

AMERICAN YELLS TERRORIZE REBELS.

Insurgents Mortally Afraid of Our Soldiers.

Make But Feeble Resistance and Run When They Hear Troops Approaching.

Colonel Hayes Captures Aguinaldo's Private Secretary—The Rebel Leader and His Army Reported to be Surrounded—The Cruiser Charleston Wrecked on the Northern Coast of Luzon.

MANILA, Nov. 14.—12:30 p. m.—The United States cruiser Charleston, which has been patrolling the northern coast of Luzon, was wrecked on a reef off the northwest coast on Tuesday, November 7th. All on board were saved.

The cruiser Charleston which was built at San Francisco in 1888, had a displacement of 3,730 tons, was 312 feet 7 inches in length, 46 feet 2 inches beam and 21 feet 8 inches draught. She was of steel, having two propellers, one funnel and two masts with military tops. She had the following armament: Two 8-inch guns, six 6-inch guns, four 8-pounders, two 3-pounders, six 1-pounders, two machine guns and one light gun, with four torpedo tubes. She had a complement of 306 men.

MANILA, Nov. 13.—8:45 a. m.—General Young is supposed to have reached San Nicholas, about thirty miles east of Baguio, but his wagons are far behind.

Colonel Young has captured Aguinaldo's Secretary, and Major Coleman is in Carrangian with an escort of 175 Bolomen, on his way to the province of Nueva Visaya.

The son of General Llaneras and his family are prisoners. The General barely escaped.

The correspondent of the Associated Press from San Jose telegraphs that he did not escape to the northeast. He and his army, the correspondent adds, are surrounded. His last orders to the Filipino commander San Jose were to hold San Jose and Carrangian at all costs.

The recent encounters were too one-sided to be called fights. The insurgents are mortally afraid of the Americans, however strong their position. They make but a brief and feeble resistance, and run when the terrible American yell reaches their ears, whereupon the Americans pursue them and slay many. The moral effect of the news that 60,000 troops are on their way here has been unquestionably great.

The insurgents are suffering from disease than the Americans, owing to poor food, lack of medicines and filthy hospitals, with the result that there is great mortality among them.

General Lawton has intercepted a telegram from an insurgent Captain to a Filipino General, reading: "How can you blame me for retreating when only twelve of my company were able to fight."

OTIS' REPORT OF THE ADVANCE OF OUR TROOPS.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The following dispatch from General Otis was received at the War Department today.

"Manila, Nov. 13.—MacArthur's advance, Thirty-sixth Volunteer and cavalry troops under Bell, entered Tarlac at 7:10 p. m. yesterday. The enemy fled, but by labor MacArthur succeeded in getting forward to Capas yesterday all the artillery and quartermaster's transportation and will have command of Tarlac today. His advance pushing forward to save as much of the railroad as possible, which the enemy was trying to destroy on their retreat.

"There are many deserters from the enemy. They passed over to MacArthur some thirty miles yesterday. The insurgents in that section are reported to be short of provisions. Lawton is pushing forward with great energy. His advance is obliged to leave behind all transportation and depend to a great extent upon the country for subsistence. Hayes, Fourth Cavalry, in the vicinity of Carrangian, has captured a large amount of insurgent property and nearly half a battalion of 400 Bolomen transporting Aguinaldo's property north over the mountains, together with his Private Secretary and seven officers.

Young, with the Third Cavalry, and Batschelet's scouts followed a battalion of the Twenty-second Infantry, leaving behind all transportation, pushed out on the San Jose Lupan, San Quentin and Mayug road and scattered the enemy stationed at these points, most of whom were driven southward. Westcott, with a squadron of the Third Cavalry, hastened forward to Mayug, where the insurgents' supply depot was captured, securing several hundred thousand pounds of rice, 3,500 pounds of flour, 7,500 pounds of salt and other provisions, 1,300 uniform coats, new, many blankets and other articles of clothing, also a number of insurgent prisoners and sixty-nine Spanish and several American prisoners. The detachment was sent to San Nicholas, and it is believed that Young established communication with Wheaton's troops last evening.

