

BOERS FAIL TO CAPTURE ESTCOURT.

Attempt a Rush on the Important British Position,

But Were Precipitately Sent Back by Shells From the Naval Forces.

Burglers Very Active on the Free State Border, Their Determination Being to Cut Off Relief for Ladysmith, and if Possible, to Isolate or Capture Estcourt.

ESTCOURT, Nov. 18.—1:30 p. m.—At 10 o'clock this morning the Boers attempted to rush Estcourt, but one shot from our naval gun and several long range volleys fired by the Dublin Fusiliers sent them back precipitately. The Boers had several guns posted on surrounding kopjes, but our naval men apparently astonished them, and their guns were withdrawn.

LORENZO MARQUES, Friday, Nov. 17.—The official Voistem reports that the bridge over the Tugela River, near Colenso, was completely destroyed Wednesday, November 15th.

The Boers are looking forward with great interest to the impending encounter between Colenso and Estcourt, with the advancing British. About 600 Burglers, with cannon, are guarding the Helpmakar Pass, eighteen miles from Dundee, to baffle any strategical attempt to recoccupy Dundee by the Pietermaritzburg-Greytown route.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The latest news from the seat of war in South Africa is, from one point of view, favorable to the British, showing that Kimberley is able to hold her own against the Boers, and that Estcourt is in a position to beat back an attack by the Boer forces now facing it. On the other hand, the advance pay testimony to the ceaseless activity of the Burglers on the Free State frontier, and their determination to cut off relief for Ladysmith, if possible, to isolate or capture Estcourt, which is the nearest town to Ladysmith still held by the British.

A number of small Boer commandos from the east and west are converging on Estcourt and the railroad just south of that place. The Boers already aggregate at least 2,000, with a few guns, which they evidently, from the entrenchments they are throwing up, mean to maintain in hills dominating the advance north from Estcourt, where General Hildyard is still commanding.

Even with the strong relief column now hurrying up from Durban, the British will have a tough job to pierce the Boer forces thrown across the roads to Ladysmith, while crossing the Tugela River on pontoons, and in the face of the British artillery and rifles fired from the northern ridges commanding the river, will probably prove one of the stiffest enterprises of the war.

The full story of the armored train disaster has brought into relief a number of cases of extraordinary gallantry. Among them that of a crack rifle shot named Cagenhead, who furnished the range at three different points for the crew of the train and kept firing until his trigger finger was shot away. An old black watchman named James was conspicuous for his bravery in helping to clear the derailed trucks. Winston Churchill, amid a hail of bullets, turned to him and shook his hand, calling him a brave old man.

Another case was that of a volunteer named Wright, who during the firing, kneeling in the regulation position, remained cool and collected, and cracking a joke with every shot, thus keeping his comrades from becoming hurried, while all the time he was suffering from a wound, his right ear having been shot away. Corporal Dickie, though wounded and lying on his back, encouraged the men by shouting "Give 'em beans, boys."

From the Free State frontier comes news that reinforcements are rapidly arriving at the Orange River camp, where Lord Methuen is hurriedly preparing to push a relief force on to Kimberley. The Scots Guards arrived from Cape Town on Thursday, and the relief force ought now to be almost strong enough to tackle the Boers besieging the town.

BOERS DRIVEN FROM THEIR GUNS.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The salient feature of to-day's war news is the arrival of a runner at Estcourt from Ladysmith, and information from Ladysmith dated Wednesday, November 15th, that the inhabitants were cheerful, and that the only recent casualty was a volunteer killed in a tent. The sortie referred to in the runner's report occurred Tuesday, November 14th. The Boers were driven from their guns and five were killed and two wounded. There has been no news later than this to justify the belief that the comparatively cheerful situation then prevailing at Ladysmith has in any way been altered, so there has been a visible relaxing of the extreme tension which existed all over the country, owing to the long absence of reliable news from the beleaguered garrison.

The sortie referred to by the Ladysmith runner is probably the same as mentioned from General Joubert's camp, Free Staters and British. It is pointed out that while the position at Ladysmith may momentarily be less unsatisfactory, there will be no lack of cause for anxiety before the place is relieved.

Omnia statements are coming by mail that the British retreat from Dundee was largely due to the shortness of ammunition, and as this, it is thought, is probably the plight at Ladysmith and elsewhere, it seems to furnish ground

for anxiety for the safety of the various isolated garrisons. With the Colenso bridge destroyed, it is claimed that General Buller will have more difficult transport problems to solve.

