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THE PLAINDEALER.

PUBLISHED SEMI-WEEKLY.

Vol. XXXI.

ROSEBURG, OREGON, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1900.

No. 27

Job Printing ... NOTE HEADS, LETTER HEADS, BILL HEADS, ENVELOPES, ETC. Executed on short notice at prices consistent with good work.

AMBUSH OF BRITISH.

Walked into Boer Trap and Lost Guns and Men.

WITHIN 20 MILES BLOEMFONTEIN

Force That Escaped Did So by an All-Night March, and Was Smartly Pursued.

LONDON, April 2, 2 p. m.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Sunday:

"I received news late yesterday evening from Colonel Broadwood at Thabane, 28 miles east of here, that information had reached him that the enemy was approaching in two forces from the north and east. He stated that if the force proved true, he would retire towards the waterworks, 17 miles nearer Bloemfontein, where we have had a detachment of mounted infantry for the protection of the works.

"Broadwood was told in reply that the Ninth Division, with Martyn's Mounted Infantry, would march at daylight to support him and that if he considered it necessary to should retire to the waterworks. He moved there during the night and bivouacked. At dawn today he was attacked by the enemy, who attacked him on three sides. He immediately dispatched two horse artillery batteries and his baggage toward Bloemfontein, covering some of them with his cavalry.

"Some two miles from the waterworks, the road crosses a deep nullah or spruit, in which during the night a force of Boers had concealed themselves. So well were they hidden that our leading scouts passed over the drift without discovering them, and it was not until the wagons and guns were entering the drift that the Boers showed themselves and opened fire.

"Many of the drivers of the artillery horses were immediately shot down at short range, and several guns captured. The remainder galloped away, covered by Roberts's horse, which suffered heavily.

"Meanwhile Lieutenant Chester Masters, of the Remington Scouts, found a passage across the spruit unoccupied by the enemy, by which the remainder of Broadwood's force crossed. They returned with great steadiness, notwithstanding what had previously occurred. Broadwood's report, which has just reached me, contains no details, but states that he had lost seven guns and all his baggage. He estimates all his casualties at about 350, including 200 missing.

"On hearing this morning that Broadwood was hard pressed, I immediately ordered General French, with the two remaining cavalry brigades, to follow in support of the Ninth Division. The latter, after a magnificent march, arrived on the scene of action shortly after 2 p. m. Broadwood's force consisted of the Royal Household Cavalry, the Tenth Hussars, the Q. and U. Batteries of the Royal Horse Artillery, and Picher's battalion of mounted. The strength of the enemy is estimated from 800 to 10,000, with guns, the number of which is not yet reported."

LONDON, April 2.—A rumor of the capture by the British of seven guns taken from Colonel Broadwood's force, based on a dispatch to the Chronicle from Bloemfontein, which is in all probability correct, fails to compensate London for the severe shock experienced by a humiliating defeat sustained within a few miles of the headquarters of the British army of occupation.

The public is painfully surprised to learn after all that British officers of high position can still neglect precautions which the very best might be expected to observe, and blunder into traps which observance of elementary military rules would have revealed. There is no attempt here to minimize the discreditableness of the whole affair, so far as the British are concerned, or detract from the dexterity of the Boers, who were apparently commanded by General De Wit.

The tactics of the burghers were evidently excellently conceived, and boldly carried out, and unless the reinforcements sent by Roberts have turned the tide, and recaptured the prisoners, a couple of hundred men from two crack corps of the Household Cavalry and the Tenth Hussars are now on their way to swell the growing depot of British prisoners at Pretoria.

President Kruger is said to have promised to recapture Bloemfontein this week, and the stubborn burghers seem to be closing around the place in such force as promises to be troublesome, especially when it is realized that the activity of a strong Boer force in the vicinity of Paardeburg has already interrupted direct communication between Roberts and Kimberley.

But for the overwhelming numbers at the disposal of Roberts, the situation would justly cause Great Britain anxiety. As it is, the nation is beginning to realize, from the nature of the guerrilla warfare, that it is liable to embarrass the future movement of British troops.

A recent dispatch from Bloemfontein this morning states that the water supply of the place has been cut off. This is a natural sequence of the Boer success at the water works. But the authorities are hopeful that the strong reinforcements sent by the commander-in-chief will promptly remedy this. It is evident that a dispatch that a big engagement is difficult to estimate.

number of British engaged, they probably exceed even the 8000 or 10,000 men which the Boers are estimated to number.

The scene of the British disaster appears to be Mesite Spruit, where the Bloemfontein road crosses a tributary of the Modder River.

A dispatch from Lourenco Marques, dated today, announced the arrival there of Captain Haldane, of the Gordon Highlanders, and Lieutenant Lemaistre, of the Dublin Fusiliers, who escaped from Pretoria, after perilous adventures.