The indications are that the insurgents will not escape to the mountain capital at Bayonang without great difficulty and loss, if at all. Our troops are at Tarlac, Ariag, Taliverag, San Jose Bapo, Humintan, San Quentin, San Nicholas and other points on the Lingayen Gulf, with strong stations at Arayat, San Isidro and Cabanatuan, should cause the insurgents some annoyance.

"Our troops have suffered great hardships and have performed most severe service, but are reported in excellent condition and spirits. The enterprise

and indomitable will displayed by the officers never excelled."

The spelling of names and towns in above is as given in the cable dispatch. As the American forces have now reached a point the maps of which are necessarily imperfect, the War Department adheres to the text of the cable.

Later in the day the department received a second dispatch from General Otis, as follows:

"Manila, Nov. 13.—No news of Lawton's advance was received yesterday. MacArthur's troops took Bamban and Capas, four miles north of Bamban, both on the railroad, and Conception, to the east of the railroad, yesterday, the insurgents, reported as 1,500 strong, retreating rapidly northward, making slight resistance. Our casualties were: Second Lieutenant Davis, Thirty-sixth Volunteers, killed; three enlisted men reported killed. A strong reconnaissance from Capas in the direction of Tarlac was made today. The condition of the roads and streams render a general advance with wagon transportation impracticable. The enemy appears to be in a demoralized condition. Gold shows much disorganization, as indicated by captured telegraphic dispatches and deserters from their ranks."

PRESERVATIVES FOR BEER.

The Case of Brewers Presented Before the Senate Committee.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The United States Senate Committee on Manufactures continued today its examination into adulterated ales, porter and beer. On Thursday the commission will receive reports from several Professors of Yale and Harvard, who have been invited to submit their ideas as to the establishment of a standard of purity. The first witness called was Max Schwarz, a chemist, consulting brewer and director of the United States Brewers' Academy, Senator Mason, Chairman, asked about the use of preservatives by brewers in the United States, and the witness said he knew of none, except salicylic acid, which is manufactured from coal tar and composed of salicylic acid. The use of such preservative, Mr. Schwarz said, was a necessity to stay the natural decay in the component parts of beer. The preservatives are only used for beer to be shipped and not for beer manufactured for home consumption.

Repeating to Senator Mason, Mr. Schwarz said the proportion of salicylic acid, when used as a preservative, is one-half ounce for every barrel of beer, or about one part of acid to 10,000 parts of beer. Mr. Schwarz declared the proportion of preservatives in English and other imported ales and beers is much greater than in the locally brewed beers. The pasteurization of beer in bottles, the witness said, is not a certain preservative.

Albert W. William, a brewer, agreed thoroughly with all Mr. Schwarz had said except as to the quantity of preservative necessary. He thought Mr. Schwarz's estimate of half an ounce of salicylic acid to the barrel of beer too large. The only preservative the witness uses is biophosphate of lime. No substitute is used for hops, but cereals are substituted for malt, because the popular demand is for a lighter and more sparkling beer than can be made from pure malt.

Frederick Kreuter, another brewmaster, gave testimony similar to that of Mr. William. To make a light beer, he said, about 20 per cent. of rice is added to the malt and hops. He used no glucose or coloring matter.

The committee adjourned until tomorrow.

World's Bicycle Record Lowered.

JACKSONVILLE (Fla.), Nov. 13.—Bobby, although of Atlanta broke the world's professional paced bicycle record for five, ten and fifteen miles at the Panama track here, finishing the first five miles in 9 minutes 6 seconds, two seconds ahead of Eaton, who contested him. He made the second five miles in 8 minutes 7 3/5 seconds, or 17 minutes 13 3/5 seconds for the ten miles. He covered the fifteen miles in 26 minutes 49 3/5 seconds.

John Hays Hammond.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The White Star Line steamer Teutonic, which sails from Liverpool on November 15th for New York, will have among her passengers John Hays Hammond, the American engineer who was condemned to death by the Transvaal Republic for participation in the Ullander conspiracy, which culminated in the Jameson raid.

