

WELDED TO LAWTON

FILIPINOS AT BAYOMBONG SAID TO HAVE SURRENDERED TO AMERICAN FORCES

WERE AGUINALDO'S BODYGUARD

PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED AT ZOAMBOANGA BY CAPT. NICHOLS

FALL OF VIGAN IS VERIFIED

Battleship Oregon Sent a Force of Marines to Rescue Lieut. Gilmore, but Found That He and Party Had Been Taken to the Mountains Two Days Previous to Arrival of Warship.

MANILA, Nov. 29.—It is supposed that the insurgent garrison at Bayombong, province of Nueva Vizcaya, numbering from 300 to 500 men, has surrendered to Gen. Lawton, who started for that point with the Thirty-fourth infantry.

Capt. Nichols, who commands a detachment of the Twenty-third infantry at Zamboanga, Island of Mindanao, has established a provisional government there. The insurgents have surrendered to him four cannon and 200 rifles.

Officers from the steamer Manuene, which arrived here Tuesday from San Francisco, after a terrible voyage, bringing three companies of the Thirty-first infantry, say she was chartered for the Philippine service, and not as an ocean transport, and that sending a battalion across the ocean on board her was an experiment. The captain declines to discuss the steamer's experience. He says he is only the navigating officer, and has no jurisdiction over the engineering department.

The battleship Oregon landed men at Vigan, hoping to find Lieut. Gilmore's party, as it is known he and his men were there recently. The landing party found that the Americans had been removed to the mountains, two days before. The navy has requested the army to go in pursuit.

BRILLIANT NAVAL VICTORY.

A dispatch from the Associated Press correspondent at Nampacapan, province of Union, dated Sunday, Nov. 23, says: "The Oregon, Samara and Callao, with 160 big jackets and 100 machine guns, captured the port of Vigan, province of South Ilocos, north of here, today. The Samara and Callao ran close in shore, a few shots were fired and the Samara, Callao and Oregon engaged in a sharp bombardment of Vigan. The firing from the shore ceased almost immediately and the sailors and marines went ashore to land.

It is reported that 1,700 insurgents under Generals Tino and Pilar are massed at Tagudin, ten miles north, and it has been concluded to send the Twenty-third and the Twenty-fourth regiments, for the rest of the reinforcements. The American military force was still at Nampacapan Sunday, but a move north was expected to take place Monday. Two companies of the Thirty-third volunteers are on their way north to reinforce the troops at Nampacapan."

A later dispatch from Nampacapan says that when the battleships and the Oregon landed at Vigan they found that the insurgents had fled. The navy will hold the town until relieved by the troops which are on their way north. Gen. Young, with three troops of the Third cavalry and a small detachment of Macabebes, commanded by Lieut. Hall, McKinley and Blount, arrived at Nampacapan from San Fernando, Pinar del Rio, province, Thursday, Nov. 23. There they received news of Aguinaldo, from which it appears that he passed north, through Nampacapan, Tuesday, Nov. 21, while Gen. Young was waiting at San Fernando, twenty miles south.

The rebel chief is now believed to be hiding in Abra province. When Aguinaldo passed through Nampacapan, all his talk was in favor of continuing the war.

COL. BELL'S ACHIEVEMENT.

By courier from the mountains to Dayabon, province of Pangasinan: The fight in which Col. Bell scattered the rebel brigades of Gens. Alejandro and San Miguel took place on the summit of the mountains west of Mangalaren, forming the divide between the Dagupan valley and the ocean. Col. J. Franklin Bell's regiment, the Thirty-sixth infantry, and Fowler's company of the Thirty-third, left Mangalaren Monday morning and marched twenty-four miles, with four hours' rest, over bare and waterless ridges, along narrow trails and through canyons. At daylight, Nov. 23, the rebels emerged from a timbered canyon upon the divide, running into the rebels' advance guard, who retreated to the main body before shooting.

