire.

The purchase of large tracts of fir forests by Eastern lumbermen has caused a sharp advance in the price of both logs and standing timber in Washington. Within a short time stumps have arisen from 10 to 20 cents.

Viceroy Curzon in his report on the famine in India says that 30,000,000 people in the area are now affected. Relief work up to the present time has cost the government \$5,000,000, aside from losses of revenue and loans.

Governor Leary says he must have an ice machine in the Isle of Guam. Water is unfit to drink. With a cold storage outfit and an occasional supply of fresh beef, he can furnish subsistence for a larger garrison of men.

Smallpox is prevalent in Indian territory.

Cubans want the troops withdrawn but no American civil governor.

A new finance bill is under consideration by the Republican committee. Eastern Oregon steers sell for \$70 apiece. Wool goes at 15 cents per pound.

Secretary Wilson will try to reform the present practice of free seed distribution.

An organization to control the output of electric fans has been perfected in New York.

England has given notice to the powers of Europe that a state of war exists in the Transvaal.

A portage road at the Dalles on the upper Columbia is under construction. This is part of a large transportation system.

A representative of the Russian government is in Chicago buying horses for the czar. Over 2,000 head have so far been purchased.

Admiral Watson reports that the entire province of Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, has surrendered to Commander Very.

The widespread operations of the Boers demonstrate that they have greater strength than has been estimated, says a London dispatch.

A private of the Twentieth Kansas says the Filipino whom Colonel Metcalf is accused of murdering was killed by the colonel in self defense.

Filipino troops are scattered in small companies and are committing frightful atrocities. Those of the natives who have welcomed or tolerated the Americans are remorselessly cut to pieces.

Sir Francis Winagte, in the battle with the khalifa's force, near Gedid, captured 9,000 men, women and children. Osman Digna, the principal general of the khalifa, is still at large.

Dr. von Holleben, German ambassador to the United States, in the presence of 2,000 Germans, presented a flag sent by Emperor William to the United German Soldiers' Societies in Chicago.

Representatives of the American-English syndicate have been in Montana all summer and fall, securing options on the best sheep ranches and best watered land for the purpose of consolidating them into one large company.

William R. Moody, son of Dwight L. Moody, has assumed the editorship of the official newspaper of Moody's schools.

The grave of President Tyler, in Hollywood cemetery, in Richmond, Va., which has been unmarked for 37 years, is to have an appropriate monument.

Mrs. Annie E. Brumby, mother of Lieut. Brumby, of the Olympia, was one of the spectators at the festivities in Atlanta, Ga., in honor of her son.

VICE-PRESIDENT IS BURIED

Impressive Religious Services at Paterson.

SERMON BY REV. DR. MAGIE

Distinguished Men of the Nation Were Present—Remains Placed in a Vault at Cedar Lawn Cemetery.

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 28.—With the impressive religious ceremonies of the Presbyterian church, and with the dignity due to his high office, all that was mortal of the vice-president, Garrett A. Hobart, was committed to the earth. The president, Secretary of State John Hay, Chief Justice Fuller, ex-Vice-President Levi P. Morton, ex-Secretary of War Alger, Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock, the supreme court judges, members of the senate, members of congress and the vice-presidents' personal friends filled the beautiful Church of the Redeemer, and with moistened eye and bowed head testified silently and eloquently to his worth as a statesman, friend and neighbor.

Through the west window from the center of the stained glass Maltese cross pierced a shaft of crimson light that shed its light around the catafalque and bathed the orchids, narcissus blossoms and white roses in bright tints. The eye of the clergyman, Dr. David Magie, traveled along the shaft of light to the cross as he repeated the words: "The Lord gave and the Lord hath taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

The chief magistrate of the country bowed his head in his hands. He was visibly agitated. There was scarcely a dry cheek in the crowded edifice, and the widow was comparatively the most composed. All the pomp of an official pageant, which was omitted in deference to the wishes of the deceased, could never have caused the impressiveness of this scene.

