

GOLD HILL NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

GOLD HILL, OREGON.

EPITOME OF THE DISPATCHES

Interesting Collection of Items From Many Places Culled From the Press Reports of the Current Week.

The work of raising the Cristobal Colon has now been taken up by the navy department.

The steamer Rosalie has arrived at Seattle with 110 passengers from Klondike, and \$40,000 in gold dust.

A recapitulation of the reports of the board of health shows a total of 124 cases in the state of Mississippi.

The war department will not entertain applications for discharge, excepting they reach it through military channels.

News has been received from Juneau, Alaska, of the drowning of W. Nutting, of Michigan, and W. H. Lockwood, of California.

The Louisiana board of health makes the official announcement that Franklin has had 101 cases to date. Five persons have died there.

An official dispatch from St. Louis, Senegal, in West French Africa, says a force of Soudanese sharpshooters in the French service defeated an army of Sofas under one of Samody's chiefs, capturing 5,000 men.

The most beautiful of the souvenirs of the great naval battle of July 3, off Santiago, has reached the navy department from Guantanamo. It is a bronze bust of Christopher Columbus, taken from the flagship Cristobal Colon, which lies below the surface of the ocean, 20 miles from Santiago.

Advices from San Francisco say General Shafter will soon return to resume his station as commander of the department of California, relieving General Merriam, who will probably be assigned to his former duties as commander of the department of the Columbia.

At a meeting of the French cabinet Monday, all the ministers being present, a decision was taken in favor of a revision of the trial of former Captain Dreyfus, and the documents in the case will be sent to the court of cassation. Crowds of people outside the ministry of the interior, where the cabinet council was held, loudly cheered the ministers. The legality of the proposed retrial proceedings must be passed upon by the court.

Mr. Angell, our late minister to Turkey, reports that the sultan repudiates the American claims, and recommends a naval demonstration to bring him to time.

Major-General Miles, commanding the United States army, has completed his plan for the reorganization of the volunteer forces into corps, divisions and brigades. This plan has been submitted to the war department for approval. It contemplates a reorganization of the volunteer force which has not been ordered mustered out.

Frank P. Myers shot and killed John Lenhart, constable, and M. Kerns, bystander, at Garrett, Md., while resisting eviction from a house which was a subject of a family dispute. He then barricaded the doors and windows, but was finally captured by the sheriff. As he was being taken to jail, some one in the crowd shot the prisoner and he fell dead.

According to special dispatches from Peking, members of the European community there believe the emperor of China is in danger. It is added that the dowager empress desires to place Prince Kwang's grandson on the throne. The emperor realizes the strength of the conspiracy against him and has ordered the guards at the palace strengthened.

A dispatch to the London Globe from Hong Kong ports gives the details of a secret convention signed recently at Peking. It appears that the Chinese thereby concluded an agreement with St. Petersburg by which China ceded Port Arthur and Talien Wan, stipulating that only Russian and Chinese warships should enter or dock at Port Arthur.

The steamship Topeka has arrived at Seattle with 150 Klondikers, 90 per cent of whom have little or no dust. The passengers report that H. Fraser and E. L. Tolner, both of Seattle, were held up by two men near Haines' mission and robbed of \$4,800 in gold. The body of Ike Martin was found near the scene with a bullet-hole through the head. He had been robbed of \$4,000.

Aguiñaldo and his chiefs have made a plea to the powers for recognition of belligerency and independence. Aguiñaldo, his agent, who was a passenger on the steamer China, is on his way to Europe to submit the question to foreign arbitration. Before proceeding to Europe Aguiñaldo will stop in Washington and attempt to impress the administration with his appeal. No mention of the United States nor any American force is made in the document which he carries.

LATER NEWS.

The Dominion government has taken steps to relieve the destitute prospectors on Ashcroft trail.

A member of the Spanish commission says there are about 20,000 ill soldiers now in Cuba.

The government at Madrid reconsiders the matter of the repatriation of Spaniards in Cuba and decides to give them a free passage home.

The sailing of the battleships Oregon and Iowa has been temporarily delayed, in order that the eight-inch guns of the latter may be tested.

At a recent cabinet meeting President McKinley stated that he would not receive Aguiñaldo, Aguiñaldo's representative, in any official capacity.

The transport Massachusetts has arrived at New York from Santiago. On board were Captain McCoy, Second United States volunteers, and a number of clerks and stevedores.

Dr. Jose Congosta, one of the Spanish peace commissioners at Havana, declares that the reconcentrados are all dead. He blames Toral for having surrendered Santiago de Cuba.

A total expenditure of less than \$100,000,000 will be necessary, to build the Nicaragua canal, according to the figures of the eight government engineers who have been engaged on the survey.

