RANGE OF THERMOMETER.

The following was the range of the thermometer at The Times office yesterday: 9 A. M., 44; 12 M., 50; 3 P. M., 54; 6 P. M., 50; 9 P. M., 48; 12 M., 45; average, 48 1-5.

The Times.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Forecast for Wednesday:
Virginia—Fair Wednesday with moderate temperature; fresh southwesterly winds.
North and South Carolina—Fresh southwesterly winds; fair.

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BRITISH ARMS ARE SUCCESSFUL

Methuen Achieves a Victory at Rooi Laagte.

ADVANCE AT DAWN

Artillery Opened the Fight and the Duel Lasted Three Hours.

THEN THE INFANTRY ATTACKED

The Yorkshires, Northamptons, Northumberlands and Lancashires, With the Naval Brigade, Gallantly Stormed the Boers' Positions, Carrying Hill After Hill.

GRANGE RIVER, Monday, Nov. 27.—The British arms have achieved a brilliant victory. The enemy, strongly entrenched, held a range of hills commanding both sides of the railway at Rooi Laagte, near Gras Pan. The Lancashires, under Lewis, reconnoitered in an armored train on Friday. The Boers shelled the train, killing Lewis and a private.

General Methuen then advanced. His column made a detour and bivouacked for the night at Swinks Pan, three miles from the Boer position.

At dawn the advance began, the guards forming the reserve. The column deployed on the plain eastward of the Boer kopjes. The Boer guns opened fire. Two batteries of British artillery, posted on each side, studied the Boers' practice being good on both sides.

The Boers stuck tenaciously to their position, firing steadily and accurately. The duel, which constantly became hotter, lasted three hours. The Boer shells wounded several men of the naval brigade.

INFANTRY ATTACK.

Finding it impossible to displace the Boers by artillery, General Methuen resolved upon an infantry attack. A brigade of infantry, including the Yorkshires, the Northamptons, the Northumberlands and the Lancashires, with the Naval Brigade on the right, gallantly stormed the Boer positions, in the face of a withering fire, and carried hill after hill, the brigade under Colonel Money capturing the main position against a terrific fire and suffering severely.

Many of the Boers voluntarily surrendered.

The Boers were shelled during the final retreat and must have lost heavily, but they succeeded in getting away northward with their six guns.

The British were badly in need of more cavalry.

The bulk of the fighting was on Free State territory and the engagement was admirably planned. Thirty Boers wounded are under treatment here.

DISPATCH FROM BULLER.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—A despatch has been received here from General Buller giving a list of the casualties among the troops in what was hitherto known here as the battle of Gras Pan, but which is now officially designated the battle of Enslin.

It proves, as anticipated, that the British success was heavily bought.

The losses announced to-day, added to the naval brigade casualties, previously notified, make a grand total of 198 as the cost of General Methuen's second battle.

The Yorkshire's, apparently, bore with the naval brigade the brunt of the fighting as there were, in addition to three officers, forty-eight of the rank and file killed, wounded and missing.

The fact that the list contains the casualties of the Ninth Lancers seems to dispose of the fears that the cavalry was surrounded and captured, especially as none of the Lancers are reported missing.

THE LIST.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—General Buller's list of the casualties shows among the wounded of the second Yorkshire Light Infantry were Captain C. A. Yates, Lieutenant H. C. Perryborgh and Lieutenant C. R. Ackroyd.

The casualties among the non-commissioned officers and men of the various regiments engaged were:

Killed, ten; wounded, seventy-one; missing, nine.

The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Buller dated Pietermaritzburg, Natal, November 28th:

"Our last news from Ladysmith, November 20th, said all well. An old message dated November 16th, just arrived, begins: 'Joubert has explained firing on the (Red Cross) flag previously reported. Have accepted explanation as satisfactory.'

"Lieutenant Lethbridge, Rifle Brigade, died of wounds. Others wounded generally doing well. Health of troops good.

"Six wounded Dublin Fusiliers captured on armored train south of Colenso sent here to-day."

A corrected list of the British casualties at Gras Pan shows that Flag Captain Reginald C. Prothero, of the Doris, and Lieutenant of Marines Walter C. Jones, also of the Doris, previously reported wounded, were killed.

The additional casualties telegraphed by General Buller appear to be the first intimation of the actions of General Methuen's forces which have not yet been reported.