Belated dispatches from Cape Town give General Buller's reply to the application of Colonel Schiel, the German officer captured at Elands Laagte, for a parole, in accordance with the alleged promise of General White. General Buller expresses regret that captivity is inconvenient at present is limited White's command at present is limited to Ladysmith, and the General commanding is perfectly justified in making arrangements for the safety of the prisoners of war that the demands of his command require. Great Britain is 4,000 miles from the Cape. The Transvaal Boer war is in a position to put in the field. They therefore obtained an advantage at the outset. They no doubt took into consideration the fact that the small British force opposed to them would have few men to spare to guard prisoners, who might therefore be subjected to close restraint. On the arrival of the British force I will do my best to remedy any inconvenience.

An official dispatch from Pretoria dated Friday, November 10th, confirms the statements to the effect that the Boer big guns had little effect at Mafeking.

Reports from Cape Colony indicate that the Boer sympathizers are greatly surprised at the inability of General Joubert to capture Ladysmith. Interesting details are arriving at Cape Town from the Orange River relating to the fighting at Estcourt, showing that when Colonel Keith-Falconer was shot through the breast he was just going to the assistance of a wounded Lieutenant, Bevan. Lieutenant Brooke of the Lancers had a marvelous escape. He had dismounted to sketch the Boer position, being at the time some distance ahead of his troopers, when thirty Boers opened fire, and a bullet passed through his leg, the second riddled his helmet and the third killed his horse. Lieutenant Brooke thereupon started to run, hotly pursued by the Boers, who were mounted and were firing at him with their rifles, but for an intervening wire fence. The bullets fell thick around the Lieutenant as he climbed the fence, but the Boers stopped pursuing him, and though they peeped away at him, Brooke escaped.

GENERAL WHITE REPORTS ALL WELL. ESTCOURT, Friday Evening, Nov. 17.—A runner arrived here from Ladysmith to-day bearing dispatches from General White, who reports all well there. He adds that the Boer shells have no effect. General White recently made a sortie and drove the Boers from their guns' position. The British did not lose a man. The town is healthy.

It is rumored that the Boers have occupied the village of Weenen, twenty-five miles hence. What advantage they hope to derive therefrom is not known.

Bombardment of Ladysmith has continued almost daily with big guns. The Boers endeavored on Tuesday, November 14th, to make a closer investment, but were repulsed, General White following this up with a sortie which drove the Boers from all their positions with considerable loss.

The Boers are reported to be seriously short of provisions.

BELEATED DISPATCHES. LONDON, Nov. 18.—Belated dispatches from Cape Town with the Boers near Ladysmith up to Tuesday, November 14th are arriving here, after being strictly censored at Pretoria. They throw some light on the fighting already reported from other sources. They say that on Friday, November 10th, eight Lydite shells were fired into the Transvaal central artillery position, without doing any harm. The wooden platform of the second big gun on Buluwana Hill was damaged, but has since been repaired.

Commandant Welbach captured a man who reported that General White was wounded and had gone to Pietermaritzburg. The Boers are reported to be in command. This, however, does not tally with the Transvaal's information. The prisoner also reported that the British forces were hiding in underground chambers, in order to avoid the shells, and said there were about 1,900 wounded in the hospitals.

General Joubert has been indisposed, but is better.

On Monday, November 13th, the British forts on the north side of Ladysmith opened on the nearest Boers' battery, and the shells fell so thickly that the Boers were compelled to lie flat and sheltered. Later they opened fire on the British batteries, which ceased firing.

Heavy fighting occurred between the Orange Free State troops and the British south of Ladysmith during the morning of Tuesday, November 14th. The result is not known.

From Lombardskop the British batteries were visible shelling the Free Staters' position. A Transvaal big gun shelled the British batteries.

BOERS BOMBARD KIMBERLEY. KIMBERLEY, Saturday, Nov. 11.—A runner from the Orange River—The Boers bombarded Kimberley again at 5:15 o'clock this morning, shelling the town briskly until 6:15 a. m. from three positions. Subsequently they maintained a desultory fire until 7:15 o'clock. One shell killed a poor old Kaffir woman in the street, and another fell on the roof of a barn, partly wrecking the building but not injuring the inmates. Six shells were fired against the water works, but fell in the reservoir. Several artillery men in the fort had close shaves.

