

### IN SORE DISTRESS

#### Filipino Revolt Loses Its Brightest Man.

### THE CAPTURE OF BUENCAMINO

#### Aguinaldo's Young Son With Wheaton's Troops.

### SOLDIERS ON THE TRAIL

The adjutant general has received the following cable from Gen. Otis:

MANILA, November 25.—Vessel from Lingayen gulf, with dispatches from Wheaton to 2nd instant, brought in Buen Camino, insurgent secretary of state, captured 21st instant. He was with Aguinaldo and the party which left Tarlac on the night of the 13th, to be escorted north by 2,000 troops from Bayambang and Dagupan. These troops Wheaton struck at San Jacinto and Young eastward. Aguinaldo, with part of his family, escaped north with 200 men, passing between Young and Wheaton. Young was still in pursuit at last accounts, and has been rallied at San Fernando. Aguinaldo's mother and oldest child, with Buen Camino, were separated from the rest of the party; the mother was lost in the woods, and the child, four years old, is with Wheaton's troops. Two thousand dollars in gold, belonging to the mother, was captured, and is now in the Manila treasury.

Heavy storm in Lingayen has prevented the loading of the troops there for the north.

MacArthur has captured the insurgent director of the railroad, who endeavored to destroy the railroad to Dagupan; also Captain Lawrence, an Englishman, who served in Aguinaldo's artillery.

The telegraph is not working north of Tarlac today. General Lawton is believed to be on the military road to Bayambang. Roads are now practicable for wagons, and supplies for him are being forwarded.

Our troops have liberated some 200 Spanish prisoners recently.

### GLAD THE SUSPENSE IS OVER.

#### Buen Camino, "the Brain of the Revolt," is Chieftain at Manila.

MANILA, November 25.—Buen Camino, the brains of the Philippine insurrection, is locked up here in charge of Brig. Gen. Edward B. Williston, the process marshal. When Tarlac fell Buen Camino fled northward with Aguinaldo's four-year-old son and an old lady, supposed to be the mother of Aguinaldo's exiled son, Tomas Maximo, and a guard of a hundred soldiers. Reaching the neighborhood of the coast November 13, Buen Camino found American soldiers on every side and escape impossible. So he sought refuge in a little Pangasinan village, six miles from Manaoag, living in a mean little hut belonging to natives, who were lukewarm toward the insurrection.

On learning his identity, some refugees brought the news, November 26, to Col. Luther K. Hare, commanding the 23d Infantry, garrisoning Manaoag. After conferring with General Wheaton, Major Marcus D. Cronin's battalion surrounded the village, November 21. Buen Camino's guard had hidden their rifles and uniforms, and Buen Camino surrendered without resistance. He had only a few clothes and \$250 in gold.

General Wheaton kept the woman and child and sent Buen Camino to Manila in the transport Brutus, in charge of Lieut. Smith of the 2d Infantry. He seemed cheerful and rather glad that his troubles had culminated.

On the Brutus arriving at Manila this morning Lieut. Smith took Buen Camino to the palace. He was only a few minutes in Major General Otis's office. The prisoner told General Otis that he desired peace, and had for a long time used his influence for peace. Aguinaldo, he added, was retreating north with 2,000 men and two cannon. General Otis then summoned General Provost Marshal Williston, who, previous to driving away with Buen Camino, received instructions to lock him up in comfortable quarters and allow no person to see him.

Buen Camino is the chief author of the Filipino constitution and most of the state documents.

### OPERATIONS SOUTH OF MANILA.

#### Gen. Otis Reports a Repulse of the Rebels.

Acting Adj. Gen. Ward has received the following telegram from Gen. Otis, showing the favorable progress of the campaign in the Philippines:

MANILA, November 25, 1899.  
Adjutant General, Washington.  
The insurgents made a feint on Imus last night. Three enlisted men were wounded; their loss was two killed, one captured. The rest of the morning the insurgent troops have been sent from Manila today. The insurgents will be driven south.

