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NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR MANY READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week in a Condensed Form.

The war revenue bill has been passed by the house.

Railway telegraphers threaten to boycott the Santa Fe.

Lord Kitchener has called for all available English troops.

England has awakened to the new seriousness in South Africa.

Colonel Tullock's expedition failed to find the Chinese treasure.

At Rockport, Ind., two negroes, who had murdered a white man were lynched.

The German training ship Gneisenau founded near Gibraltar and 100 were drowned.

A large Boer force is said to be approaching Peking with the intention of attacking it.

The senate cannot consider the army and appropriation bills until after the holidays.

John Addison Porter, McKinley's former private secretary, died at his home in Putnam, Conn.

The British admiralty is arranging to test various inventions for steering torpedoes and submarine boats.

The Oregon Historical Society proposes to hold a great fair in 1905, in commemoration of the Lewis and Clark expedition to the Pacific coast 100 years ago.

As a result of a mysterious poisoning case at the Forsyth mines, near Marietta, Ohio, four persons are dead, four dying and two others seriously ill.

Five unknown men who asked the marshal of Brighton, Ill., for shelter, in the calaboose, locked him up and then broke into a bank and two stores.

Telephoning without wires was successfully accomplished by transmitting the voice across the Mississippi river, at Minneapolis, a distance of over 1,000 feet.

Advices from Hilo report that the American troops have been northward and westward for several days, and that detachments of the Sixth, Eighth and Twenty-sixth regiments have been active near their stations.

The insurgents' losses during the last 10 days there have been five killed, seven wounded and 40 taken prisoners.

The Americans have lost two killed and three wounded.

The powers have agreed to the joint note.

The Japanese gave Admiral Beardslee a reception.

Chicago police will prevent the Gans-McGovern fight.

Santa Fe strikers wish their differences arbitrated.

Five persons were killed in a train wreck in Montana.

Fire in Pekin destroyed the quarters of a number of officers.

Kitchener reports a running fight between Dewet and Knox.

Gompers will be re-elected president of the Federation of Labor.

The Santa Fe repudiates its relations with the telegraphers' union.

The American fleet in North China waters is reduced to two vessels.

The Irish Nationalist convention declared for the abolition of landlordism.

Full particulars have been received of the typhoon which recently swept the coast of China, causing a heavy loss to life and shipping.

There are more than 40 cases of smallpox in St. George's hospital, Kansas City. Only one death from the disease has occurred.

The city election at Astoria, resulted in a sweeping victory for the Citizens' ticket, every candidate being elected by large majorities.

Joseph Benoit, a stage carpenter at the Grand Opera house, Salem, Or., fell from a scaffold, breaking several ribs and bruising his face and body badly. The accident was caused by the breaking of a board upon which he was standing.

The Lakoview and Ager stage was robbed about two miles from Lakeview, Or. A lone highwayman accomplished the job. No passengers were aboard of the stage. Two mail sacks were rifled and a considerable amount of registered mail taken. Officers are now working on the case.

The will of the late Senator Davis, who died November 27, was filed for probate by Mrs. Anna M. Davis, the widow. The will, made during the senator's last illness, leaves all his estate to Mrs. Davis. The estate is valued at \$25,000 in personal and \$40,000 in real property.

Twenty-five terra cotta statues in the Boston museum of fine arts prove to be bogus.

To the naked eye not more than 6,000 stars are ordinarily visible. A powerful telescope will reveal 5,000,000 stars at once.

In China anyone who writes an immoral book is punished with 100 blows of the heavy bamboo and banishment for life. Anyone who reads it is also punished.

LATER NEWS.

In Panay, 27,000 persons have sworn allegiance.

Morocco pays the American indemnity claim.

Ashland, Or., voted against licensing saloons.

The Boers raided Cape Colony at two separate points.

The misunderstanding at Pekin was due to a cable error.

Only 35 lives were lost in the foundering of the Gneisenau.

The French chamber of deputies adopted the amnesty bill.

The return of volunteers will cause renewed insurgent activity.

Colorado capitalists have bonded the old Gem mine, in Eastern Oregon.

Reapportionment bill reported gives Washington no extra congressman.

Railway brotherhoods will ask the Santa Fe to re-employ its operators.