Guns replied at long range, and at least two shells are believed to have found their mark, as the fire of the Boers in that direction was effectually silenced.

The bombardment freshened from 10 o'clock until noon, the fire being directed at Otter kopje, whence our patrol at dawn had fired upon a Boer detachment, knocking down six of their horses. Our casualties were one policeman mortally wounded and a light horseman slightly wounded. The patrol fired coolly and steadily until the Boers dispersed.

The second patrol engaged the enemy, but meeting a superior force was compelled to retire, losing only two horses.

(Continued on Twelfth Page.)

WAR ONLY TOPIC BRITISH DISCUSS.

The Military Fervor Which Seized Hold of the Nation

Shows No Signs of Abatement Throughout the United Kingdom.

Considerable Disappointment in Great Britain Consequent Upon the Announcement That Emperor William Will Be Unable to Attend the Public Functions Projected in His Honor, and That His Visit Will Be Curtailed to a Visit to the Queen at Windsor and Prince of Wales at Sandringham.

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LONDON, Nov. 18.—The military fervor which has seized hold of the nation shows no signs of abatement. This is scarcely to be wondered at when it is realized how many households of all degrees throughout the United Kingdom are affected and how deeply the iron of war has entered into the happiness of the people. For instance, a Mrs. Frechall had three sons, officers, ordered to the Cape and two of them are now dead. Sir Anthony Weldon of Kildare, when the war commenced, had four sons, three brothers and five nephews in the service. The list is now one less, since Captain Weldon was killed at Dundee. Lord George Hamilton, the Secretary of State for India, has one son and thirteen nephews in the field. The Duke of Athol has three sons in the war, including Lord Tullibardine, his heir, while three brothers of the Duchess of York, Princes Adolphus, Francis and Alexander of Teck, are all bound for or are in South Africa. Thus it will be seen that the case of the Irish Sergeant, whose seven sons are serving in the ranks at the Cape, which Queen Victoria has recognized by a kindly letter and a gift, has parallels in the highest circles of society.

The calling out of the militia also takes many distinguished men from their regular duties, including A. A. Kers-Douglas, the First Commissioner of Works, Lord Salisbury loses his Private Secretary in Viscount Newport, who belongs to the same regiment as Aker Douglas, while Joseph Chamberlain and Sir Michael Hicks-Beach also lose a Secretary a piece. Titled officers without end are now called upon to do home service, including the Duke of Buccleuch's three sons, the Earl of Kintore and the Earl of Cassilis. The latter is now in the United States.

The prominent part being played by the armored train in the war has set the service critics at work surmising its place in warfare of the future. The "Engineer," whose military critic is the well-known Order-Brown, says: "We look to see some form of armored train much more generally used in the future than now. It may fill full field motor cars, or it may take the form of armored screens, mounted on wheels which men can push before them. Very little will shelter a prone man. But a spade or a stone will not protect an advancing one. We feel that circumstances will eventually come to us to do on land what has long since been forced on us to do at sea in the way of armor, and the present war may be the starting point in spite of the ridicule which fell on the bullet-proof cuirass two or three years ago."

A large number of traction engines manned by reservists chiefly drawn from the railroad machine shops, were recently shipped to the Cape, after steaming over the road from Aldershot to Southampton, dragging trucks already packed with stores, which were embarked as they stood, so that no transfer was needed. Upon their arrival in South Africa it is hoped these engines and trucks will be able to make good progress over the lines of communication independent of the railroads.

Criticism of the Intelligence Department of the War Office continues to appear in publications of all kinds. Even the conservative "Times" makes it the object of scathing denunciations, saying: "We hope the War Office, having learned by experience what might have been learned from cheaper sources, will not omit to provide our troops with artillery heavier and of longer range than our excellent field guns."

It appears that Ladysmith was chosen at least two years ago as an outpost in case of war and it is pointed out that the omission to provide it with guns of equal caliber to those of the Boers cannot be charged to the uncertainty and political conditions which immediately preceded the present hostilities. There is also considerable fear in British circles that the ammunition of the naval guns at Ladysmith will soon give out if it is not already exhausted. Only ten Lydite shells per gun are carried on each cruiser, and though it is believed the sailors took an extra supply, secured from other ships, it is felt that they must husband their resources in order to enable them to make the artillery effective until the place is relieved, although part of the small arm ammunition reserved for the British volunteers has been requisitioned and sent out for the use of the regulars in South Africa, there is little likelihood of any serious scarcity for these weapons, as the manufacture of such ammunition is now being pushed forward at a rate which insures an adequate supply.

