

VICTORIES ON THE GRIDIRON.

Cornell Overwhelms Pennsylvania for the First Time in Nine Years.

LEHIGH PROVES NO MATCH FOR GEORGETOWN'S ELEVEN

By the Score of 24 to 6 the Ithacans Overwhelm the Quakers in a Game Almost a Farce—The Last Defeat of Penn's Bad Season—Two Thousand People Brave Chill Winds and See the Blue and Grey Run up the Score of 22 to 0

Thanksgiving Day, the close of the football season, brought victory to Cornell and to Georgetown.

On Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Cornell's victory, the last discouraging touch to "Penn's" disastrous season, was so easy that the contest became farcical, and a large part of the 20,000 spectators invaded the playing field. Superb interference enabled the Ithacans to skirt the Quakers' ends for long gains almost at will. As a result of settled dissatisfaction at the showing of the Red and Blue this year, Coach Woodruff has resigned.

Columbia, the only other one of the big colleges which played yesterday, defeated the Carlisle Indians by the score of 40 to 12. The University of Virginia, recently defeated by Georgetown, repulsed Swannee College to 5. Lafayette, with a total of 29, shut out Dickenson. Boston College lost to Amherst by the score of 11 to 0. Franklin-Marshall beat Gettysburg 24 to 5.

Lehigh's gridiron warriors could check the Blue and Grey only during the first half, just before the conclusion of which Hart crossed Lehigh's line for the first touchdown. In the second half the onslaught of the local university players was terrific. Thrice again did Georgetown score in the second half, Lehigh being unable to withstand the line rushes and the well-protected end dashes of the backs.

Despite unfortunate defeats early in the season, Georgetown, by virtue of the recent victory over Virginia, has a firm claim on the championship of the South, although the game yesterday had no bearing on that question.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 28.—For the first time in nine years Cornell defeated Pennsylvania today on Franklin Field by the score of 24 to 6.

Nine years ago the games with Cornell were begun, and Pennsylvania has always been able to pull out a victory against Cornell, no matter how unpropitious her season, until this year. The Ithacans today beat Pennsylvania at every turn in the game, with the exception of the last half of the first half, when Pennsylvania braced up and stopped Cornell's runs.

It was the closing game for Pennsylvania of this season, which has been the most disastrous one for many years. The Ithacans came here confident of winning, and they did not deceive themselves.

Pennsylvania Outplayed. Pennsylvania played valiantly, but to no purpose. She was outplayed and could not stop the Ithacans in their rushes across the goal line. It was not until the third quarter that the New Yorkers skidded around the outside of the line in beautiful style, the runner carrying the ball behind interference that the Quakers were unable to break up.

It was a holiday crowd on the stands, and fully 20,000 braved the cold and the high wind to view the game. For a time the contest was interesting, but even Philadelphia, lovers of football, knew when they have had enough.

Crowds Invade the Field. Before the game came to an end the crowd swarmed in the field. This is a thing that the crowd has never done before at Pennsylvania, and it was totally unlooked for. However, the day was a very cold one, and the game had grown into more or less of a farce.

The crowd had just learned that McGovern had been knocked out by Corbett; they forgot all about the beautiful long runs made by the Cornellians, and, surging down the aisle of the stands they jumped the barriers and ran across the gridiron. So many persons got on the field before the police could interfere that it was necessary to stop the game to put every one back of the side lines.

It was an eventful finish to an eventful year for Pennsylvania. The team has been a failure. There has been grumbling and discontent, and Coach Woodruff has resigned.

Coffin's Beautiful Run. The Cornellians, expecting a victory, came here in large numbers and made themselves heard at the game. Their first chance came in the first five minutes of play, when Coffin circled around Pennsylvania's right end. He was beautifully protected by his team mates, and the Quakers were boxed in handily. Coffin started from Cornell's 27-yard line and ran over Pennsylvania's goal.

It was a 22-yard run, and done so quickly that the ball was planted behind the goal posts almost before Pennsylvania realized what was coming off. The next chance came along toward the close of the first half, after Pennsylvania had scored six points.