Through a long lane of thousands of uncovered heads, the cortege wended its way to Cedar Lawn cemetery, where the body was placed in the receiving vault.

THE KHALIFA IS DEAD

Killed in a Battle With the Anglo-Egyptian Army.

Cairo, Nov. 28.—Lord Cromer, the British minister here, has received the following dispatch from General Kitchener:

"Wingate's forces caught up with the khalifa's force 77 miles southeast of Gedid and attacked it. After a sharp fight he took the position. The khalifa, who was surrounded by a body-guard of emirs, was killed, and all the principal emirs were killed or captured except Osman Digna, who escaped. The dervishes were utterly defeated, their whole camp was taken and thousands surrendered. A large number of women, children and cattle also fell into the hands of the Anglo-Egyptian force."

General Kitchener also wires: "We took the entire dervish camp. All the dervishes not killed surrendered. I cannot speak too highly of the excellent behavior of the troops, and their enduring the long, tedious marches preceding the final action. From 4 o'clock in the morning of November 21 until 5 o'clock in the morning of November 24 they marched 60 miles and fought two decisive actions. "The Sudan may now be declared to be open."

REBELLION BROKEN

Filipino Troops are Now Scattered in Small Companies.

Manila, Nov. 28.—The last Filipino council of war was held by the retreating leaders at Bayambang November 13, in the house now occupied by General MacArthur. It was attended by Aguinaldo, Pio del Pilar, Garcia, Alejandro and some members of the so-called cabinet. Information has reached General MacArthur from several sources to the effect that the council recognized the futility of attempting further resistance to the Americans with united forces, and agreed that the Filipino troops should scatter and should hereafter follow guerrilla methods. The disposition of the generals, with their approximate forces, is as follows:

General Concepcion, with 340 men, in New Egija province; General Macabulos, with 325 men, at the town of Binaca, province of Tarlac; General Pio del Pilar, with 800 men, northeast of Malolos; General Aquino, with 500 men, at Arayat; General San Miguel, with 150 men, in Zambolos province; General Mascardo, with 1,100 men, in the mountains west of Angeles, and the largest force, probably under General Trias, in Cavite province.

Train Struck a Slide. Troutdale, Or., Nov. 28.—The O. R. & N. eastbound passenger No. 2 ran into a small slide near Rooster Rock at 9 p. m. The engine was derailed and slid down the embankment, instantly killing Fireman Milor and injuring Engineer Robert Hunter, how seriously is not known. The mail car was derailed, but the passenger coaches remained on the track. The train crew and passengers showed great heroism in the work of digging the dead and injured men from the wreck.

Thanksgiving in Berlin. Berlin, Nov. 28.—Rev. Mr. Dickie, pastor of the American church in Berlin, delivered today a Thanksgiving discourse before a large congregation. The church was hung with American flags.

Rusty marks can be taken out of linen by dipping it in hot water and squeezing the juice of a lemon over it.

RAPID TELEGRAPHY.

Letters Successfully Sent at the Rate of 60,000 an Hour.

New York, Nov. 29.—Experimental tests of the Pollak-Virag rapid telegraphy system were made on Sunday over 1,039 miles of wire, between this city and Chicago. Signals, consisting of the letters of the alphabet from A to Z, were sent at the rate of 60,000 an hour, but, owing to the great amount of induction to be overcome and interference and interruptions with the wire, no actual messages were transmitted.

It is asserted that the system, which has been successfully operated up to 700 miles, will work at 1,000 miles or more when a good wire is obtained and a sufficient battery power provided. In the experiments here, two ordinary telegraph wires were used to form a complete metallic circuit, and the ground connections commonly employed in telegraphing were dispensed with. Josef Virag, one of the inventors, was at this end of the wire, while Herr Pollak was in Chicago.