The reports from Negros are encouraging. The chief insurgent leader in the north of the island surrendered voluntarily. More planting is being done. More sugar is being cut. Insurgent leaders in the north of the island are being driven and the people are apparently cheerful and hopeful that the form of government in operation is well suited to the conditions and is working smoothly.

### A Diversion to Aid Aguinaldo.

The War Department officials are disposed to account for the sudden activity developed by the insurgents south of Manila, as reported this morning, on the assumption that the insurgent general in command there, who is believed to be Pio del Pilar, has received notice from the Filipino spies of the desperate straits of Aguinaldo, and is manifestly trying to create a diversion in his favor by attacking the American force in the rear. The insurgent strong defensive ground, an Cavite province, the home of Aguinaldo, has never been taken since the outbreak. General Schwann, assisted by his major, has made a raid through the territory last summer, but it was during the next few days the swamps were deep, and beyond driving the insurgents off temporarily and teaching them to respect the force of American arms, nothing substantial was achieved, and the

### HAWAIIAN LANDS

#### Effort to Secure a Modification of the President's Proclamation.

#### The Whole Matter Again Referred to the Attorney General for Review.

An effort is being made to secure a modification of the proclamation of the President restraining the sale of public lands and the granting of franchises by the present Hawaiian government and nullifying all such transactions made since the formal annexation of the islands to the United States. Representatives of companies having franchises and those interested in public land transfers have been in Washington some time endeavoring to secure themselves in the possession of what they have already acquired. A representative of the Rapid Transit and Transportation Company of Honolulu, which secured from the Hawaiian government franchises for a general electric railway system for the city and a considerable part of the island, is here in the interest of that company, whose operations are said to be stopped by the order of President McKinley. The Hawaiian representatives made by the interested parties the whole matter of franchises and public lands has been again referred to the Attorney General for review of an additional information presented in support of the appeal for a modification of the President's proclamation.

#### A Hawaiian Representative.

Gen. A. S. Hartwell, who has been appointed by President Dole and his cabinet to represent the temporary Hawaiian government here in the way of furnishing such information as the government officials of Congress may ask for with reference to Hawaiian affairs, has taken quarters for the winter at the Shoreham. He said today that his mission here was merely to be on hand should any question arise concerning what Congress and the officials were in doubt, to present to them if requested to do so the views of the Hawaiian people and to represent what the Hawaiian interests are. He said that the Hawaiians were desirous of having a permanent form of government, and that he had not heard any objections raised to the measure proposed by the Hawaiian government, which is before Congress for this purpose. He thought that all the Hawaiians wanted was that action should not be delayed. With reference to his mission here, he said that there was a great deal of disturbance in Hawaii, many interests being affected and developments retarded by a feeling of uncertainty as to how matters would stand. He thought that there were some features of the situation in Hawaii not understood by the government in Washington when the President's proclamation was issued.

#### A Contention of Dates.

The Hawaiians contend that the proper date of the establishment of the authority of the United States over Hawaii was the 12th of August, the date on which the American flag was raised and formal possession taken of the islands, instead of the 7th of July, when the Hawaiian resolution of independence was approved at Washington. It appears that the title to considerable property and the value of important franchises depends upon which of these dates is held to be the date when the Hawaiian government and public lands having been sold between those dates.

### RECALL OF DR. STILES.

#### His Frank Criticism Was Irritating to the Germans.

The officials of the State Department are reluctant as to the reasons for the recall of Dr. Charles E. Stiles, secretary of the United States embassy at Berlin, which is reported from that capital in the press dispatches. It has been known, however, for some time past that Dr. Stiles was encountering friction in his office, though the officials were not quite clear as to where the fault rested.