Turnbull caught the ball on his own 47-yard line, from a quarterback kick, and, dodging the Pennsylvania players, paced the ball back of the goal line for the second touchdown.

Cornell's third cause for special cheering happened in the opening plays of the second half. Getting the ball on Pennsylvania's 15-yard line, after the Quakers had been penalized 10 yards for off-side play, Coffin dashed around the right end and was over the line before he was downed. From then on Cornell took it more or less easily, until the rosters called for another touchdown.

The team responded, but the score came in a rather unexpected manner. Pennsylvania had been forced down to her 4-yard line, where she held Cornell

and got possession of the ball. The Quakers could not advance, and Reynolds was called upon for a kick. He punted the ball over toward the north side of the field, and it was followed by both teams.

Brewster received the ball on the 25-yard line, and dashed for the goal. It so happened that every Quaker in reach of the runner was covered by a Cornell man, so Brewster was undisturbed in planting the ball between the goal posts for the first touchdown. He kicked his own goal.

The scoring by Pennsylvania was even more fortunate than the last touchdown by the Ithacans, for Pennsylvania propped by her own misplay, Reynolds had punted back of the goal line. Brewster punted out from the 25-yard mark to Dale on Cornell's 50-yard line. He rushed it back to the 37-yard mark.

On the next play Tom passed the ball to Dale, and the latter went through right tackle to Cornell's 19-yard line. Davidson tried the center for one yard, and Dale was next called upon to take the ball. He fumbled and the ball rolled out of the scrimmage.

Davidson was on the spot, and, grabbing up the ball, dashed forward and crossed the goal before he was downed.

Hope Felt by Penn. It was the Pennsylvania's turn to cheer. The score was tied, and at that time there seemed to be some hope of Pennsylvania getting away with Cornell for the ninth time, as the team had broomed up and held the Ithacans well in hand for a time.

AMERICANS IN LONDON DINE.

M. Cambon a Guest of Honor at Thanksgiving Banquet.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The American Society in London gave a Thanksgiving banquet at the Hotel Cecil tonight. John Morgan Richards presided.

M. Cambon, the French Ambassador, and Henry White, Secretary of the American Embassy, were the principal guests. M. Cambon, speaking in French, toasted President Roosevelt.

He referred to the friendship between France and the United States, dating from the foundation of American independence, and said that France was associated with the United States in its great sorrow for the loss of President McKinley, and shared with the Americans their respect for his successor.

M. Cambon humorously made an admiring acknowledgment of the powerful influence of American women in extending their nation's prestige. She was, indeed, he said, the conqueror of Europe. She had all the qualities which fitted her for conquest.

Justice Walton toasted Mr. White, who, in replying, spoke appropriately of the relations between the United States and Great Britain, and said that the good understanding between them was for mutual advantage. Addressing M. Cambon, Mr. White remarked that America's friendship with Great Britain did not preclude her from being on friendly terms with other nations, and foremost among those whose friendship was desired was the great French Republic.

Mr. White dwelt with congratulatory satisfaction on the growing prosperity of the United States.

Anthony Hope, Dr. A. Conan Doyle and others spoke.

AGED FRIEND OF POPE DEAD.

Pacelli, Said to Be the Oldest Man in Rome, Succumbs.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—According to the "Daily News" Rome correspondent, the Pope has just lost his oldest friend. This was Commendatore Pacelli, who was 103 years old. It is stated that he was the oldest man in Rome.

He was director of the inland revenue under the Papal Government, before the fall of the Pope's temporal power, and he lived afterward in the expectation of seeing this power restored. Pope Leo often received him and chatted with him concerning events that occurred during the first half of the nineteenth century, regarding which Commendatore Pacelli's memory was wonderfully clear.

It is reported that when the Pope learned of his death he exclaimed: "I have lost my oldest friend."

BIG FIRE MAKES BRILLIANT LIGHT.

COSTLY BLAZE IN NEW YORK.

Big Gas Plant in Danger From Flames in East River Lumber Yards—Schomer Burned at Her Pier.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—A fire which, at midnight, had consumed property estimated by Chief Croker to have been worth \$700,000, started at 6 o'clock tonight in the lumber yards of William Optegrove & Bros., at 465 East Tenth Street, and laid a block and a half in ruins, after making one of the most brilliant river front spectacles seen in this city in recent years.

