

# THE OREGON MIST.

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## EVENTS OF THE DAY

### Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

### VERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the two hemispheres from 1900 in a condensed form.

A New York bank teller stole \$700,000 and escaped.

Boer guerrilla attacks give the Brits much trouble.

A revolting crime was unearthed by Paterson, N. J., detectives.

President Mitchell thinks this is the last week of the miners' strike.

Twenty-five carloads of Oregon fruit trees will be shipped to other states.

The British steamship Royalist will enter the transport service of the United States.

The Pacific Coast Company in three years has risen from bankruptcy to \$1,000,000 surplus.

Thirteen-year-old school girl, Lulu Jones, was the victim of a murderous assault at Jefferson, Or.

Baron von Richthofen is Count von Bulow's successor as minister of foreign affairs for Germany.

The Kentucky miners' strike has been declared off. Eight hundred men will return to work at once.

The Russian minister of finance, M. De Witt, authorizes denial of the story that Russia began negotiations in New York in the middle of October for a \$50,000,000 loan.

General Charles M. Serra, of the Colombian republic's army, announces that his government had purchased George Gould's yacht, Atlanta, and would use her in suppressing the rebellion.

Near Vicksburg, Miss., Glesier Barnes, colored, was lynched by a mob of his own people. In a drunken fury Barnes murdered his wife, stabbed and badly wounded a negro who interfered, and engaged in a rifle duel with a white man who attempted to arrest him. The murderer was shot to death.

The citizens of Oklahoma and Indian Territory want single statehood for the two territories. The formation of leagues to promote this end has commenced. The first league was organized at Waggoner, I. T. Determined efforts in this direction are being made by the leading people of those territories.

The Russian battleship Retzivan has been launched at Cramp's shipyard. No time was used at the christening. The Russian ceremony being observed. The new battleship is the largest ever built in this country. Her total cost will be \$5,000,000. The ship is 370 feet in length, has a breadth of 72 feet 2 1/2 inches, a displacement of 12,700 tons, and a draught of 26 feet. She will have a speed of 18 knots.

Natural gas has been discovered near Spokane, Wash.

America approves of the Anglo-German agreement.

The miners' strike will be called off when all the companies post notices.

Imperial troops have suffered reverses in southern provinces of China.

Robbers attempt to blow open a safe of the First National bank at Union, Or.

The anti-imperialists issue an address to the independent voters to support Bryan.

Four firemen were killed and property valued at \$40,000 destroyed in a St. Paul fire.

European papers indulge in much critical discussion of the Anglo-German agreement.

Aguinoldo is said to have written a letter directing cessation of political attempts for pacification.

The Spanish cabinet resigned as a protest against appointment of Weyler to be captain-general of Madrid.

Cholera is increasing to such an extent in Japan that steamers thence have been quarantined. There are a number of deaths aboard steamers coming from Nagasaki.

Hon. John Sherman, representative in the house, for a long term a member of the senate and twice holding cabinet positions, died at his residence in Washington, D. C., in the 78th year of his age.

The transport Belgian King, which broke down soon after leaving Manila in consequence of an accident to her machinery, has put into Hong Kong for repairs. The Argyle was at Nagasaki on her way from Manila to Taku with animals. The Atao has left Kobe for Manila with animals. The Thomas left Nagasaki the 20th inst. for Manila. The Breconshire left Kobe the 23d inst. for Manila, with a large cargo of lumber and forage. The Sumner, Athenian and Pak Ling were at Nagasaki the 20th. The Athenian was bound for Taku with animals, and the Pak Ling was taking animals to Manila. The Port Albert is at Nagasaki.

There are about 30,000 lepers in the Philippines.

The gold yield of Cripple Creek for the present year is expected to amount to \$27,000,000.

An English inventor proposes to build a boat that will cross the Atlantic in two days.

Big imports of gold from Europe are anticipated in New York as a result of the resumption of mining in South Africa.