The naval construction board recommends four awards for warship construction.

Superintendent Calbreth, of Oregon insane asylum, has submitted his annual report.

Farmers' institute was held at St. Paul under auspices of the Oregon agricultural college.

Washington county, Oregon, has offered \$500 reward for the arrest of the murderer of Andrew Dahlberg.

Two transports will start in a few days from Manila for San Francisco with 1,000 sick and wounded soldiers.

The schooner Pioneer, lumber-laden for San Francisco, went ashore on the Nesticca beach during the recent storm.

Associate Supreme Court Justice George C. Ladd, ex-governor of New Jersey, died at his residence in New Brunswick, N. J.

The stranded ketch Poltaloch, on Willapa harbor, withstood the recent gale good. In fact she is in better position than before.

Fire in East Providence, R. I., destroyed a wharf on which there was 2,000 tons of coal. The loss is estimated at \$200,000.

Two highwaymen who stopped a buggy near Portland, upon discovering that it contained two ladies, apologized and allowed them to drive on.

United States Senator W. V. Sullivan, of Mississippi, and Mrs. Mary Newman Atkins, of Washington, were married at the parsonage of St. Stephen's church.

Loot sent to France will be embargoed.

American wheat visible shows a decrease.

The Monroe doctrine may be applied to France.

The Boers were defeated in a battle at Orange river.

A third negro was lynched by the Rockport, Ind., mob.

In the sinking of the Gneisenau, 136 persons were drowned.

There is no prospect of passing the subsidy bill this session.

The steamer Alpha was wrecked on the Vancouver island coast.

Major-General John G. Parke died at his home in Washington.

The Porto Rico case is before the United States supreme court.

Congressman Boutelle was placed on the retired list of the navy.

The military commission begins its investigation in the Boer hanging.

Fresh instructions sent to Conger will clear the way of all obstacles.

A cure for strikes was discussed by the arbitration conference at Chicago.

Preparations are being made for development of natural gas near Rosalia, Wash.

A Washington county farmer was murdered by a shot fired through his window.

The official report of the finances of the Paris exposition, shows a loss of 2,000,000 francs.

The Oregon supreme court decided that the Portland vehicle license ordinance was invalid.

Five cases of what is believed to be bubonic plague have developed in Tucuman, in the Argentine Republic.

A resolution was introduced in the United States senate for an investigation of the conduct of Judge Noyes in Alaska.

The officials of the Santa Fe and the officers of the different trainmen's organizations will hold a conference in Chicago.

Seven hundred Boers have crossed from Orange River colony into Cape Colony near Aliwal North, and have reached Kaapdal.

President McKinley expects to arrange his Western trip so as to be in San Francisco to witness the launching of the battleship Ohio.

Fire in Cleveland, Ohio, destroyed five out of seven buildings of a machine company, causing a property loss of over \$500,000, and throwing 1,100 men out of employment.

The agricultural department has established at Washington a laboratory for testing all sorts of road materials.

The immigration bureau has allowed contract laborers from Porto Rico to land in the United States as citizens.

The cost of the public schools of Greater New York for the year 1901 will be \$17,700,078. The number of pupils in the schools is estimated at 408,112.

A BRITISH DISASTER

Clements' Force Defeated by Boers Under Deleary.

WERE HEAVY LOSSES ON BOTH SIDES

English Forced to Abandon Their Position—General French With Reinforcements Has Gone to the Rescue.

London, Dec. 17.—Lord Kitchener reports that, after severe fighting at Nootgedacht, General Clements' force was compelled to retire by Commandant Deleary, with a force of 2,500 men. Five British officers were killed. The other casualties were not reported. Lord Kitchener's official dispatch to the war office is as follows:

"Pretoria, Dec. 15.—Clements' force at Nootgedacht, on the Magalies Berg, was attacked at dawn today by Deleary, reinforced by Beyer's commando from Warmbath, making a force estimated at 2,500. Though the first attack was repulsed, the Boers managed to get to the top of the Magalies Berg, which was held by four companies of the Northumberland fusiliers, and were thus able to command Clements' camp. He retired on Hekepoort, and took up a position on a hill in the center of the valley.

"The casualties have not been completely reported, but the fighting was very severe, and I deeply regret that Colonel Legge, of the Twentieth Hussars, and Captains McBean, Murdoch and Atkinson were killed."