Brigadier General Ludlow.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—Brigadier General Ludlow, Military Governor of Havana, who has been spoken of in connection with the Civil Government of Cuba, when such an office shall be established, was at the War Department today, and had a long conference with Secretary Root. The Secretary afterward went with General Ludlow to the White House.

Colombian Revolution.

COLON (Colombia), Nov. 13.—It is said that the insurgents in the department of Bolivar were defeated November 9th. An armed river steamer left Cartagena November 11th, with Bogota mails, thus showing, it is claimed, that the revolution is ended.

Tin Market Excited.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—There is excitement in the tin market, which, after the gradual decline of the past month, collapsed ten points, to 120 to-day. There were free offerings with few buyers.

Consul to Coaticook, Canada.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 13.—The President has appointed Jesse H. Johnson of Texas to be Consul of the United States at Coaticook, Quebec, Canada.

The Cruiser New Orleans.

PORT SAID, Nov. 13.—The United States cruiser New Orleans, from New Orleans October 23d, has arrived here on her way to the Philippine Islands.

China Port Opened to Trade.

PEKIN, Nov. 13.—Yo Chou Fu, at the entrance of Tonting Lake, was formally opened to foreign trade today. This is the first port opened in the anti-foreign province of Huanan.

Colonel Henry Inman Dead.

TOPEKA (Kan.), Nov. 13.—Colonel Henry Inman, author and ex-plainessman, associate of William F. Cody, "Buffalo Bill," died here, aged 62.

WHITE STILL HOLDS OUT AT LADYSMITH.

Will Soon Be Reinforced by a Large Army of Troops.

Six Thousand Men Already on the Way to Durban, and More to Follow.

The Simultaneous Attacks of Boers on Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley Taken to Manifest Full Recognition by the Boers of the Fact That Each Day Lessens Their Successful Onslaught on Any of the British Strongholds.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—4:50 a. m.—The paucity of news from the front still leaves the chief interest centered in the arrival of the reinforcements. Escourt dispatches say that heliograph communication has been established with Ladysmith, but so far no news has been received here, the latest date being November 6th, which shows that the occupants of Ladysmith had no news of the outside world since General French reached Pietermaritzburg, and that they were puzzled at the inactivity of the Boers. Everyone was confident and cheerful, but all were suffering the inconvenience of the siege, bread selling at three shillings per loaf.

Colonel Powell's fastidious sorties at Mafeking encourage the hope that the British garrisons along the western border are able to hold out. Cecil Rhodes is employing 8,000 men, white and black, at Kimberley, in roadmaking, as a remedy for destitution.

According to dispatch from De Aar, the Boers at Kimberley have got the exact range of the mines, and are constantly throwing shells at the dynamite pits. Several of the latter have been blown up, and the damage done to the mines already amounts to many hundreds of tons of rock.

Among the stories from Brussels is one of that General Joubert and Sir George White have been endeavoring to negotiate for the capitulation of Ladysmith, but have failed to come to terms.

Lord Salisbury and Lord Wolseley were guests of the Queen at Windsor Castle last night.

Mrs. Rudyard Kipling has donated £20 and some books to the fund for fitting out the hospital ship Maine. The stories of Father Matthews, related from Lourenzo Marquez, regarding the surrender of Nicholson's Nek, are too vague to be very convincing, but in military circles it is considered unpleasant reading, and it will be impossible to learn the facts until the officer concerned has been court-martialed.

The report that the British cruiser Medienne had fired on the French steamer Cordoba raises the doubtful point whether Great Britain has yet actually declared war. It is believed, however, that European nations have been acquainted with the severance of relations between Great Britain and the two republics.

It is understood that the Admiralty, on General Buller's advice, has arranged that cruisers at the cape should go out to intercept all arriving transports and inform them of the latest orders respecting their destinations, which are to be kept secret.

A dispatch from Cape Town to the War Office announces the arrival there yesterday (Monday) of the troopship Armanian with three batteries of artillery and an ammunition column, and the troopship Nubla with the Scots Guards and a battalion of the Northamptonshire regiment. This brings the total number of reinforcements to 12,802, of which about 6,000 are already on the way to Durban.

