

BACK FROM SOUTH AFRICA

WELCOME TO HOUSEHOLD CAVALRY AND CANADIANS.

SCENES OF POPULAR ENTHUSIASM IN ENGLAND—THE AMERICAN THANKSGIVING IN LONDON.

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London, Nov. 29, 6 a. m.—There were stirring scenes at Southampton when the Household Cavalry and the Canadian contingent disembarked yesterday. The Duchess of Teck, the Countess of Dudley, Lady Tweedmouth and scores of leaders of the world of fashion were on the pier to welcome the titled warriors among the Guards, and a great crowd of spectators stood ready to cheer the Guardsmen and colonialists with equal warmth. One detachment of Life Guards received a royal welcome at Windsor, where the Queen herself reviewed and thanked them. Another body of Life Guards and Horse Guards emerged from Paddington in triumph, and marched across London to their barracks through streets lined with exultant spectators, whose cheers muffled the loud clamor of the military band. The skies were dull, but the streets were radiant with bunting, and London's favorite soldiers had a homecoming of exceptional warmth. The Canadian contingent was received during the afternoon by Lord Strathcona, the Duke of Abercorn, Earl Grey and Colonel Mackinnon, and, headed by the Scots Guards' band, marched from Addison Road to Kensington Barracks through densely thronged and brilliantly decorated streets. There were sixteen officers, including Colonel Otter, and about 265 rank and file. They enjoyed during the evening a feast of twelve days' hospitalities, which has been prepared for them, a dozen theatres being open to them. Today they will be reviewed by the Queen at Windsor, and the Reception Committee, headed by the Duke of Abercorn, will provide a varied entertainment for them until they sail on December 11. There will be excursions to Portsmouth and Brighton, luncheon at Kensington Palace on the invitation of the Princess Louise, and visits to all the town shows and places of interest. There will be no public banquet, but everything will be done for their comfort and pleasure. They will attend service at Westminster Abbey and Brompton Oratory next Sunday, and the following Sunday at St. Paul's.

The "Telegraph" pays a glowing tribute to the gallantry of the Canadian troops. "If anything were needed," it says, "to crown the signal honors won by the Dominion in war it would be the Spartan speech of Private Molloy, which swept the audience at Liverpool yesterday with passionate enthusiasm. This heroic soldier, who was a student at a university in Canada when he volunteered for the front, is now totally blind, owing to a bullet wound through the temples received at Bronkhorst Spruit. He expresses no regrets for the past, but with the knowledge that he has done his duty he is determined to go bravely onward with calm heart and serene mind."

Today's newspapers express great annoyance at the latest coup of the ubiquitous De Wet. The surrender of four hundred British troops to a body of Boer irregulars at this stage of the campaign in South Africa is spoken of as a deplorable and almost unaccountable transaction. The Dewetsdorp reverse resembles that at the neighboring village of Reddersburg, when on April 4 five companies of Irish Rifles and Mounted Rifles were captured by the same Boer General. The Irish Rifles and the Gloucesters seem to be particularly unfortunate. Both regiments have suffered severely before now, but they did not give in at Dewetsdorp without making a game fight. It would be interesting to learn, however, why the guns had not been disabled before the garrison surrendered. Much depends now on the direction in which De Wet retreated. He is said to have moved off to the southwest and to have crossed the railway near Edenburg. If he continued in this direction he would reach the Cape Colony border between Norval's Pont and Orange River Station, but possibly he will be compelled again to alter his movements owing to Knox's rapid pursuit, and the latest reports state that he is hard pressed. General Kitchener, who, it is reported, assumes command of the forces in South Africa to-day evidently has plenty of work in front of him.

The American dinner at the Hotel Cecil last evening was at once a brilliant and a homely affair. The attendance was large, the number of guests exceeding 775, and the great hall being fully occupied, and, with the exception of Duchesses, titled ladies and eminent artists conspicuous by their absence, it was a fairly representative gathering of Americans in England. Every member of the Embassy, with a single exception, was present, and there were many English guests, including the Lord Chief Justice, Speaker Gully, the Lord Mayor of London, Sir Wemyss Reid and George Alexander. The dinner was handsomely served, and enlivened by good music, but the chief characteristic of the whole affair was the quiet, home loving spirit which inspired the oratory and kept the tables in rollicking good humor. Mr. Choate struck the right key in his familiar family talk about the causes of National thanksgiving and the influence and steady growth of American prosperity, and his speech was lighted up with gleams of genial pleasantry. Speaker Gully was hearty and sincere in proposing the health of the American President, and the Lord Chief Justice was eloquent in paying tribute to the famous series of American Ambassadors in England. The dinner was the most enjoyable Thanksgiving banquet held in London in recent years.