Col. Bell, who was in advance with the scouts and one company, had the rebels in full retreat before the main body of his troops passed, fleeing down the mountain to the swamps between Mangalaren and Agutias, leaving ten dead and many wounded, and abandoning two Nordenfletts, one two-inch Krupp, one Maxim and one Hotchkiss. They were chased through the swamps and thoroughly dispersed.

Col. Bell captured all their artillery, supplies and clothing, many fuzes and cartridges, some American Winchester and a thousand rounds of ammunition. The rifles, etc., were abandoned in the rebels' retreat, and were scattered along their trail for two miles, the enemy escaping empty-handed, with the exception of a few rifles.

The women and children in shacks in the camp had no time to escape.

Col. Rusear, chief of the arsenal, and a few other prisoners, were taken. The rebels had artillery trained to command the regular trail from Mangalaren, but Col. Bell and his scouts were in the opposite direction. The rebels are estimated to have numbered 2,000 men, with some English, Japanese and four Spanish officers.

CAPTURE OF VIGAN.

Admiral Watson Makes Official Report to Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The following cablegram has been received at the navy department from Admiral Watson: "Cavite, Nov. 29.—Wild reports capture of Vigan on Nov. 26 by the Oregon's landing force, under Lieutenant Commander McCracken, with Lieut. Cornick, Bostwick, Johnson and Capt. Williams and Lieut. Bernheise, marine corps. The landing was covered by the Callao, Tappan (commanding), and the Samar, Mustin (commanding). Slight resistance; no casualties. Inhabitants fled the flag. McCracken is holding Vigan until relieved by the army."

"Lieut. Gilmore is well, with seven men, twenty-five miles from Vigan. Received Meyer code letter from Gilmore by Albert Soslichen, newspaper artist, who was with Gilmore seven months and

escaped. Brought here by Samar. News from insurgents through Spanish sergeant indicates Urdaneta crew killed except four following: Farley, Green, Powers, Burke. Names of the Gilmore party: Walton, Vandolt, Ellisworth, Brisoles, Anderson, Edwards, Peterson. Some wounded were left at Baler. Gilmore has no news of them.

The above dispatch, taken in connection with the cables received today from Gen. Otis, describing the success of the movements of the army under Young, encourages the naval officials in the belief that perhaps this time the American prisoners referred to have already been released. With the naval contingent at Vigan, only twenty-five miles away to the west, and the army advance probably little further distant to the southeast, the town of Baguio is now surrounded, and there is little chance of the escape of the insurgent force there, if they attempt to encumber themselves in their retreat with the prisoners. Taking the list of prisoners of Gilmore's party, given in the cable from Admiral Watson, as being at Baguio, the records of the navy department show that the following names must have been left at Baler, on the east coast of the island, where the Yorktown's boat crew were captured last spring: John Dillon, Charles A. Morrissey, Ora B. Donahue, William H. Ryndet, W. W. Woodbury, G. A. D. Venville and A. J. Nygard.

Altogether, the news from both army and navy sources today is highly encouraging to the officials here as indicating the practical end of the opposition of the insurgents in the north of Luzon. So far as known, the only formidable force is that left in the provinces of Gen. Trigas, and that operating in Panay.

TIE-CUTTING INDUSTRY.

It Will Flourish in Minnesota During Entire Winter.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—One of the biggest industries in the northern parts of Minnesota and the Dakotas this winter will be the cutting of railroad ties. Preparatory to improving their tracks in the spring and summer of 1900, several of the big lines of the West and Central West, in the last few weeks, have given orders for more than 5,000,000 ties, 3,000,000 of which will be cut in the timber land of Minnesota. At present the cutters are working in the States of St. Louis, Detroit and other large cities.

Twice as many will be cut this winter as there were last winter, and at least 1,000 cutters will have to be employed steadily for several months in the forests of Northern Minnesota in order to turn out the 3,000,000 ties called for. Aside from this number of men, hundreds of teamsters and other employees will be required.

Within the last few months the price of ties has advanced between 15 and 20 per cent. An experienced teamster can turn out thirty-five ties a day, and this winter the most capable will receive 30 cents for every tie turned out.