It destroyed entirely the lumber yards of the George Hazeney & Sons Lumber Company, and James M. Sauspang's Sons at the foot of East Eleventh Street. Blazing streams of napalm.

In the early part of the fire the falling walls of Optegrove's big building crumbled into the Standard Oil Company's office on Eleventh Street and released a tide of napalm, which, when touched by a spark started in a fierce stream down the street and was instrumental in causing most of the damage.

This drove the firemen to a distance for a time, causing them to cut away the fire boats and engines in a hurry, leaving behind thousands of feet of hose.

The big plant of the Consolidated Gas Company, which runs along the river front from Eleventh Street to Sixteenth Street, was in the dangerous zone all through the fire. Extraordinary precautions were taken to prevent the flames from reaching it.

The gas was transferred by the underground tunnels from the tanks in danger to those remote from the blaze, and at midnight Chief Croker said the valuable part of the plant was out of danger.

Schooner Soon Destroyed. At 1 o'clock in the morning a three-masted schooner which had been moored at the Eleventh Street pier was reported afloat. Observers who had succeeded in reaching the river front asserted that she sank a few minutes later.

She was loaded, it was said, with lumber. Of the wooden pier at the foot of the street only the charred pillars remained. More than 200 tracks and peddlers' wagons had been stored there.

TRANSPORT WRIGHT WRECKED. Sunk in Lannon Bay, Near the Island of Sumatra.

MANILA, Nov. 28.—The United States transport Wright had struck a rock in Lannon Bay, near the island of Sumatra, and sunk in fifteen feet of water.

The crew and most of the cargo were saved. Brig. Gen. J. H. Smith, commanding at Samar, telegraphs that the Wright can probably be raised.

Ocean Steamship Movements. NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Arrived: Majestic, Liverpool. Arrived also: Amsterdam, from New York, at Rotterdam; Teutonic, from New York, at Liverpool.

8:15 to Baltimore and Re. 8:15. Turn via Pennsylvania Railroad. Tickets on sale Saturday and Sunday, November 29 and December 1, good to return until Monday, December 2. All trains except Congressional Limited.

1 c. per lineal foot Weather Strip, at 5th and New York ave. F. Libbey & Co.

Weather Strips, 12 ft., 12 cts. each, felt or rubber edge, 6th and New York ave.

Flooring, \$1.25 per 100 square feet, tongued and grooved, at Frank Libbey & Co.

MAKING LAWS FOR FILIPINOS.

Mr. Root Reports on the Commission's Work.

LEGISLATIVE ADVANTAGES ENJOYED

Purchase of Lands Held by Friars Advocated as Settling a Vexed Problem—Need of Schools and Adequate Banking Laws.

A supplementary report of Secretary Root, concerning itself altogether with the government of the Philippines, made public today, gives an account of the growth and general character of the islands. Of the work of the Philippine Commission, the Secretary says:

"When the President vested, and could vest in it no greater legislative authority than the military commander previously had, it has exercised that authority in accordance with legislative forms. Its sessions have been stated and public. Its legislative enactments have been publicly introduced and printed in the form of bills.

Public Hearings Had. "When of general public interest they have made the subject of public hearings before committees, which the people of the islands have freely attended, and at which their views have been freely expressed. The ordinary legislative opportunities for amendments have been afforded, and finally the amendments and the bills have been publicly debated and voted upon, and the bills passed have become, in effect, statutes, subject to the approval of the Secretary of War, which has not been in any case withheld.

"The statutes that have become the law of the land in the Philippines and bear the same relation to governmental action and private rights in the archipelago that the statutes enacted by the Congress and the State Legislatures in the United States bear within the territory for which they are enacted.

Some of the Advantages. Under this system the Philippine islands have had the practical advantages of having the legislative separated from the executive authority, of having laws matured under the influence of public discussion and deliberation, of having the laws, when adopted, certain, permanent, and known.