Much criticism has been expended on the apparent lack of a proper reconnaissance of cavalry in connection with the armored train disaster near Estcourt. This fact, it is claimed, goes to prove that the reinforcements, especially of cavalry, although ordered for Durban, have not yet arrived at Estcourt. No official or reliable accounts have been received in London of the troops' movements from Durban, and therefore it is believed the transport difficulties may be greater than is gen-

erally imagined, in which case the relief of Ladysmith may be delayed. The censorship in such matters is strict.

It has been reported that General Buller has gone "up country," but the latest official dispatches seem to show he has not left Cape Town.

The changes necessitated in his plans are further shown by the fact that Major General Sir Cornelius Cleary, who was originally designated to command the division to operate on the Orange River, with its base at Port Elizabeth, is now sent to Estcourt, to take over from General Hildyard the command of the relieving force. This, perhaps, is because General Cleary is senior to General Hildyard, who is the junior major general. General Cleary has no military reputation, and when he arrives at Ladysmith he will be junior to General White.

The special preparations which are being made for fitting out the battleship Glory, now building at Birkenhead, have given rise to the belief that the Duke of York will hoist his flag on her for the special purpose of greeting the American squadron, which is expected to visit Spithead next summer. The Duke of York will be paid in taken for granted by the British naval officials. Among the special preparations in connection with the Glory are painting the gig royal blue and careful arrangements to prevent draughts around the commander-in-chief's head.

Lord Salisbury, it is said, was offered special facilities, including news of his great-grandson, but he declined, saying he wished to be treated in the same manner as the general public.

The preparations to receive the Emperor of Germany have been completed. The Duke of Connaught will greet his majesty at Portsmouth, instead of the Prince of Wales, as originally intended. Six battleships, four cruisers and eight torpedo boat destroyers, and Admiral Seymour will assemble at Spithead to meet the imperial yacht Hohenzollern and the new battleship Kaiser Friedrich III. The streets of Windsor are already gay with arches and decorations in honor of Queen Victoria and her grandson.

There is considerable disappointment in Great Britain consequent upon the announcement that the Emperor will be unable to attend the public functions projected in his honor, and that the royal visit has now been curtailed to a visit to the Queen at Windsor and to the Prince of Wales at Sandringham, but this was not taken in order to rob the visit of political significance.

According to a dispatch to the "Daily News" from Berlin Count von Buelow brings with him Privy Councillor Klemetz of the German Foreign Office, who deals with Eastern Asiatic affairs. "Dan" Godfrey, who has returned with his hand from a tour of the United States, is quoted as saying: "We played lots of good music, but what Americans really want is some catchy tune with a swing. We would give 'Georgia Camp Meeting' or a 'rag-time' deal, and they would nearly tear down the place."

The proposition to transfer the remains of Chopin from Paris to Cracow for interment in the vault of the Polish Kings has brought out contributions of 2,000 florins each from Frederick Chopin and Paderewski. It is intended to make the interment the occasion of a great Polish festival.

The cable accounts of Sir Henry Irving's American success are whetting the appetites of London actors who have future United States engagements. Not only Mrs. Langtry and John Hare are anxiously anticipating American visits, but a strong influence is at work to induce Beerholm Trees to present a series of Shakespearean productions in America next autumn, which in all probability will be done.

DWIGHT L. MOODY.

Illness of the Evangelist Not of a Serious Nature. ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—D. L. Moody, the noted evangelist, who was taken ill in Kansas City yesterday, and who was obliged to cut short his meetings there, arrived here to-day over the Missouri Pacific Railway, accompanied by his Private Secretary and Dr. R. M. Schouffer of Kansas City. After eating a hearty breakfast at the Union Station Mr. Moody, convinced of the urgency to his home, Northfield, Mass., leaving over the Wabash at 9 o'clock.

In an interview Mr. Moody denied that the attack of heart trouble suffered at Kansas City was serious. It was only a recurrence of the trouble that was caused by overwork, and he was obliged to stop for a few days, but he was feeling much better this morning, and had almost entirely recovered.

REAR ADMIRAL SCHLEY.

