

THE HILLSBORO ARGUS.

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NO. 50.

VOL. VII.

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.

Two Chinese officials were publicly beheaded at Peking.

Civil government was established in Bulacan province.

Thirty-two lives were lost in the Wyoming mine fire.

Gomez says the Cubans are not ready for self-government.

The Window block, Minneapolis, was burned. Loss, \$100,000.

The quartermaster steamer Newark was wrecked on Catanduanes island.

The capitalization of the Morgan steel combination will be \$1,100,000,000.

Ward, the Terre Haute murderer, was lynched and his body was cremated.

No decision has been reached respecting the date for King Edward's coronation.

Kitchener and Botha are said to have met to arrange for Boers' surrender.

Consul Wildman, Honolulu interview, said the Philippine rebellion is at an end.

The robbery of \$10,000 worth of jewelry from the Hotel Savoy, New York, was committed by a bell boy.

There have been 800 deaths in Bombay during the past two days. Of this number 400 were due to the plague.

The postoffice department will destroy about 54,000 postal cards which belonged to the republic of Hawaii.

Al Cowen, a maniac, was arrested in Denver, on suspicion of being the man who has been terrorizing women there.

The Centennial bank, of Ashley, has closed its doors. No statement is obtainable. The bank carried \$36,000 deposits.

Fire, caused by crossed wires, damaged the Cordova hotel, at Memphis, to the extent of \$10,000. The occupants escaped.

Mrs. Maggie Deithorn threw her two children into the Monongahela river, at Pittsburgh. She had been under religious excitement for several weeks.

One thousand dollars in diamonds, jewelry and watches was wrested from a man within sight of a Chicago police station. The victim of the robbery was Marcus Strout, a jewelry salesman.

The Morgan steel combination was incorporated.

Fifty men are imprisoned in a burning mine in Wyoming.

A Topeka carpenter was shot during a raid on a wholesale liquor house.

Dewet's retreat from Cape Colony was checked by the Orange river flood.

Insane Unlontown, Wash., mother who threw her six children into a well strangled them first.

Clyde Vaughn, the Jefferson youth who made a murderous assault upon a girl with an ax, was sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

Dr. Charles P. Amet, once a colonel in the United States army and a participant in the early campaigns in the West, died at Waukegan, Ill., aged 88 years.

A fire in a residence situated in the poor quarters of Birmingham, England, resulted in six men and women being burned to death and four dangerously burned.

Frank H. Hamilton, convicted at Minneapolis of manslaughter in the first degree, was sentenced to seven years' hard labor at the state penitentiary at Stillwater.

"Russia is in dire need of money immediately," says the Petersburg correspondent of the London Daily Mail, "and M. de Witte will be compelled to negotiate a loan."

William Riblet, a miner employed in the Revenue tunnel, near Breckenridge, Colo., was overwhelmed in a snowslide in Geneva gulch. Searching parties recovered his body. He was from Johnstown, Pa.

The importation of a force of Portuguese workmen to take the places of Spanish strikers at Vigo, Spain, led to a disturbance. The Portuguese were stoned and shots were fired. General arms were compelled to intervene to restore order.

The manifestations against the clerical of Oporto, Spain, continue. The police are doing everything possible to overcome the disorder. A crowd assembled before the home of the consul of Brazil, who was obliged to appear on the balcony with his wife. They were loudly acclaimed. The police dispersed the manifestants. A few arrests were made.

American machinery is being shipped to every part of the world.

Railway track elevation in Chicago has cost the companies over \$17,000,000.

Foreign diplomats expect the United States to establish a protectorate over Cuba in regard to foreign affairs.

Troops in Peking looted the roof of a Buddhist temple in the belief that the tiles were of gold, but they were only gold plated.

KOBE HOSPITAL BURNED.

Twenty-One Patients Perished in the Flames—Eleven Injured and Several Missing

Victoria, B. C., Feb. 24.—The steamer *Idzumi Maru*, which arrived this morning from the Orient, brought the news of the burning of the hospital attached to the Kobe university. Twenty-one patients were burned to death, 11 injured and several are missing.

