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NO. 12.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

A printing ink trust is the latest combine.

The Filipinos have been routed from the hills and are being pursued to the sea.

Canada has asked for arbitration in the settlement of the Alaskan boundary.

England having objected, British Columbia must revoke anti-Japanese legislation.

At Uniontown, Pa., a blind man murdered the mother of the woman he was courting.

The French court of cassation has rendered a verdict in favor of revision of the Dreyfus case.

The administration has decided to reduce the American armies of occupation in Cuba and Porto Rico in order to send additional troops to General Otis in the Philippines.

There are now 345 prisoners in the stocks at Warden, Idaho. Several new buildings connected with the prison are under construction. All the improvements indicate permanency.

The current fiscal year will break all records in our foreign trade, which now averages \$100,000,000 a month. There is an unprecedented demand in the world's markets for goods of American manufacture.

The business district of the town of Republic, Wash., has been destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. The conflagration started from the explosion of a gasoline stove in the Siegel building.

Representative David B. Henderson, of Iowa, has received enough pledges by telegraph and mail to give him 102 votes in the Republican caucus for speaker of the national house. This will insure his election, it is said.

Germany has purchased from Spain the Caroline, Pelaw and Marianne islands. The price is about \$5,000,000. Spain retains three coaling stations, and Germany will defend these stations in case of war. The transfer meets the approval of the United States.

While visiting Anteuil, a suburb of Paris, President Loubet was struck with a cane by Count Christians, the blow landing on the president's hat without injury. Eggs were thrown at the president by the populace. The demonstration was planned by the League of Patriots and the Anti-Semites, who were angered because they were not permitted to receive Major Marchand in triumph.

San Francisco won three games from Seattle in telegraphic chess.

Texas has quarantined against New Orleans. The Southern Pacific is tied up.

William Bashnell and Otis Dodd were killed in Ohio by train running into a hand car.

Signor Chingaglia was elected president of the Italian chamber of deputies.

Confederate dead's graves were decorated by Union veterans at Philadelphia.

The queen of Spain has appointed Martinez Campos to presidency of the senate.

In Lower California miners are said to be getting as high as two ounces of gold to the pan of dirt.

Canada has an eye on Skagway, if given the slightest encouragement to hope for the concession of a port.

The German ambassador at Washington has protested against the United States sending another warship to Samoa.

The state department has made public an official abstract of the report of the Nicaragua canal commission. It estimates the cost at \$118,113,790.

Duke de Arocs, the new Spanish minister, has arrived. He says this country is so powerful, the Philippine insurgents will soon be compelled to surrender.

Robert Creighton, quartermaster's clerk on the transport Sheridan, committed suicide by shooting himself through the temple with a revolver in San Francisco. He recently arrived here from Manila. Despondency caused by ill health is the supposed cause of his act.

Four thousand of the volunteers now in the Philippines are reported to have signed a petition to the president and secretary of war, praying that they receive their discharges in Manila, instead of being placed in enlistment. It was explained that they believed that the Philippine islands "offered rare opportunities for industrious and enterprising Americans to make for themselves homes."

Minor News Items.

The street cars at Wichita, Kan., have been declared a public nuisance and have stopped running.

The discovery has been made that 3,000,000 silver dollars stored in the Philadelphia mint vaults have rusted from a leak.

The first annual reunion of rough riders will be held in Las Vegas, N. M., June 24. Governor Roosevelt and staff will be present.

LATER NEWS.

A colony of 500 negroes will locate in California.

The proposed plow and threshing machine combines are off.

Admiral Sampson says our navy should be twice its present size.

Otis has established cable connection between Ilo Ilo and the island of Cebu.

A number of schools have closed in St. Louis on account of the hot weather.

Canada's latest proposal is to establish a customhouse on the Dalton trail.

Johann Strauss, the late famous composer, was buried with public honors in Vienna.

Western men are urging an early session of congress to consider currency legislation.

Steps have been taken by the French government demanding the extradition of Esterhazy.

James S. Sherman has withdrawn in favor of Henderson for the speakership of the national house.

Samoans have disarmed and are now awaiting the verdict of the joint commission as to who shall be king.

One death at Chicago and two at Pittsburg with many prostrations from the heat is the record for one day.