PROMPTED INQUIRIES.

The Associated Press learns that action of Lord Pauncefote and other British ambassadors in notifying the Powers that a state of war has existed since October 11th between Great Britain and the South African Republics has prompted inquiries by the various London embassies regarding the nature of the hostilities.

The Associated Press is officially informed that the notification has in no wise changed the British views as to the Boers' status, but in spite of the ambiguous references in the Queen's speech and other official documents at the commencement of the war regarding "military operations" and other evasive use of the term "war," it appears that the United States has consistently recognized the Boers as forming, practically, an independent State, considering the claim of British suzereignty too slight a thread to put them in the light of rebels.

It is tactfully admitted by the British officials that the usual communications relative to a state of war were not made earlier because it was not thought victory would not be deferred long enough to make such a diplomatic step necessary. The government maintains that giving Boers belligerent rights does not constitute an acknowledgement of their claim to independence, evidencing as proof of this contention both foreign governments and the government of the United States treated the Confederates as belligerents.

CRONJE MARCHING SOUTH.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—General Forestier Walker has sent the following dispatch dated Cape Town to-day to the War Office.

Kekewich reports from Kimberley, from November 18th to November 23d, some unimportant skirmishes with the Boers. Wounded, Captain Bodley, Lieutenant Hawker and three troopers, all doing well. The health of the garrison is good and the water supply is plentiful.

Native reports to Kekewich state that the enemy's camps to the south of Kimberley have been vacated and Cronje, with 3,000 Boers, is marching to the south. The Boers are disappearing from the vicinity of Kimberley. The enemy seems restless.

"Later—Gatacre occupied Dushmans' Hook yesterday with a battalion of infantry. His main body is at Putter's Kraal. The enemy retired toward Molteno."

STRIKE VIGOROUS BLOWS.

Joubert is Instructed Not to Split His Forces.

BERLIN, Nov. 28.—The Deutsche Zeitung publishes the following dispatch dated Pretoria, November 27th, receiving it through Boer diplomatic channels:

"President Kruger and President Steyn have instructed General Joubert and General Cronje not to split their forces into small detachments, but to strike vigorous blows. General Joubert has three corps, one holding Ladysmith, the second commanding the Tugela and the third east of Estcourt, in order to cut off the British retreat.

General Conje's forces are divided into three contingents, one at Kimberley, another at Modder river and the third in the rear of General Methuen.

MANY DEAD HORSES.

Transport Victoria Forced by Stress of Weather to Return.

SEATTLE, WASH., Nov. 28.—With a cargo of dying horses and mules and fifty-five empty stalls, the United States transport Victoria returned to port last night, having been forced by an unprecedented stress of weather off Cape Flattery, to turn back from her voyage to the Philippines.

Of the four hundred and ten horses and mules carried by the Victoria, taken on board November twenty third, fifty-five were literally pounded to death against the sides of their stalls in the storm and the remaining animals were so badly bruised that the officials of the vessel believe that they cannot be saved.

SCATTERED INSURGENTS.

Bell Dispersed the Brigades of Alejandrino and San Miguel.

MANILA, Nov. 28.—10:10 A. M.—Colonel Ecll has located and scattered the brigades of General Alejandrino and General San Miguel. The engagement took place on the summit of a mountain, the insurgents being so confident of the impregnability of their position that they had their families with them.

The Americans captured all the enemy's munitions and artillery.

SENATOR RAWLINS DEFENDS UTAH

The Compact Made by That State on Her Entry Into the Union Has Been Sacredly Kept.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Senator Rawlins, of Utah, for the present the sole representative of that in the Senate, issued a statement to-day denying certain charges against his State on account of the election of Mr. Roberts to the House of Representatives.

Senator Rawlins says there is no truth in the claim that the Mormon church by deceit and fraud brought about the admission of Utah into the Union so that behind statehood lines polygamy might be practiced with impunity. The statement in in part as follows:

"Utah, both in her constitution and statutes has provided for the punishment of polygamy and all kindred offenses.

"No complaint has been made or can truthfully be made that these laws are not enforced.

"During the last year the State has been raked in search of cases of polygamy with which to feed this new modern sensation, but no complaint has been presented against any man charging him with this offense.

"Some cases of 'unlawful co-habitation' have been prosecuted and punished.

"So far Utah has sacredly kept the compact.