The secret convention believed to have been concluded between Russia and China bids fair to prove a source of serious trouble in the far East. The Japanese press accepted the report as to the existence of a secret Russo-Chinese understanding without reservation. Both Marquis Ito and Mr. Kato, minister for foreign affairs, have admitted that the present situation cannot be passed over, and instructions have accordingly been sent the Japanese representatives in London and Berlin to ascertain the exact views of the governments to which they are accredited. The minister of foreign affairs has dispatched an official telegram to St. Petersburg, asking for a definite reply regarding the alleged existence of a secret agreement.

Russian troops are committing depredations along the northern frontiers of Korea. They often cross the Lumen river and loot villages, carrying off valuables as well as grain and cattle. Their excuse is they are pursuing Boxers. The Korean government has lodged a vigorous protest with the Russian minister for transmission to St. Petersburg.

Yung Wuan, a Chinese reformer, was shot down while teaching an English class in Hong Kong, a man sneaking in and firing four shots, all of which took effect. Another reformer was shot the previous day.

HOLDINGS OF THE FRIARS.

Secretary Root's Answer to a Resolution of Inquiry.

Washington, Feb. 24.—Secretary Root has made answer to the resolution of the senate calling on him for information as to the extent of the holding of lands by religious orders in the Philippines, and as to any declaration made by him or obligation assumed respecting the disposition of these lands.

The secretary, by way of answer, refers to the president's instructions of April 7, 1900, to the Philippine commission, directing the commission to endeavor to investigate the land title of religious orders and to endeavor to afford justice and to settle these in a manner to safeguard property rights and equities. It is added that no one in behalf of the United States government has entered into any obligation other than that set out in the peace treaty in regard to these lands, nor has any policy been announced. The commission has stated the result of its inquiries under this instruction in its report, especially in the sub-division entitled, "the friars," "public lands," and "land titles and registration." The commission has especially investigated the San Jose college claim, and referred it to the supreme court of the islands.

THE CUBAN CONSTITUTION.

Signed by All the Delegates Except Cisneros the Anti-American.

Havana, Feb. 24.—The Cuban constitution, first submitted by the central committee to the convention at the public session of January 27, was signed today. The president and vice-president signed first and then the delegates. Senator Cisneros created a sensation by refusing to sign. Several delegates endeavored to dissuade him from his course, but he was immovable. As the delegates retired, Senator Tamayo remarked: "We are all Cubans, Senator, and Senator Cisneros replied: "Yes, when the time comes to fight the Americans, we will fight together."

Senator Capote, president of the convention, will deliver the document to General Wood tomorrow. A copy in English will then be sent to Washington.

Boers Captured Foodstuffs.

Johannesburg, Feb. 24.—The Boers destroyed a culvert between Natal Spruit and Klip river on the railroad just south of here, at dawn today. They captured a train load of foodstuffs, and after taking all they could conveniently carry, set fire to the rest of it and disappeared over the veldt.

Policeman Arrests His Son for Theft.

A Philadelphia policeman recently arrested his son on a charge of theft.

Movements of Transports.

San Francisco, Feb. 24.—A cargo of 5,000 tons of general supplies for the army in the Philippines was taken by the steamer *Wyndfield* which sailed yesterday for Manila direct. The freight transport *Saoma* which carried horses from this port for the German army in China and was later purchased by the United States government for the transport service, left Nagasaki, February 18 for this port. The transport *Bufford*, with returning volunteers on board, left Nagasaki for San Francisco on February 19.

To Pay Washington Surveyor.

Washington, Feb. 24.—The commissioner of the general land office has recommended a deficiency appropriation of \$201 to pay Isaac M. Galbraith, late deputy surveyor, for certain surveys made in the state of Washington during the year 1895. The account, like many others, has been held up by irregularities, but is recognized as entirely meritorious. If provision is made for its payment, it will be one of the general appropriation bills.