Miss Lena Warren, whose home is at Knappa, Or., has mysteriously disappeared from Pacific university at Forest Grove.

The body of the "Barefoot King of Hawaii" is missing. It is supposed to have been stolen by natives and buried in the mountains.

That negotiations are in progress looking toward a mammoth sugar consolidation is now admitted by one of the men most interested.

New York experienced the hottest June day on record Tuesday. Thirty-one prostrations were recorded. The thermometer reached 95.

General Maximo Gomez has issued his farewell manifesto. He urges his followers to unite, and calls on them to form a political party with the object of independence.

President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, in a dispatch to Secretary Hay, has, it is believed, recommended more liberal concessions to the Filipinos, with a view of ending the insurrection at once.

The condition of affairs at Manila is claimed to be satisfactory to members of the administration, yet there is a great deal of correspondence between General Otis and the war department which is not made public.

A project for final improvement of the cascade locks on the upper Columbia has been submitted and approved. The appropriation is \$75,000, and the object is to prevent any further damage by freshet in the river.

Admiral Dewey has sailed from Hong Kong.

Storms in the Central states continue.

The pipe trust is believed to be a failure.

Stage robbers have been captured in Arizona.

The thermometer was 96 in Chicago Tuesday.

There was a cloudburst near Redding, Cal.

Santiago papers have been suppressed by General Brooke.

Natives will recruit our army in Cuba and Porto Rico.

Great crowds of Cuban soldiers are now accepting payment.

Georgia troops have been ordered out to protect the jail at Atlanta.

Emperor William expects great things from his new possessions.

Captain Dreyfus will be returned to France on June 26, landing at Brest.

Zola asks for notice of sentence in the libel action against him last year.

Admiral Kauts is now in Hawaii. He will sail for San Francisco, June 25.

Agricultural implement makers will advance prices from 15 to 25 per cent.

A tornado a mile wide occurred in Iowa. Kellogg and Thorpe buildings suffered.

Information disclosed in New Mexico unearths four old murders hitherto unknown.

Admiral Schley heartily indorsed the course of President McKinley in a speech at Salt Lake.

It is announced that the war tax will continue in force for some time to come, but will be modified.

The sultan of Sulu, heretofore believed to be peaceably disposed, is said to be preparing to fight this country.

One hundred and thirty have been arrested in connection with the demonstration against President Loubet in France.

The deal which had for its purpose the consolidation of the leading street car works of the country has fallen through.

General Otis advises the war department that the Oregon regiment will leave for the United States this week. It will be sent direct to Portland for muster out at Vancouver barracks.

Charles Acton Ives, a well-known lawyer of Newport, R. I., died of heart disease while riding a bicycle.

Mathias Steinberger, who lives with relatives on a farm in Jackson township a few miles out of Ectoria, O., has recovered his memory and intellect after a lapse of 53 years.

The Massachusetts supreme court has rendered an opinion holding that passengers can recover damages for injuries to baggage from the last road over which their baggage came.

MARCH TO THE BAY

Gen. Hall Whips the Rebels in Two Battles.

MADE A GALLANT CHARGE

Antipolo, a Mountain Fastness, Which Cost Spain Many Lives, Fell Without a Shot.

Manila, June 6.—Hall's column, in the movement on the Morong peninsula, completed the circle of 20 miles over a rough and mountainous country, having two engagements with the insurgents, one of them severe, and keeping up an almost constant fire against scattered bands of rebels for nearly 24 hours, from 4 o'clock Saturday morning, when the column left the pumping station.

The Filipinos were driven in every direction, and the country through which General Hall passed was pretty thoroughly cleared up. At 10 o'clock this morning the column reached a point a few miles from Taytay, where General Hall was met by General Lawton, who had already entered the town and found it deserted. General Hall's objective point was Antipolo, 10 miles off, and there was desultory firing all along the line of march. The gunboats could be heard shelling the hills in advance of the column.

The column, after driving the rebels from the foothills near Maria Chino, about noon yesterday, with a loss of two or three slightly wounded, proceeded with all possible haste toward Laguna de Bay, the Fourth cavalry in the lead, the Oregon regiment next, and the Fourth infantry last. At 5 o'clock these regiments fought their second battle of the day, and it resulted like the first—in the complete rout of a large Filipino force located in the mountains and having every advantage of position. In this fight the American loss was four killed, three of the Fourth cavalry and one Oregonian, and about 15 wounded. The Filipino loss could not be ascertained, but the terrific fire which the Americans poured into them for half an hour must have inflicted severe loss.