In their great desire to get the ties the railroads are making much more particular as to the quality of the timber than they ever before have been. Most of the big roads now are equipped with means for testing the ties, and are conservative before putting them under the rails.

MR. THURSTON AT HOME.

Meets Friends and Talks About Campaign of 1900.

OMAHA, Neb., Nov. 29.—Senator John M. Thurston and bride arrived in Omaha this morning to spend Thanksgiving at the senator's residence. Accompanying them were Carroll Furman and Miss Fay Furman, brother and sister of Mrs. Thurston, and Miss Rosamond Brockway, of Boston.

During the day an informal reception was held by Senator and Mrs. Thurston at their home, and many friends called to pay their respects. Many costly presents awaited them, among them being a set of three masonic and ornate silver salvers from Mr. and Mrs. Howard Gould.

In an interview on the political outlook the senator said: "I think the results of the election make it more evident that McKinley and Bryan will be the candidates for president in 1900, and such being almost a certainty, I think there can be no question of the result will be the same as before."

Senator and Mrs. Thurston leave for Washington tomorrow evening.

LANDMARK TO GO.

Mr. Astor Will Erect a Modern Building on Site of Star Theater.

NEW YORK, Nov. 29.—William Waldorf Astor, of London, today filed plans for an eight-story brick stone building to be erected on the site of the Star theater, at Broadway and Thirtieth street. The Star theater is the last of the many which flourished below Fourteenth street twenty-five years ago, and was, at one time, the leading theater of New York.

HEROES OF MAINE.

Those Buried at Key West Will Not Be Disturbed.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 29.—The citizens of Key West have petitioned the navy department not to remove the remains of the victims of the Maine who were interred in the cemetery there. They have been secured possession of four boxes of property which Mrs. O'Neill had placed with the Oakland County Savings bank in Pontiac. This was accomplished by petitioning the federal court in this city for appointment of a receiver of the property in question. Judge Swan appointed Fred M. Butzel temporary receiver and granted Butzel an order compelling the Pontiac bank to turn over the boxes. One of these was examined by a Deputy United States marshal. It contained articles of considerable value.

END SEEMS NEAR.

Senator Hayward's Condition Has Grown Alarmingly Worse.

NEBRASKA CITY, Neb., Nov. 29.—Senator Hayward's condition has taken a decided turn for the worse. Dr. Whitcomb has been constantly with his patient since 3 a. m., when he was hurriedly summoned. Mrs. Hayward is well-nigh worn out, and has given up hope. She has telegraphed for the senator's brother, Maj. E. B. Hayward, of Davenport, Ia., to come at once.

GROUND TO A PULP.

Escaped Filipino Bullets to Die Beneath Car Wheels.

PANA, Ill., Nov. 29.—Louis Dunnigan, a brakeman on a Baltimore & Ohio construction train, was killed this afternoon at Cowden, a town eighteen miles southeast of here. He was walking over the train, and fell through the cars. The train ran over him, grinding him to a pulp. He was a member of Company M, Ninth Illinois I. N. G. He had returned recently from the Philippines. He was twenty-two years of age, and was connected with a prominent resident of Flora, Ill.

FORCES MAY UNITE

SILVER REPUBLICANS FAVOR JOINT ACTION BY ALL PARTIES FAVORING REFORM

CONVENTION DATE NOT FIXED

ACTION DEFERRED IN ORDER THAT CONFERENCE MAY DECIDE IMPORTANT POINTS

CO-OPERATION MOST DESIRED

Committee Decides That It Would Be Advantageous for Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists to Hold National Conventions at the Same Time and Place—Chairman Towne Makes a Statement.

CHICAGO, Nov. 29.—The special meeting of the national committee of the Silver Republican party adjourned today, to meet again at the call of the chairman, after having taken action that practically assures fusion of the party with the Democratic and Populist parties, the endorsement of the Democratic platform, and the presidential candidate of that party.

The subcommittee appointed yesterday to decide on the most practical date and place for holding the national convention, and also to report on matters of practical organization for the campaign, including the appointment of delegates from the various states to the national committee, submitted its report to the

Democratic and Populist national committees."

PROPOSE TO RETALIATE.