## LAUREL NEWS.

New York Democrats gave W. J. Bryan another reception.

A plot to assassinate President Loubet, of France, has been discovered.

George W. Shaver, a pioneer steamboat man, of Portland, Or., is dead.

Roosevelt concluded his tour in New York state with a speech in Binghamton.

All but one colliery in the Hasleton mining region have granted the miners demands.

Four hundred native Christians were massacred at Mukden before the Russian occupation.

Near Frederickstad, the Boers under Dewet, were scattered in all directions by a British force.

A Republican parade lasting six hours was the culmination of the campaign in Chicago.

The evacuation of Cuba will not be ordered till the character of the new government is tested.

Edward Dewey, brother of Admiral Dewey, died at his home in Montpelier, Vt., aged 71 years.

An Everett, Wash., saw mill has received an order for 2,000,000 feet of lumber from South America.

A man who had been arrested at Spangle, Wash., for being drunk and disorderly, committed suicide by hanging himself in jail.

The 150-ton schooner Fischer Bros., of Seattle, is reported to have been wrecked on the beach of Behring sea in a storm near Port Clarence. No lives were lost.

W. S. Robinson, one of the most extensive cotton planters of Texas, has gathered statistics from the Brazos and Colorado valleys and declares that the boll weevil has destroyed \$6,000,000 worth of this year's crop.

A sheriff's posse in pursuit of five prisoners who escaped from the Doniphan, Kan., jail, overtook the men near Dalton, Ark., and a battle ensued in which two members of the posse were dangerously wounded. Three of the prisoners were wounded and recaptured.

The war department has made public an order issued by General McArthur, looking to the protection of the health of the soldiers in the Philippines. This recites that 50 per cent of the sickness in the army is avoidable by sanitary precautions, the most important of which are the boiling of all drinking water for not less than 20 minutes, and the adoption of the strictest cleanliness as to camps, quarters, kitchens and cooking utensils.

American troops have withdrawn from Pekin.

Roosevelt was met by big crowds in the state of New York.

The business portion of the town of Danavant, Kansas, was destroyed by fire.

The United States is holding back its answer to the Anglo-German agreement.

Bryan says, if elected, he will immediately withdraw the army from the Philippines.

Thomas Walsh, the Colorado millionaire, forms a partnership in commercial enterprises with King Leopold, of Belgium.

Great uneasiness was created in palace circles, says the Constantinian correspondent of the London Daily Mail, by a report that an American squadron was approaching and the censor was instructed to prohibit the press from mentioning the subject.

Another feud has broken out in Clay county, Kentucky, between the Phillips and Davidsons. Recently David Davidson, father of Felix Davidson, the deputy who was killed by a Philpot a few weeks ago, was killed and several others wounded in a fight. On the other side, David Philpot was killed and two others badly wounded.

Skirmishes continue between the Russians and the Chinese at various points along the Manchurian railway. The Amur Gazette, at Blagovestshensk, asserts that the Chinese bank of the Amur river will be offered to Russian settlers. It is reported that the construction of a railway between Blagovestshensk and Tsalikar has been decided upon.

Colonel Picquet's suit for libel against Le Journal of Paris, arising from the Dreyfus polemic, was decided in his favor. The court commanded the manager of the paper, M. Pouch, to pay a fine of 2,000 francs, and M. Posiden and Galli, the writers of the article, were sentenced to six months' and one month's imprisonment, respectively, and all three were sentenced to pay 30,000 francs damages.

William Hammer Piper, of Chicago, on behalf of the Zion church has sent telegrams to President McKinley and Governor Naab, of Ohio, protesting against the treatment of the representatives of the denomination at Mansfield, O., and appealing for their protection. Mr. Piper says these ministers have not broken a single statute of the state, and the right to preach the gospel of Jesus Christ is vouchsafed to them by the laws of Ohio and the constitution of the United States.

A German firm has built a locomotive on the American pattern.