In this engagement our troops made one of the most gallant charges of the war, and the enemy was forced to flee in the greatest disorder. It was the intention to press on to Antipolo last night, but this was found impossible owing to the two fights and the constant marching for more than 12 hours, with nothing to eat since morning, and no supply train in sight. The troops, however, suffered from the intense heat, many being prostrated, and all greatly exhausted.

The cavalry, the Oregonians and two companies of the Fourth infantry had just crossed a small creek about 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon and entered upon a sunken road, from which they were emerging upon a small valley surrounded on all sides by high and heavily wooded hills, when the rebels, concealed in the mountains on three sides of the plain, opened a hot fire, and sent showers of bullets into the ranks of the Americans. The latter deployed immediately in three directions. Then followed a charge across the rice fields and ditches and up the hillsides, from which the shots came all the time pouring in a terrific hail, while the air resounded with the constant rattle of musketry.

General Hall's advance was first momentarily halted after he had crossed the first range of hills to the east of Monte, a town in the valley at the edge of the hills. The insurgents were driven out of the town and it was burned. The Second Oregon volunteers pocketed the Filipinos on three sides, and a brisk fight ensued. General Summers threw a battalion on each hill, and the Americans chased the rebels for some distance. The Oregon regiment lost three men killed and six wounded. It is impossible, on account of the terrific fighting and the condition of the signal wires, to get particulars. Not even the names have been sent to General Otis at this writing.

The Fourth cavalry, being in the front, suffered severest loss when the attack opened, two of their killed being sergeants and the other a private. The natives were unable to stand the vigorous fire of the Americans long, and at the first sign of their wavering the cavalry, Oregonians and Fourth infantry men broke into wild cheers and charged still faster up the hillside, pouring volley after volley, until the enemy fled the places where they were partially concealed by the thicket, fled over the summit in the wildest confusion and disappeared in the surrounding valleys. After the fight was over, the firing was continued by the Americans for more than an hour in clearing out the bush and driving away straggling Filipinos.

The troops, after camping for the night on the battlefield, started at 5 o'clock this morning for Antipolo, where it was expected a strong resistance would be made. Antipolo is a place far up the mountains, which the Spaniards had said the Americans could never capture. It has cost Spain the lives of 800 troops.

When the troops reached Antipolo not a rebel was visible.

The Modus Vivendi.

Washington, June 6.—It is learned at the state department that the negotiations now in progress in London between Ambassador Choate and Lord Salisbury relate entirely to the arrangement of a modus vivendi to avert the danger of a hostile collision on the Alaskan border during the present season, at least. It is expected to resume the negotiations for settlement of the whole boundary question when Sir Julian Pauncefote returns from the Hague.

TRAITORS TO THE COUNTRY.

Captured Filibuster's Confession Implicates an American Consul.

New York, June 7.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says: Captain Joseph Henry Grimes has made a complete confession of the part he took in aiding the Filipinos, and the document is in the possession of the government. He is a British subject, born in Hong Kong 29 years ago. He was office manager at Shanghai for T. S. Eitel & Co., and there became acquainted with the agents of the Filipino rebellion.

On June 7 Grimes' firm contracted with Agoncillo to supply 5,000 Mauser rifles, two Maxim guns, one million cartridges, steamer Pasig and provisions, etc., at a cost of \$138,000. The outfit was seized by the British authorities at the request of the Spanish consul. Then says Grimes, B. F. Sylvester, a member of his firm, arranged with Edward Bedlo, American consul at Canton, to send the arms to that point. The Chinese viceroy was to reject the arms, but, as it turned out, he seized 4,500 and kept them to suppress a rebellion in his own territory.

The local authorities requested permission for the Pasig to sail, she was transferred from British to American register by Consul Bedlo, her name changed to the Abbey, and Bedlo cleared her and the supplies for the Filipinos for Singapore. On August 27 the Abbey, flying the American flag and commanded by Captain G. Willis, an American citizen, left Whampoa, 15 miles from Canton. On board was Lewis Leonard Eitel, the American citizen, whose mission it was to teach the Filipinos how to use the Maxim guns. Sylvester, Grimes asserts, falsely told him the facts about the expedition were known to Admiral Dewey and Consul-General Wildman.