The English press considers it necessary to explain that the decision in the Winans case is not meant as a demonstration of hostility toward American millionaires, who are the last resource for the restoration of mortgaged dukedoms and earldoms. Mr. Winans, whose bequests of American properties are subjected to exactions of English law, had spent the winter on the south coast nearly forty years, and had married here, and one of the chief heirs had never been in America. When these apologies are complete the fact remains that England is now an unsafe country for foreign millionaires in their dotage, unless they follow the example of several leaders of the titled class and evade the clutch of dead hand by distributing their treasures during their life. The principle of the Winans case will apply tolerably well to the Carnegie fortune, and also to Richard Croker's wealth.

THE BUSINESS MAN'S TRAIN. The Pennsylvania Limited between New-York and Chicago, it affords him comfort, facilities for trade, and saves him time.—Adv.

A gentle stimulant, and appetizer, a true tonic beverage—Ballantine's India Pale Ale.—Adv.

OLD SMOOTH AND FINE with beautiful aroma—Evans Ale and Stout.—Adv.

MADE SIGHTLESS BY A BOER BULLET. Liverpool, Nov. 29.—The Lord Mayor entertained a contingent of homeward bound Canadian troops to-day at the Town Hall here. A dramatic feature of the entertainment was a speech made by Private Molloy, who has been

rendered sightless by a bullet which traversed both his temples. Molloy, who was supported by a comrade on each side, related how he left his university to serve the Empire. He said he had no regret for so doing, as the "trial" he had should be ready to accept the vicissitudes of fortune with fortitude.

THE QUEEN TO HER CAVALRY. London, Nov. 29.—The Queen, addressing the Household Cavalry at Windsor, said: It is with feelings of great pleasure and deep thankfulness that I welcome you home, after your gallant and arduous services in the war in South Africa. Just a year after I bade you farewell, I have seen you again, and I am glad to have seen you so well. The hopes I then expressed have been amply fulfilled. Alas! the joy of your safe return is clouded over by the memory of the sad loss of many valuable lives, which I, in common with you all, have to deplore.

BRILLIANT STROKE BY DE WET CAPTURES A BRITISH GARRISON OF FOUR HUNDRED MEN AND TWO GUNS. London, Nov. 29.—Lord Roberts cables from Johannesburg, under date of November 28: The Dewetsdorp garrison, of two guns of the 8th Field Battery, with detachments of the Gloucestershire regiment, the Highland Light Infantry and Irish Rifles, four hundred in all, surrendered at 5.30 p. m. November 27. Our losses were fifteen men killed and forty-two wounded, including Major H. J. Anson and Captain Digby. The enemy is said to be 2,500 strong. Fourteen hundred men were dispatched from Edenburg to relieve Dewetsdorp, but they did not succeed in reaching there in time. Knox joined this force and found Dewetsdorp evacuated. Seventy-five sick and wounded had been left there. Knox pursued and is reported to have successfully seized Steyn and De Wet near Vaalburg November 27. They retired west and southwest. Knox's messenger failed to get through, so I have no details.

Lord Roberts also reports that various columns found the Boers holding strong positions in the vicinity of Harrismith, Philippolis (both in the Orange River Colony) and other widely separated points. The fighting, however, was of little importance.

So far as known here, former President Steyn is not wounded, although reports to the contrary have been circulated.

Cape Town, Nov. 28.—General Knox by a rapid march of twenty-six miles succeeded in getting in front of General De Wet, placing himself between the Boers and the Orange River. De Wet is now believed to be going westward to join Herzog at Boomplaatz.

Colonel Pilcher had a smart skirmish on November 27 with part of General De Wet's command, which was conveying loot captured at Dewetsdorp. The Boers retreated, abandoning a portion of the loot and a large number of horses. Former President Steyn and General De Wet were in close proximity to the scene of the fighting, but they eluded the British.