Lord Kitchener also reports that the Boers made an attack and were repulsed at Lychtenberg, and that General Lemmer was killed. Attacks upon Bethlehem and Yrede were also repulsed, the Boers losing 10 killed and 14 wounded. Vryheid was attacked December 11. Sniping continued when the message was dispatched.

The scenes at the war office today recall those witnessed in the early stages of the war. A constant stream of excited people filled the lobbies, all seeking details of the disaster. The absence of the Northumberland fusiliers in General Kitchener's dispatch leads to the foreboding that the four companies of the fusiliers mentioned are in the hands of the Boers. The war office officials evidently expect a heavy casualty list, but they are hopeful from the fact that the dispatch does not mention the capture of the Northumberland as such a great catastrophe has been escaped.

Orders were issued at Aldershot, Malta and other military centers to dispatch all the available mounted infantry to South Africa.

It is reported that General Knox, co-operating with the British column at Reddersburg, has stopped General Dewet, and that a battle is proceeding. The report adds that many of General Dewet's followers have been captured.

The scene of the fight is ominously close to Pretoria. Nootgedacht is only 22 miles northwest of Pretoria.

English Loss Heavy.

London, Dec. 17.—Lord Kitchener reports that 18 officers and 555 men are missing from General Clements' force. They consist of four companies of the Northumberland fusiliers. Judging from the message those were captured by the Boers. Clements' casualties December 15 amounted to five officers and nine men killed and many apparently wounded.

French Goes to the Rescue.

Johannesburg, Dec. 17.—The battle still continues within a few miles from Krugersdorp. General Clements has asked for reinforcements, and mounted men under General French have already gone. There have been many casualties on both sides. It is estimated that the Boers number 2,800.

Montana Town Shaken.

Guthrie, Mont., Dec. 17.—The inhabitants of the town of Cashion were awakened this morning by a peculiar wave-like motion and trembling of the earth. Many of them rushed into the streets, so badly were they frightened. No damage was done.

Increase in Wages.

Calmnet, Mich., Dec. 17.—Commencing January 1, the Calumet & Hecla Mining Company will increase the wages of its 4,000 employees 2 1/2 per cent. Last March the company raised the wages of its employees 10 per cent.

Paddy Ryan Dead.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 17.—Paddy Ryan, an at one time champion pugilist of the world, who was defeated by John L. Sullivan, in their famous fight in Mississippi some years ago, died at his home in Glens Falls, N. Y., this afternoon.

Earthquake in Missouri.

Joplin, Mo., Dec. 17.—An earthquake shock lasting nearly a minute was experienced in this city at 7:45 o'clock this morning. The motion was from north to south, and of a quivering nature.

No Lives Were Lost.

San Francisco, Dec. 17.—One of the severest storms which has ever visited San Francisco broke over the city at an early hour this morning and continued until noon in fitful gusts, rain and wind sweeping over the city with unusual violence, and being accompanied by thunder and lightning, a rather unusual occurrence in this part of the country. At one time rain fell in such torrents that many thought a cloudburst was imminent.

LYNCHED BY A MOB.

Vengeance Dealt Two Negroes in Indiana—Authorities Were Overcome.

Rockport, Ind., Dec. 19.—Two negroes, Jim Henderson and Bud Rowlands, who waylaid, murdered and robbed Hollie Simons, a white barber, early this morning, were lynched to-night in the jail yard by a mob of 1,500. The negroes were arrested soon after the murder occurred, and although Rowlands' clothing had blood stains on it they claimed they were innocent. In the meantime Sheriff Clements, of Union county, Kentucky, arrived with a trained bloodhound. When the dog was placed on the trail he followed it to the house where Rowlands lived, six blocks from the scene of the murder, and went baying to the bed the negro had occupied. This was enough for the excited citizens. Within a few minutes a mob of a thousand and howling, bloodthirsty men with sledge hammers, ropes and guns were on the way to the jail.

Sheriff Anderson and his two deputies made a stand and attempted to protect the prisoners. The officers were seized by the leaders of the mob and disarmed. The sheriff, although locked in a room and placed under guard, stoutly refused to give up the keys or tell where the prisoners were hiding.