The expert has not failed to criticize German methods with a freedom that must have been irritating to the German government. Dr. Stiles is reported to have been said to have delivered himself of utterances in a public manner, verbally or in print, that had a tendency to embarrass the official negotiations while these were in a delicate state. This was especially true of the beef and sausage matter, which has been a subject of contention between the United States and Germany.

### PERSONAL MENTION.

Capt. William Dubois, the chief usher of the White House, is recovering from the serious illness which has confined him to his home for more than two months.

George E. Marshall, one of the best-known police officers of the city, is seriously ill with typhoid fever.

Mr. J. G. Schurman, thence, N. Y., president of the Philippine commission, is at Arlington.

Representative E. H. Roberts, Salt Lake City, and Senator A. S. Clay of Georgia are at the Metropolitan.

### PROMOTIONS IN THE 4TH.

The recent discharge of Capt. O. H. Guthrie of the 4th Volunteer Infantry will result in the promotion of Lieut. M. C. Rayner to a captaincy and Second Lieut. B. R. Hall to a first lieutenantcy. Col. McClernand of the 4th Infantry has recommended the appointment of Quartermaster Sergt. W. M. Van Houten to the vacant second lieutenantcy in that regiment, and the recommendation will undoubtedly be approved.

### WANTS MAJOR LOCAN'S COMMISSION.

Mr. John M. Cunningham of Illinois, an officer of the late Maj. John A. Logan, 23d Infantry, who was recently killed in action in the Philippines, has applied to the War Department for a major's commission in the volunteer service to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his nephew. He was formerly in the militia service, having been appointed a second lieutenant in the 19th Infantry in September, 1870.

### BRITISH FALL BACK

#### Reconnaissance in Force at Mooi River Develops the Enemy.

### BOERS SUPPLIED WITH ARTILLERY

#### News of the Affair Causes Consternation in London.

### GEN. METHUEN'S ADVANCE

MOOI RIVER, Natal, Friday, November 24.—A reconnaissance in force in the direction of Highlands station has discovered a big force of Boers, with guns. The Boers shelled and the British guns replied.

The Boers also reported another strong Boer force to the northward of the Mooi River. The British guns have returned to camp and the infantry has fallen back. The mounted infantry is still out.

ORANGE RIVER, Cape Colony, Friday, November 24, 6:30 p.m.—In all 107 wounded, including several Boers, have arrived here from Belmont. One of the Boers, a boy of seventeen years of age, was compelled to take up arms with his father, who is a prisoner. A wounded Boer said that twenty men were selected from each Boer company to pick off the British officers; but, he added, on the advance of the British force the Boer marksmen were bewildered, as it was impossible to distinguish the officers, who wore the same equipment as the men.

The marksmen were also unable to make out the sergeants and other non-commissioned officers, whose stripes had been removed.

PARIS, November 25.—The anti-English caricatures in connection with the Transvaal war culminated in a grossly obscene drawing entitled "English Correction," which the police seized today, probably as the outcome of British embassy representations.

### OFFSET TO BAD NEWS.

#### News of Khatib's Death Cheers Up London Public.

LONDON, November 25.—The news of the death of the khulfa and the final defeat of the dervishes has been received here with great joy as a welcome set-off to the serious situation in South Africa.

The gravest news from Cape Town today comes from the northern part of the colony, where it is now evident, numbers of Dutch farmers have risen and joined the invading Free State forces in the Herschel and Barkly-East districts.

A dispatch from Queenstown, Cape Colony, Gen. Gatacre's headquarters, announces that "400 colonial troops, including an ex-magistrate of Barkly-East, have joined the Free State forces at the latter place, and that the whole force is reported to be marching on Durban, whence it can operate and posing a serious threat to the advance to recapture Stormberg junction, a strategic point from which Gen. Gatacre can get in direct touch through the Orange river with the British base at De Aar.

Another dispatch says that refugees from Queenstown assert that Lady Grey has been occupied by the colonial farmers and that it is feared there that a serious movement in favor of the Boers will be made.