The Boers were so tenacious that Colonel Pilcher's men actually reached a position within thirty yards of them, where revolver shots were exchanged.

The Boers shelled the British with 15-pounders captured at Dewetsdorp.

President Steyn and General De Wet, who were eating breakfast at a farm near by, rode off to the westward, leaving the British front clear. The British casualties were one man killed and six men wounded. Several Boers who had been wounded were found by the British. Steyn and De Wet have since been reported to be encamped to the westward, between Hevelita and the railroad, but the command appears to have broken up into three bodies. District Commissioner Boyle, of Dewetsdorp, remains in the custody of the burghers.

Many farmers in the district have joined General De Wet.

KRUEGER TO LEAVE PARIS TOMORROW. NOTE OF SYMPATHY ADOPTED UNANIMOUSLY BY THE FRENCH SENATE.

Paris, Nov. 29.—Mr. Krueger will leave here Saturday for Cologne. The hour of his departure has not been fixed. He will remain at Cologne over Sunday and rest. On Monday he will go to Matzig, and thence to Berlin, where he expects to arrive Tuesday morning.

The Acting President of that body, announced that M. Denis Cochin, Conservative, representing a district of the Seine, had presented an interpellation as to the intentions of the Government regarding application in favor of the Boers.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Delcasse, replied that there was no use in opening a debate on this subject, as in foreign policy, especially such discussions were useless, and often dangerous. At M. Cochery's request, Mr. Denis Cochin withdrew his interpellation, and proposed the following motion:

The Chamber of Deputies, on the occasion of the arrival of the President of the Transvaal in France, is happy to address to him a sincere expression of its respectful sympathy.

M. Cochery then announced that he had received another motion from M. Fourniere, Socialist, representing one of the Alsine districts, couched in the following terms:

The Chamber of Deputies, while expressing sympathy for the English democracy—

Here the reading of the motion was interrupted by loud protests, but M. Cochery concluded:

—sends its greeting to President Krueger.

Continuing, M. Cochery begged the Chamber to refrain from demonstrations, which he said, could be badly interpreted. He also asked that a vote be taken without any discussion.

The motion of M. Denis Cochin was then adopted unanimously, and the 559 voters cheered when the result was announced.

M. Fourniere, after declaring that the democracies of all countries were animated by the same pacific sentiments, withdrew his own motion.

Mr. Krueger passed the day receiving a number of deputations, including delegations from the Chamber of Deputies, who, after the vote in the Chamber, immediately proceeded to the Hotel Scribe and communicated it to him. Mr. Krueger, who was warmly touched, warmly shook hands with the Deputies.

BOER RAIDERS ON ORANGE RIVER. Colerberg, Cape Colony, Nov. 29.—Boer raiders have reached the Orange River. They have fired into the British camp on the Cape Colony side, at Sandrift, killing one man and wounding two men.

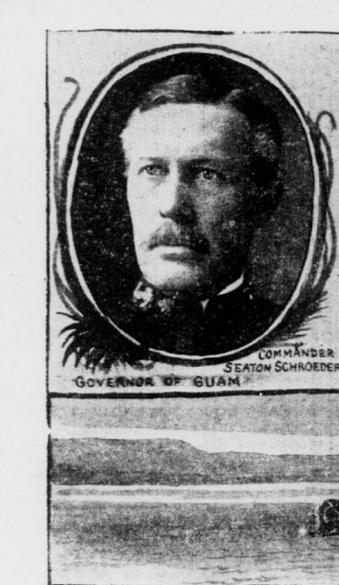
WOMEN AND CHILDREN DEPORTED. Standerton, Transvaal Colony, Nov. 27.—Seventy Boer women and children, whose husbands and fathers are still fighting, have been deported to Pietermaritzburg, Natal.

AFRIKANDER CONGRESS UNTIMELY. Cape Town, Nov. 29.—The Government of Cape Colony has refused the application for special trains to facilitate attendance at the People's Congress at Worcester on December 6. The Government officials declare such meetings are undesirable in the present unsettled state of the country.