The mob made a determined but unsuccessful attempt to break in the jail door. Finally they secured a telegraph pole, and using it as a battering ram caved in the side wall of the jail. The door of Rowlands' cell was then quickly broken in with sledge hammers and he was dragged from the jail to the east side of the court yard, where a noose was placed about his neck. He was given time to make a statement, in which he implicated Jim Henderson and another negro. Rowlands then begged piteously for mercy, but the mob quickly swung the noose around a tree and riddled his body with bullets.

Leaving the dangling body of Rowlands, the mob rushed back to the jail and burst upon the cell occupied by Henderson.

Before the bars yielded to the blows of the sledge some one in the crowd fired upon the terrified negro as he crouched in the far corner. It took but a few moments to get at Henderson, and the negro, more dead than alive, was dragged at the rope's end to the court house yard and swung to the tree beside the body of Rowlands. Firmly holding the body of the swinging bodies, the mob, eager for another victim, hurried away to catch the other negro implicated by Rowlands. He was found at a hotel where he was employed as a porter. The negro escaped to the roof of the building, and Manager De Bruiser succeeded in convincing the mob that the porter had nothing to do with the crime. The mob then dispersed, apparently satisfied with its work of vengeance.

Simons was murdered in the most brutal manner, one square from the main street of the city, as he was going to his home from his barber shop at 3 o'clock this morning. He carried the receipts of the day's work, a fact of which the negroes were aware. They attacked him from behind, striking him over the head with a heavy club into which a large nail had been driven. Although terribly beaten, Simons made a desperate fight. His cries attracted two boys. The negroes drove them away and accomplished their original design, securing a bag containing something over \$40 from their victim, and made their escape. When others arrived Simons was dead. His skull was crushed in and his head and face beaten to a pulp. The spike on the club had penetrated the skull in four places and penetrated his brain.

Walter Evans, one of the young men who attempted to rescue Simons, and who afterwards witnessed the lynching, has become a raving maniac. The dead man's wife is prostrated, and it is believed she will die from the shock.

Earthquake in Cuba.

Santiago de Cuba, Dec. 19.—A sharp earthquake shock was felt here about midnight last night. It was the most severe that has been experienced in several years, and created a panic at the San Carlos club, where a grand ball was in progress. The shock was preceded by a dull sound like a mine explosion. Two shocks followed, the former being quite severe and the latter scarcely perceptible. The club rooms became scenes of frantic commotion. Several people rushed into the streets. At Morro Castle a liberty ball was in progress. American ladies present expressed great interest in the earthquake, which was the first they had experienced, but displayed no fear.

Fighting in Colombia.

Kingston, Jamaica, Dec. 19.—Advices from Colon, Colombia, today regarding the fighting between the government troops and the insurgents at Tumaco, say that the withdrawing insurgent force was not dispersed. On the contrary, fears are entertained that this body of rebels will effect a junction with the force operating around Bonna Ventura. Both sides lost heavily in the battle of Tumaco. When the government forces destroyed the rebel steamer Galitan they also destroyed a large lot of ammunition.

Woman Suffrage in Porto Rico.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Dec. 19.—In the house of delegates today, Decarta introduced a bill granting unrestricted suffrage to women on the same terms as men.

Storms in British Columbia.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 19.—Storms of unusual severity have destroyed a portion of the dike in the delta district of British Columbia. The damage to property is considerable.

WRECKED ON A REEF

Last of The Famous Steamer Alpha.

NINE PERSONS WERE LOST WITH HER

The Vessel Struck a Rock at the Entrance to Union Bay, on the East Coast of Vancouver Island.

Vancouver, B. C., Dec. 19.—News of the worst marine disaster of the season in British Columbia was brought here tonight by the steamer Czar, from Union bay, on the east side of Vancouver island. The steamer Alpha was wrecked on a reef near the entrance to Union bay and not a vestige of the 1,000-ton steamer remains. Her managing owner, captain, purser, three engineers, two able bodied seamen and a stowaway were drowned, and the rest of the crew of 34 were saved by the pluck of an unknown member of the ship's crew, who swam in a raging sea from the wreck to a lighthouse with a line around his waist.