Further dispatches from Belmont confirming the treacherous use of the white flag by the Free State forces during the night of the 21st inst., and the bitter complaints and it is feared the result will be a refusal to give the Boers quarter.

The second ridge was the strongest position of the Boers there were sheltered behind ramparts of boulders. Nevertheless the British troops steadily, many of them coolly smoking.

E. F. Kolke, a well-known war correspondent, who went to Havana during the Spanish-American war, was wounded in the arm by a dum-dum bullet.

The hospital train arrived at Orange river on Monday morning. The train is constructed on the corridor system, with beds ranged in tiers on either side. On its return to Orange river, the wounded were found that a number of them were able to walk, but there were many stretcher cases. The troops in camp lined the route from the station to the hospital.

"Got my foot and leg wounded."

"Yes," was the grim reply from the maimed man, "in my blooming leg."

### GEN. METHUEN'S PURPOSE IN QUESTION.

There is much discussion now as to whether Gen. Methuen intends to march direct to Kimberley or double round and direct to the Free States who have invaded the Colerberg and Burgersdorp districts, and driving them on Gen. Gatacre and French, inflict a crushing defeat on them. The general opinion, however, is that he will proceed north and attack the Boers at Modder river, thus relieving Kimberley.

There is a feeling of anxiety now as to the fate of Mafeking. It is the latest and somewhat despondent advice. It was rumored in the Glasgow stock exchange to-day that Gen. Buller's conduct had been declared the war office officials declare they have nothing complimentary or otherwise.

In the meanwhile the news from Natal is not encouraging. Escourt and Estcourt, which were both held pressed, and it seems almost a joke to regard the garrisoning part of the relief force for Ladysmith.

### JOHANNESBURG ESCORT AGAIN.

A dispatch from Pretoria, dated Thursday, gives advice from south of Ladysmith to the effect that Gen. Joubert, with some morning, shelled Escourt camp, but without response. The inhabitants of the town were reported to be leaving.

The dispatch from Pretoria also indicates that news of the battle of Belmont had reached Pretoria, as it says "heavy fighting is reported south of Kimberley today between the Free States and a supposed British relief force."

The foregoing dispatch does not refer to the British attack on the Boer position at Belmont, which was reported in the English newspaper correspondents. The attack is said to have been a surprise, and they did not do so until they had bayonet-



### MOVE AGAINST ROBERTS

#### Proposed to Object to His Being Sworn In.

#### From the Decision of the Chair.

On an adverse decision to appeal from the decision of the Chair.

As the day set for the assembling of Congress draws near interest grows in the case of Mr. Roberts of Utah. There is talk now of the opposition to Mr. Roberts making their first move against him on the opening day.

One of the plans which, it is said, is being seriously considered, is this: When the new members of the House are being sworn in objection is to be offered to Mr. Roberts taking the oath of office. Then, if the Speaker overrules the objection, to appeal from the decision in an endeavor to get a majority to overrule the Speaker. This, it is contended, would effectually prevent Mr. Roberts taking his seat and obviate the necessity of obtaining a two-thirds majority, which would be required, to expel him.

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### ENDS THE CONTROVERSY.

#### Order of the Secretary of War Regarding the Inspectors General.

The Secretary of War issued an order yesterday which practically disposes of the controversy over the authority and jurisdiction of the inspector general's department.

In August last an order was prepared by the department increasing the authority of the inspector general and widening the scope of his operations. The order was approved by Secretary Alger and Inspector General Breckinridge in spite of the opposition of Gen. Miles, Adjutant General Gathright, and Quartermaster General Ludington. It was amended in several respects to accord somewhat with the views of those officers, but never its complete issue to the army, although it had been regularly approved by the proper military authorities. The order issued yesterday simply announced that the original order will not be issued, thus completely nullifying its effects. Consequently the relations of inspectors general to the line and staff departments will remain as they were before the proposed changes were suggested, and the inspectors general will be governed by the orders which have been interpreted by the commanding general of the army.