BRITISH LOSSES.

One Battery has Disappeared Entirely—Boers are Retiring.

LONDON, April 2, 4:25 p. m.—The war office has received another dispatch from Lord Roberts, dated Bloemfontein, Sunday, 8:15 p. m., in which, after referring to his previous telegram, he gives a partial list of missing British officers.

Of Q Battery, four officers were wounded, two of whom are missing. One gunner was killed and 40 noncommissioned officers and men are wounded or missing. Roberts continues:

"In U Battery, all are missing except Major Taylor and the Sergeant-Major. The two cavalry regiments did not suffer so much. A report has just come in that the enemy has retired towards Ladybrand, leaving 42 wounded officers and some 70 men at the water works. We are now sending an ambulance for them."

It will be noticed that in the foregoing advices Lord Roberts says nothing in regard to the British guns being recaptured.

MORAL EFFECT OF THE FIGHT.

Boers Will Recover Their Spirits and Fight With Vigor.

New York, April 12.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: "The wonderful run of success, which so long attended the movements of the British army in South Africa, was broken on Saturday, when Colonel Broadwood's troops walked into a Boer ambush east of Bloemfontein. The loss of guns is not in itself a very serious matter, and, indeed, the mishap is one of intrinsic military importance, but its moral effect may be considerable. Many Boers who had been disheartened by successive defeats will now recover their spirits and fight with renewed vigor."

It is not by any means clear how the affair happened, but probably when Commandant O'Brien's force retreated toward Ladybrand, a strong detachment was left there to watch the British flank, and this detachment has scored a success. Of course, the Boers may yet be prevented from carrying off the captured guns and wagons, but unless General Colville delay them, they will make good their retreat. Owing, no doubt, to the fact that the action at Karre Kloof, north of Glen, last Thursday, was not of great importance, the military censor has dealt lightly with the copy of the various war correspondents in telegraphing it.

General Roberts evidently desired to bring about the surrender of the whole force of Boers, but they succeeded in getting away over the flat country with all their guns and wagons. The escape of the Boers is attributed by the Standard's correspondent to the delay of the cavalry in completing the encircling movement. General French being under the impression that the Boers had already gone. On the whole, it is doubtful whether the results of the operation were commensurate with the loss of life it entailed.

Although the opinion is freely expressed in official circles that Masking is quite safe, the uncertainty as to the state of the food supply in the beleaguered town causes great anxiety here. The impression prevails in many quarters that a column has crossed the Vaal and is marching northward to the relief of the garrison, but no official information has been received to that effect. The most northerly point that any British force is known to have reached from the south is Waterfontein, and even the War Office seems to be unaware of the whereabouts of Colonel Plimmer. In reply to a telegram from the Mayor of East London, General Roberts has stated that the relief of Masking is engaging his earnest attention.

Orders have been cable to the Government of Berlin to allow British soldiers, stores and ammunition to pass through Rhodesia. This news is telegraphed by a Mail correspondent in Lisbon, and it is likely to cause considerable excitement in France, if it is not contradicted.

Another Fast Train.

The Rio Grande Western Railway, "The Great Salt Lake Route," has resumed its fast train service to the East, making the run from Portland to Chicago in three days and a half. No layover is necessary, and only one change of cars is made. Those who desire it have the privilege, however, of a daylight stopover either at Salt Lake City or Denver.

Three daily express trains are now leaving Ogden, Utah, at 7:15 a. m. and 1:15 and 7 p. m. The morning train carries a through standard sleeper to Chicago, via the Burlington route and the night train via the Burlington, Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific.

The tourist sleepers and chair cars run daily as formerly through from Portland to Denver. Twice a week tourist excursion cars are run through from Portland to Boston. All trains carry dining cars, making the trip across the Continent via "The Great Salt Lake Route," most desirable. The Rio Grande Western Railway is the only road running through Salt Lake City, and with its connections to the Denver & Rio Grande and the Colorado Midland—takes the passenger through the famous Rocky Mountain scenery of Colorado.

For rates and all other information, address J. D. Mansfield, Gen. Agt., 255 Washington St., Portland, Oregon.

CENSUS OF MANILA

Careful Count Places the Population at 190,719.

SANITARY CONDITION OF CITY

Ranks High Among the Unhealthy Cities of the World.

MANILA, March 6.—The census of Manila, just completed by the health department, gives the city an unpleasantly high rank among the unhealthy cities of the world. It establishes a death rate of something over 40 per cent at a conservative estimate. Former estimates and censuses have always given Manila 300,000 population. This census was a careful count of natives and Chinese living in buildings and huts in the police districts of Manila, and it gave a total of 190,719, of whom 39,000 were Chinese. There are to be added the inhabitants of several villages within the city limits, Americans and Europeans and 1400 priests in the monasteries. From reliable information the officials estimate their number at between 50,000 and 60,000.