The international peace congress in Paris condemned Great Britain's course in the Transvaal.

During the last year 2,400 duels have been fought in Italy and 80 deaths have resulted.

Cabbage crops in Europe are generally poor this year and this country is being called upon to make up the deficiency.

## HE STOLE A FORTUNE

### Defalcation of a New York Bank's Note Teller.

### THEFT AMOUNTED TO \$700,000

Charles L. Alvord, of the First National, Is the Defaulter—Probably Escaped to San Francisco.

New York, Oct. 25.—Charles L. Alvord, note teller of the First National Bank, of this city, is a fugitive and a defaulter to the extent of \$700,000. The announcement of the defalcation, which was made this afternoon, created the utmost excitement in financial circles in this city, but the well-known stability of the First National and a statement issued by the bank had a quieting effect. The statement was as follows:

"The note teller, who had been in the employ of the First National Bank for many years, is a defaulter to a large amount. His operations have continued for a considerable period, and have been skillfully concealed through a manipulation of his balance books. The discovery was made by one of the bank's employees a few days after the completion of the examination of the bank by the United States examiners. During the continuance of his peculations periodical examinations have been made by several distinct corps of examiners, representing the controller's department, all expert accountants, and the bank has also had frequent independent examinations, none of which has developed any irregularities.

The aggregate of the false entries, amounting to \$700,000, has been charged off on the books of the bank out of the reserve fund without diminishing the surplus and profits of the bank, as reported in the last published statement.

Alvord has been with the bank for 20 years, and was one of the most trusted men in the institution. His stealings extend over a long period, but no suspicion of the truth was known until 10 days ago, when he sent word that he was ill at his home. After he had been away for a day or two the bank put experts at work and some irregularities were found. As the experts delved deeper and deeper into Alvord's books, the extent of the robbery began to dawn on the officers until they were overwhelmed to find that it reached the enormous figure of \$700,000.

There was a rumor that Alvord took a steamer for South America.

## DENVER BUSINESS MEN

### Want Large Appropriations for Government Irrigation Surveys.

Denver, Oct. 25.—Colorado business men recognize the benefit that attaches to their state through the work of the government along the lines of irrigation investigation and surveys for reservoir sites. The Denver chamber of commerce and board of trade last month adopted rigorous resolutions calling attention to the great development possible in Colorado, through irrigation, and to the generally accepted opinion that only by the storage of food waters can the future problem affecting successful farming in the arid region be solved, and pledging support to the United States geological survey in securing large congressional appropriations for carrying on their work for surveys of reservoir sites, and other preliminary irrigation work.

Waste of the Forests.

Many sections of the West are beginning to reap the bitter fruits of forest destruction. A few years ago the snow would drift, and pile up in the mountain gulches, thickly studded with pine and other trees, forming an almost impenetrable forest protection, and these gradually melt away, supplying water for the streams until late in the season. This, now, has too often changed. The timber has gradually, but surely, been cut and burnt away, until now some of the finest forests of the mountains have disappeared, and where the snow banks would remain until late in the season, they now disappear months earlier, and instead of melting gradually, the flood waters come with a rush, and then come when most needed. There is scarcely anything more important than forest protection and preservation, which means a guarding of the water supply; and every state and every section should resolve to active local organization and national co-operation.

The Philadelphia Public Ledger, an old and conservative Eastern journal, speaking of the arid public lands, argues forcibly, that in order that they may be redeemed the nation should assume the task of irrigation.

South Carolina Exposition.

Charleston, S. C., Oct. 25.—The directors of the South Carolina Interstate and West Indian exposition have received the designs and drawings for buildings and grounds. The plans include about 15 important buildings, the largest to be the cotton palace, which will have an area of 50,000 square feet. For the government building it is proposed to have a replica of the White House.

Forestry in Philippines.