When the wires were finally found to be clear, the signals were sent. They had previously been punched in a roll of tape by a perforator similar to that used in the Wheatstone system. The tape was passed through a transmitter containing a metal cylinder, revolving at a high rate of speed. Bearing down upon the tape were two needles. At each perforation a needle completed the circuit and made a dot or a dash at the other end of the line. A small electric motor operated the transmitter. In order to carry the signals through to Chicago, it was found that a current of 75 volts was necessary.

After the signals had been sent through the apparatus to Chicago, an operator, using the ordinary key, telegraphed back that they had been received all right. At this juncture, the key for changing from day to night wires arrived, and the circuit was interrupted at Buffalo. The experiments were then postponed to another day.

Claims of Southerners.

Columbia, S. C., Nov. 29.—Governor Miles B. McWenney today addressed a letter to the governor of each Southern state, asking for united effort to get Southern representatives in congress to work for the passage of a bill to refund \$11,000,000 to Southern people for cotton seized by United States troops during the war between the states. The cotton was sold by the collector of customs at New York, and the funds were placed in the United States treasury. The United States supreme court had decided that the government has no right or title to these funds, which are held for ultimate return to those entitled thereto. But the funds cannot be reached except by congressional action, as legislation is necessary before action can be brought against the sovereign government.

Forward to Put Back.

Seattle, Nov. 29.—With a cargo of dying horses and mules, and 55 empty stalls, the United States transport Victoria returned to port late tonight, having been forced by an unprecedented stress of weather off Cape Flattery to turn back from her voyage to the Philippines. Of the 410 horses and mules carried, 55 were literally pounded to death against the sides of their stalls in the storm, and the remaining animals are so badly bruised that the officers of the vessel believe that many cannot be saved.

The Victoria sailed for the Philippines last Thursday.

Shabbily Treated.

Berlin, Nov. 27.—The Lokai Anzeiger says Professor Stiles, the scientific attaché of the United States embassy, has been recalled because of "differences with the imperial health officer." As a matter of fact, Professor Stiles has been treated of late with unusual discourtesy by the health officer, and he officially reported the matter to Washington, advising that Germany's scientific attaché at Washington, Count von Haecke, should be deprived of privileges like those of which Professor Stiles was deprived here. Professor Stiles sails for the United States in December. He will not have a successor.

Messages Through Walls.

Chicago, Nov. 29.—Professor W. S. Johnson and C. L. Fortier, of Milwaukee, today made a successful test in this city of wireless telegraphy. They succeeded in telegraphing without wires through a suite of seven rooms, with all doors closed, and through seven walls. Another test was made when the signals were conveyed through three fireproof vaults and an ordinary telegraph switchboard, in which third wires were connected up, and about 40 dead wires were located. This is considered to be the severest test to which wireless telegraph has yet been submitted.

Samoan Treaty.

Washington, Nov. 29.—The United States has declined to accept the agreement as to the disposition of the Samoan islands reached by Great Britain and Germany. The reasons which influenced the state department here in rejecting the British-German arrangement related entirely to minor matters. At the instance of the other parties concerned, the United States prepared and submitted a draft of a treaty, which it is hoped will be acceptable to all three powers.

Burial of Bill Anthony.

New York, Nov. 29.—Richard Croker, on behalf of Tammany Hall, today agreed to contribute \$800 to bury Sergeant Bill Anthony, of the Maine. Mr. Croker also promised to give \$100 personally to a fund to erect a monument over the grave of the marine.

Li Hung Chang's Appointment.

Berlin, Nov. 28.—A dispatch from Peking announces that an imperial decree has been issued appointing Li Hung Chang minister of commerce.

THE BOERS FALLING BACK

Joubert's Forces Retreating Toward Ladysmith.

BRITISH POSITION TOO STRONG

Hildyard's Victory Evidently Turned the Tide—Dutch Destroy a Bridge—Communication With Estcourt.