The deaths in Manila officially reported during six months, from July 1 to December 31 last year, were 6303. Of these 2911 were children. Some of the principal causes were beri-beri, 579; tuberculosis, 385; bronchitis, 314; dysentery, 229; fevers, 237; while stomach troubles ranged high.

Manila now has three diseases epidemic, which would throw the average community into a panic—bubonic plague, beri-beri and smallpox. Beri-beri results from a diet of fish and rice, so that whites do not fear. Smallpox and leprosy the Philippines always have, and the people look upon them as a matter of course, avoid direct contact but hardly giving second thought to their presence in the neighborhood.

Smallpox outbreaks in some parts of Luzon constantly. Half of the natives in the country districts are pitted with it and mothers try to get their children infected with it, under the belief that it is less dangerous to the young. The towns along the northern coast and on the railroad between Manila and Dagupan are full of smallpox now.

General Bell's famous volunteer regiment, the Thirty-sixth, is suffering from an epidemic, Lieutenant Tomcay and Lieutenant Wing, both of whom were Tennesseans, the former holding a commission as Captain in the Tennessee Volunteers, and several soldiers have died and there are other cases in the regiment.

The easy-going natives and Spaniards paid so little attention to leprosy that the Philippines have never been noted for that disease, but there are more than 100 lepers in the Manila Hospital.

Bubonic plague is a visitor to which distance lends terror. Two months ago the first case was discovered in Manila. Since that time there have been 290 cases, according to the estimates of the health officers, and at least 80 per cent of them have resulted fatally. Yet there has been no panic, no families have fled from the city, nor has the usual routine of life in the city been disturbed. The repressive measures of the health officers have been comparatively simple, but have proven remarkably effective, considering conditions they have had to fight. Their aim has been to make the city clean and keep it clean. This is the last thing the masses of Filipinos and Chinese propose to do unless driven to it.

"They don't understand it, they consider it only a form of persecution," explained Surgeon-Major Ira O. D. Brown, when asked if the natives were disposed to co-operate in this work.

The Filipinos are one of the most scrupulous people in the world about personal cleanliness. Their knowledge of sanitation, however, was raised entirely from the Spaniards, and is defective. The lower classes of Chinese are worse, as the fact that two-thirds of the plague cases have been among them, although their number but a small minority of the population, testifies. White people have escaped altogether.

Manila is practically without sewerage, and because of its low level, the cost of a system of modern lines would be almost prohibitive. As an offset is the character of the Nipa huts, inhabited by most of the natives, which stand on posts above the ground, free from rats and well ventilated.

The plague is supposed to have begun in Cavite. Its first visit appeared in Manila in the walled city only a stone's throw from the palace, where army headquarters are, and three persons were dead before the nature of their disease was suspected. Most of the later cases have been in the same section of the walled city or in the Chinese quarter, near the water front.

Immediately Surgeon-Major E. L. Clark, of Enterprise, Mo., addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y.

"Your kindness to me I can never forget," she says. "I cannot express half my feelings of gratitude to you. I had despair of ever getting well. I had been ill for twenty years. Had each all through me, numb hands, cold feet, everything I ate distressed me; I was very nervous, I was very nervous, depressed and despondent. When I first wrote you I thought I could never be cured. I have taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and my health is now good. You have my most respectful recommendation to all sufferers. I think there is no medicine in the world so good as Dr. Pierce's."

This matches "Discovery" contains no alcohol in any of the "arsenicals" and tonics which are so freely sold. It induces no morbid craving for false stimulants; but gives true and lasting strength. Every woman should possess a copy of Dr. Pierce's great thousand-page, illustrated Common Sense Medical Discovery. A free paper-bound copy will be sent for one cent stamp, to pay the cost of mailing only; or a paper-bound copy for 25 cents. If writing from any lingering obstinate disease write to Dr. Pierce and get his address. It will cost you absolutely nothing.

Address: R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

Help came at an unexpected

quarter for the rich merchants, under the leadership of Palanca, the former Consul-General and the Chief Magistrate among them, offered to furnish 30 inspectors to work among their countrymen and keep the Chinese reasonably clean.

There are now 100 inspectors at work in Manila, 30 of them Chinese and the others Filipinos. They are sent out in squads, usually two Filipinos and a Chinaman, with a soldier to boss them, and are that they do their work and abstain from blackmailing. Major Brown and the officers of the Health Department lose the soldiers and the inspectors. Whenever a plague victim is discovered he is sent to the Chinese or the Filipino Hospital, if it is possible to move him.