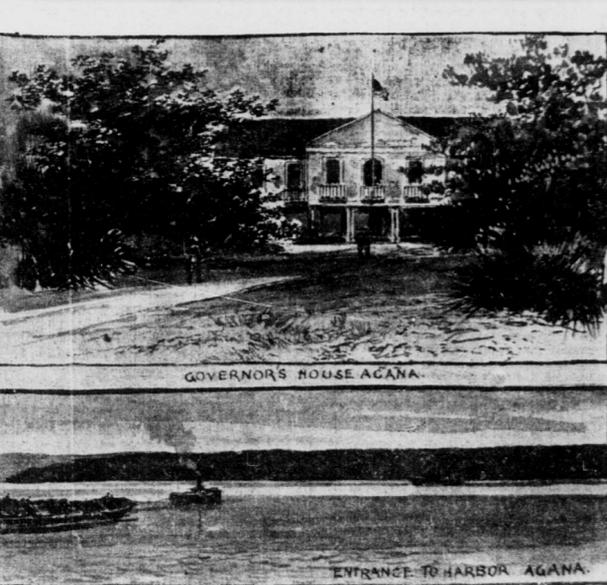
J. W. Sauer, the former Commissioner of Public Works, in a speech just delivered at Paarl, this colony, declared the Afrikaners had all been loyal, and that if they ever became otherwise Great Britain would only have herself to blame.

AUTOMATIC PROTECTION. The line of the Pennsylvania Railroad is fully protected by a perfect system of automatic signals.—Adv.

For the tired man, the weary woman, the nursing mother—Ballantine's India Pale Ale.—Adv.



COMMANDER SEATON SCHROEDER GOVERNOR OF GUAM



GOVERNOR'S HOUSE AGANA

SCENES IN GUAM.

FIFTEEN WOMEN INJURED.

STAGE CRASHES OVER AN EMBANKMENT AFTER MAD RUNAWAY DOWN A HILL.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

Paterson, N. J., Nov. 29.—Fifteen women were injured more or less seriously late this afternoon in a runaway accident at Browertown, a village about three miles west of this city. The accident occurred at the close of flag dedication exercises at the new Browertown schoolhouse. The flag was presented by William Parker Council, No. 185, Junior Order United American Mechanics, and the members of the lodge and of the women's lodges turned out a thousand strong this afternoon to conduct the exercises. They paraded from this city, the women going in stages.

Just as the women started on the return journey the horses attached to the stage containing the Reception Committee ran away, in consequence of the buckle of the reins becoming unfastened. They were going downhill, and the horses went at a furious speed. About a quarter of a mile down the hill there is a sharp turn. George Westervelt, the driver, was unable to control the horses, and as the big stage was taking the curve it capsized and rolled down the embankment about ten feet high.

The women in the stage were Mrs. W. K. Kendall, Miss E. Bell, Mrs. E. F. Cosse, Mrs. H. Howell, Mrs. George Heustis, Mrs. S. M. McBride, Mrs. C. Roemer, Miss Bertha Roberts, Miss Nellie Bell, Mrs. W. F. Groer, Mrs. George Halstead, Mrs. M. Kelly, Mrs. William Reynolds, Mrs. Mary Roberts and Mrs. B. B. Whitmore. It seems to be almost a miracle that there was not a loss of life. The stage rolled over on top of its human freight. A call was sent to this city for conveyances to take the women home, and they were all brought here by 7 o'clock. Miss Emma Bell sustained a severe wound on her head, on which she landed when she fell. She lives at No. 128 Sixteenth-ave. Mrs. George Halstead is lying at her home, No. 96 Sixteenth-ave. Unable to move in consequence of the contusions and bruises she received. Miss Mary Roberts and Mrs. W. S. Howell, of Park-ave, and Mr. William Groer, of No. 58 Sixteenth-ave, were unable to move. The driver has been seriously injured. The driver has been seriously injured. The driver has been seriously injured.

SMALLPOX ON WEST SIDE. COLORED MAN SAID TO HAVE SPREAD THE DISEASE TO A KINDER GARTEN.