"But it is charged that the people of Utah have elected polygamists or persons in that status to office.

POLYGAMISTS IN OFFICE.

"This is true in some instances and it is equally true that the United States, acting by the President, with the consent of the Senate, has appointed polygamists to office and under such appointments for almost three years those polygamists have held and are now holding important Federal offices in the State of Utah.

"The people of Utah are ready for this issue. They propose to stand by their pledges and keep absolute faith with the nation and they do not propose to rest under any suspicion to the contrary.

"Now that this question is raised and the moral sentiment of the country is alarmed they propose to demand a searching investigation and will be found rendering full aid to any remedial measures deemed necessary to give assurance to the country that polygamy cannot live anywhere in the United States or in any place over which they have jurisdiction.

"To this end at the first opportunity I shall ask the Senate to pass this resolution:

"Be resolved by the Senate of the United States that the Committee on Judiciary is hereby instructed to inquire into and report to the Senate, First, to what extent polygamy is practiced or polygamous marriages entered into in the United States or in places over which they have jurisdiction. Second, have polygamists or persons reputed to have more than one wife been elected to office by the people of Utah, and if so, has such election been for the purpose of encouraging polygamy or in violation of any compact between said State and the United States. Third, have polygamists, or persons reputed to have more than one wife, been appointed to office by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate or in cases where the concurrence of the Senate is not required had, if so, have such appointments been made in aid of polygamy or in violation of the compact between the United States and the State of Utah with reference to that subject. Fourth, what if any steps should be taken or measures enacted for the prevention of polygamy in the United States and in places over which they have jurisdiction.'"

THE STEAMER UNSEAWORTHY

Transport Narrowly Escaped Disaster.

SHE SPRUNG A LEAK.

Officers and Men Bailed With Buckets for Many Days.

THE MACHINERY COLLAPSED.

The Electric Lighting Plant Failed to Work and Darkness Was Added to the Other Horrors of the Voyage—Encountered Typhoon and Pitched and Tossed Heavily.

MANILA, Nov. 27—7:35 P. M.—The transport Manauense, with Lieutenant-Colonel Webb-Hayes and three companies of the Thirty-first Infantry on board has arrived here.

She narrowly escaped disaster. The officers and soldiers were for twelve days bailing with buckets.

The steamer was unseaworthy, undermanned and short of provisions.

Her engines broke down and she rolled three days in a typhoon.

When the Manauense anchored in Manila Bay this morning 33 days from San Francisco there were several feet of water in her hold and four hundred soldiers and sailors had been passing buckets of water since November 17th, night and day. First Assistant Engineer Dunleavy was under arrest, and, according to Colonel Webb-Hayes' official report, the Chief Engineer would also have been under arrest if there had been any one to replace him.

The Colonel's report also declares that the captain of the vessel told him that the only thing which brought them through was the fact that the men were green horns and failed to realize their danger, while experienced seamen would have deserted the ship and taken to the boats in mid-ocean.

FLIES BRITISH FLAG.

The Manauense is a chartered ship flying the British flag. She started from San Francisco accompanied by the transport Pekin, which carried the remainder of the regiment, and encountered heavy seas, to Honolulu, without accident.

After starting, it developed that she was under-manned and soldiers had to be detailed to act as firemen, coal passers, and waiters. Before reaching Honolulu, the crew concluded that the ship was not safe and though they were close watched many succeeded in getting away and the Manauense left Honolulu with less than half her crew.

The captain of the transport on November 17th told Colonel Hayes that the ship had sprung a leak and an investigation resulted in finding several feet of water in the hold. The steam pipes were tried but failed to work and there were no hand pumps on board. However, 44 buckets were found, others were improvised and soldiers and sailors were organized into fire shifts, and stripped and forming lines, they began bailing, the officers working with the men.

The bailing continued until the ship anchored here.

MACHINERY COLLAPSED.

The same day the leak was discovered the machinery collapsed, and the electric lighting plant and evaporating, distilling and refrigerating apparatus failed to work. There were no lamps and during the last week of the passage the Manauense was in utter darkness at night. She had been rolling in heavy seas all the way, but on November 22nd she encountered a typhoon and pitched and tossed alarmingly.