London, Nov. 29.—The colonial office has received the following dispatch from the governor of Natal, dated Pietermaritzburg, Sunday, November 28:

"The Boers are retiring on Weenan. Our troops are occupying a ridge three miles northward of the Mool river. It appears that the Boers have found our position too strong, and are retiring toward Ladysmith with the loot they have collected. The river is in flood. Buller has arrived. Telegraphic communication with Estcourt was restored early this morning."

Frere Bridge Destroyed.

Estcourt, Nov. 29.—The railroad bridge at Frere, spanning a wide stream, has been destroyed by the Boers, who are reported to be retiring rapidly. A general advance upon Colenso has been ordered, and a flying column has left here to intercept the Boer raiding parties.

Boers Driven Back.

London, Nov. 29.—The war department has received the following dispatch from General Buller, dated Pietermaritzburg:

"Hildyard, going from Estcourt, made a successful attack November 25 with three battalions, one field battery, a naval gun and 70 mounted troops on the enemy, occupying Beacon hill, which dominated Willow Grange, and had interrupted his communication. As a result of operations the enemy is retiring, and the railway and telegraph lines have been restored between Estcourt and Weston. Our loss was about 14 killed and 50 wounded. Hildyard has advanced to a position near Frere, as he hopes to cut off the enemy, who is believed to be retiring on Colenso, via Weenan."

"Barton, from Weston, has advanced to Estcourt. As soon as communication is restored, I will telegraph particulars. So far as I can make out the operation is one for which Hildyard and the troops deserve much credit. The railway is now open to Frere."

For the moment the Boer invasion southward in Natal seems not only to have spent its force, but to have developed into a retrograde movement. Though with forces so mobile as those of the Boers, it is difficult to surmise where they will appear next. Apparently General Clery's advance to the relief of Ladysmith has really commenced.

So far as ascertainable Hildyard's force, which is already at Frere, must number 1,000 men, and should be able to reoccupy Colenso, where it may have to await reinforcements of artillery and cavalry before joining hand with General White. General Barton, now occupies Estcourt, and the Mool river will be occupied by reinforcements from Pietermaritzburg. The whole situation has been distinctly cleared since the arrival of Buller in Natal, though doubtless the British will have many difficulties to overcome before White is relieved.

The big battle is likely to occur at the passage of the Tugela river, and it may be expected that the Boers will make a stand there. In any case, wherever they elect to try to stem the British advance, there will be desperate fighting and of a sanguinary character.

The outlook in Cape Colony is dark for the British. That General Gatacre has no easy task is proved by the latest dispatches from Queenstown and elsewhere, showing that the majority of the population on the frontier have openly declared themselves on the side of the Boers. Bands of Boers are doing immense damage over a wide area and they have now appeared south of Stormberg. Gatacre, however, moves to the front today, so it is hoped by the British that the invasion will soon be stemmed.

Dr. Jamieson, leader of the famous raid, has arrived in London from South Africa.

General Hildyard's Losses.

Durban, Nov. 29.—The latest reports of General Hildyard's losses at the Beacon hill engagement show that 15 men were killed and 72 wounded. The West Yorkshire regiment suffered heavily. Major Hobbs was captured and several men are missing. Dispatches from Kruger and Joubert, found on a Boer prisoner, said the Boer losses at Belmont were 10 men killed and 40 wounded.

Castro Takes to the Warpath.

Caracas, Venezuela, Nov. 29.—General Castro left here this morning for Valencia, where he has assembled about 4,500 men, to attack General Hernandez. He will return immediately, leaving General Petrie in command. General Hernandez has dynamited a bridge on the German railroad so as to retard Castro's advance.

Lipton's Contributions.

London, Nov. 29.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in view of the fact that his steam yacht Erin cannot be utilized by the government as a hospital ship, sent £10,000 to the Princess of Wales to be used at her discretion for the benefit of soldiers and sailors. The executive committee of the American ladies' hospital-ship fund has received an anonymous gift of £5,000 from the United States, together with a promise of as much more if it should be needed.