Judge Showalter, in the United States circuit court at Chicago, upheld the constitutionality of the provision in the war revenue act requiring brokers to file a memorandum of sales.

The American peace commissioners have begun their sittings at Paris. Gaulois claims to have information that the members are divided on the question of disposal of the Philippines.

There has been a distinct breach of the protocol terms in Cuba. The Spaniards removed a rapid-fire gun from Havana, and the American commissioners promptly filed a protest with the Spanish commission, to which an unsatisfactory reply was returned. The matter is still open.

The New York republican state convention nominated Theodore Roosevelt for governor; lieutenant-governor, Timothy L. Woodruff, controller, William J. Morgan; secretary of state, John T. McDonough; state treasurer, John B. Jaecckel; state engineer, Edward A. Bond; attorney-general, John T. Davies.

An explosion of powder in a St. Louis sporting goods store, set the place on fire, caused its destruction, and resulted in injury to a number of people, several of whom will die. The fatally injured are: Kate Weldon, Kate Gaul, Pauline Bender and Florence Higbee, employees of the McCain Company. Those seriously hurt are: Firemen Joe Detter, Frederick Bohly, — Geley, Gus Jansen.

General Sir Herbert Kitchener has been elevated to the peerage by the British government as a reward of merit.

The American evacuation commission at Havana has been officially notified that Manzanillo will be evacuated October 2.

The Italian government has sent to Russia a diplomatically worded acceptance of the czar's invitation to take part in the peace conference.

Damage to the amount of about \$30,000 was caused by fire in the Hotel Vendome, San Jose, Cal., which is one of the finest hotels on the coast.

The New York transport Yucatan has arrived from Ponce, having on board 135 men belonging to the various regiments sent home for muster out.

The president has appointed Harvey Humphrey, of Washington, special agent to allot lands in severalty to the Indians on the Colville reservation in Washington.

The Farmers' bank in Flora, Ind., was looted, the robbers securing about \$12,000. Cashier William Lennon, who was aroused by the noise, was shot and probably fatally injured. Bloodhounds were put on the trail of the bandits.

The commission to investigate the conduct of the war department held a secret meeting Monday. Nothing can be learned as to what transpired. The commission decided to hold two sessions daily, one from 10 A. M. to 12:30 P. M., and the other from 2 to 4 P. M.

The first word that has come to Washington from the American members of the peace commission since their departure was received at the navy department Monday, being a cablegram requesting that Captain Bradford, chief of the equipment bureau, be sent at once to Paris to assist the commission.

A new and highly important invention has been tested at the German naval maneuvers at Berlin. It was in the shape of a Greek Phoenician fire, invented by a Berlin engineer. It ignites on contact with the air or water, and cannot be quenched by either water or earth. It burns with a brilliant flame, exceeding big searchlights, and it can be sunk under water or under ground, and, when brought to the surface, instantly bursts into flame at any desired point. It was tested during the night evolutions off the island of Heligoland, and off Kiel, and proved most efficient in detecting the presence of the enemy.

PROBING INTO THE SCANDAL

Army Officials Put on the Rack by Committee.

A STRING OF QUESTIONS

Bureau Chiefs Expected to Throw Light on the Muddled Condition of Affairs in the War Department.

Washington, Sept. 29.—At the conclusion of the session of the war department investigating committee a letter was addressed to Secretary Alger requesting him to direct the adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, commissary-general, surgeon-general, chief of ordnance and chief of engineers, to furnish information as to the condition of their several departments at the time of the declaration of war between the United States and Spain, and the operation of those departments from that time until the present. To Secretary Alger the commission addressed seven questions, as follows:

"What was the plan of campaign proposed immediately after the declaration of war?"

"Was it intended to move at once on Havana or that the campaign should be postponed until autumn?"

"When was the Santiago campaign determined upon?"

"When was Tampa selected as a base of operations?"

"Why were summer camps established at Fernandina, Jacksonville and Tampa?"

"Why was the Porto Rico campaign determined upon?"

"Why were troops held on the transports after the embarkation at Tampa and not permitted to sail for several days?"

The commission resumed its labors at 10 o'clock in the Lemon building. At the close of the morning session there were given out a number of documents bearing upon the work to be undertaken. These comprise a brief address to the public in the shape of a resolution and a letter to the secretary of war. The resolutions adopted were as follows:

"Resolved, First, that the secretary of war, adjutant-general, quartermaster-general, commissary-general and surgeon-general be requested to transmit to this commission all complaints that have been received by them since April 1, 1898, touching upon the conduct of the war."

"Resolved, Second, that this commission invites and is ready and will receive and consider any complaints about the management of any of the various branches of the war department from any person or persons."