The cargo was taken to Santagos, 80 miles south of Manila, and turned over to the insurgent governor of that town. It consisted of 496 rifles, 500,000 cartridges, two Maxim guns and 2,000 rounds of Maxim ammunition. After discharging their cargo, Grimes went to Bacoor, where he met Aguinaldo, who said he wanted more ammunition. Grimes returned to Hong Kong, but was not successful in his further plans. Sylvester visited Aguinaldo, but failed to conclude a contract with him to procure arms in Germany.

"It will be seen by the above statement," Grimes said, "that both Sylvester and Eitel plotted against American soil against the American government." The Abbey was seized about September 25 last by the American revenue cutter McCulloch, which was attached to Admiral Dewey's fleet. Grimes was arrested in Manila on November 5, and has a suit in the supreme court against Aguinaldo, through his attorneys, Agoncillo and Le Chance, for \$35, which he alleges is one-fourth of the profits of the Abbey expedition to which he is entitled.

RUSH TO CAPE NOME.

Reported Discovery of Placers Attracting Attention.

Seattle, June 7.—Navigation to St. Michaels, Alaska, and adjacent points, will be fully resumed in a few days. The reported discovery of rich placers at Cape Nome is attracting considerable attention, and many bookings of fares and freight are being made for that point. The bark Hunter sailed tonight for Cape Nome with 25 passengers and several hundred tons of freight, including 50,000 feet of lumber. The barge Skookum, which sailed tonight for Pyramid harbor in tow of the tug Pioneer, had 400 head of cattle on board. They will be driven across the Dalton trail to the Yukon and shipped to Dawson on scows.

Three Army Posts on the Yukon.

San Francisco, June 7.—Colonel P. H. Ray has arrived here, on his way to take command of the department of Northern Alaska, which comprises all the territory north of the 62d degree of latitude. He expects to leave about June 20 with his command, which will consist of two companies of infantry, probably from the Seventh regiment, now on the way to this coast. It is the intention of the government to establish three posts along the Yukon, which will be permanently garrisoned.

An Andree Letter Buoy.

Christiania, June 7.—According to a dispatch from Mandal, the most southern town of Norway, two boys, May 14, found, on the north coast of Iceland, a small cork case, containing a slip of paper dated July 11, 1897, signed "Andree, Strindberg and Fraenckel," and bearing the words: "All well. Thrown out about longitude 81, latitude unknown." Professor Andree's brother thinks the case was probably one of the letter buoys with which the Andree expedition was provided.

Will Prevent Filibustering.

Washington, June 7.—Acting Secretary of War McKillop made the following announcement today: "No merchandise can hereafter be brought into the ports of Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines from the United States or a foreign country in any vessel measuring less than 80 tons gross capacity."

Bishop and His Wife Separate.

Washington, June 7.—Bishop Hurst, head of the Methodist university, and his wife have separated. The ground is said to be incompatibility.

Anti-Trust Convention.

Austin, Tex., June 7.—Governor Sayre today telegraphed to all governors and attorney-generals of the Southern states a call for an anti-trust convention, to meet in St. Louis on September 20, for the purpose of securing concerted action against trusts.

Samoans Disarming.

Apia, Samoa, via Auckland, June 7.—Both native factions, the Malietoans and the Matafaans, are disarming. Matafaa has surrendered 1,800 guns.

WANTS OUTSIDE AID

Aguinaldo Appeals to European and Asiatic Powers.

NO HOPE OF INTERFERENCE

Thinks It Will Assist Him to Political Preference Under the American Administration.

Washington, June 7.—President McKinley is aware, through official and unofficial channels, that Aguinaldo is begging European and Asiatic powers to recognize the belligerence of the Filipinos. He has discussed this with Secretaries Hay and Hitchcock, the diplomatic members of his cabinet, and Secretary Wilson. The president was advised by Professor Schurman and General Otis that Aguinaldo has no substantial hope of foreign interference, but is holding out and talking about his hope of recognition in order to force such terms of surrender as will assist him to high official preference under the American administration of the Philippines.