### SENATOR MALLORY GOES SOUTH.

#### Under Treatment for Liver Trouble in New Orleans.

Senator Mallory is still in New Orleans, where he went a week ago in order to secure treatment for liver trouble, from which he suffers. Mr. Mallory was at Providence Hospital for some time, where his case was regarded as extremely critical. Although his condition has improved he is deemed to be the journey south in order that he might secure the attention of his brother-in-law, a physician of New Orleans who formerly treated his ailment successfully.

### ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieutenant Hugh Thomason, 46th Volunteer Infantry, recently appointed, has been ordered to report in this city for temporary duty, upon completion of which he is to proceed to San Francisco, for duty with his regiment.

Majors T. E. Tilcox, surgeon, U. S. A., and J. B. Burbank, 5th United States Artillery, have been detailed as members of the examining board convened at Governor Island, N. Y., October 4, vice Lieut. S. M. Waterhouse, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., and Major F. A. Whitney, 6th United States Infantry, who have been relieved.

Acting Assistant Surgeon V. B. Gregory, U. S. A., now at Beaver Dam, Wis., and Second Lieutenant K. M. Shaver, 37th Volunteer Infantry, now at Columbus Barracks, Ohio, have been ordered to San Francisco for duty. Lieut. Shearer, upon completing the duty assigned him at San Francisco, is to proceed to Manila, P. I., for duty with his regiment.

First Lieutenant C. M. Collins, assistant surgeon, U. S. A., has been relieved.

Capt. R. H. Wilson, 5th Infantry, at New York, has been ordered to recruiting duty at Denver, Col.

Lieut. E. W. Perkins, 1st Infantry, has been assigned to temporary duty with the 4th Infantry. Lieut. Wm. H. Taylor to the 6th Infantry, Lieut. Wm. H. Noble to the 1st Infantry, Lieut. A. C. Wright to the 12th Infantry, Lieut. Chas. H. Shields' conduct has been reviewed, but he is not to be relieved.

Officers recently appointed have been assigned to regiments as follows: Lieut. A. V. E. Beaumont to the 3d Infantry, Lieut. H. K. Taylor to the 6th Infantry, Lieut. Wm. H. Noble to the 1st Infantry, Lieut. A. C. Wright to the 12th Infantry, Lieut. Chas. H. Shields' conduct has been reviewed, but he is not to be relieved.

### CHARGES AGAINST CHAPLAIN SHIELDS.

The orders assigning Chaplain David H. Shields to duty with the troops in the Philippines have been revoked, and he is ordered to remain in San Francisco, pending further orders from the War Department. This action is due to charges of various misdemeanors on the part of Chaplain Shields while that officer was stationed in Pennsylvania. These charges were made by Bishop Nide of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which denomination the officer is a member. Gen. Shafter, who has been instructed to investigate the matter, has reported to the department that Chaplain Shields' conduct has been reprehensible since his arrival in San Francisco. If a prima facie case is made out against the military minister he will be ordered before a court-martial for trial.

### THE ROAD TO FORTUNE.

#### The Road to Fortune is through Printer's Ink.—P. T. Barnum.

### LIFE'S BATTLE OVER

#### Vice President Hobart Laid to Rest at Paterson Today.

### IMPOSING FUNERAL CEREMONY

#### President McKinley and His Cabinet in Attendance.

### TRIBUTES OF ESTEEM

PATERSON, N. J., November 25.—The earthly remains of the late Vice President, Garret A. Hobart, were consigned to a temporary resting place in the receiving vault at Cedar Lawn cemetery, near this city, today. A brief funeral service was held at the late residence of the deceased, the officiating clergyman being the Rev. Dr. Magie.

President McKinley and his cabinet officers and over sixty members of the Senate and a great many representatives, who came on special trains, attended the services at the house.