"I have no question that the substitution of this method to the orders of a single military commander, however competent, has been of the greatest value. I invite the attention of Congress to the 263 statutes now set before them, with the hope that the work of the commission will receive the approval which I believe it merits for its high quality of constructive ability, its wise adaptation to the ends desirable to be accomplished, and its faithful adherence to the principles controlling our own Government."

Need of More Schools. Regarding the school system the Secretary says:

"There is a great lack of suitable buildings. In most of the public school buildings are not to be found, and, seriously enough, in that country of great forests it is very difficult to obtain lumber for construction purposes. Many more teachers must be obtained; many buildings must be constructed.

"Time and persistent energy and very large amounts of money will be necessary to put the system in working order. No regular system of reports has yet been possible, but from reports received it is estimated that not less than 150,000 children are actually enrolled in the free primary schools; that one-half of these are being compelled to wait because there are not adequate school rooms, and that there are 75,000 children who do not attend upon the schools already established.

The Number of Teachers. "There are between 3,000 and 4,000 native elementary teachers employed, about 2,500 of these receiving daily instruction in English. Over 10,000 adult natives are studying English in evening schools, and under American teachers, and many more are applying than can be cared for as yet. The greatest eagerness is manifested to learn English.

"There is a widespread desire to send boys to the United States for education. Many of the towns are arranging to send their boys here for their education. The commerce of Manila, the Secretary says, urgently demands the creation of a thoroughly protected harbor with sufficient depth of water to accommodate the largest ships, where they can lie in safety and load and discharge their cargoes in all weathers.

Lack of Banking Facilities. "There is urgent need for greater banking facilities in the Philippines. There are no American banks and there is no power to create any banking corporation. The Secretary says that the effect of this is that the banking establishments which were established under Spanish rule still monopolize the field, while American capital is excluded.

He recommends the extension of the national banking act to the Philippines, with such modifications as the circumstances demand. He says:

"It is urgent in the importance of action upon the subject of banking that I recommend that I be authorized to investigate and study the subject on the ground, in order that, upon his return, he might be able to report to the committee of Congress and answer their oral enquiries in a manner possibly more satisfactory than could be accomplished by any written or printed statement."

"He has now returned and his report is annexed thereto. Bills designed to give effect to the report are being prepared and will be submitted to Congress."

(Continued on second page.)

8:10 to Philadelphia and Re. 8:40. Turn via Pennsylvania Railroad. Account West Point-Amantia football game, great train direct to ground level Washington, Nov. 29, at 10:30 a. m., November 30, returning at conclusion of game.

Dressed Common Bonds, \$1.25 per 100 ft., by Frank Libbey & Co.

Flooring, \$1.25 per 100 square feet, tongued and grooved, at 5th and N. Y. ave.

Doors \$1.00 each; White Pine 1 1/2 inches thick—ready painted. Libbey & Co.

Laths, Best Kind, too, only \$2.75 per 1,000. F. Libbey & Co., 6th and N. Y. ave.

VANDERBILT BABY NAMED.

To Be William Henry, and the Third of That Title.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—William Henry Vanderbilt, third of the title and latest of the line, opened his eyes on his first Thanksgiving Day a named baby.

It was decided this morning that the son of Alfred Gwynne Vanderbilt should be both William and Henry, as was his great-grandfather, and so keep up the name that has so long been famous and honored. And the name has been loved, not only for Cornelius Vanderbilt's father's sake, but because his oldest son, brother to Alfred Gwynne, bore the name for the twenty-one years of his life.

The decision came after the name Cornelius had hung three days in the balance, this being the only other suggested that was seriously considered. And not until today did the happy young father and mother make a final decision that the baby bear his great-grandfather's name.

Though the matter is settled for good and all, the baby, of course, will have a formal christening. When this will take place, Mr. Vanderbilt said today, had not been decided, but it will be at the house, 721 Fifth Avenue, some time in December. The christening, though it will be witnessed by only a few members of the family, will be elaborate.

GERMANY AND THE BOERS.

Persistent Rumors of Intervention Heard in London.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The "Daily News" this morning says:

"There have been very persistent rumors in London for the past two days of foreign intervention in the Boer war. The form the rumors take points to German action, with Russia and France assenting.