Ithaca, N. Y., Oct. 25.—President Schurman, of Cornell University, today announced that the New York College of Forestry had been asked to furnish competent assistants to the forestry bureau at Manila, P. I. Captain Ahern, in charge of that bureau, proposes to reorganize the bureau, which under Spanish rule employed over 180 officials, to supervise the exploration of 20,000,000 acres or more of public forest domain, furnishing now a revenue of \$100,000 annually.

## DAWSON CITY CONDITIONS.

### A Thriving Metropolitan Town in Place of Mining Village.

Washington, Oct. 27.—An interesting report upon the conditions in Dawson City and the Yukon district of Alaska has been furnished to the state department by United States Consul McCook.

"Dawson today," he says, "presents a marked contrast to the Dawson of 1898. Then no one, except possibly the judges on the bench, wore a white shirt. The town was thronged with miners, pack on back, prospecting for gold. The streets were veritable mud-holes. Now people dress much as they do in the cities of the United States. A man with a pack on his back is an unusual sight, and one can walk the town over with polished shoes and not have them soiled."

Dawson City does not appear like a mining town, states Consul McCook, but rather a thriving commercial center. It is crowded just now, for more come in than go out. Electric railroads are promised by 1901, and public schools have been opened and are well attended.

The government at Ottawa, it is reported, will offer for sale at public auction in Dawson every claim that has reverted to it by lapse or otherwise, and 30 days after the time of sale all claims not sold will be declared open for location.

The output of gold has been increasing, says the consul, in spite of the fact that the average values of the gravels worked have been steadily declining. The richest mines having been worked first. But meantime the cost of working has decreased, and enables prospectors to be profitably worked now that would not have yielded gains two years ago. There should be a continued output of from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 worth of gold annually for many years to come, according to Consul McCook. If the expenses of working are further reduced.

Valuable placer claims are reported to have been located in the Stewart river mining district, about 100 miles from Dawson, and a stampede has followed to the scene of the finds.

## EXPLOSION AT INDIAN HEAD.

### Bad Accident Believed to Have Occurred at Proving Grounds.

Washington, Oct. 27.—An explosion occurred at the Indian Head proving grounds about 11 o'clock tonight. A flash of light, visible some distance, accompanied the explosion which was followed by a fire. The explosion shook the windows of houses in Alexandria, 19 miles from Indian Head. There is no direct communication with the proving grounds by which details can be had tonight. The grounds are 25 miles down the Potomac river from Washington, and many of the big guns and much of the armor for the battleships are tested there.

It is believed the powder mills and other mills were destroyed. The first shock was felt over a radius of 30 miles. A number of other explosions followed at intervals, illuminating the surrounding country and the opposite bank of the river. At Quantico, 11 miles below Indian Head, one explosion after another was heard, and bricks were shaken from chimneys. Forts Hall and Washington, 11 miles north of Indian Head, were shaken by the explosion. The tug Triton left the navy yard soon after the explosion for the proving grounds. There are several officers and a number of enlisted men and workmen at the place.

The Patterson Murder.

Patterson, N. J., Oct. 28.—Scotchthorpe, the man who drove the cab in which Jennie Boscheider, the young sick mill employe, died last Thursday night, said today that a woman whose name he does not know was in the saloon at the time the girl's drink was drugged. This woman, he says, helped Kerr, McAllister, Campbell and Death to put the girl into the cab, and stood by until the vehicle started away. The police are searching for this woman and also for the drug clerk who sold chloral to McAllister. He has disappeared, but it is thought he has not left Patterson. Scotchthorpe says he believes the unknown woman was a stranger in Patterson.

Philippine Transport Service.

Washington, Oct. 28.—Orders have been issued for the completion and repair of the transports Wright and Ingalls, at New York, in order to utilize them in the Philippine service. They were purchased during the Spanish war, and were used for the transportation of troops and freight between the United States and the West Indies. Lately their services have been confined to cruising the waters of Tampa and Porto Rico. They are too small for use as regular troopships between the United States and the Philippines, but are well adapted for cruising in the Philippines.