Nine troopships, carrying 11,900 men, are due at Cape Town today (Tuesday).

It is officially announced that the transport Armanian left Cape Town yesterday (Monday) afternoon for Durban, and that the troopship Orient has arrived at Cape Town with 47 officers and 1,187 men.

JOUBERT MAY BE CAUGHT BETWEEN TWO ARMIES.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The simultaneous attacks on Ladysmith, Mafeking and Kimberley, which were opened Thursday, manifest full recognition by the Boers of the fact that every day lessens their chances of a successful onslaught on any of the three British strongholds. General Joubert's chances of reaching Pietermaritzburg can be said to have vanished. This is already reported to be admitted by Colonel Schiel, the German officer commanding the Boer artillery, who is supposed to have been largely the author of the Boer plan of campaign, and who, in an interview, is alleged to have said: "The Boer intention was to have captured Pietermaritzburg and then to dictate terms. But all hope of accomplishing this must now be abandoned."

"There is no doubt that from the British point of view the general situation in Natal is rapidly improving. Nearly 8,000 troops reached South Africa during the last forty-eight hours, and by the end of the week from 6,000 to 7,000 more will be added to the British strength in Natal. These will probably be pushed forward to Eastport, bringing the British force there up to 10,000 men, and making a general attack on Ladysmith by General Joubert very hazardous.

As the cavalry and artillery belonging to General Methuen's division will not have arrived by then, the advance from Eastport may be delayed. But if it is deemed essential to open communication with the beleaguered town at the earliest possible moment, General Methuen, it is expected, may decide to replace the regular cavalry and artillery by the Natal and Ullander mounted forces and the naval guns, in which case, it is claimed, it ought to be possible to occupy Colenso and stretch out a hand to General White by Monday, though it is believed the course to be followed by General Methuen must necessarily be dictated entirely by official knowledge of General White's position

and resources, and the experts hope General Methuen will be able to await the concentration of the whole division before advancing, and thus have a better chance of dealing a telling blow at General Joubert's main army, which, it is asserted, will be caught between two British forces and compelled to fight a general action or retire to their strongholds.

The Drakensburg dispatch by way of Durban, which was brought in by a Kafir, reporting severe defeat of the Boers at Ladysmith Thursday, may turn out to be correct, but in view of the previous experience it must be received with caution. It appears, however, certain that heavy fighting occurred, and that Lydette of the naval guns must have had a dire effect upon the Burgher forces if it reached them.

A belated dispatch from Ladysmith, dated November 11th, by way of Eastport, November 9th, confirms the idea that the temporary cessation of the Boer bombardment was due to General Joubert awaiting the arrival of other position guns before tackling the work in earnest. It also says:

"Everyone is cheerful and confident. We can now meet a rigid front for weeks to come. Hitherto the bombardment has done little damage. Yesterday the Boers sent in eight wounded from Dundee. We have been by train to the Boer's advanced post. The Boers consider their success was due to the justness of the previous experience it must be received with caution. It appears, however, certain that heavy fighting occurred, and that Lydette of the naval guns must have had a dire effect upon the Burgher forces if it reached them.

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DISPATCHES FROM BULLER.

LONDON, Nov. 13.—The War Office this morning published the following dispatch received from General Buller: "Cape Town, Sunday, Nov. 12th, night.—The following reports have been received from Colonel Baden-Powell: "Mafeking, Monday, Oct. 30th.—All well here. Enemy apparently shy of attacking, but closing to invest us. Are today destroying railway twelve miles north with dynamite. Shelling continued. Doing very little harm.

"Tuesday, Oct. 31st.—Enemy attempted assault today on Cannon Kopje and southwest corner of town. The attack was most brilliant, notwithstanding the superior position of the British. The enemy lost heavily. Our casualties were five killed and five wounded.

"Killed: Captain Hon. H. D. Marshall, Fourth Bedfordshire; C. A. Petchel, Third King's Rifles; a Sergeant Major and two troopers.

"Wounded: Fifty non-commissioned troops, all British South African police."