The Pekin became separated from the Manauense in the storm. The water rose rapidly and the bailing force was doubled. The firemen could only feel the fires by being lifted on the shoulders of other men through water waist deep. The typhoon lasted two days and a half, and in the midst of it the engines stopped. The officers then held a council and found that there were four hundred and twenty persons on board with life-boat accommodations for 218.

In the meantime the men below, ignorant of their extreme peril, were passing buckets and singing "What the hell do we care."

ROLLED HEAVILY.

The heat was intense until the typhoon passed, and then the Pekin, which had retraced her course about seventy miles, came alongside the Manauense, which was rolling so heavily that the soldiers in the hold could at each roll see the Pekin through the hatches overhead.

Colonel James S. Pettit, commander of the 31st volunteer regiment, ordered the Manauense to proceed to Guam and await relief, but the captain of the Manauense refused to do so, the officers say, because the government was renting the ship at $200 per day.

Throughout the remainder of the voyage the engines of the Manauense failed frequently.

The meat and vegetables rotted because of the failure of the refrigerators, and were thrown overboard.

After the storm the water supplied to the ship at Honolulu had to used for the boilers, and there was little or none for drinking. In fact, it is asserted that during the last week of the voyage the men lived almost entirely on whiskey, beer and hard tack.

UTERLY EXHAUSTED.

The officers and soldiers were utterly exhausted when they reached Manila. They declare the engineers were grossly incompetent. The officers also say that the behavior of the troops was beyond praise.

The officers took the lead in bailing and encouraged the men. The captain of the ship promised the men twenty-five cents a day for bailing, but he now proposes to pay them a dollar and a half. The soldiers talk of attaching the ship.

The regiment will proceed to Zamboanga on the Pekin to garrison several ports on the island of Mindanao.

OFFICIALS AT A LOSS.

The Manauense Was in First-Class Condition When She Sailed.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28.—Transport officials at this port are at a loss to explain the alleged unseaworthiness of the transport Manauense, whose arrival at Manila was reported to-day.

The alleged unseaworthiness, undermanned and under-provisioned condition of the vessel was ridiculed.

It was stated that the Manauense was in first-class condition when she left this port on October 26th. Her engines had been thoroughly overhauled and her fittings were in the best of condition. She was thoroughly provisioned in the cabin, enough provisions being taken for a six months' trip. Her hold was full of supplies for the soldiers and the officials were at a loss to explain the shortage of the food supplies. That she was under-manned is absolutely denied, because had she been, clearance papers from this port would not have been issued.

Regarding the alleged unseaworthiness of the vessel, it can be stated that she was thoroughly inspected by the Treasury Department and was passed as in first-class trim.

IN EXCELLENT CONDITION.

Lloyd's local inspector, Captain Metcalf, also inspected the vessel and passed her. The local inspectors of hulls and boilers say they made a thorough examination and found her engines in excellent condition and, in fact, that the Manauense was generally credited with being one of the best fitted vessels in the transport service.

If the typhoon through which the Manauense passed was a severe one, they say it is not at all unlikely that some accident might have happened to her machinery, necessitating its shutting down for some days.

MISS MAYO TO BE SPONSOR.

She Will Christen the Decatur Now Building at the Trigg Yards.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—On the invitation of Secretary of the Navy, Miss Maria Ten-Eyck Decatur Mayo, daughter of Mr. W. R. Mayo, of Norfolk, and grand-daughter of Admiral Decatur, has consented to act as sponsor for the torpedo boat destroyer Decatur, now under construction by the William R. Trigg Company, of Richmond, on the occasion of the launching of that vessel on a date to be fixed hereafter.

The report of the Chief of Bureau of Yards and Docks, Endicott, made public late this afternoon recommends the expenditure of $1,649,000 at the Norfolk Navy Yard during the next fiscal year.

He further adds that the dimensions of the yard should be greatly increased, and states that adjacent property should be bought at a cost of $500,000. It is urged that a stone and concrete dry-dock be erected at an estimated cost of $1,200,000. Of this amount Congress will be asked to authorize the expenditure of $500,000 during the next fiscal year.

The larger part of the appropriation asked is for the improvement of present facilities. The chief of bureau closes his report on the Norfolk yard by saying: "The Norfolk yard has always been of the first importance whether in time of peace of war. Much of the most valuable work in the construction and repair of vessels for the Navy and the general maintenance of the service has been conducted within its walls. From its situation and natural advantages, it must continue to hold this position.

THE MESSAGE IS READY.