His Final Sailing Orders Will Probably Be Issued To-Morrow. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The final sailing orders to Rear Admiral Schley are being withheld, in order that they may be issued by Secretary Long himself. The Secretary is expected to issue them in Washington to-morrow.

It is said that they will be precisely similar to those given to the commanding officer of foreign stations upon their departure from the United States. In that case Rear Admiral Schley would be instructed to proceed to his station directly and inspect the ships on the station. That task usually involves a month's work. After that if the commander of the station decides to go to South Africa he will be at liberty to do so without explicit orders from the department.

Wrecked Cruiser Charleston.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Cullago started to-day from Hongkong for the wreck of the cruiser Charleston. Naval officers here believe she carries a force of wreckers, in accordance with Admiral Watson's directions, and at least sufficient plans to make a thorough examination of the hull of the ship. If she can manage to approach the wreck and lift off the big turret guns, it is believed that the Charleston can be floated. The main source of anxiety is the weather, which at this time is likely to be stormy.

Consul-General Osborne.

SOUTHAMPTON, Nov. 18.—The American Line steamer St. Paul, which sailed from here for New York, has among her passengers William M. Osborne, United States Consul General at London.

THE EMPEROR'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.

Though It Now Meets the General Approval of the Press,

The People Are Overwhelmingly Opposed to the Action of His Majesty.

German Newspapers Use More Caution in Commenting on South African War News, But Not More Friendly to the British, Their Sympathy Being With the Boers.

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BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The reassembling of the Reichstag Tuesday caused hardly a ripple on the surface of political life. It seems that neither the Reichstag nor the Government is anxious for a conflict over the pending measures concerning which there is much heated difference of opinion.

It was different with the Emperor's departure for England, which probably nine-tenths of the nation condemn. Since it has been generally known that the visit would take place, the press of every shade of opinion, which has been unrestrainedly abusing Great Britain and grandiloquently poo-hooing the notion of his majesty going, speaks approvingly of the visit. This does not alter the fact that the people are still overwhelmingly against the visit and against Great Britain in the matter of war. The inspired press is trying hard to convince its readers that the visit is purely personal and totally devoid of political meaning.

The comment on the war news this week is also more cautious, but not more friendly. A military writer in the "Kreuz Zeitung," reviewing the situation says: "That the Boers neglect to utilize their advantages after Nicholas Nek argues ill for their military ability. But the attitude of the British troops in a number of recent engagements, according to the English accounts, is nothing to brag about. The discipline seems poor."

Continuing, the writer says he believes the British will hereafter advance in compact march numerically superior to the Boers, whose tactics have hitherto been to split up their forces, and he thinks that this will tell against the latter. As to the outcome of the war, the writer thinks it is by no means certain, as the enormous size of the seat of war makes a guerrilla war likely.

The Hamburger "Nachrichten" expressed similar views. In the "Vossische Zeitung," an ex-officer of the general staff says: "The history of the past and the deliberate weighing of all the known facts and factors do not seem to give a bad forecast for the cause of the doughty Boers, in spite of the immense apparent superiority against them."

Owing to the British censorship, hardly any cable reports from the seat of war have yet reached the German papers. This week the first mail accounts were received. These, however, do not contain anything materially different from the British cabled reports.

The sympathies of the Germans are strikingly shown in the large number of popular subscriptions for the aid of the wounded Boers. The "Deutsche Zeitung" has collected within a fortnight 25,000 marks, and the Hamburg subscriptions amount to 53,445 marks. In Berlin the Consul General of the Transvaal daily receives contributions, which already foot up a large sum. In many towns, including Leips c, Berlin, Cologne, Duisburg and Stettin, meetings of sympathy have been held.

The "Officieux Post" reproduces from American papers statements that the strengthening of the United States naval resources at Manila is intended for the purpose of supporting Great Britain in the Far East. The "Post" asserts that the statements are trustworthy, and says that the recent denials of administration speakers in the West are not worthy of consideration.

The papers also claim that Germany must have more colonies, and say it is nonsense to maintain that the earth is divided up, as a new division is impending in colonial possessions. The Netherlands colonies are pointed to as among those that cannot much longer be kept from a division, saying that the candidates for these rich colonies are Great Britain and Germany, adding that the latter has the better chance. The "Deutsche Zeitung" thinks the inheritance is ripe, as the Netherlands is unable to fructify its colonies.

The first female doctor admitted to general practice in Germany by the authorities is a Berlin girl, Agnes Packer. It has taken the Prussian Cabinet two years to decide her case.