The War Office also made public the following dispatch from General Buller: "Cape Town, Sunday, Nov. 12th.—The following is from Baden-Powell: "Mafeking, Wednesday, Oct. 25th.—All well here. Enemy still shelling us. We made a successful night attack on his advance trenches last night, getting within bayonet range. Our loss six men. Private Croker was killed, nine men, including Captain Fitz-Clerken, Third Royal Fusiliers, and Lieutenant Thirion wounded. Enemy's loss unknown, but considerable. Enemy have vacated Signal Hill, and laagered two miles west of town."

The report that the day has out with a draw, and that the Boers have received from the Governor of Natal; "Lieutenant Lethbridge of the Rifle Brigade, who was dangerously wounded November 7th at Ladysmith, Lieutenant Nisbit of the Gloucester Regiment, who was wounded prisoners at Pretoria are reported by a refugee to be doing well."

THE SURRENDER OF NICHOLSONS NEK.

LORENZOMARQUEZ (Delagoa Bay), Thursday, Nov. 9.—Father Matthews, Chaplain of the Irish Fusiliers, who was captured at the battle of Nicholson's Nek, has arrived here. He complains that though General Joubert promised he would be permitted to return to the British camp, he was taken to the Pretoria camp. The Secretary of War released him two days after his arrival, and he was permitted to leave. He reports that the prisoners are well cared for.

Father Matthews says with reference to the surrender of the Irish Fusiliers and the Gloucester troops at Nicholson's Nek, that after the miles stampeded the force got hard pressed by the enemy. They would have held out, however, but some subordinate, without instructions, hoisted a flag of truce on his own responsibility. Nothing then remained but surrender.

"We were sent out," says Father Matthews, "to occupy a position with the object of preventing two Boer forces from joining. We started at half-past 8 Sunday evening, marched ten miles, and got to the hill about 1 o'clock Monday morning.

"The first mishap was that the mountain battery stampeded and scattered the whole lot of mules. We formed up again and gained the top of the hill. The mules were gone, but not all the ammunition. I do not remember what stamped the mules. They knocked me down. It was pitch dark.

"We had but one hour's sleep, the fighting beginning just after daybreak, being somewhat slack for a time, but finally the Boers crept round, and then the firing became furious.

"Soon after 12 o'clock noon there was a general cry of 'cease fire,' but our fellows would not stop firing. Myself, Adey came up and confirmed the order, and then the bugle sounded 'cease firing.'

"In our locality there was a rumor that a white flag was raised by a young officer who thought his batch of ten men were the sole survivors, but we were 900 alive, having started with perhaps 1,000. I think many of the battymen were captured.

"Our officers and men refused to surrender. The Boers did not seem to be in great numbers on the spot, but I heard that the main body had galloped off. Our men had to give up their arms, and the officers were sent to Commandant Steenkamp. The officers then ordered the men to fall in.

"The officers were taken away from the men and sent to General Joubert the same day, traveling in mule wagons and sleeping that night in some stores on the way. The next morning they took a train at Washbank for Pretoria. They are very well treated, and (Continued on Seventh Page.)

FATAL EXPLOSION OCCURS IN OHIO.

A Magazine Used to Store Products of a Nitro-Glycerine Factory

Explodes With Terrific Force, Resulting in at Least One Death.

The Driver of a Stock Wagon Blown to Atoms While in the Act of Unloading Glycerine at the Magazine, Only a Few Shreds of His Body Being Found—The Explosion Heard at Towns Within a Radius of Forty Miles.

TIFFIN (Ohio), Nov. 13.—A magazine used by the Bradford Nitro-Glycerine factory to store the product of their factory, located two and a half miles east of Gibsonburg, exploded this afternoon at 1:30. The explosion was heard at towns within a radius of forty miles and the effects of the explosion in the immediate neighborhood was terrific.

The magazine is located in the woods a quarter of a mile from any dwelling, and this alone prevented terrible loss of life.