MITCHELL IS ELECTED

Twenty-Fifth Ballot Gave Him the Senatorship.

HE RECEIVED JUST ENOUGH TO ELECT REPUBLICAN MINORITY, THE MAJORITY OF THE DEMOCRATS AND A FEW CORBETT MEN WERE HIS SUPPORTERS.

Salem, Or., Feb. 24.—John H. Mitchell was elected United States senator at 12:20 this morning. It was the 25th ballot of the day and the 63d of the legislative session. The result was reached on the inevitable last ballot, and was attended by scenes of enormous uproar and enthusiasm on the part of the Mitchell push. On the final ballot Mitchell had 46 votes and Corbett 29. The senator received a minority of the Democratic votes, and these, with the accessions from the Corbett forces were sufficient to elect him.

The hands of the clock had already pointed to midnight and the clerks were engaged in checking up the roll call. There was great excitement and loud calls of the name of Mitchell from the lobby. The first deserter from the Corbett ranks was Hemenway, of Lane. On the previous roll call Mitchell had had 34 votes and Corbett 36. When his name was reached Hemenway, in the last roll call, without explanation, responded, John H. Mitchell. The call proceeded to the end, and Mitchell and Corbett were then exactly tied, having 35 votes each. Then McQueen, of Lane, arose and with a brief speech changed to Mitchell, putting him in the lead. He was followed by Roberts, of Wasco, who made a short address, saying he had come here with a clean conscience, but he thought it his duty to elect a senator, and he changed to Mitchell. Colvig followed him from the Hermann ranks, then came Senator Masters, of Douglas, then Thompson, of Umatilla, Senators Dimmick, Proebster, Hume and Hedges. Then there was a pause and mighty suspense. Finally Representative Butt got upon a chair and tried to address the president. The noise and uproar from the lobby were so great that he could not be heard. He inquired if Mitchell at that time had a majority of the Republican votes. There were loud cries of "Yes," and noisy countercries of "No" from the Corbett ranks. Butt hesitated for a moment and then responded, "Well, it makes no difference. I change to John H. Mitchell." Mitchell now had 45 votes, within one of the goal. About this time the Multnomah delegation got around Representative Schumann, who had on the 21st ballot changed from Bennett to Mr. Corbett, and demanded that he prevent a deadlock. While the push was wrestling with the obstinate German-American from Multnomah, Mattoon finally yielded to the importunities of his friends and arose and changed his vote to Mitchell. This was all that was needed, and the crowd knew it. Pandemonium reigned for many seconds, and the chair made little effort to check it. The clerks then completed the roll and passed it up to Mr. Fulton, who announced that Mr. Corbett had received 29 votes, Mr. Mitchell 46, and Mr. Bennett 16. The crowd went wild again and fraternized wildly with members, embracing them, shaking hands, and jumping up and down in their joy. The customary speech was expected from Mr. Mitchell, and there were uproarious demands for him to come forward. He had been in the lobby all the evening watching the progress of the voting and waiting for his certificate of election. He was found with no great difficulty and hurried forward through the jostling crowd.

President Fulton appointed Brownell, Roberts and H. A. Smith, of Multnomah, a committee to escort the newly elected United States senator to the assembly hall, and amid wild cheering, waving of hats, umbrellas and canes, Mr. Mitchell made his appearance. He was met and congratulated by Mr. Fulton.

The Next Problem.

Pekin, Feb. 24.—A representative was informed by the foreign ministers today that they think the gravity of the situation is over, but it is expected that difficulties will now arise among themselves when some of the governments send their indemnity claims, and particularly is there uneasiness regarding the attitude of Germany, that her claims must be paid in cash before the evacuation takes place. The other ministers resent this, saying it will be impossible for China to pay, as China has not a large reserve, and the customs receipts go to pay dividends upon former loans, and it is not probable that she could borrow a sum of great magnitude.

Union Employes Barred.