The Agrarian newspapers comment on the fact that during the past nine months the importation of American horses has increased by 27,409 head.

The officers of the National Butchers' Guild will on Friday next consider the advisability of calling a congress of European butchers to devise steps against the increase of competition in American meats. The guild has contributed during the last two months millions of posters and pamphlets on this subject. The main fight will be in the Reichstag, on the meat inspection bill.

The Agrarian papers are resuming their campaign against American meat. The news that the United States Government is sending instruments and other proof of thoroughness of American inspection, is thus sarcastically commented on by the "Tages Zeitung": "Surely they would sell the famous double-bottom Chicago boilers in which confiscated cattle disappear in order to reappear in the form of canned meats. Perhaps it would be well to send at the same time a number of American inspectors who must devour all the trichinous sausages discovered by German inspection. There would, at least, be some sense in that."

In this connection, it may be noted that a number of cases of illness in German garrisons are reported this week, due to spoiled geese and unhealthy potatoes. Not a single instance of disease was traced to American meat. In celebrating the fiftieth anniversary of his professorate, Professor Virchow said he owed his scientific reputation almost entirely to his American and to some extent to his Japanese pupils who did his researches.

William Knott, the faithful doorkeeper of the United States Embassy, celebrated on Monday the twenty-fifth anniversary of his connection with the United States Embassy with a reception and a ball in a first class hotel.

MAJ. HENRY CLAY McDONALD.

One of Kentucky's Best Known Citizens Passes Away.

LEXINGTON (Ky.), Nov. 18.—Major Henry Clay McDowell, probably the best-known citizen of Kentucky in private life, died this morning, after a long illness, of heart trouble. He served with distinction in the Civil War on the staff of General Rosecrans, and since the war had been a prominent Republican. He married Anna Clay, granddaughter of Henry Clay, and purchased the historic Ashland, Clay's country seat, in the suburbs of Lexington, where he resided. He was a famous steeplechaser, and every important person who visited the blue grass region was his host. He was President of the Lexington and Eastern Railway, and a successful breeder of trotting horses. Thomas C. McDowell, a noted West-ern turfman, is his son. Judge McDowell was born in 1832.

NATIONAL GRANGE.

Reports of State Masters Presented at Yesterday's Session.

SPRINGFIELD (O.), Nov. 18.—The National Grange to-day heard reports of State Masters Horton of Michigan, Baird of Minnesota, Broderick of New York, Hillary of Oregon, Thompson of South Carolina, High of Washington, Atkinson of West Virginia and Husley of Wisconsin, all showing their respective Granges to be in a flourishing condition.

Fast Master Colonel J. H. Brigham, in his greetings, said: "I am not here only as an individual, but as a representative of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, and I am an expansionist. I believe in expanding the agricultural interests of this country."

The most interesting address was that of Alex. Smith on reviving the American merchant marine, which was made in an open session provided for the benefit of the Commercial Club, which was present in a body.

Justice Chambers Resigns.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Chief Justice Chambers of Samoa has resigned, and his resignation has been accepted for the United States, one of the three parties to the Berlin treaty, by the President. The resignation will also be made to Great Britain and to Germany. The last official act of Judge Chambers was the submission of a report of the administration of his office from his appointment up to the time of his departure from Samoa. Identical copies of the document have been dispatched by mail to the Foreign Offices at London and Berlin.

Misapplied Bank Fund.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 18.—David V. Rieger, former President of the Missouri National Bank, which failed in November, 1896, owing depositors over a million and a half dollars, was to-day found guilty of misapplying the funds of the bank. Former Cashier Robert D. Covington, indicted jointly with Rieger, was acquitted. Rieger is now in business at Springfield, Ill., and Covington at Chicago.

Contemplated General Strike.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—The Executive Board of the United Mine Workers has voted to order a general strike of miners in the Southwest, unless railroad and coal companies consider demands made by the organizations. The board wants to confer with the coal operators and railroads in Missouri, Kansas, Texas, and the contemplated strike affects 6,000 miners, who are now idle in this district, besides others that are at work.

A Deserter Mortally Wounded.

OMAHA, Nov. 18.—Corporal Faure and a private soldier of the Tenth Infantry, pursuing two deserters from Fort Crook, overtook one of them, Samuel Morgan, at La Platte last night. He refused to halt when ordered to do so, and Faure and his companion both fired. Morgan dropped mortally wounded and died in a few minutes.