Benjamin Card, driver of a stock wagon, had brought a load of 720 quarts of nitro-glycerine from the factory at Bradford, and was unloading it when the explosion took place. Just how it happened will never be learned. Card and the two horses driven by him received the full effect of the explosion. He was blown to atoms. Only a few shreds of his body were found, and pieces of horse flesh were found miles away. It is supposed that he had a companion, but this is not positively known.

The explosion made a hole seven feet deep in the solid rock, and trees in the vicinity were torn to splinters. The people within a mile of the place were knocked flat, pictures were torn from the walls, dishes were thrown out of cupboards, window shattered and houses moved from their foundations. All the windows in Gibsonburg were broken. There were about 1,500 quarts of glycerine in the wagon and in the magazine.

Card lived in Bradford, Ohio, and left a family. The shock was distinctly felt here.

ADMIRAL AND MRS. DEWEY.

Now Walk Through the Streets Without Being Molested.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—Admiral Dewey and his wife breakfasted today at 9 o'clock in the apartment at the Waldorf-Astoria, and two hours later left the hotel for a walk. In compliance with the request made by the Admiral on Saturday, he was not molested in any way, and the enthusiastic persons who recognized him on Fifth avenue contented themselves with saluting and passing on. The Admiral returned all salutes by raising his hat, and Mrs. Dewey bowed.

The couple walked up Fifth avenue to the plaza, and through Central Park to Sixty-fourth street. At that point they were confronted by a group of nurse girls with their charges, and turned back, leaving the park by the Sixth avenue entrance.

On their way up Fifth avenue Admiral Dewey and Mrs. Dewey met Richard Croker. Mr. Croker was driving, and he raised in his hat and pulled to the curb when he recognized the Admiral. Mr. Croker started to dismount from his wagon, but the Admiral stopped him and reached up to shake hands. He then introduced Mrs. Dewey, and the party stopped for a moment to converse. Then Mr. Croker drove away, and Mrs. Dewey left the hotel in a carriage for a drive.

Admiral and Mrs. Dewey returned to the hotel about 6 o'clock. The Admiral's son dined with them.

CORBETT AFTER JEFFRIES.

Has Issued a Challenge for a Fight With the Champion.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—James J. Corbett has challenged James J. Jeffries to fight for the heavyweight championship of the world. Corbett is determined to be covered by Jeffries in any way he sees it. It may be taken as a wager or a forfeit.

Corbett, in his letter, states that he desires an immediate match, giving as a reason that he desires to begin preparations at an early date. Provided his money is covered, Corbett will meet Jeffries on November 17th and sign articles.

In conclusion, the former champion alludes to his meeting with Sharkey, in which he claims to have stood off the sailor in nine rounds.

When seen to-night Corbett said: "I never was more serious in my life than I am about this. Many people think that I don't want to fight again, but that is a mistake. I want to fight for one reason. It is this: When the fight comes off Jeffries will be the favorite in the betting. If I put up \$5,000 now, it will go to even money, whereas, I think I will be able to get 7 to 5 against it. There is no use in overlooking that percentage. I want to fight in less than six months, and will be ready when Jeffries is. If the match is made 'Kid' McCoy may train with me. He is willing, and I am considering it now."

ELECTION FRAUDS.

Many Ballots Deposited Before Polls Opened at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 13.—Deputy Coroner Samuel P. Salter, who is involved in the alleged election frauds in the Thirteenth division of the Seventh

Ward, and for whom a warrant has been issued, surrendered himself to-day. He entered \$1,000 ball to appear for a hearing next Thursday.

The warrant charges Salter with conspiring with others to procure and cast fraudulent ballots and make false returns at the recent election. Salter's arrest is the result of the hearing last week of five alleged repeaters who are said to have been brought to this city from Washington by Lieutenant Lodgers of the Capitol police, and who are under ball for trial. At this hearing George Kirkland, one of the defendants, who acted as minority inspector on election day, testified that under Salter's direction he assisted in depositing 200 ballots in the box before the polls opened. He also testified that only 124 legal votes were cast in the division, while the returns showed 339, of which 332 were given to Barnett, Republican, for State Treasurer, and only five for his Democratic opponent.