"We respectfully request that such complaints be made in writing, stating the facts that a party may know of his own knowledge, plainly and in detail, giving the names of any officers or enlisted men who may be charged with misconduct or incompetency, addressed to the secretary of the commission, at Washington."

A number of questions of a similar nature are also addressed to the medical and other departments.

GERMANY BACK OF IT.

Further Reason to Believe She Started the Philippine War.

San Francisco, Sept. 29.—The Evening Post reiterates its former stories regarding the supplying of arms to the Filipinos by the German government, and is positive that its authority is absolutely correct.

The Post published an interview with the gentleman today, in which he says that he is in a position to tell the full story for the reason that he is financially interested in the plot and has actually been a party to the scheme. He says that he is interested in the German Philippine trade to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000, and that for 15 years Germany has been working among the insurgents for her own benefit, and he also told the Post that there would never have been a revolution had it not been for the German government. Continuing, he said:

"The arms that have been supplied came from the imperial government, and were furnished through the trading companies in which I am interested, so as to conceal the German hand."

"The arms that are now being carried in by insurgent and German vessels are from the same source. Aguiñaldo, who accepted a petty bribe to desert the cause of the insurgents, has not the money to arm and equip a big army, and it has taxed his resources to furnish supplies alone."

"My information is absolutely authentic, as it comes from high officials of the government who have large personal interests in the Philippines. Germany is supplying the rifles, ammunition and machine guns that are being landed, and trouble will commence when the insurgents are fully equipped. America's safety lies in disarming the insurgents as a move toward the restoration of peace."

Washington, Sept. 29.—Special Agent Murray, in charge of the seal islands, reports that during the past season 18,047 skins were secured. This is a decrease of about 3,000 in the number taken in 1897.

THE PEACEMAKERS.

American Commission Settles Down to Work in Paris.

Paris, Sept. 29.—While the reception accorded the United States peace commission here is all that could be desired, and while the French foreign office has taken great pains to treat the Americans and Spanish commissioners in precisely the same manner, it must be admitted that the general atmosphere of Paris, especially the diplomatic atmosphere, does not incline toward the Americans.

It is the general impression here that the American commissioners have instructions to provide for the retention of Manila and the island of Luzon. "And for a commission to pretend to negotiate is a farce," said a prominent diplomat. He continued:

"America will put herself diplomatically in the wrong when she exceeds the provisions of the protocol which both nations have signed. I know the Spaniards have come prepared to make concessions, but if the Americans' instructions are of an uncompromising nature, which is generally believed here to be the case, you can rest assured that the work of the commission will be futile. The Spaniards will retire and America will at least have to threaten the resumption of hostilities before she will gain her point."

French papers, beyond announcing the arrival of the commissioners, make no comment upon the matter.

The American peace commission, for the first time since its appointment, met as a body today for two hours at the Continental hotel. The session was devoted to the international affairs of the commission and to the systematizing of the working force.

President Faure will receive the members of the American and Spanish commission separately tomorrow afternoon. In the morning, the American commissioners will visit the grounds of the Paris exposition of 1900, in company with Ferdinand W. Peck, the United States commissioner to the exposition.

Friday, M. Del Casse, the French foreign minister, will introduce the members of the two commissions.

GEN. GREENE IN WASHINGTON.

Also Aguiñaldo's Confidential Agent, Aguiñaldo.

Washington, Sept. 29.—General Francis V. Greene, who was made a major-general of volunteers for distinguished services in the invasion of the Philippines, accompanied by his personal staff and the delegates from the Philippine insurgents, arrived here this afternoon from Chicago, and went to the Arlington hotel. General Greene and staff called at the adjutant-general's office this afternoon, and were escorted to the White House by General Corbin.

The Philippine delegates are desirous of conferring with the president, and the question of their reception was under consideration at the state department this afternoon. There is no doubt but that the president will grant them an audience in their personal capacity. The delegates were the center of much interest at the hotel. Mr. Lopez said that no instructions had yet been received from the Philippine government, but these were expected very soon, as a guide to the future movements of the delegates.

When Mr. Lopez was asked as to the reports that the Philippines were soliciting help from the European governments, he declared that such reports were utterly unfounded and unjust. They were acting in perfect good faith with the American authorities. As an evidence of this he cited the fact that the German consular officer on the island had requested a conference with Aguiñaldo, but that leader had refused to grant the conference. Mr. Lopez also characterized as unwarranted the stories that Germany was secretly equipping the Philippine insurgents in order to bring about international dissensions and embarrass American control.

When General Greene reached General Corbin's office he found awaiting him a commission of major-general of volunteers, dated so as to place him in that grade from August 13 last. He promptly took the oath of office, and became a full-fledged major-general.