Reese Case May Close Down Mines in Kansas District.

PITTSBURG, Kan., Nov. 29.—The excitement in union labor circles resulting from the action of federal Judge Williams, sitting at Fort Scott, in sentencing John P. Reese, the Iowa member of the national executive board of the United Mine Workers of America, to serve three months in the federal prison for alleged contempt, culminated today in an order for retaliation. Tonight an order was issued by the executive board of District No. 14 for a general suspension of coal mining in the entire district on Monday next, if by that time Mr. Reese shall not have been released. It is ordered that the suspension shall remain in effect until Mr. Reese shall be released in an honorable manner by the federal court. If it shall be strictly observed the order for suspension will affect thousands of miners in the Southeastern Kansas district.

All union miners working in the vicinity of Pittsburg have been called to meet in this city tomorrow.

TO KEEP THE PEACE.

Why a Temporary Settlement of Alaska Dispute Was Made.

HALIFAX, N. S., Nov. 29.—Sir L. H. Davies, Canadian minister of marines and fisheries, speaking at New Gladstone, last night, referred to the Alaskan boundary dispute. He said he had been willing to settle with the United States by compromise, and then by arbitration. Both had been rejected by the Americans. Then he offered Dyea and Skagway, Canada to keep Pyramid harbor. This was also declined. Further efforts will be made for an amicable settlement. Sir Louis said the Canadian position has been straightforward and statesmanlike. In the meantime, to maintain friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States, a temporary settlement of the dispute had been agreed upon.

CALLS IT FICTION.

RUMORED THAT AMBASSADOR WHITE IS TO RESIGN FROM THE BERLIN EMBASSY

PROMPTLY DENIES THE STORY

FRUITION IS KNOWN TO EXIST, AND INCIDENTS ARE CITED TO SHOW IT

INSOLENCE OF UNDERLINGS

Member of the Embassy Dragged to a Police Court, Despite His Protests That the Officers Were Exceeding Their Right and Authority—An Apology Demanded and Made Next Day.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.—Ambassador White, who is taking a short vacation in Italy, sent the following dispatch to the Associated Press tonight in reply to an inquiry regarding the report that he intended to resign on account of advanced age: "The report to which you allude is an entire fiction."

The rumor had caused no little commotion in Berlin and several semi-official papers have expressed doubts of its correctness.

John B. Jackson, secretary of the United States embassy, had declared that the embassy officials were not aware of any intention on the part of the ambassador, but Mr. White's denial tonight is the

MOTHER'S DEVOTION.

Risked Her Life in Effort to Save That of Her Child.

KENOSHA, Wis., Nov. 29.—A terrible accident occurred at the home of William Hollebeck, west of Kenosha, today, which resulted in the probable death of two persons. While Mrs. Hollebeck was preparing breakfast her infant child was sitting at a table and in some manner overturned a lamp. The child's clothing caught fire, and the mother in her endeavor to save the child was also terribly burned. Physicians say both will probably die from their injuries.

LOSS IS APPALLING

GEN. METHUEN'S DEARLY PURSUED VICTORY OVER BOERS AT MODDER RIVER

BLOODIEST BATTLE OF CENTURY

BRITISH SHELLED THE BOERS OUT OF TRENCHES AND THEN CHARGED IN FORCE

RESULT PROVED TERRIBLE

London Unsettled, Owing to Lack of Details of the Great Battle and Report of the Losses Sustained by British Forces Engaged—Rumor That Ladysmith Has Fallen is Again Causing Much Anxiety.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A special dispatch from Windsor says that Gen. Methuen's dispatch to the queen after the battle of Modder river says: "The battle was the bloodiest of the century. The British shelled the enemy out of the trenches and then charged. The result was terrible."

Twelve hours' reflection upon Lord Methuen's brief dispatch has only served to increase public anxiety and suspense. All kinds of rumors are indulged in. In the absence of any indication as to whether the Boers occupied the north or south bank of the Modder river, the best opinion in England inclines to the latter theory. It is pointed out that the British must have been utterly exhausted if they could not follow up the routing Boers and crush them as the enemy crowded over the bridge, their compulsory line of retreat.