It Will Be Unusually Long on Account of the Many Important Topics.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—The President's annual message is practically completed and ready for transmission to Congress when it assembles next week.

The message will be unusually long on account of the numerous and important topics it discusses.

It is customary to send the message on the day of the assembling of Congress but as the death of the Vice President makes it certain that the Senate, at least will adjourn immediately out of respect to his memory it is not unlikely that the message will be withheld until Tuesday.

In the House the adjournment will only be delayed until that body is organized, when upon the death of the Vice President it also will adjourn.

Nothing is known here in official circles to warrant the published predictions to the effect that an uprising on a large scale is set for Thanksgiving-Day in Cuba, directed against the Americans. On the contrary, all advices from official sources to the War Department go to show that generally conditions in Cuba are most satisfactory. The story is ascribed here to discontented members of the late Cuban party.

SAME RATES

All the Casualty Insurance Companies to Co-Operate.

The local agents representing the various casualty insurance companies held a meeting at the office of H. D. Eichelberger & Co. yesterday afternoon for the purpose of bringing about a plan for co-operation. It was announced that the Maryland Casualty Company, represented by S. H. Pulliam & Co., had joined the Liability Conference, and that all the liability companies would hereafter charge the same rates.

HON. W. L. WILSON A VERY ILL MAN

His Physician Ordered Him to Southern Arizona for the Winter to Recuperate.

The friends in Richmond, as well as his numerous friends and admirers in various parts of the country, will regret to know that the health of Hon. William L. Wilson, postmaster-general under President Cleveland's second administration, and now president of Washington and Lee University, has become so unsatisfactory as to make it necessary for him to go to Southern Azrizona to recuperate. Mr. Wilson's health has been a source of solicitation to the members of his family, rheumatory trouble was the cause of his health gradually giving away. To a friend in this city he has written that he had been advised by his physician, Dr. Janeway, the celebrated specialist, to go to Arizona for the winter, not to return to his duties at Lexington until some time in April.

Mr. Wilson gives this as the reason for his being unable to fill his appointment to deliver the annual address before the Virginia Historical Society in this city. He wrote that he had chosen for the subject of his address "The Part of Virginia in the Conquest and Political Organization of the Northwest Territory," and he had made some progress in the preparation of his address, but that the weakening of his health, showing itself in both mental and physical inertness, delayed the completion of the address until the proper time had elapsed.

The condition of Mr. Wilson's health also prevented him from going to the Centenary of the Royal Institution in London, England, where he had a most honorable part assigned to him, and where he was to receive his diploma from the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Wilson is now preparing to leave Lexington for Arizona, where he says his winter so'ourn will be one more of hope than of confidence. His friends in Virginia will welcome any favorable news from him during his stay in the West.

GOLD DOLLAR THE STANDARD VALUE

Bill Prepared by the Republican Committee.

REMOVES ALL DOUBT.

As to the Stability of Value of Ou Circulating Media.

NATIONAL BANK TAX REPEALED

And in Its Place is Substituted a Tax of One-Fifth of One Per Cent. Per Annum Upon the Franchise of the Bank—May Increase Circulation to Par Value of Bonds Deposited.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Copies of the bill and report prepared by the Republican Caucus Committee, which met at Atlantic City last spring, were mailed this evening to the Republican members of the House. The purpose of the bill is to remove any doubt that may exist as to the character of the standard.

It contains a number of distinct propositions.

1. The standard unit of value shall be the gold dollar.

2. United States bonds, United States notes and Treasury notes, shall be paid in gold, and all other public and private obligations shall be paid in conformity with the standard.

3. The establishment of a division of issue and redemption in the Treasury to separate the note issue from the fiscal operations of the department and the creation of a gold reserve equal to twenty five per cent. of the outstanding United States notes and Treasury notes.

4. The sale of three per cent. gold bonds to maintain the gold reserve.

5. Gold coin may be exchanged for any other money, when necessary to maintain the parity and United States notes and Treasury notes redeemed in gold shall not be disbursed except in exchange for gold.

6. Subsidiary silver may be coined from any silver bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, and Treasury notes equal to the cost of the bullion contained in such coin shall be cancelled.

7. All worn and uncurrent subsidiary silver coin may be recoined.

8. Silver certificates shall be limited in denominations to $1, $2, and $5.

MAY INCREASE CIRCULATION.