A smallpox scare which first came to the public notice yesterday, when two cases of that disease were reported at the West Sixty-eighth-st. police station by the Board of Health, has spread with alarming rapidity, until at a late hour last night there were twenty-four known cases. When the first two cases were discovered Dr. Benedict and Dr. Somerset, of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases, began a thorough investigation of the district in which the cases were found. The first two cases found were at No. 299 West Sixty-ninth-st. The two doctors, assisted by Dr. Thomas Burkhalter and Dr. Marx Auer, of the Willard Parker Hospital, began to vaccinate all people found in that house and the neighboring tenement houses. Many of the lodgers and tenants who live in what is known as "All Nations" block, between West-end-ave. and the railroad track in West Sixty-ninth-st., persistently refused to allow the doctors to vaccinate them. Captain Frank Kear, of the West Sixty-eighth-st. station, detailed six men to assist the doctors in entering the vaccination.

Up to 11.30 p. m. twenty-two new cases had been found. As soon as found they were taken to the Willard Parker Hospital, in East Sixty-ninth-st.

Dr. Alonzo Blauvelt, the chief inspector of the Board of Health, was on duty at the Board building last night, ready for an emergency.

It was said later that the smallpox started from two members of the Williams and Walker Troupe, a colored organization, which arrived here from Pittsburgh several days ago. A man and woman were sick. The woman, it is said, visited friends or relatives in Sixtieth-st. It was said that the man boarded in West Sixty-ninth-st. in the houses where the cases were found. It is thought he gave the disease to some child who attended the Riverside Kindergarten, at No. 259 West Sixty-ninth-st. This is a school managed by the Riverside Association, and includes a swimming bath, open to the scholars. In bathing here the police think that the child gave the disease to other children, and thus it was carried from one to another. It is also thought that the children in Grammar School No. 94 Sixty-eighth-st. and Amsterdam-ave., may have the disease. The people who were found yesterday suffering from what is diagnosed as smallpox are all at the Willard Parker Hospital.

CAME FROM DAWSON OVER THE ICE. Seattle, Wash., Nov. 29.—Among the passengers who arrived on the steamer Dolphin from Lynn Canal was R. W. Calderhead, the first man to come out from Dawson over the ice. It took Calderhead seventeen days to make the trip. The trail is in fair condition. There is a food shortage at Burr Creek. Reports go even to the extent of predicting a famine. Several Dawson merchants have been arrested on charges of selling bad provisions.

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MURRAY THREATENS SUIT.

DENIES EX-MAYOR HEWITT'S STATEMENTS IN CHAMBER SPEECH.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

William Murray, ex-Superintendent of Police, made a statement last night in which he said that the statement made by ex-Mayor Hewitt at the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday last regarding certain expressions Mr. Hewitt said he (Murray) had made to him about officials of the Police Department was untrue. He threatened to bring suit against ex-Mayor Hewitt. His statement is as follows:

Owing to my feeble condition of health during the last seven years I have been unable to read the daily papers, except as my family draw my attention to important matters from time to time, and it was only to-day that I learned that there had been a meeting at the Chamber of Commerce relative to the suppression of certain classes of crime, and that ex-Mayor Hewitt delivered an address, in which he stated that he had an interview with me while he was Mayor and I was Superintendent of Police relative to the enforcement of law, and where he says that I made certain statements to him about myself, other officers in the Department and his political friends. I pronounce to be untrue in every particular. I never had such a conversation with him as he stated before the members of the Chamber of Commerce. If he as Chief Magistrate of this city had such information as he stated he had, why did he not immediately go before the Grand Jury and submit the facts to it at once?

I shall consult my physician, and if he thinks it will not imperil my life I shall immediately begin proceedings against ex-Mayor Hewitt.

When asked if he had any reply to make to Mr. Murray's statement Mr. Hewitt said last night at his home, No. 9 Lexington-ave:

"As Abraham Lincoln said, there is no use crossing streams until we get to them. I don't see how there can be any ground for a suit, as it is simply a question of veracity between Mr. Murray and myself. Of course, he would swear that the conversation did not take place, and I would swear that it did. As a matter of fact, the conversation took place right in this house when I was sick in bed, suffering from rheumatism. There was no one else present, so it would be impossible for Mr. Murray to prove that the conversation did not take place or for me to prove that it did. Although I was a sick man at that time, I am positive that my mind was perfectly clear. I understand that Mr. Murray is in very feeble health; his mind may or may not be impaired.