Ball was also entered to-day in the sum of \$1,000 for Joseph Rodgers, Lieutenant of the Capitol police, and Clarence Meeser, another of the alleged repeaters. Neither of the two men could be found, and the ball was furnished by John F. Slater, a member of the State Legislature.

TRAGEDY AT NEW YORK.

George J. Schan Shot and Killed by His Son.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—George J. Schan, 50 years old, an employe in the Supreme Court, was shot and killed in his home to-day by his son, George W. Schan, a dentist.

The wife of the murdered man, and the mother of Young Schan, died a year and a half ago, leaving it is said, considerable property to be divided between her husband and two sons. One son is now in Manila, a member of the Fourth United States Infantry. The father remarried, and refused, it is said, to probate the will of his dead wife.

Both sons left home at the time of the second marriage. They continually demanded that the property left by their mother be divided, and in lieu of that called upon the father for money, which was refused. The son, George, it is said, declared that he would never allow his stepmother to get any of his property. He went to the house of his father early this morning, and found him in bed. His stepmother was in an adjoining room. The son repeatedly demanded money. The father became enraged, and raised himself from the bed in a menacing manner, when the young man drew a revolver and fired two shots. The muzzle of the revolver was so near Schan's head that the powder burned his face. The elder Schan fell back on the bed and expired immediately. The son placed the revolver on the dresser and calmly awaited his arrest.

NEW YORK HORSE SHOW.

Opened at Madison Square Garden Yesterday.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The fifteenth annual horse show began in Madison Square Garden to-day with a good attendance.

The first two hours of the day were given over to the exercising of the horses. At 11 o'clock the first judging was done, when fifty-one hunters and jumpers of Class 38 were inspected. The exercising brought out practically all of the "stars" in the show, and in the boxes were many representatives of fashionable society, who were on hand to get first glimpses of the horses.

Among the entries that attracted favorable attention were H. C. Hoskier's team, Lord Brilliant and Lieutenant Wright; Richard Croker's Junah, General Benjamin F. Tracey's Advertis and Adrone, and a pair of trotters, West and B. C., entered by P. C. Knox of Pittsburg.

Frederick Bronson and Colonel Lawrence Kip were the Ring Committee of the day and William C. Whitney and George Peabody Wetmore for the evening.

COLOMBIA CANAL ROUTE.

United States Surveying Party Arrive at Kingston.

KINGSTON (Jamaica), Nov. 13.—The United States gunboat Scorpion arrived here yesterday, conveying the United States commission dispatched for the purpose of surveying the suggested new Colombia Canal route between Caledonia Bay and the Gulf of San Miguel for a sea level waterway necessitating only twenty-six miles of excavation. This is the originally selected route which was rejected in favor of the De Lesseps Colon-Panama route, on the ground that the latter already possessed railroad facilities and other facilities, while the former traversed the alleged most deadly malarial district on the face of the earth, including the extensive swamp areas, rendered untenable by men on account of mosquitoes and other venomous tropical pests.

Senator Thurston to be Wedded.

OMAHA, Nov. 13.—Confirmation was made at the Thurston residence in this city to-day of the report that Senator John M. Thurston was to wed Miss Lola Pearson of Washington. The wedding will occur in Washington one day this week, and the Senator and his bride will take a two weeks' wedding trip before returning to Washington for a session of Congress. He is expected to spend Thanksgiving in this city with his bride.

Honor for an American.

NEW HAVEN (Conn.), Nov. 13.—News was received in this city that the Executive Committee of the International Law Association, at a meeting held in London, October 30th, elected Judge Simon E. Baldwin of the Supreme Court of Errors of Connecticut President of the association to succeed Sir Richard E. Webster, Attorney General of England, whose term expires this year. It was decided to hold the next conference of the association in Rouen next August, probably about August 14th.

THE SITUATION IN THE FAR EAST.

Nothing Extant in the Diplomatic Circles at London.

To Justify the Alarmist View of a Rupture Between Russia and Japan.

Regarded as Incredible That a Serious Denouement is so Close at Hand as Has Been Indicated by Advices From Shanghai, British and American Diplomats at London Not Believing the China-Japanese Alliance is of an Offensive Nature.