The house is thoroughly disinfected, a bonfire is made of everything movable, a yellow placard announcing "Bubonic Pest" appears on the door while a sentry stands guard to keep people away. Four days the house is kept closed and the inmates are isolated. When two or three cases develop in one street, the street is barred against business.

The dead Chinamen are buried in a grave eight feet deep in the Chinese cemetery and covered with lime. The bodies of Filipinos are buried when the relatives will consent. Cremation is desirable for all, but the Chinese superstition against burning their dead is so strong that any attempt to compel it would result in concealment of the cases and possibly riots. The estimate of 200 deaths includes the probable number of cases which have been kept from the knowledge of the authorities.

The case also have hoped that when the rainy season gets fairly under way, with a few six-inch showers, it will wash up the town so thoroughly that plague will be impossible. Even at its worst the surgeons who had experience dealing with yellow fever in Cuba consider the bubonic plague easier to control than its South American rival. Already the number of cases weekly reported is decreasing.

THE PHILIPPINE WAR

American Losses: 88 Killed and Wounded; Insurgents: Losses: 1426 Killed, 1453 Captured; Thousands of Rebel Arms Captured.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—General Otis has called to the War Department, probably with a view of correcting erroneous impressions that exist in this country as to the state of the instruction in the Philippines, a summary of the rise and development of the campaign since the first of the calendar year. His figures go far toward offsetting the belief that exists in some quarters that since the addition of guerrilla methods of warfare, the insurgents have inflicted more substantial losses upon the American armies in comparison with the punishment which they have themselves received.

A significant sentence in the report differentiates insurgents and ladrones, showing that Otis has taken cognizance of the fact that a considerable number of hostiles are not soldiers under the rules of war may not expect the same treatment. The report, which is dated Manila, April 3, is as follows:

"Since January 1, 124 skirmishes in the Philippines have been reported mostly light affairs. Our casualties were 10 officers and 73 enlisted men killed, 13 officers and 131 men wounded. Insurgents and ladrones lost in killed and left on the field, 1426; captured (mostly wounded), 1453; small arms secured, 3051; pieces of artillery, 165; large captures of other insurgent property.

"A number of important insurgent officers are surrendering and the situation is gradually becoming more pacific.

"Otis."

Cattle-buyers in Tillamook County want stock so badly that the Herald says it will pay dairymen to keep their barns locked until after the buyers leave the county.

Mrs. Jessie May Slayton, wife of E. T. Slayton, died at their residence three miles east of Prineville, recently, after a brief illness of 36 hours. Mrs. Slayton was a native of Oregon City.

TRANSFIXED WITH PAIN.

How sadly that sacred type womanhood the gentle Virgin Mary is depicted in religious art. Some-times when we stop to consider the sorrows and sufferings which are continually borne by so many thousands of our American women, it seems as if the gentler sex had been particularly chosen to endure the most poignant miseries of human kind.

Countless suffering women throughout this land will feel an eager sympathetic heart-throb in reading the frank and earnest letter of Mrs. Josie E. Clark of Enterprise, Mo., addressed to Dr. R. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y.

"Your kindness to me I can never forget," she says. "I cannot express half my feelings of gratitude to you. I had despair of ever getting well. I had been ill for twenty years. Had each all through me, numb hands, cold feet, everything I ate distressed me; I was very nervous, I was very nervous, depressed and despondent. When I first wrote you I thought I could never be cured. I have taken six bottles of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and my health is now good. You have my most respectful recommendation to all sufferers. I think there is no medicine in the world so good as Dr. Pierce's."

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We pay for this... "Ad" To let you know that we have a fine selection of Staple and Fancy GROCERIES. Our stock is being constantly replenished and enlarged, hence our goods are always fresh and new. COUPONS given with every cash purchase which entitles holder to a selection from our handsome decorated porcelain china. A chance to get something nice for nothing. Come and see. Everything at the lowest prices at Jackson Street, ZIGLER'S GROCERY, Phone 253.

Notice for Publication.

United States Land Office, Roseburg, Ore., March 6, 1900. Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver, United States Land Office at Roseburg, Oregon, May 1, 1900, viz: HARRY WILLIAMS, for the NE 1/4 Sec. 28, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 29, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 30, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 31, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 32, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 33, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 34, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 35, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 36, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 37, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 38, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 39, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 40, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 41, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 42, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 43, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 44, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 45, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 46, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 47, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 48, T. 2 S., R. 3 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T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 165, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 166, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 167, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 168, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 169, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 170, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 171, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 172, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 173, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 174, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 175, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 176, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 177, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 178, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 179, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 180, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 181, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 182, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 183, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 184, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 185, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 186, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 187, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 188, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 189, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 190, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 191, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE 1/4 Sec. 192, T. 2 S., R. 3 W., NE