It pains me to know that my references to Mr. Murray in my address at the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce have been misconstrued. I never questioned Mr. Murray's integrity nor his integrity. On the contrary, I had at the time I was Mayor, and have always had, the utmost confidence in his honesty and his devotion to duty. I have always felt great gratitude to him for the efficient manner in which he performed his duties and for the aid he gave me in my efforts to suppress dens of vice in this city when I was Mayor. I never thought for a moment that he had ever received money from corrupt sources, and I am sorry that a misconception of my speech has led any one to think otherwise. There was no good reason for referring to Mr. Murray's wealth in my speech the other day. I was speaking extemporaneously, and that conversation between us happened to enter my mind.

The moral condition of the city when I became Mayor was almost but not quite as bad as it is now. On taking office I at once set out to do my best to close up the illegal resorts. Being ill at the time I asked Mr. Murray to come and see me at my house in order that there might be no delay in the matter. At that time there were rumors in the air that there was corruption in the Police Department. I tried to place my hand on any one who had taken money as a bribe, but I never succeeded in discovering any person who was guilty of such wrongdoing. The reports about corruption were many.

"I asked Mr. Murray if he thought any one in the Department was corrupt. Mr. Murray replied, 'I certainly don't get any of it,' he explained. 'I am a man of means. I am worth \$200,000. Where did you get it?' I asked. He said, 'I made most of it through fortunate investments in Wall Street and in real estate investments.'

"Then I asked him if the dives could be closed. He replied, 'Certainly, if you want it done.' I then said to him, 'Why don't you do it?' Mr. Murray said, 'I would like to do it, but I could do so if the Mayor told him to, but that some of the Mayor's influential friends would be affected, and that my political career would be in danger.'

"I told him I was elected to see that the law was enforced, and that these places must be closed. I also told him that my political future had nothing to do with the matter, nor was such an order affecting any of my friends to be considered. Mr. Murray then went ahead and carried out my order efficiently, and those resorts were closed.

"At the Chamber of Commerce meeting I simply referred to what had been accomplished during my term as Mayor, because I believe that the Mayor has power to see that the laws are enforced. In fact, the Mayor would be able to close these resorts more easily than I could, for the reason that when I took office all four of the Police Commissioners were in office, and I had nothing to do with the appointment of any of them. Every member of the present Police Board is an appointee of Mayor Van Wyck, and he should be able to exert much more influence in having the Commissioners enforce the law than I could have done.

A MARVELOUS ALE and prepossessing—made up by C. H. Evans & Sons.—Adv.

force the law than I could when I was Mayor. If he should insist upon a closing of these resorts the Commissioners would have to obey him, or they would be driven from office by public indignation. I knew that I could not compel the Commissioners to enforce the law and close disorderly resorts, but I also knew that the moral sentiment was behind me, and that that moral sentiment would compel the Commissioners to take action."

KILLED BY FALL OF ROOF.

NINE SPECTATORS OF FOOTBALL GAME IN SAN FRANCISCO DEAD AND FIFTY HURT.

San Francisco, Nov. 29.—Nine persons were killed and fully fifty badly injured by the collapse of the roof of the Pacific Glass Works in Fifteenth-st., to-day, while it was crowded with men and boys watching a football game on the field adjoining. About seventy-five persons fell through the roof upon the red hot furnaces and glass vats below. All were horribly burned, and it is feared that in addition to the deaths already reported there will be several more.

The dead are: DEKPELDT, W. H. FLAHEIN, J. E. MULROONEY, E. A. RIPPON, T. J. VALDONIA, William YALDINA, M. Three unidentified men.

Two hundred men and boys had gathered on the sheet iron roof of the glass works to obtain a free view of the annual football game between the teams of Leland Stanford, Jr. University and the University of California. About twenty minutes after the game had begun there was a crash, plainly audible from the football grounds, and a portion of the crowd on the roof went down.

The fires in the furnaces had been started for the first time to-day, and the vats were full of liquid glass. It was upon these that the victims fell. Some were killed instantly and others were slowly roasted to death. The few who missed the furnaces rolled off, and together with workmen in the glass works saved the lives of many by pulling them away from their horrible resting place.