"This would imply a serious reversal of the earlier policy of the Powers, wherefore we are inclined to disregard the rumors."

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 28.—Messrs. Kruger and Wolmarans and other Boers are not at all alarmed by the threats of the British to confiscate their private property in South Africa.

They consider that such action, which they view as mere robbery, would be held to void after the war.

Mr. Kruger sarcastically contrasts the merciful attitude of the Boers toward their enemy with Great Britain's alleged disgraceful procedure against the burghers.

MRS. GEBHARD WEDS AGAIN.

Married to Henry Clews, Jr., in a New York Church.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—Mrs. Louise Morria Gebhard, who secured a divorce from Frederick Gebhard in Dakota on October 16, was married today to Henry Clews, Jr.

There had been gossip to the effect that the marriage was to be expected, but that it was close at hand became known only last night, when Alderman Herbert Parsons, a brother-in-law of young Clews, was locking up a minister to perform the ceremony.

More than one minister was approached before an arrangement was made with the Rev. James M. Parr, Jr., an assistant pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church, to marry the couple this morning in Christ Church.

NEAREST KIN OF WASHINGTON DEAD.

MRS. DALLAS EXPIRES OF OLD AGE.

The Widow of the Naval Officer Who Fired First Gun in the War of 1812, and Sister-in-Law of Prince Murat.

Mrs. Mary Byrd Dallas, relict of Commodore Alexander James Dallas, sister-in-law of Prince Achille Murat, great-granddaughter of Betty Washington, and the nearest relative of Gen. George Washington, who died Wednesday, November 27, at her late residence in this city, 2015 G Street northwest, will be buried today at the Congressional Cemetery.

The funeral services will be held at the residence at 3 o'clock, the Rev. Enoch Thompson, of St. Paul's Church, officiating. The service will be private, only a few of the friends and immediate relatives to be present.

The Widow of Commodore Dallas. Mrs. Dallas, at the time of her death, was in her ninety-first year. Her late husband, Commodore Dallas, was the naval officer who, without orders, fired the first gun on sea which inaugurated the war of 1812 between this country and England.

Byrd Charles Wallis was the father of Mrs. Dallas, and the maiden name of her mother was Mary Lewis. Mary Lewis was the granddaughter of Col. Fielding Lewis and Betty Washington.

Connected With Emperor Napoleon. The sister of Mrs. Dallas became the wife of Prince Achille Murat, Crown Prince of Naples, the son of Napoleon's sister, Caroline Bonaparte, and the French Emperor's famous marshal.

Mrs. Dallas is survived by a brother, Achille Murat Willis, who lives in Texas, and a daughter, Mrs. Mary Dallas Strong, at whose residence Mrs. Dallas breathed her last.

GEORGE M. PULLMAN DEAD.

Elderly Son of Palace Car Builder Expires in California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—George M. Pullman, elderly son of the late Chicago millionaire palace car builder, died at his home in Menlo Park this morning of acute pneumonia after an illness of six days.

His system, it is alleged, had been so weakened by excessive drinking lately that he could not rally.

With him at his death were his wife, whom he married only two months ago, his brother Zanger and Slinger's wife.

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EX-SENATOR ROACH DYING.

Critically Ill in a New York Sanatorium.

Information was received here yesterday to the effect that ex-Senator William N. Roach of North Dakota is lying critically ill in a sanatorium in New York City. Little hope is entertained for his recovery.

Mr. Roach was born in this city sixty-one years ago. He was educated in the local schools and at Georgetown College. He went to Dakota territory in 1879 and engaged in the mail contract business, bought a farm and entered politics. He was a member of the Territorial Legislature.

When the Territory was divided into two States Mr. Roach was nominated by the Democratic Governor of North Dakota, but was defeated. He was elected to the United States Senate in 1893. His term expired in 1899.

THOUGHT TO BE SMUGGLERS.

Five Ocean Steamer Stewards Taken Into Custody.

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—Five steamer stewards on the Bremen of the North German Lloyd Line were arrested tonight in Hoboken on a charge of smuggling Sumatra leaf tobacco from Germany. The men gave the names of Reinhold Aching, Carsten Lubus, Adolph Schmidt, John Seibold, and Peter Saumann. They were locked up.