A clause in Oswald Ottendorfer's will bars union employes from a share in \$50,000 left the force of the New York Staats-Zeitung.

Tried to Bribe a Butcher Maker.

St. Paul, Feb. 24.—A sensation was created at today's session of the National Creamery Butcher Makers' Association, when W. D. Collier, of Chicago, one of the judges of the butter exhibit, lodged a formal complaint with the executive committee charging a St. Paul butcher maker with offering him a \$500 bribe. The executive committee immediately went into executive session, and began the examination of witnesses.

New Chilean Ministers.

Valparaiso, Feb. 26.—It is announced that these diplomatic changes will take place soon:

Minister to Mexico—Emilio Bello, who has just resigned the portfolio of foreign affairs, and has been replaced by Ramon Silva.

Minister to Peru—B. Mathieu, present minister to Ecuador.

Minister to Ecuador—Ricardo Salas.

WYOMING MINE HORROR.

Fifty Men Imprisoned and Probably Dead in a Burning Coal Mine.

Kemmer, Wyo., Feb. 6.—A disastrous fire in the Diamondville coal mine No. 1 late this evening was attended with serious loss of life and great destruction of property. There were 50 miners and 15 horses entombed, but one miraculous escape was made, however, by John Anderson, who was working near the mouth of the level. When he realized the mine was on fire, he, with some difficulty, reached the main level, and, by throwing a heavy overcoat over his head and shoulders, pushed his way through the flames and reached the main level completely exhausted and terribly burned, but will recover. He was taken out by friends. All efforts to succor those farther back have failed, as the fierce flames drove the rescuers back. That all have perished is without question. The scenes around the mine were heartrending. Mothers, wives and sweethearts were weeping and tearing their hair in terrible agony, and all efforts to calm them proved of no avail. The loss of property will reach an enormous figure, and, as the officials are very reticent, the amount and names of those imprisoned are undeterminable at a late hour. The cause of the fire is at present unknown. The mine has been plugged at the sixth level, about two miles from the mouth.

BILL FOR IRRIGATION

Before Congress Creates Fund for Reclaiming Arid Lands.

IT IS WORTHY OF NATIONAL ATTENTION

History and Objects of the Newlands Bill in the House and the Hansbrough Bill in the Senate.

(Washington Letter.)

Washington, Feb. 26.—Many Eastern people are asking what is this irrigation problem now before congress? Is it a legitimate one for the government to consider? Will it benefit the country? Its Western advocates, regardless of political affiliations, claim that it is the most important national question today. Eastern legislators, regardless of party, are inclined to smile broadly at this assertion.

HOME-BUILDING.

If the internal history of the American republic is studied carefully, however, the conclusion will be reached that national irrigation, properly wrought out, is likely to shortly come to the front as one of the most important national questions of the day. It embodies, in its truest sense, the question of home-building, and the American people have been, up to the present time, essentially a nation of home-builders.

Home for Millions.

The new homes of the future must be found on irrigated lands. There are, according to accepted government reports, some 74,000,000 acres of rich Western land capable of irrigation if the Western waters are properly conserved. Irrigation is not an experiment in the United States. Under irrigation, yields are very large and a few acres of this land would generously support a family, so that with the arid lands irrigated rural homes would be provided for millions of citizens, waiting and anxious to go upon them.

FRANCE'S IMPORTATION OF COAL.

Of the 10,000,000 tons of coal France is obliged to import annually, 7,000,000 comes from England.

FLIGHT OF DEWET.

Boers' Retreat Northward is Checked by a Flood—Botha Eludes Gen. French.

De Aar, Cape Colony, Feb. 26.—General Dewet, accompanied by Mr. Steyn, recrossed the railroad north of Kransville and south of Orange river station yesterday. The Orange river rose five feet last evening. A heavy rain is still falling, and it is believed to be impossible for the Boers to cross the stream. They are being closely followed by Colonel Thorneycroft, who left here yesterday by rail. Several other columns are converging on General Dewet.