The police and fire departments were soon at hand, and every patrol wagon and ambulance in the city was summoned. They were not enough, and express wagons and private carriages were pressed into service to carry off the dead and wounded. Many of the injured were unconscious, while others were hurled, shrieking with agony, to the hospitals. The Southern Pacific Railway Hospital, only two blocks away, was quickly filled. About forty wounded were taken there. Others were sent to St. Luke's Hospital and the City Receiving Hospital, to private hospitals and other places. At the hospitals there was soon a shortage of surgeons, and some of the wounded had to wait until help came.

The roof of the glass works was not 200 feet away from the football field, but the twenty thousand persons watching the game were too interested in the game to notice what had occurred. It was only when the users went through the crowd calling for doctors that it became known that there had been an accident. Hundreds of persons left the grounds and gathered about the fence inclosing the glass works. News of the disaster spread rapidly, and thousands of anxious people quickly assembled. The police kept them back with difficulty while the patrol wagons and ambulances dashed through the crowd on their way to and from the hospitals.

The manager of the glass works had realized the danger before the accident occurred, and had sent for the police to compel the crowd to leave the roof. Just as a squad of officers arrived from the City Hall the roof went down.

THREE BIG SMELTERS TO BE BUILT. TO RIVAL THE AMERICAN SMELTER TRUST IN A SHORT TIME.

Denver, Col., Nov. 29.—"The News" says that the rival of the great American Smelter Trust is in course of training for a gigantic campaign. The movement has been in progress quietly for several months, and it has now developed that plans are so far completed that locations for plants are being selected and the last touches are being given to one of the most daring projects of the decade. Three large plants are to be erected simultaneously. One is to be at Denver, a second in Salt Lake, and a third will be built at a favorable point in Mexico, yet to be named. Each of the plants is to have a capacity for handling automatically a thousand tons of ore daily, and all are to be built upon practically the same plans. Experts for the various plants have already been invited to consult themselves with the company.

Each of the new smelters will be provided with refineries, where gold, silver, copper or lead can be refined to a degree necessary for the world's use. Eastern and Colorado capital has been subscribed. It is claimed the plants will cost \$2,000,000 each.

TRIED TO KIDNAP THE WRONG GIRL. Albany, Nov. 29.—An attempt to kidnap Miss Stebbins, a dancer at Proctor's Theatre, who was mistaken for his wife Alice, was made by George Fletcher Hewitt, of London, England, late last night. Hewitt, in company with a New-York lawyer, went to the rear of the theatre with a cab, and when Miss Stebbins stepped from the stage door he seized her and attempted to force her into the cab. Her screams attracted a crowd, who set upon Hewitt and gave him a severe beating. Hewitt was placed in arrest, but was subsequently released by the Magistrate upon releasing his story.

He said he had married Miss Alice Pierce in England several months ago, but her mother objected to the marriage, and his wife left him, coming to America, where she secured an engagement. Miss Pierce, who is also at Proctor's, looks very like Miss Stebbins.

SPEAKING OF BLOCK SIGNALS. The New-York Central has, firstly, the interlocking system, superadded to this, secondly, the union of the block and block systems, and, thirdly, a tract from an address by Mr. John P. O'Donnell, the English expert on block signals, before the American Society of Civil Engineers.—Adv.

THE TYPHOON AT GUAM.

LOSS OF THE YOSEMITE AND GREAT DAMAGE ON SHORE.

MANY NATIVES KILLED, AND CROPS DESTROYED—DETAILS OF THE DISASTER TO THE CRUISER.

Manila, Nov. 29.—Rear-Admiral Remy has as yet received no official report of the loss of the United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, which parted her cables and struck a reef off the harbor of San Luis d'Apra, island of Guam, in the typhoon of November 13, and was afterward driven to sea by the gale, where she sank on November 15. The United States cruiser Newark will sail for Guam to-morrow to investigate into the circumstances of the disaster.

According to advices received here from unofficial sources, the wind was blowing from the southeast in the early morning of November 13 at the rate of a hundred miles an hour. The Yosemite had two anchors down, but both were dragged a mile across the harbor entrance. At 11 a. m. she struck the reef and stove in forward. She drifted for an hour, and at noon struck the rocks near Somaye, carrying away her rudder and damaging her propeller.

CREW OF A LAUNCH DROWNED.