The Alpha was valued at \$45,000. Her cargo comprised 750 tons of salt salmon and 350 tons of coal, consigned to Yokohama, and valued at \$80,000. The total insurance on the ship and cargo was \$65,000.

It is two weeks since the Alpha first started from Vancouver for Japan. After she had been four days out she returned to Victoria partly disabled, and accusations of tampering with her engines were made. Some of the crew and several of the officers left the steamer declaring that she had been improperly loaded, and one of the officers was tried and sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment for desertion.

Last Saturday the Alpha left Victoria for Union. To replenish her coal supply. A terrific gale was raging and late Saturday night the steamer ran on a rock at Baynes sound, at the entrance to Union bay. She was quickly dashed to pieces, and all would have perished had not one of the crew made the desperate and successful effort to swim with a line to the lighthouse on Yellow island. In the raging sea only part of those on the ill-fated ship managed to reach safety, the officers and owner remaining on board last and failing to reach the rock. The 25 survivors remained on Yellow island, which is a rock 200 yards wide, until Sunday night, when the sea moderated somewhat and a sloop was able to call and take them to Union.

But the storm which had wrecked the ship had also prostrated the wires, and so no tidings of the shipwreck reached the outside world until the little steamer Czar brought the story to Vancouver tonight.

The Alpha gained notoriety last spring when, as a Canadian ship, she landed freight and passengers at Nome in defiance of the instructions of the treasury department, and it is said, against the advice of the British embassy at Washington as well. She was chased on her return trip from Nome by a United States revenue cutter, but managed to show her pursuer a clean pair of heels.

TROUBLE FOR FRANCE.

The United States May Have Occasion to Enforce the Monroe Doctrine.

New York, Dec. 19.—A special to the Times from Washington says: The territory until recently in dispute between Brazil and France, and which has been decreed to belong to Brazil, may shortly become the object of a dispute between France and the United States, should the Monroe doctrine be violated. The territory lying south of French Guiana in the state of Para, and containing 100,000 square miles, was claimed by Brazil and France, and Switzerland was made arbitrator. Her decision was in favor of Brazil. It is decision was in favor of Brazil. It is now reported that some French financiers, anticipating that the decision would be favorable to France, had already invested their capital in this territory. They are now, it is said, trying to engineer a deal by which the French government will buy this land from Brazil.

The state department has absolutely no knowledge on the subject. Its attention, however, has been called to the matter, and the attempt of the French capitalists to secure government aid in getting their money back will be watched with interest. There is hardly any question, it is said, as the department, that such action would be a violation of the Monroe doctrine, and would call forth a protest from the United States.

As long as the claim was in its original form, France might have maintained that she was simply rectifying her boundaries, and that the United States cannot object to that. Even in Tumaco, say that the withdrawing insurgent force was not dispersed. On the contrary, fears are entertained that this body of rebels will effect a junction with the force operating around Bonna Ventura. Both sides lost heavily in the battle of Tumaco. When the government forces destroyed the rebel steamer Galitan they also destroyed a large lot of ammunition.

Found Dead in His Cabin.

Hillsboro, Oregon, Dec. 19.—Andrew Bahling, an inoffensive farmer residing near Reedville, was today found dead in his cabin. The dead man had a bad cold on the forehead. He had recently sold some produce and was supposed to have considerable money in the house. It is generally believed that he was killed for his money. The coroner will hold an inquest in the morning.

RAID ON CAPE COLONY.

The Boers Have Crossed the Border at Two Separate Points.

London, Dec. 20.—"The Boers have raided Cape Colony at two separate points 100 miles distant," says the Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail. "One commando advanced upon Philippstown, between Colesberg and Kimberley. The other, supposed to be Herzog's commando, crossed the Orange river between Odendaalsroom and Bethulie, northwest of Burgersdorp, its objective apparently being Craddock. General MacDonald is engaging the invaders, who have no guns, 20 miles west of Burgersdorp. The latest news is that they are being slowly forced back to the Orange river, where a warm reception is being prepared for them."

The contemplated thanksgiving service in St. Paul's cathedral, in connection with the return of Lord Roberts from South Africa, has been abandoned, owing to the government announcements, "to its being considered desirable to defer a general thanksgiving until the close of the operations in South Africa." The programme now is for Lord Roberts to embark in the Solent to visit the queen at Osborne house, January 8, to re-embark and finally to land at Southampton, coming from that point to London.