Bank President Sentenced.

Chicago, Oct. 26.—William A. Paulson, convicted of receiving a deposit in the Central Trust and Savings Bank, of which he was president, while knowing the bank to be insolvent, today was sentenced to serve an indefinite sentence in prison. A stay of execution of 30 days was allowed to enable the defense to prepare a bill of exceptions for presentation to the supreme court.

New York, Oct. 28.—The New York Yacht Club met tonight, and Commodore Ledyard assured the members that a new cup defender will be built to meet Thomas Lipton's Shamrock II, and he said they could rest on his assurance. The new boat will be built and handled by a syndicate.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., Oct. 28.—Joseph Mandelot, president of the French Lumbering Company, died today. He leaves an estate worth \$500,000.

## THE STRIKE IS OFF

### Official Settlement of Trouble by Union Officials.

### FEW OPERATORS FAIL TO COMPLY

At Such Mines the Strike Will Continue Until the Employees Are Granted Their Demands.

Hazleton, Pa., Oct. 28.—The following statement was given out for publication tonight by President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers:

"Temporary Headquarters, United Mineworkers of America, Hazleton, Pa., October 27, 1900.—To the miners and mine workers of the anthracite region: Gentlemen—After carefully canvassing the entire strike situation, we, your officers, district and national, have concluded that your victory is so nearly complete that your good end can be served by continuing the strike longer. The contest has been in progress for 39 days, and the companies employing you have, with few exceptions, signified their willingness to pay the scale of wages formulated by the Scranton convention of October 13 and 15.

"We are aware that some dissatisfaction and disaffection has been caused by the failure of the operators in districts 1 and 7 to separate the reduction in the price of powder from the advance in wages, but after careful inquiry we are satisfied that each mine-employee will actually receive an advance of 10 per cent on the wages formerly paid. In the Schuylkill and Lehigh regions the largest companies have agreed that the sliding scale should be suspended and that wages should remain stationary at 10 per cent until April 1, 1901, thus removing one of the inequities of which you have complained for many years.

"While it is true that you have not secured redress for all your wrongs; while it is true that the increase in your earnings will not fully compensate you for the arduous labor you are compelled to perform, you have established a perfect organization, which, if maintained and conducted on business principles, will enable you to regulate many of your local grievances and make your employment less hazardous and more profitable than before the strike began.

"The companies agree in their notices to take up with their mine employees all grievances complained of. We would, therefore, advise that when work is resumed committees be selected by the mine employees and that they wait upon the superintendents of the companies and present their grievances in an orderly, business-like manner, and ask that they be corrected.

"Your attention is respectfully called to the fact that the laws of the state of Pennsylvania provide that miners should be paid semi-monthly upon demand. We should, therefore, advise that each mine employee serve notice on the companies that he expects to be paid his wages twice each month, as provided by law.

"The practical benefits to the miners which accrue from thorough organization have been so clearly demonstrated during this strike that it should be needless for us to urge upon you the necessity of maintaining your union intact. We trust, however, that those who are now members of the union will be unceasing in their efforts to induce all mine workers to ally themselves with the United Mineworkers of America at once, as it will be impossible for you to secure your wages in the future or even maintain the present rate of wages unless you are prepared to offer a united resistance if any attempt is made to reduce your earnings upon the expiration of the present offer."

The address is signed by the national and district officers of the United Mineworkers of America.

Dodson & Co., operating the Beaver Brook colliery, posted a notice today complying with the demands of the Scranton convention. The company also operates the Morea and William collieries, in Schuylkill county.

Recruits for Philippines.

New York, Oct. 28.—Colonel Kimball, assistant quartermaster of the United States army, announced today that 2,000 recruits will leave for the Philippines in the next three weeks. The first 1,000 will leave on the transport Bedford, November 5. The second transport carrying the other 1,000 will be the Klpatrick, which will leave November 10. The recruits on the Bedford will be under the command of Colonel Jacob Kline, of the Twenty-first infantry, and those on the Klpatrick, under Colonel Tully McGree.