CENSUS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Requirements of the Law in Regard to Statistics.

The law requires the statistics for the 12th census of dairy products (farm and factory) to be taken on separate schedules.

The division of agriculture will take the amounts of milk and cream produced and sold, and the amount of money received from their sales; also the quantity and value of all the butter and cheese made on the farm.

On the manufacture schedule will be taken the quantity of butter and cheese made in factories, co-operative and otherwise, together with the quantity and cost of raw materials (milk and cream), cost of labor, capital invested, character and value of plant and machinery, etc.

After the two forms of schedules shall have been returned to the census office in Washington, the like statistics of dairy products on each will be consolidated, and thus show, what never heretofore has been shown, the total yield of milk in the United States and the amounts and values of its several products.

This assertion is based on the assumption that the farmers shall furnish to the enumerators, fully and accurately, the information which the schedules may call for.

In some sections the records of cheese factory and creamery operations for the current year are destroyed, agreeably to previous vote of directors or patrons. For 1899 they should vote, instead, to have prepared and preserved for the use of the census enumerators, who will appear on June 1, 1900, the statistics which the law says shall be gathered.

In many cases a failure to do this will prevent the enumerators from securing any returns, because new managers, or new secretaries, or new boards of control may be in charge on June 1, 1900, who will know nothing of the factory statistics of 1899—and the figures for 1899 are the ones which the law says shall be taken.

Farmers who keep no records of their transactions will find themselves in the same dilemma, on the arrival of the census enumerator, as a factory which destroys its records. Therefore, Chief Statistician Powers is appealing to all of them to prepare in writing, while the necessary facts are fresh in mind, such a statement of milk, cream, butter and cheese products as will enable them to reply promptly and accurately to the inquiries which the law says the enumerators must make.

If they shall fail to do this, the statistics of dairy products in their county will be incomplete, and will compare unfavorably with those of counties wherein the returns are more accurate.

THE POPE WORKS HARD.

How the Supreme Pontiff Passes Each Day at the Vatican.

Rome, October 23, 1899. (Special Cable.)

Pope Leo is an early riser, and by that I mean a man who is out of bed and at work at five o'clock in the morning. He takes a light breakfast—a little very weak coffee with plenty of milk, and a piece of bread. He works, reading or writing; and receiving some visits, until lunch time. In the afternoon he takes his walk, and when in ordinary health spends some time in the gardens of the vatican; then he returns to his apartment, where he says his rosary. He may then receive a few visitors, after which he takes a nap and dines. At ten P. M. he reads the newspapers and then retires for the night. The Pope thus really works all day long, and latterly he has taken nourishment four or five times a day, but always of a light character—a little meat, soups, bouillon, a glass or two of Mariani wine and a good deal of milk, which forms the larger part of his diet.



During his recent illness very little medicine was given him; the physicians relied principally upon rest, nourishment and stimulants every now and then, but always in small quantities.

The Pope's nervous energy, as already noted in a previous letter, is something remarkable in one of his advanced years, and when he comes out of his apartment he almost runs—walking so fast that his attendants can hardly keep up with him.

When he is to be carried in state into the Sistine Chapel, to attend or preside at any ceremony, the clanking of the sabres of the noble guard on the marble floors can be heard a long distance off, and several minutes before the procession reaches the chapel. The Pope, it seems, although sleeping well and enjoying his afternoon nap, which he takes every day, does not sleep so much at night, during which he may get up several times, and even go to work.

A house to house secretary is the latest employment which an enterprising woman has devised for her sex. She declares she has found scores of women unable to write their social notes and letters creditably, while others are similarly unable to attend properly to their business letters, and by employing a secretary for these purposes they not only escape blunders, but add something to their prestige by the fact that they only sign their letters, and are, therefore, known to have a secretary.