After the house services, the body, inclosed in an oaken casket with silver ornaments, and almost hidden by flowers, was taken from the house and the President and his party went to the Church of the Redeemer, about two blocks from Carroll Hall. An immense crowd was in the vicinity of the church.

The casket was carried by eight members of the Capitol police, in uniform, under command of A. F. Garden.

The church was beautifully decorated with flowers.

President McKinley sat in the front pew on the right of the aisle. He was accompanied by the Secretary of State and Secretary of the Treasury. On the left of the aisle in the front row were Mrs. Hobart and son, Garret A. Hobart, and Hobart Tuttle. Immediately behind Mrs. Hobart was David Hobart and family.

Behind the President were Elihu Root, Secretary of War; John D. Long, Secretary of the Navy, and E. A. Hitchcock, the Secretary of the Interior.

Then followed the Senators and representatives.

The Hobart pew, which is the fifth on the right-hand side, was filled with floral offerings.

### SERVICES AT THE CHURCH.

The services at the church lasted an hour, and were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Magie. They began with an organ prelude and reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Charles P. Shaw, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Paterson. Then followed the singing of the hymn, "Nearer, My God, to Thee," by the Orpheus Club. Dr. Magie then preached the funeral sermon and offered prayer. This was followed by the anthem, "Weary Hands," sung by the Orpheus Club, after which the benediction was pronounced to rest, has fallen in death. "The Lord giveth and the Lord hath taken away. Blessed be the name of the Lord."

"If today no warlike sound is heard, none the less do we know this life was given in the service of his country, and his last official duties were done under the very shadow of death."

"This spirit of fidelity and courage was his by inheritance. The blood which flowed in his veins was from good English stock, and was mingled with the martyr blood of Dutch and Huguenot ancestors. He would have been untrue to all his ancestral traditions, if he had not served the cause of freedom, of education and of God. The ideals of his home life, under which he was trained, were of a high and holy character. They influenced and guided his life to its close. Had he lived as men ordinarily live, he might have reached the limit of four-score years. He has died in the ripeness of his powers; full of honors, not of years."

### HIS PUBLIC SERVICES.

"It needs not that I should speak today of his public life and services. Prominent citizens and the press in all sections of the land and the proclamation of the President have done him noble justice. From the experience and training of many official duties in his native state he entered on the high duties of the Vice President of the United States. The office to him was no sinecure, much less a mere waiting on Providence, but a trust which he had received from the nation in which he would be found faithful. It became evident at once not merely that he possessed the dignity and nobility of a statesman, but that he intended to do his duty with fairness and kindness. His brief term of service gained for him the respect and friendship of the whole Senate, irrespective of section or party, and given to the office he filled increased honor and influence."

"To the President of the United States he gave true affection, unchanging confidence and constant support. I may be permitted to say even in this presence that in private interviews speaking of the President the words he most frequently used were 'He is a good man.' And I may be permitted to add that outside this bereaved home there is, I am sure, no more sincere mourner than the President of the United States."

"General, kindly, hospitable, no one ever had fewer enemies. Indeed, it may be questioned if he had an enemy. He made friends and never lost a friend. And yet he had opinions and expressed them freely. He loved, however, to say pleasant words and to do kindly acts. His generosity was unbounded. No one can tell, no one knows, the number or the greatness of the kind deeds he was constantly doing. He was never too tired for the cheering word nor too busy to do the kindly things himself. He must be written down 'as one who loved his fellow men.' It is written, 'A man that hath friends must show himself friendly.' And it is true; the poor and lowly friend that they have lost a friend."

"It can be said of him that he did not know him who did not know him." In his home. Those knew him best who in an aim there. A load of business cares, the worry of political life were there and all together, laid aside. In his most happy home he found relief from every care and carried from it, day by day, fresh courage and purpose.

"Here, where he was best known and loved, he came back to die. All that science,