Corrupt Deal Exposed.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The "Tageblatt" to-day exposes what is apparently a corrupt deal by which the present Chief of the Colonial Department is said to have given away 80,000 square kilometers of Kamerun soil, said to be worth about 40,000,000 marks, to various high personages.

A Bankrupt Chicago Firm.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—George J. August and Charles W. Dettman, formerly members of the firm of Baxter & Hathaway, Rochelle, Ill., filed three petitions in bankruptcy in the United States District Court, scheduling joint liabilities of \$407,600.

Violent Storm in Greece.

ATHENS, Nov. 18.—A violent storm yesterday evening inundated the low lying quarters of the city. Numerous houses collapsed, the railroad was partly washed away, numbers of persons were drowned, and an enormous amount of damage was done.

Spanish Cruiser as a Prison.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—The Spanish cruiser Emperor Carlos V. has been ordered to Barcelona, where she will be used as a prison for the instigators of the opposition to the payment of taxes.

W. D. Bynum Appointed to Office.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Former Congressman W. D. Bynum of Indiana has been appointed a member of the Board of General Appraisers at New York, vice General Wilkinson, resigned.

CALIFORNIANS VICTORIOUS.

The State University Eleven Defeats the University of Oregon

By a Score of Twelve to Nothing in a Hard Fought Contest.

The Webfooters Show Unexpected Strength and Were a Surprise to the Berkeleyites—The Stanford Gators Go Down Before the Olympics by a Score of Ten to Nothing.

BERKELEY, Nov. 18.—The football team of the University of California defeated the eleven of the University of Oregon this afternoon by the score of 12 to 0, in a hard fought contest. It was the most exciting game seen this season on the Berkeley campus. The Oregon team showed unexpected strength, and was a surprise to the Californians.

The game began with Oregon's kickoff, which was returned by Kaarsberg for California to the center of the field. Oregon fumbled. Short plunges by Smith and Hall for California carried the ball within fifteen yards of the Oregon goal. Womble, the California right end, carried the ball behind the line, but ran out of touch within a yard of the goal. The ball was brought out, and Smith carried it over through the center. Kaarsberg kicked a goal. Score, 6 to 0.

Oregon again kicked off. Paine and Kaarsberg exchanged a number of punts. A double pass netted California fifteen yards. A fumble gave the ball to Oregon. Oregon put up a stiff game, and fought every inch. Right guard Angell and Captain Zeigler bore the brunt of the work. California secured the ball on downs, and was in a fair way to score, when the whistle blew. The slowness of the play and the little scoring done were due to the bogy condition of the field.

Kaarsberg kicked off for the second half, and Bishop carried it back fifteen yards by a beautiful run. California secured the ball on downs by running ends and tackles, and brought it close to the Oregon line. Here it was carried across by a buck to right tackle. Kaarsberg kicked another goal. Score, 12 to 0.

The remaining minutes of play were a desperate struggle by Oregon to score. Oregon secured the ball on a fumble on California's thirty-yard line. By three plunges by Bishop, Knox and Paine, they carried the ball to California's ten-yard line, where they were held down. Kaarsberg kicked out of danger.

The teams lined up as follows: Oregon—Center, Wagner; guards, Angell and Naddell; tackles, Smith and Jackney; ends, Young and Zeigler; quarter, Edwards; left half, Bishop; right half, Knox; fullback, Paine.

California—Center, Corbally; guards, Athern and Griesberg; tackles, Whipple and Fringle; ends, Womble, Hill and Masters; quarters, Ellis and Hopper; backs, Hall and Smith; fullback, Kaarsberg.

The team will play no further games before returning to Eugene, Oregon. Last evening the Associated Women Students gave a reception in the University gymnasium in honor of the Oregon and California teams.

OLYMPICS BEAT STANFORDS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—For the third time this season the Stanford eleven was defeated by the Olympic football team to-day by a score of 10 to 0. W. L. McLaime of the Olympics had his right shoulder broken. Both sides played a loose, fumbling game, with Stanford well ahead in the matter of misplays. The cardinals' line was lamentably weak, and they could make no headway against the other fellows.

Stanford kicked off, got ten yards on an off-side play, and then somebody punted the ball. With a frantic burst of speed Stanford worked down to Olympics' 30-yard line, where Boven essayed a field goal. He was slow, however, and