9. National banks may issue circulation to the par value of the bonds deposited by them.

10. The tax on National bank circulation is repealed and a tax of one-fifth of one per cent. per annum is placed upon the franchise of the banks as measured by their capital, surplus and undivided profits.

11. National banks may be organized with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars in towns of two thousand inhabitants.

The report on the bill has been prepared by Representative Overstreet, of Indianapolis, who introduced the original bill of the monetary commission in 1898.

Mr. Overstreet frankly admits that the committee "did not consider the general subject of banking, nor did it seek to arrange a complete scheme of finance, but confined its recommendations to those subjects of most pressing demand, as evidenced by the pledges of the Republican party and the general policy of the administration."

It was felt, the report declares, that "the strengthening of the public credit by the removal of all doubt concerning the policy and practice of the government relative to the unit of value, was of paramount importance."

DEBT CAN BE REFUNDED.

The report continues: "When the standard shall be permanently established and all doubt of its stability removed, the parity of all our money will be fully recognized and the kind of money in which payments shall be made will rarely if ever be the subject of dispute. When certainty shall take the place of doubt, and the integrity of our credit be as fixed as the honor of the nation, the national debt can be readily refunded at lower interest rates, and future loans negotiated with ease, upon better terms than ever before.

"The rapid development of American trade makes it imperative that the standard of value in which settlements are made shall be the best known to the highest civilization. Recent events, shaped by causes beyond our control, bearing obligations which our national honor requires shall be courageously discharged, open new fields for American statesmanship. Channels of trade yet unknown to American enterprises, and avenues of commerce yet to welcome American products will surely result. Such conditions emphasize the necessity for a standard of value which shall remain firm through out the vicissitudes of competitive trade."

TIME PROPITIOUS.

The fact is pointed out that the Treasury at the beginning of October had a net gold reserve of more than $250,000,000; that there is more gold in the United States now than ever before, and that the present conditions are most favorable and the time most opportune for the clear and unequivocal adoption of the gold standard. If under all existing conditions the United States shall clearly by law, adopt the gold standard, it will pass to the new condition with even less friction than was experienced by the redemption of specie payment.

MECHANISM EXPLAINED.

The mechanism of the new division of issue and redemption is explained and it is declared that the different funds referred to such a division as they stood on September last, are as follows:

1.—Gold coin and bullion, represented by outstanding gold certificates, $823,591,119.

2.—United States notes, represented by outstanding currency certificates, $16,169,669.

3.—Silver dollars, represented by outstanding silver certificates, $485,197,504.

4.—Silver bullion, represented by outstanding treasury notes, $93,165,280.

5.—Gold coin and bullion, equal to one-fourth of the United States notes ($346,681,016), and treasury notes ($91,167,280), outstanding, $369,462,074.

The first four items enumerate the special deposits dedicated to specific payments. As these obligations are met, the deposits are correspondingly reduced.

The scope and purposes of the provisions for maintaining the standard by the sale of bonds and the exchange of money are thus set forth by Mr. Overstreet:

"In the absence of a law providing protection to the gold reserve, it is always subject to encroachment to meet the general expenses of the government. Whenever such encroachment appears probable, a fear has arisen that the government may not be able to meet its demand obligations, and a run upon the reserve for the redemption of the demand notes has followed. This situation is responsible for the so-called endless chain."

By separating the reserve fund from the general fund and prohibiting its use for redemption of the United States notes and treasury notes, to which it has been so greatly subjected, will be removed. These demand notes are being redeemed in gold now, and always have been, and no additional burden is imposed upon the government. It is sought to simplify and legalize the practice, and create a division in the treasury where the whole business of issuing and redeeming notes may be transacted, and to establish complete confidence in the redemption of our demand obligations.

"Section 4 of the bill seeks to provide a complete safeguard to guarantee the permanent maintenance of the gold standard by authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, whenever it is necessary for such a maintenance, to issue and sell bonds of the United States payable in gold coin, and for the exchange of gold coin for any other money issued or coined by the United States, should the Secretary of the Treasury deem such exchange necessary to maintain the parity and equal value of all the money of the United States."

GENERAL VANCE DEAD.

A Brother of Zeb Vance and Long a Member of Congress.