The Morning Post's military correspondent, who has usually shown great ability, suggests that the Boers are still on the south side of the river and that the bridge is in their hands. He points out "the great danger to the small British force which crossed on pontoons."

The important question of this pontooning operation is proved by the fact that Gen. Pole-Carawa, one of the brigadier generals, was selected to superintend it.

No word has since arrived either from Lord Methuen or from Natal. Speculating, therefore, is useless. It is believed that Lord Methuen will be instantly reinforced from Cape Town by two battalions of infantry, a detachment of cavalry and a battery of artillery.

Col. Albrecht, who is directing the work of the Boers in opposition to Lord Methuen, was originally an officer in the Austrian army. He entered the Free State army, and soon brought its artillery to a high point of perfection. He is known as a strategist of high order.

NO FOOD OR WATER.

The troops of Lord Methuen had to fight without food or water. He is not using tinned rations. He seizes and pays for fresh rations. He usually begins the march about 3 o'clock in the morning. Then he does his fighting and marching, pitching his camp near the best water supply. The evenings are given to resting. Only bare necessities are allowed. As one correspondent puts it: "The British are fighting an omnipresent, but almost invisible foe."

Everyone is praising the magnificent work of Lord Methuen. Certainly, a force really inadequate he has marched fifty-three miles and fought three battles within seven days.

While no credence is given to the rumor that Ladysmith has fallen, the scare seems to impress the public with the danger of what is still within the bounds of possibility. Such a misfortune would probably have been averted had it not been for the Cape Dutch. The Daily News says:

"Whatever comes we must brace our nerves to meet it. Certainly, it looks as if we have before us a very stern and earnest struggle before we see our way to final victory."

The Times comments upon the fact that thus far the Boers have been able to compel attacks by inadequate forces upon their well chosen positions, while keeping the initiative in their own hands. It says: "Ample numbers of British troops are on the march, and the decision to send out the Sixth division has certainly not been taken too soon. Now that disloyalty in Cape Colony has been exposed, the Boer efforts will have to be made. The only wise course is to turn to account the somewhat bitter lessons of the past six weeks and to employ a larger factor of safety."

GEN. METHUEN'S REPORT.

The war office has received the following dispatch from Gen. Methuen: "Cape Town, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—Gen. Methuen reports: "Modder River, Tuesday, Nov. 28.—Recommenced at 5 a. m. enemy's position on River Modder, and found them strongly entrenched and concealed. No means of outflanking, the river being full. Action commenced with artillery, mounted infantry, cavalry and 200 guards on right. Ninth brigade on left attacked position widely extended formation at 6:30, and supported by artillery, found itself in front of Boer position. Boer force strong, with two large guns, four Krupp's, etc."

The naval brigade rendered great assistance from the east, and was successful in getting a small party across the river, gallantly assisted by 300 sappers."

BOERS PRESSING BRITISH.

The Standard publishes the following dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Nov. 21: "Last Saturday I had a whole satchel of my correspondence returned to me, showing the difficulty of communicating with the outside world."

"The Boers certainly, as I almost daily, but there have been few casualties. Evidently the object of the enemy is to exhaust the spirits of the British troops by incessant harassing."

"The prospect of the British advancing from the south has caused the Boers to renew their efforts. They are mounting more guns and drawing the lines of investment closer."

ALL WELL AT LADYSMITH.

LADYSMITH, Monday, Nov. 20 (by Messenger to Modder River)—All here are well and cheerful. The Boers are not shelling today, and we have no fear that they will attack the town. Our position we have made very strong with redoubt and breastworks, and we look forward confidently to the ultimate relief."

BRITISH SORTIE.

PRETORIA, Monday, Nov. 27.—Gen. Dutoit reports that the British made a sortie from Kimberley Sunday morning and fired on the Boers with artillery and infantry, in the darkness. The British sortied over the Bloemhof Boer force was stationed. On our (the Boer) side

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THANKSGIVING IN THE PHILIPPINES.