General Otis cabled last night that he would require 2,400 troops at the earliest possible moment. In accordance with this cablegram, Colonel Ward, assistant adjutant-general, will dispatch from the Presidio at San Francisco 2,400 recruits, who have been organized and well drilled as companies. Colonel Ward said today that these troops would be moved this week or early next week. The president, in the meanwhile, is selecting from the regulars at home the remainder of the 6,000 reinforcements asked for by General Otis.

LEAVE THIS WEEK.

Second Oregon About to Start for Home—Coming to Portland Direct.

Manila, June 7.—The Second Oregon is being brought back to Manila to prepare to embark on the transports for the journey home. The regiment is expected to leave the last of this week, and will go direct to Portland, where it will be mustered out.

The inhabitants of San Teresa did not leave town, but met Hall's brigade as friends. A large number of the natives passed through the American lines, returning to Antipolo.

Hall's march was very difficult and there were many cases of prostration of American soldiers by the heat. The brigade arrived in Morong at 11 o'clock yesterday, and found that Colonel Wholley, with the First Washington, had captured the town the day before, killing 123 natives.

The Napidan and Covadonga, the ironclads, shelled the place and were answered by artillery fire. One shell was put through the Covadonga.

A detachment of the Washington regiment, while on a scouting expedition, lost one man killed and one wounded, and killed one officer and four men of the insurgents.

LYNCHED A WEYLERITE.

The Notorious La Brega Met His Fate at San Antonio.

Havana, June 7.—A dispatch from San Antonio de Las Bagnas says that Joseph La Brega, a notorious agent of General Weyler, who outraged defenseless women and killed children, arrived there yesterday. His appearance was the signal for a gathering of relatives and friends of those whom he formerly prosecuted. The excitement continued throughout the day and last night. About midnight a crowd surrounded the house where he was and began to threaten him. He attempted to escape, emptied his revolver, wounding two persons. The crowd closed in and captured him, and he was lynched in the public square.

Censorship Order Denounced.

Santiago de Cuba, June 7.—The local press today violently denounces the censorship order issued by the governor-general. The Independencia calls it a "horrible crime against a free people." The Porvenir says: "Cuba has fallen from her position of a dignified Spanish colony and become an abject slave territory." The censor has not yet been named. The secret police are engaged in tracing the origin of anonymous letters received by the American military authorities. It is believed these emanate from the inflammatory press.

Wilson's Inspection Completed.

Washington, June 7.—Brigadier-General John M. Wilson, corps of engineers, has just completed a thorough inspection of the river and harbor and fortifications works on the Pacific coast. He said today that he had inspected every harbor from the Mexican to the Canadian boundary. He was very favorably impressed with the condition of the works he inspected.

St. Louis Exposition.

Wichita, Kan., June 7.—The trans-Mississippi delegates were treated to a regular Kansas soaker this morning. Rain fell in torrents and the opening exercises were thinly attended. By a rising vote the delegates adopted a resolution endorsing the proposed international exposition to be held at St. Louis in 1903 in commemoration of the Louisiana purchase centennial.

Paris Given Up.

New York, June 7.—President Wright, of the American line, said today that the Paris had been given up, and he expected the underwriters would be unable to save her and would blow her to pieces.

Falmouth, June 7.—Another attempt was made to float the Paris this morning, and a portion of the rock on which she rests was blown away by dynamite. Her bow is now reported to be clear, but she is still fast amidships.

FIRST TO RETURN.

Order for Calling of the Second Oregon Will Be Issued Shortly.

Manila, June 8.—The Second Oregon volunteer regiment has returned to the barracks in Manila and is preparing to return to the United States. The order to sail in a few days will shortly be issued.

The First California regiment will be relieved by a regiment of regulars at an early date, and will follow the Oregonians. It is intended to send the First Colorado and the First Nebraska regiments next.

Lieutenant Fred Pierce, Sixth artillery, committed suicide this morning. He came from Ilo Ilo a week ago on leave, but lingered here beyond the limit, and failed to reply to repeated telegrams from his commander. Yesterday he was put under arrest on his commander's order. This morning another officer called to see him, when he suddenly pulled a revolver from under his pillow and shot himself through the heart. His friends say his mind was affected by a recent sunstroke.