State Boundary Line Wrong.

Montgomery, Ala., Oct. 28.—Secretary of State McDavid has taken the first step toward annexing West Florida to Alabama. In his annual report to the government the secretary of state says Alabama runs a mile farther south on the eastern boundary than the tract books have hitherto shown, and that the state is possessed of a wedge of land which his office records failed to show it owned running 100 miles along the southern end of the state.

St. Thomas, D. W. I., Oct. 27.—Intense adverse feeling has been excited here by the renewal of the report that Denmark intends to sell the Danish Antilles to the United States. A meeting of the colonial council has been convoked at St. Croix for the purpose of making a formal protest. The newspaper denounces the question, declaring in bold type: "We do not wish to be sold." There is no desire, much less enthusiasm, among the population to belong to the United States.

## BRIBERY IN GERMANY.

### Posadowsky-Wehner Implicated in a Scrup.

Berlin, Oct. 29.—A great sensation has been caused by the allegations that Count von Posadowsky-Wehner, secretary of state for the interior, had been bribed with 12,000 marks for his work in connection with the penal servitude bill of 1898. The allegation is contained in a letter which is going the rounds of the German press. The writer asserts that Herr Krupp subscribed 5,000 marks to the fund constituting the alleged bribe. The National Zeitung says it expects that Count von Posadowsky-Wehner will resign, and nearly all the papers condemn him severely.

A special addition of the Berliner Correspondent, which was issued by the minister of the interior this afternoon, publishes a statement admitting that Director von Wredtke, of the imperial department of the interior, induced Secretary Bueck, of the Central Association of Manufacturers, to devote 12,000 marks for printing Reichstag material and other documents tending to show arguments in favor of passing the anti-strike bill. This printed material was sent to the provincial press for reproduction. The official statement amounts to a virtual corroboration of the press charges brought against the ministry of the interior, of which Count von Posadowsky-Wehner is the head.

All the evening papers comment upon the official administration. The entire Liberal press now demands the resignation of Posadowsky-Wehner, and Director von Wredtke, the assumption being that the latter doubtless acted at the suggestion of the former. The Berliner Tageblatt says: "The sole consequence of the official statement is that both must resign." A similar demand is made by the Voelker Zeitung, which remarks: "It is an unheard of proceeding that a government department should request and receive large sums from one small section of a population directly interested in pending legislation for the purpose of influencing the nation against such legislation."

The only papers which attempt to defend the secretary of state for the interior are the Berliner Post, the Kreuz Zeitung and the Berliner Nachrichten, whose justification of his course in the matter is weakly apologetic.

## SOUTHERN BOXERS.

### They Are Organizing to Drive Foreigners Out of China.

Hong Kong, Oct. 29.—Advices from Lion Chau, on North river, say that American mission property there is threatened with destruction by Boxers, who have posted the following proclamation:

"We have organized to protect our country and our homes, and we rely upon one another to support the order to drive out the foreign devils. They are mad. Their folly passes description. They are the usurpers of our land. They disturb our borders. In all the provinces and prefectures chapels have been opened, and our people are deceived, ripped open and dismembered, while the foreigners grow fat on the revenues of China, insulting our officials and merchants and seizing our temples and palaces. The emperor is indulgent and permits this. Who can forget the intention of the foreign devils? Day by day they act more outrageously. When we behold the present condition of affairs, our hearts are bruised with grief. Therefore, we have organized our strength to destroy the devouring wolf throughout the empire."

The Boxers took the American Presbyterian mission buildings, but have not destroyed them. The rebellion is spreading along East river and North river, in the province of Kwang Si. It is supposed to be aimed at the overthrow of the Manchou dynasty, but the reports are so contradictory that it is next to impossible to form a local impression. In Canton the Chinese officials are taking the insurance so lightly that foreigners believe it will be very difficult to suppress.