The custom officers say they have been watching the steamer stewards on this line for some weeks past, as they have received information that large quantities of tobacco were being smuggled into this country from Germany. Tonight their suspicions were directed to the five men, and when they were taken into custody and searched, their clothing was found to be thickly lined with the leaf tobacco, which the custom officers say is of the best quality.

They had also concealed on their person a quantity of German cutlery which they were smuggling into this country.

A CENTENARIAN WITHOUT A HOME.

AGED NEGRESS SAW WASHINGTON

Turned Out of House by Her Daughter, She Seeks Shelter in the House of Detention—Sold Freely as a Slave.

Turned from the home of her daughter, in this city, having neither friends nor money, an ancient colored woman, Lucy Jackson, who has reached the extreme age of 100 years, was last night taken in charge by the Third precinct police officials. Later she was taken to the House of Detention, where she will stay until a home can be provided for her by the District.

"Aunt Lucy," as she likes to be called, is the most remarkable visitor ever entertained at the House of Detention. She is possessed of a wonderful memory, and the centenarian tells about having seen on numerous occasions Gen. George Washington, while living on a plantation at Culpeper Court House, Va. "Aunt Lucy" is blind today as a woman of sixty years. She is a little dried-up creature, with a pleasant countenance, while her head is covered with snow-white kinky hair, a reminder of the years she has lived.

A Slave From Birth. According to her story, "Aunt Lucy" was born at Culpeper County House, Va., her father being a full-blooded Seminole Indian, who had journeyed from the wilds of Florida to the Old Dominion, where he married a slave woman. The ex-slave's first owner was Harry Parsonson, a well-known plantation owner in this section. After keeping "Aunt Lucy" her mother, and two sisters for a period of nearly ten years he was forced to sell them in order to meet a heavy debt.

The entire family was put upon the block, excepting the Indian father, who was a free man. "Aunt Lucy" her sisters, and mother, as the old woman expressed it last night, were "jes naturally sold like a parcel of cattle," to William Newell.

The family was not to remain united long, however. Within a couple of years the Jacksons were sold separately to various bidders, "Aunt Lucy" bringing the large price of \$750. When asked by a Times reporter whether she had ever seen the father of his country during his travels throughout that country, "Aunt Lucy" replied:

"Saw Washington on Horseback. "Yes, indeed. An Lorry, chile, he was a handsome gentleman. Ah's done often seed him go by on horseback."

"Aunt Lucy" related to the reporter in the dialect of the plantation how she had followed General Washington when but a child through the village streets, and told of the sorrow caused in that section of Virginia by his death.

Progenitor of Many Generations. Lucy is a great-great-grandmother, and two of her numerous daughters, Marcia and Fannie, are great-grandmothers.

The plight of the aged negress will be brought to the attention of Sanitary Officer Frank this morning, in hopes that the old woman may be given a home wherein she may spend the few remaining years of her protracted life.

DATE OF COURT'S RETURN.

The Chinese Emperor to Enter Peking on January 11.

PEKING, Nov. 28.—An edict has been received fixing January 11 as the date for the arrival of the Court of Peking. The reason given for the delay is the illness of the Dowager Empress.

Prince Ching arrived at Peking today. He will meet there Prince Chun, brother of the Emperor, who recently returned from Germany. The latter is en route to Kallung-fu.

8:15 to Baltimore and Return via B. & O. R. R. Saturday and Sunday, November 29 and December 1, tickets good on returning until following Monday. Good on all trains except Royal Limited.

Flooring, \$1.25 per 100 square feet, tongued and grooved, at 5th and N. Y. ave.

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Confederate Monument Unveiled. RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 28.—The Confederate monument at Chamberlayne house was unveiled today. James W. Marshall delivered the oration.

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LIBERAL FORCE TO SURRENDER.

Troops Between Colon and Bohio to Yield.

REBELS DEFEATED AT BUENA VISTA

Foreign Warships to Land Men to Preserve Order—Trains Halt Until Dead Are Cleared From the Tracks—