ASHEVILLE, N. C., Nov. 28.—General Robert B. Vance, brother of the late Senator Z. B. Vance, and for thirteen years representative in Congress from this district, died at his home at Alexander, N. C., near Asheville, this morning, after a long illness of diabetes aged 72.

General Vance was a Confederate soldier of distinction and served through the entire war between the states. He entered the service as Colonel of a North Carolina Regiment and at the battle of Murfreesboro, when General Raines fell, Colonel Vance took charge of his brigade and remained in command through the battle.

Shortly after this incident he was made a brigadier general.

Near the close of the war he was captured and finally released on parole by President Lincoln that he might secure clothes for the Confederate prisoners. He was not allowed to come South but made a trip through the North and secured a large amount of clothing and $75,000 in money which relieved a great deal of suffering among his comrades.

After the close of the war General Vance represented Buncomb district in Congress for 13 years.

BOYS TO BE HANGED.

Negroes Condemn One of Their Own Race for Criminal Assault.

FARMVILLE, VA., Nov. 28.—Special.—News was received here from Cumberland Courthouse late to-night to the effect that Richard Carter, a negro boy about sixteen years old, was tried there to-day and convicted to be hanged for criminal assault committed on a negro girl named Martha Hatcher, seven years of age.

The crime was committed on the 20th instant; the arrest was made at once, and conviction quickly followed. There were five negroes on the jury, which was unanimous in its verdict.

The verdict was received with general satisfaction in Cumberland. It is not yet known whether Judge Miller has passed sentence.

HARDWICK BILL DEFEATED.

The Result Was a Surprise, as Strong Support Was Expected.

ATLANTA, GA., Nov. 28.—The Hardwick bill, introduced into the lower house of the General Assembly for the purpose of placing such limitations on the negro vote in this State as to practically disfranchise the colored voter, was overwhelmingly defeated to-day, the result of the ballot being 137 to 2.

The result was a surprise, as it was expected the measure would receive strong support.

THE SILVER REPUBLICANS

Will Adhere to the Bryan Democracy "If the Right Men Are Nominated"—Bryan One of Them.

CHICAGO, Nov. 28.—Informal discussion by the members of the Executive Committee of the National Silver Republican Committee and chairmen of the State Committees at the meeting held here to-day, developed as the consensus of purpose adherence to the Bryan Democracy "If the right men are nominated."

There was no dissent from the opinion, that as the Presidential candidate William J. Bryan would be the "right man."

Most of the session was devoted to hearing reports on the condition of the Silver Republicanism in the various States. Ex-Governor Altgeld was present, and was greeted by a rousing salutation from the meeting. He made a brief address in which he paid a high tribute to the patriotism and disinterestedness of the Silver Republican. Chairman J. G. Johnston, chairman of the Executive Committee, was a visitor.

TENDENCY TOWARD ABSOLUTISM.

Chairman Charles Towne made an address in which he inveighed against "The tendency of the McKinley administration toward absolutism."

Senator Teller said the drift of the Republican party was away from its original principles and if he had not quit the party in 1896, he would have had ample cause to do so since then.

A committee was appointed to report on the best time and place to hold the National Convention, the manner of issuing the call and details of practical organization after the convention. The committee will report at to-morrow's meeting.

Bryan to Winter in Texas.

AUSTIN, TEX., Nov. 28.—W. J. Bryan and wife arrived here to-day to spend the winter in this city. They are the guests of ex-Governor Hogg temporarily, but will shortly rent a private residence for the winter.

Mr. Bryan stated to-day that he had come to Texas to spend the winter, to rest up and prepare for the campaign of 1900, which he expected would be a very hard one, and that he would only make a few speeches in Texas during his stay.

Doctors and Dentists.

STAUNTON, VA., Nov. 28.—Special.—The Medical and Dental Society was formed to-day for Staunton. The officers elected were: President, H. H. Henkle. First Vice-President, M. J. Payne; Second Vice-President, J. S. Blair; Secretary, T. F. Fauntleroy; Treasurer, **Walter Hartman.**

"CAPTAIN WARD" HAS A HEARING

The Bogus Officer in U. S. Court.

COMMITTED TO JAIL.

His Case is to Come Up Again on Next Monday.

NO APPLICATION FOR BAIL.

Surprise at the Appearance of Ward as It Was Thought That He Was Confined in the Asylum at Staunton—His Stay There Probably Short.