Lord Kitchener, in a dispatch from Pretoria, dated December 17, reports that all the British wounded in the engagement at Nootgedacht have arrived there and are doing well.

MUTINY IN JAMAICA.

The Chief Rioters Were Several Hundred of the British West Indies Regiment.

New York, Dec. 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Kingston, Jamaica, says: Serious riots growing out of the race feeling took place in the streets of this city last night. The chief rioters were several hundred negro soldiers of the British West Indies regiment, who were supported by natives of their own color. They attacked civilians in the streets and maltreated many so badly that they were taken to the hospital and are under treatment for severe injuries. Lieutenant-Colonel Allen, who is in command of the regiment, endeavored to control his men, but was unable to do so by persuasion. He then organized the police and swore in citizens to aid in keeping the peace. The soldiers and petty officers have refused to surrender to the police and defy their officers. Most of them are in the military camp, and the streets are guarded by a force of police and volunteers under Lieutenant-Colonel Allen. Severe measures will be taken against the mutinous blacks. There is great unrest in the city and vicinity, and race feeling is at a high pitch. It is feared that something will precipitate riots like the former fatal outbreaks. Meetings in the vicinity of the military barracks have been abandoned under orders from the authorities, and all civilians have been warned to remain indoors until the trouble is over.

THE NEW WARSHIPS.

The Naval Construction Board Decides on Four Awards.

Washington, Dec. 20.—The board of naval construction, considering the bids for the construction of battleships and cruisers, has settled on these points:

One of the big armored cruisers shall go to the Cramps, one to Newport News, and one to the Union Iron Works, in California. One battleship will go to the Fore River Engine Works, at Quincy, Mass.

This leaves seven ships to be disposed of, and while in view of the fact that another meeting of the board is to be held it is not possible to make the prediction with absolute accuracy, the indications are that these will be distributed as follows: One cruiser and one battleship to the Cramps, making three for them; one cruiser and one battleship to the Union Iron Works, making three for them; and one battleship to the Bath Iron Works.

There is still a possibility that Moran Bros., of Seattle, may get the battleship slated for the Union Iron Works or the Bath Iron Works.

WILL HELP THE CANAL.

Colombia Is Willing to Do Everything Within Its Power to Hasten Construction.

New York, Dec. 20.—A dispatch to the Herald from Panama says: Senator Martinez Silveira, the Colombian minister of foreign affairs, cables from Bogota this statement of Colombia's attitude on the construction of an Isthmian canal:

"The Colombian government will do everything within its power to facilitate and hasten the opening of a canal by the Panama route, whether it is effected by the actual company holding the concessions which expire in 1904, or by whomsoever may represent their rights."

"The government will make reservations only to preserve national society, and to give assurance that free transit by way of the canal for all nations shall be fully guaranteed."

Jessie Morrison to Be Released.

El Dorado, Kan., Dec. 20.—Judge Shinn today agreed to admit Jessie Morrison to bail in the sum of \$5,000, pending her second trial for the murder of Mrs. Jim Castle. The prisoner's father expresses hope that he will be able to secure bondmen within a few days. Miss Morrison's release will probably end the case. It is said she will go to her old home in West Virginia, when released.

THE MOORS SETTLE

They Pay Eszaguí Indemnity Claim of \$5,000.

THE RESULT OF A STRONG PRESSURE

Turkey, However, Refuses to Agree to the Claim of the United States and Administration Officials Give Up.

Washington, Dec. 20.—A message from United States Consul Gummer, at Tangier, informs the state department that the claim of the United States for \$5,000 indemnity on account of the murder of Marcus Eszaguí, a naturalized American citizen, in Morocco last spring.

Eszaguí was of French birth, but the fact that he was naturalized and an American citizen relieved the French government from the necessity of joining in the demand for indemnity. The Moorish government pleaded as a basis for its first declaration to pay the fact that the man was killed, not by Moorish officers, but in a fight with the rabble. The claim for indemnity, however, was based on the failure of the Moorish government to make any effort to arrest or punish the perpetrators of the murder. The navy department, at the instance of the state department, was making arrangements to send a naval vessel to Morocco to give moral support to the demands of the American consul for a settlement.