Mine Boiler Exploded.

Minook, Ill., Oct. 29.—A boiler at shaft No. 1, of the Chicago & Minook Coal Company, exploded early this morning, seriously injuring William Jackson, engineer; Samuel Hayes, George Hayes and Ed Liston, firemen. Several other workmen received slight injuries. Jackson was badly scalded and may die. Hayes was badly scalded, and his son George sustained a fracture of the skull. Liston was so badly scalded he will probably lose the sight of one eye. At the time, the superintendent and 350 men were in the mine, over 500 feet below. Two of the battery boilers were uninjured, and in order to operate the lift with steam, the two boilers were separated from the debris and enough power furnished from them to operate the lift and raise the men to the surface. The financial loss is not over \$10,000.

Structural Iron Workers' Wages.

Pittsburg, Oct. 29.—The National Association of Bridge and Structural Ironworkers, in session here today, adopted a universal wage scale, fixing the rate at 50 cents an hour, with eight hours as a day's work. The scale will go into effect next May. It was also decided to send an organizer to South Africa and Egypt.

London, Oct. 29.—The Daily Mail has the following from Lourenco Marques: The American bark Fred P. Litchfield, which went ashore here from her moorings during the gale on the night of October 14, and was searched the next day for gold, in consequence of a suspicion that she was carrying Mr. Kruger's treasure, to the amount of £1,500,000, sailed today. There is little doubt that she carries a large quantity of gold hidden under her ballast.

## BOERS WAKING UP

### Active Resistance Reported From Several Points.

### ATTACK MADE UPON JACOBSDAL

Burgers Raiding in Northern Natal—Steyn Establishes His Capital at Fourie's Burg.

Cape Town, Oct. 29.—The Boers have captured Jacobstad, southwest of Kimberley, after a stubborn resistance on the part of the garrison, which consisted of a detachment of Cape Town highlanders. The latter suffered severely, losing 84 out of 92 men.

Hans Botha has cut off a train with a reconnoitering party of the Highland brigade between Heidelberg and Greylingstad, in the Transvaal colony, tearing up the rails in front and behind the train. In the fight which followed two captains and eight men were wounded and all were captured.

London, Oct. 29.—It now appears that Jacobstad was not captured by the Boers. Advices received from Cape Town shortly after midnight say: "Later news from Jacobstad shows that 200 Boers unsuccessfully attacked a garrison. The highlanders had 14 killed and 20 wounded."

It is reported here as a curious coincidence that the news should be received concurrently with the expected arrival home from South Africa of the City Imperial Volunteers, as Jacobstad was the scene of the latter's first fight. The town was captured by these volunteers February 15.

## RIOTING NEAR MONTREAL.

### Clash Between Militia and Strikers—Many Were Hurt.

Montreal, Oct. 29.—Over a score were wounded, one fatally, in a conflict between militia and strikers at Valley Field, Quebec, today.

Two hundred men employed by the Montreal Cotton Company, on the foundations of a new mill, went out on strike yesterday, demanding an increase of 25 cents a day in their pay. The company refused to deal with the union. The strikers prevented the company from shipping goods and today held up the company's coal pile. The local police were powerless. The company had to have coal or shut down. Consequently a message was sent to Montreal asking for military assistance. It arrived at Valley Field at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon and consisted of two companies of the Royal Scots. The embargo on the coal pile was promptly raised.

At dusk a big crowd, composed of strikers and their sympathizers, gathered and there was every evidence of trouble. About 8:30 the mob gathered near the Empire mill and began throwing stones through the windows and otherwise destroying property. The troops charged the mob with fixed bayonets. They were driven back. Eight of their number were wounded, two of them seriously. The strikers had 15 men injured, one fatally. Reinforcements were then asked from Montreal and 800 men with medical assistance, left, expecting to arrive at Valley Field about 2 A. M.

Kruger's Plans.

Paris, Oct. 29.—Dr. Loyde, Transva