WESTERN HOMES; EASTERN MARKETS.

The opening of the vast area of Western land by irrigation would provide cheap homes, certain of returning the owners a comfortable livelihood. It would create a valuable and growing market for every kind and description of manufactured products and would thus be favored by all classes of manufacturers and commercial interests in the country. It would insure cheaper living in the West which would result in the opening of numberless mining properties whose grade of ore is not sufficiently high to warrant development under present wage conditions. It would create a demand for transportation which would bring to its support every railroad interest.

G. E. MITCHELL.

VALUABLE BULLION CARGO.

New York, Feb. 26.—The British steamer *Chatton* arrived in the harbor yesterday from Tampico, with a cargo consisting wholly of lead bullion consigned to M. Guggenheim's Sons for their smelter at Perth Amboy. The percentage of gold in the lead is valued at \$30,000, and of silver amounts to \$20,000 ounces. The whole cargo is valued at between \$450,000 and \$500,000.

A NEGRO'S CRIME.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 26.—Ida Finklein and 30

Boers Attacking Richmond.

Cape Town, Feb. 26.—The Boers are attacking the City of Richmond, in the central part of Cape Colony, and reinforcements have been dispatched from Hanover road.

London, Feb. 26.—A correspondent of the Daily Telegraph at De Aar locates General Dewet and Mr. Steyn at Petraeville. He praises the admirable work of Captain Norman Naton, a Canadian engineer, in protecting a large stretch of railroad.

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INDIANA LYNCHING

Negro Murderer Hanged and then Burned at Terre Haute.

JAIL DOORS BATTERED IN BY A MOB

Confessed to Shooting and Stabbing Miss Ida Finklein, a Schoolteacher, Yesterday She Died From Her Wounds.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 28.—At 12:45 o'clock today, George Ward, a negro employe of the car works, was taken from jail, hanged and then burned for the murder of Miss Ida Finklein, late yesterday afternoon. Miss Finklein was a teacher in a school near the outskirts of the city, and was on her way home from school when a negro sprang out from a clump of bushes and gave chase. After running a short distance the negro overtook his victim and shot her. Then he cut her throat, robbed her of her pocket book, containing \$3, and fled. More dead than alive, the school mistress staggered to her home, half a mile distant. She told her story and then relapsed into unconsciousness. At midnight she died.

Public indignation was tremendous and piques were at once organized and scoured the country in all directions, searching for the negro. Early today Ward was arrested on suspicion. At first he denied any knowledge of the crime, but later confessed, saying the girl had taunted him about his color, and had slapped him in the face, and in a fit of anger he had shot her and then cut her throat.

Ward was placed in jail, and as soon as the fact became known, a crowd began assembling before the structure. By noon hundreds of people were in the street in front of the jail demanding that Ward be delivered to them. Suddenly the crowd rushed at the jail door, and in a moment had battered it down. They were driven back, however, by Jailer O'Donnell, who fired a shotgun several times over their heads. Three deputy sheriffs received slight injuries from the charges of shot, but none of the mob was hurt.

Arrangements were at once made to take the prisoner before the court at 3 o'clock to be sentenced. This was announced to the mob, but did not appease it. At 12:36 the mob again rushed at the battered front door of the jail and swept all resistance aside. Ward was found crouching in a cell, and was dragged out. A rope was placed around his neck and he was dragged to the wagon bridge across the Wabash river three blocks away, and hanged to a bridge stringer.

On the way to the bridge the victim was beaten with sticks and shot at by members of the mob and he was unconscious when hanged and in all probability dead. When the body was dropped from the bridge one strand of the rope broke and the leaders of the mob, thinking that their victim might drop into the river, hauled the body up again and it was dragged to the west side of the river and buried.

There was no attempt at disguise on the part of any member of the mob. In all the crowd not one word of sympathy for the wretch was to be heard, though many deprecated the final act of burning.

It is estimated that 2,500 people formed the mob.

A Remarkable Escape.