H. L. Owens alias "Captain F. C. Ward," was arrested at Warrenton Monday night by Deputy United States Marshal Glover, of Alexandria, and was brought to this city where he was given a hearing before Judge Edmund Waddill, Jr., and committed to jail. His case will come up at the term of the United States Court Monday next.

Ward was confined in the jail at Alexandria Monday night. He arrived in this city late yesterday afternoon in the custody of Marshal Glover and was at once taken to the Federal offices here and after his hearing to the city prison. Ward apparently took no interest in the proceedings and spoke only when questioned.

NO BAIL ASKED FOR.

District Attorney Edgar Allan appeared for the United States, and Captain George D. Wise represented the defendant.

General Allan in his statement to the court expressed surprise at the arrest of Owens alias Ward, saying that he expected that the capias which had been issued would be returned and the defendant not found, as he was under the impression that Owens was an inmate of an insane asylum at Staunton.

Captain Wise stated that he had just received a letter from N. W. Owens, father and bondsman of the defendant, in which he said that his son was at his home and that he intended to communicate with United States Attorney Allan. Captain Wise said that this was the first he knew that H. L. Owens was not in the Staunton institution. As the rule on N. W. Owens to show cause why bond for the appearance of H. L. Owens alias F. C. Ward, at the last term of court, should not be forfeited as well as the capias on H. L. Owens, was made returnable Monday, December 4th, bail was not asked for by Owens' counsel and he was committed.

SHORT CONFINEMENT.

Just how long Owens alias Ward was confined in the asylum at Staunton is a matter of conjecture on the part of many. It is stated that Owens spent a night and a day in the asylum and, on the other hand, it is said that he was just released. These matters, however, will be known when the trial is on.

Only One Day.

A special to The Times last night from Warrenton says:

"Howard L. Owens alias Captain F. C. Ward, adjudged insane September 19th, was carried to Staunton a day or two later, kept one night and brought back to his home here the following day."

The correspondent of The Times at Staunton wires as follows:

"Howard L. Owens was admitted to the Western State Hospital September 25th and discharged September 26th unimproved.

"He was much dissatisfied, and was taken by his father to a northern hospital."

TO BUILD UP THE RECORD.

A Publishing Company Commissioned in Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 28.—The Record Publishing Company was commissioned to-day. The capital stock is to be $10,000. The company is composed of business men who will build up the Evening Record.

The Seneca cotton mills, $200,000 capital, incorporated to-day, and the Abbeyville roller mills, $50,000.

The increase in manufacturing enterprises in this State the past year is over 50 per cent.

A Suicidal Family.

ROANOKE, VA., Nov. 28.—Special.—William Creighton, barber at the Ponce De Leon Hotel, attempted to commit suicide to-day by cutting his throat with a razor. He was prevented from accomplishing the act by his small brother calling for assistance. Creighton's brother attempted suicide by shooting himself in the mouth about two years ago.

SUMMARY OF TO-DAY'S NEWS.

Local.

—Captain "Ward" has a hearing.
—Hon. William L. Wilson, ex-Postmaster-General, ordered to Arizona to recuperate his failing health.
—Lothe given seven years for abduction.
—Vain search of a mother and son for each other.
—Arrangements for the big game of foot-ball to-morrow.
—Chesapeake and Ohio breaks the record.
—The ship-yards to be enlarged.
—Weddings yesterday.
—Nine-hour day for book and job printers.
—Ten per cent. bank tax to be tested.

State.

—A twelve-thousand-dollar suit for slander in Portsmouth.
—The Williams syndicate to probably build a bridge from Norfolk to Berkley.
—Fleming, the Princess Anne magistrate, charged with killing young Snyder, again before the public.
—Governor Tyler and the Inspecting Board stop in Fredericksburg.
—Professor Heath Dabney weds Miss Davis at the University. W. S. Green and Mrs. Forbes married in Washington.
—Tobacco sales so heavy in Danville that order to suspend for Thanksgiving has been rescinded.
—A Petersburg girl goes to Cuba to teach school.
—Medical and Dental Society formed in Danville.

General.

—Provisions of the currency measure prepared by Republican caucus committee.
—Transport Manauense narrowly escaped disaster.
—National Silver Republican Committee to support Bryan Democracy "if right men are nominated."

Foreign.

—General Methuen wins another victory.
—Colonel Bell scatters brigades of Alejandrino and San Miguel.