A Spanish paper asserts that Colonel Arguelles, one of the two members of the original Filipino military commission, who were placed under arrest at Tarlac last month, after returning to Luna's camp from their conference with the United States commissioners, has been court-martialed and sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for "friendship displayed toward the Americans."

The rebel dictator has given orders that all the military forces discard their uniforms and wear ordinary white clothes, in order to deceive our army.

Refugees are being refused admittance to Manila, for fear there will be a scarcity of food.

The rebels Saturday night made an attack upon the friendly town of Macabebe after driving the inhabitants out and burning the town. The insurgents nightly annoy the troops at San Fernando. Several Americans have been slightly wounded recently.

The enemy have several Krupp guns, which they bring forward and use for firing large shells into the town, then retreating with their guns. One of the insurgent shells fell within 90 yards of General MacArthur's headquarters Saturday evening. The American troops do not reply to the nightly outbreaks.

THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

Otis' List of Casualties in the Second Oregon.

Washington, June 8.—Among the casualties mentioned in General Otis' dispatch from Manila today are the following:

Killed.

June 4, Private William McElwain, Second Oregon.

Wounded.

April 25, Major Surgeon Ellis, 1st regt.

June 5, Private Henry M. Wagner, company B, 11th regt, severe; Private Austin J. Salisbury, company H, auxiliary regiment, severe.

June 4, Private Elmer C. Doolittle, company C, arm, moderate; William E. Smith, company K, arm, severe.

First Montana, Theodore Shulte, company C, back, slight.

END OF SAMOAN TROUBLE.

Chief Mataafa and His Followers Lay Down Their Arms.

Apia, Samoa, via Auckland, N. Z., June 8.—Malietoa and Tamasese have visited the members of the Samoan commission on board the United States transport Badger, and Mataafa visited them the following day. Neither was recognized as king. Mataafa blamed the Europeans for the trouble here. The commissioners informed him they had power to establish a government with or without a king. Mataafa thought the Samoans should have a king, but expressed willingness to disarm his followers and leave the matter in the hands of the commission. The Germans acted for the first time in many months with the representatives of other powers, and have officially sent a guard ashore.

The naval authorities and the mission societies have submitted their views to the commission, and the latter, by proclamation, fixed May 27 as the date for the natives to surrender their arms. Mataafa, however, asked for an extension of the time until today, when he surrendered 1,800 guns on board of the Badger. The Malietoans are now disarmed.

The natives are gaining confidence and are freely submitting their grievances to the commission. The natives brought here from other islands at the time of the disturbances will be returned to their homes, and all the warships will probably leave Samoa at an early date. Chief Justice Chambers will continue the sittings of the supreme court. Dr. Wilhelm Self, the newly arrived German president of the municipal council here, has not yet assumed his duties. The American engineering staff has arrived here and will proceed to erect a naval station at Pago Pago.

Smothered in a Cave-In.

Allentown, Pa., June 8.—Three men were smothered to death today in a cave-in in the Peters & Sons' slate quarry at Berlinsville.

The killed: Robert Snyder, leaves a widow and several children; Jacob Shaffer, leaves a widow and four children; Amos Berree, single.

Two Babies Mangled.

Rockford, Ill., June 8.—Two babies, aged 1 and 3 years, children of Mrs. Carl Delloff, of Poplar Grove, were instantly killed today. The mother left the car on the depot platform while she stepped into the station. A gust of wind blew it in front of a fast incoming freight train, which mangled both children.

White men have been driven from the Oage Indian reservation in Oklahoma territory.

THE SECOND BATTLE

Sheriff Hazen Killed by Union Pacific Train-Robbers.

FORTY MILES NORTH OF CASPER

Outlaws Were Surrounded in the Mountains, but Probably Succeeded in Escaping.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 8.—A second battle with the dynamiters of the Union Pacific express train has been fought in the mountains, 40 miles north of Casper, by the sheriff's posse, which has been in pursuit since Sunday morning, and, as a result, one man and probably more lie dead. The first battle was fought Sunday on Teapot creek, 80 miles north of Casper. No one was wounded during this engagement, but several horses were killed.

The second battle was fought last evening at a point 10 miles farther north and in a wilder country. The robbers, being closely pressed, made a determined stand behind some rocks