General Greene brought from Manila the official report of General Merritt, and inclosed with this were the reports of the subordinate commanders of the United States army who participated in the military operations before Manila.

Guilty of Murder.

Fort Worth, Tex., Sept. 29.—Rev. George Morrison, pastor of the M. E. church at Pan Handle City, who has been on trial at Kernon for a week on the charge of murdering his wife October 10, 1897, was today found guilty and his punishment fixed at death. Morrison administered strychnine to his wife after returning from church. The jury was only out two or three hours.

Secured the Mahdi's Head.

London, Sept. 29.—The Daily Telegraph's Cairo correspondent says: It is reported that Major MacDonald has reached Lado, where was located the mahdi's tomb, and the body was destroyed. An enthusiast, it is said, secured the mahdi's head, and is sending it to the Royal college of surgeons in London. The correspondent adds that the natives ignore him.

WILL BE SHIPPED TO SPAIN

Remains of Columbus to Be Removed From Havana.

THE OFFICIAL EXHUMATION

Witnessed by General Blanco, the Church Authorities and the People of Havana.

Havana, Sept. 28.—At 10 o'clock this morning the official exhumation of the remains of Columbus took place in the presence of General Blanco, Secretary Govin, civil governor, Bishop Dean, of the cathedral, and other authorities. The general public was ordered out of the cathedral at 8 o'clock. The entrance to the cathedral was guarded by a force of "ordin publico," which kept back the crowd which assembled in front of the edifice.

The remains of Christopher Columbus, which this morning were removed from their niche in the cathedral preparatory to their shipment to Spain, had laid in their last resting place since January 19, 1796, when they were brought from Santo Domingo, that island having been ceded to France by Spain. Since the date mentioned, the remains have laid in an open niche in the wall of the presbytery of the cathedral, a yard and a half above the ground, between a pillar supporting the main arch and the choir. In 1892, there was placed in front of the niche a slab of doubtful artistic taste, representing in relief a bust of the great admiral, and bearing this inscription in Spanish:

"May the remains and image of the great Columbus lie a thousand centuries preserved in this urn, and in the remembrance of our nation."

After the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the New World by Columbus, the Spanish cortes included in the Cu an budget large sums for the purpose of erecting a fitting monument symbolizing the travels of the discoverer, to be erected in the most conspicuous place in Havana, and the construction of a mausoleum to hold the ashes. This mausoleum, the work of the Spanish sculptor Melida, was brought to Havana and placed upon a base erected in the center aisle of the cathedral, close to the main door.

The monument, the work on which was entrusted to the sculptor Susillo, has not come, and probably will never come to Havana. It was to have been paid for by an appropriation included in the budget of the island, but circumstances have overturned the plans made on the occasion of the celebration of the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, and it is probable that both the monument and the mausoleum will be placed in a fitting place in Spain, where they will be looked upon as one of the treasures of the Spanish nation.

BLOWN OFF THE ROCKS.

The Maria Teresa Was Floated by Use of Dynamite.

Santiago de Cuba, Sept. 28.—Details just received of the floating of the Spanish armored cruiser Maria Teresa show that with the help of dynamite she was blown off the rocks into deep water on September 23, and proceeded under her own steam soon afterwards to Guantanamo, accompanied by one of the tugs of the Merritt Wrecking Company. She will shortly leave for New York.

Naval Constructor Hobson says he can raise the Spanish cruiser Cristobal Colon, with the use of airbags, in a week, if given authority to do so. Commodore Watson thinks he cannot. The Colon, it appears, was not seriously damaged by shells, but her valves were open, which caused her to sink. The other two Spanish cruisers sunk in the battle of Santiago, the Almirante Oquendo and the Vizcaya, are useless wrecks of melted iron. In answer to a number of small capitalists who have written here asking for information and advice as to coming too Santiago, General Wood advises them not to come until December, as there are no facilities at present for the transfer of property. After that time there will be many opportunities for the use of brains and capital.

The Buffalo Coming.

Washington, Sept. 28.—The navy department has decided to send the cruiser Buffalo, now at New York, to the Pacific station. She will probably go to Honolulu, and, in the event she is needed to reinforce Dewey's fleet, she can receive orders at that place by dispatch-boat. The Buffalo goes out under Commander Hemphill, late of the navigation bureau, who has devoted himself to the conversion of the vessel, which was lately attached to the Brazilian navy, under the name of Nietheroy, into a modern and effective cruiser.

Shafter Will Return.

San Francisco, Sept. 28.—Advices from General Shafter to friends in this city state that he will soon return to resume his station here as commander of the department of California, relieving General Merriam, who will probably be assigned to his former duties as commander of the department of the Columbia.