A launch had been sent to find shelter, but it capsized, and the occupants were drowned. They were Coxswain Swanson, Seaman George Aubel, Engineer J. L. Mahoney and Firemen J. L. Davis and Joseph Anderson.

The storm abated somewhat at 1 p. m., but was then renewed with violence from the southwest. A dozen of the crew attempted to carry a line ashore, but the boat capsized, although all the occupants managed to reach the land.

Meanwhile, the Yosemite was being blown seaward, her head down and the forward compartment filling. The boiler and engine rooms, however, were free from water, and the pumps were kept going. The vessel was kept afloat until the afternoon of November 15, when the United States collier Justin, which had suffered damage to her anchors, but had narrowly escaped the reef, was sighted.

The Justin attempted to tow the Yosemite with two chains and two cables, but these parted. Finally, one hundred and thirty-eight of the Yosemite's crew, twenty-six marines and nine officers were transferred to the Justin, together with \$68,000, Mexican. The Yosemite soon plunged headforemost and sank.

Temporary quarters were provided for the crew in Agaña, which suffered badly from the hurricane.

LARGE LOSS OF LIFE ON SHORE.

The typhoon was of unprecedented violence. Many are reported to have been killed or injured. At Agaña three were killed and ten died of exposure.

The town of Motajan was destroyed, thirty people being killed and many others injured. It is believed that there was considerable loss of life elsewhere in Guam, and all the crops were destroyed. Many dwelling houses in Agaña were demolished.

Mrs. White, wife of Major White, of the Marine Corps, the only white woman in Agaña, took refuge with her husband and Commander Seaton Schroeder, Naval Governor of Guam, in the cellar of the governor's mansion, which was already partly filled with water.

The Solace, Commander Herbert Winslow, which left San Francisco on November 2 for Manila, was obliged to anchor at Agaña on November 24 with supplies for the families of Governor Schroeder and the other officers.

ADMIRAL KEMPF SENT TO GUAM.

REPORT ON THE DISASTER RECEIVED FROM ADMIRAL REMY.

Washington, Nov. 29 (Special).—The Navy Department this morning had official confirmation, unexpectedly, in its details, of the disaster to the Yosemite at Guam over two weeks ago in the following cable dispatch:

Cavite, November 29. Bureau of Navigation, Washington. Admiral Remy reports total loss of Yosemite November 13. Cause partly in typhoon, drifted to sea and sank several miles off. Justin on reef, unable to approach. Loss of crew of five lost. Shall send Kempf to Guam to-morrow to ascertain extent of disaster and transport Yosemite crew to Cavite.

Had this information it is fortunately does not corroborate the reports of the comparative loss ashore, which would have been known to the commander of the Army transport Sherman. In the absence of more definite reports the Navy Department is disposed to hope that later news will relieve much anxiety. It is regarded as highly improbable that any officer has been lost, and perhaps the disaster, so far as the Yosemite is concerned, may prove to be a blessing in disguise.

After reading the dispatch from Admiral Remy Secretary Long said:

It is a matter of very great regret—one of those events that carry gloom. It reminds one of the disaster at Samoa, being, of course, inevitable, irresistible accidents that happen in cyclonic storms. Remy and Kempf are doing all they can to reach the survivors, and to get the names of those lost. The Department will endeavor to supply another station ship for Guam, trust that the vessel dispatched to the destruction of the Governor's house and property on the island may be somewhat modified.

The Secretary sent a cable dispatch to Admiral Remy, asking for any further particulars he could furnish, but in view of the comparative isolation of Guam, a full account of the occurrence is not to be expected for a week or two. Considerable satisfaction is expressed over the prompt departure of that sterling officer, Admiral Kempf, for the scene. His flagship, the Newark, which Captain McCalla is in command, should reach Guam in six days, and will probably be the first to begin its work at the time the Solace may carry to Cavite the official report of Captain Seaton Schroeder, Governor of the island.

SECOND DISASTER WITHIN A YEAR.

The typhoon which wrecked the Yosemite is the second severe storm that has visited the island within a year. The first swept the collier Brutus ashore on a reef, but, fortunately, the tide was low, and the next day the crew, which had abandoned the ship, returned to her, and, with the help of the Yosemite, got her safely into deep water. The Brutus was practically uninjured.

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