Butte, Mont., Feb. 28.—John Yocum, Tim Stevens and John Regan, employed in the Rose mine, had the most remarkable escape from death today in the history of mining accidents in this camp. They entered the bucket to descend the shaft, 450 feet. The bucket was swung clear and the brakes on the hoisting apparatus refused to work. The men descended at lightning speed to the bottom. There it struck the bulkhead and crashed through, landing with its human freight in the snmp. One of Yocum's legs was broken and the other man were cut and bruised. How they escaped death is a miracle.

Washington Postal Orders.

Washington, Feb. 28.—A postoffice has been established at Phoenix, Spokane county, Washington, to be supplied by special service from Spokane bridge. Willis J. Kasinger has been appointed postmaster. The postoffice at Lapush, Clallam county, Washington, will be discontinued after February 28, mail going to Boston.

A Philippine Judge.

Chicago, Feb. 28.—A special to the News from Washington, says: L. J. Carlock, a prominent attorney of Peoria, has been appointed judge of the court of first instance in the Philippines. The salary is \$4,500 to \$5,500, according to assignment, which is directed by Chairman Taft of the Philippine commission. Mr. Carlock is only 38 years of age.

Copenhagen to Float a Loan.

The Copenhagen municipality has given notice of the issue of a communal loan of 20,000,000 kroner.

Contracts for Two Battleships.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The navy department today concluded contracts with the Bath Iron Works and the Newport News Shipbuilding Company for the construction of a sloop battleship each, at a cost of \$3,500,000. This disposal of all the battleships in the last bidding save one, which was awarded to Moran Bros. of Seattle, and for which the contract has not yet been executed.

A RAID AT MIDNIGHT.

Rum Destroyers of Topeka Participate in Riot—One of Their Number Shot.

Topeka, Kan., Feb. 28.—J. W. Adams lies at a hospital, hovering between life and death. He was shot during a raid on a North Topeka wholesale liquor house.

At midnight a crowd of citizens, heavily armed with revolvers, sledgeshammers, crowbars and a battering ram, broke into the wholesale liquor house of "Cash" Curtis, on West Curtis street, and smashed the beer casks found there. Three policemen drove the crowd back. Both the policemen and the citizens fired their revolvers, and J. W. Adams, a carpenter, was shot twice in the breast. He was taken in a hack to Riverside hospital, where he lies in a precarious condition.

Dr. M. R. Mitchell and Rev. F. W. Emerson were arrested. Rev. Mr. Emerson was taken to the police station, where he was booked under the charge of resisting an officer. His left hand was cut and bleeding. He was allowed to go upon his own recognizance. Dr. Mitchell took the injured man to the hospital and was allowed to stay and administer to him without giving bond.

The three policemen, Patrolmen Downey and Boyles and Private Watchman Conner, claim that Adams was shot by his own crowd while he was retreating from the place where the liquors were smashed, and Adams says he was shot by a policeman. Officer Downey says he did not arrive at the scene of the trouble till it was about over. Officer Boyles, who carries a Colt's 44-caliber revolver, claims that the two shots he fired were in the air, and that he did not aim at anyone. Dr. Mitchell and Dr. Charles W. Hammond, who cared for Adams at the hospital, say that he was shot with a 32 or 38-caliber revolver.

CLASH OF AUTHORITY.

Commander of Transport Refused to Allow Custom-House Men Aboard.

Vallejo, Cal., Feb. 28.—The naval transport *Solace*, direct from Manila and Honolulu, came to the navy yard Sunday and the same evening she was followed by four customs inspectors from San Francisco.

When the officers attempted to board the vessel for the purpose of making a search for dutiable goods they were met with a protest by Commander

goods, brought from China, was confiscated by the customs officials.

AN ARMISTICE DECLARED.

Kitchener and Botha Meet to Arrange for the Boers' Surrender.

London, Feb. 28.—The Daily Chronicle this morning publishes under reserve a rumor that Lord Kitchener has met General Botha, and that an armistice of 24 hours