

GOLD HILL NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.
GOLD HILL.....OREGON.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Called From the Telegraph Columns.

The iron miners of Michigan are becoming restless and threaten to strike.

The Roanoke has reached Seattle with \$250,000 in gold dust from Cape Nome.

Five people were drowned by the capsizing of the schooner Savidge near Detroit, Mich.

It is said the trust conference at Chicago will be a representative, non-political gathering.

Nebraska has raised \$35,000 for her brave regiment and will bring them home in a special train.

The seat of the Yaqui Indian war has been removed to ground advantageous to the Indians.

Eight hundred tons of supplies left Philadelphia on a transport for the Porto Rico sufferers.

Seattle won first place at the annual meeting of the Pacific Northwest athletic Association at Astoria.

The secretary of the interior has issued orders to restore to public domain the land once reserved for the Columbia river boat railway.

Two Indians and one white man were hanged for murder at Dawson last month. They were the first legal executions in that country.

General Merritt, after a talk with President McKinley, stated to a correspondent of the press that there would be no change in the commanders of the Philippines.

Two French lieutenants were assassinated in the Sudan, where they had been sent to take command of a column of troops. Revenge is thought to have prompted the act.

In a head-on collision between trolley cars near Philadelphia thirty people were injured, some fatally. Carelessness of the motorman is given as the cause of the accident.

The Twenty-sixth regiment at Plattsburg, N. Y., has received orders to prepare to leave for Manila within a week. Like orders have been received by the Thirty-first infantry at Fort Thomas, Ky.

Prince Henry, of Prussia, who commands the German squadron in the Pacific, will visit San Francisco, on board his flagship after he leaves China. President McKinley has extended him an invitation to visit Washington.

General Davis says the deaths from the storm in Porto Rico will reach 2,000.

The partner of Alex McDonald, the Klondike king, denies the latter's bankruptcy.

The meat combine has forced New York butchers to raise the price three cents a pound.

According to news received of the fleet now in Bering sea the whaling season was not a great success.

The California Passenger Association has agreed on a rate of \$37.50 to the Missouri river for returning soldiers.

An emblem of a badger four feet long, cast from a Spanish cannon, will adorn the new battleship Wisconsin.

At Carbondale, Ill., striking miners were arrested for violating the court's injunction against interference with mines.

Illinois wants a deep waterway to the Gulf and a river convention will be held in Chicago in October to organize.

The anti-expansionists talk of putting a national ticket in the field against McKinley as "Continental Republicans."

Eighteen thousand unstamped cigars were captured at Tampa, Fla. The factory has been carrying on a profitable traffic for some time.

The automobile is to be given a test for war service. An experiment will be made in carrying messages and mail from Chicago to New York.

In a brush with the insurgents who again attempted to retake Angeles, the Americans lost two killed and 12 wounded; the insurgents' loss is estimated at 200 men.

Admiral Sampson will have charge of the naval reception to Admiral Dewey. The North Atlantic squadron will probably meet the admiral a day's sail from New York.

President Ratchford, of the United Mine Workers, blames the state authorities for the trouble at Wardner, Idaho. He says the miners' organization is not criminal nor defender of criminals.

A Paris special to the New York Journal says that a syndicate has plotted to kill Dreyfus if the trial results in acquittal. The plan included the killing of Labori. Assurance is given that speedy acquittal may now be looked for.

LATER NEWS.

Admiral Dewey has arrived in France.

General Joseph Wheeler has arrived at Manila.

The Pennsylvania regiment has left San Francisco for home.

All the new regiments of volunteers will be afloat for Manila by October.

Thirty-six volunteers from the Second Oregon have applied for pensions for disability.

A South African mining engineer made the trip from London to Dawson City in 17 days.

At Appleton, Wis., a mill boiler exploded, killing two men and wounding eight others.

Dreyfus' enemies are still after Labori. Two infernal machines loaded with gun cotton were sent him.

Thomas Brackett Reed has tendered his resignation as congressman from Maine. The governor has accepted it.

Typhus fever is following in the wake of the storm in Porto Rico. The stench arising from the putrefying bodies is given as the cause.

Maj.-General Otis is himself acting as censor of dispatches. He dictates correspondents' reports of engagements and with formal official phrases, magnifies American success.

It is alleged in England that the Transvaal is republican in name and that abuses are manifold. Even the courts must agree with Oom Paul Kruger, or off go official heads.

Near Marshalltown, Iowa, three tramps, stealing a ride on a Great Western freight train shot, and killed brakeman Wilson and Conductor Mathews and threw their bodies under the train.

The present run of sockeye salmon on lower Puget sound is so phenomenal as to make it almost certain that the Puget sound salmon pack will be large enough to compensate for the shortage in the packs on the Fraser and Columbia rivers.

While endeavoring to rescue one of their comrades, arrested for drunkenness, the soliders from the Indiana had a fight with the police of Honolulu which resulted in many heads being broken, but the police finally landed their man.

A Washington special says: Hopeful signs of an approaching end of the Philippine insurrection have been apparent since the organization of 13 additional regiments and Secretary Root's action calling out 10 more for the Philippine service. This action has demonstrated to the Filipino leaders that resistance will be futile, and it is believed negotiations are now on foot looking to a termination of the war.

The Chilean ministry has resigned.

Quiet has been restored in the Bluefields district, Nicaragua.

Lieutenant George F. Telfer has been appointed census supervisor for the Second district of Oregon.

Dawson City saloon keepers have formed a trust and will make whisky a dollar a drink this winter.

Gold is reported to be again flowing into the bank of England and British financiers are feeling better.

Two 17-year-old boys were killed while stealing watermelons in Ouray, Colo. The murderer says he only shot to scare the boys.

The hunt for gold on Kotzebue sound brought fearful results. Seven per cent of those who went into that inhospitable country lost their lives.

From the reports on the world's wheat crop there is little to indicate failure in either Germany or Russia, while England's crop is large.

Angered by the action of a gambler who assaulted one of their number, the Indians of a grading camp at Winslow, Ariz., threaten to exterminate the whites.

Japan has issued her new law regulating all faiths and beliefs. Both pagan and Christian religions are to be placed under absolute control of local governors.

At Wetumpka, Ala., Peter Louin and his 15-year-old son were taken from jail and lynched by a mob. They were accused of shooting Hall Jordan, a respectable citizen.

M. Labori appeared in court Tuesday morning, and if his condition will permit, he will conduct the case for Dreyfus until a verdict is reached. He was warmly greeted by the prisoner.

A seaman of the British ship Amphitrite was caught by a tow line, drawn overboard and drowned as the vessel was entering the Columbia river. Another member of the crew was lost in a similar manner in Honolulu harbor.

A plot to escape from the guardhouse was unearthed at Fort Sheridan. The prisoners had the bars of the guardhouse all sawed through and had obtained possession of the key to the magazine. Knives, powder and cartridges were found in their possession.

The government is confident that the situation in Samoa is under control. The Badger was saluted and cheered by the natives as she sailed. The temporary government set up by the commission is fully capable to hold natives in check though they do attempt to cause trouble.

PAUL KRUGER IS STUBBORN

He Will Not Submit to England's Demands.

WAR IS THE ONLY SOLUTION

It Is Said Hostilities May Be Looked for Any Day—Anxiety in Cape Colony and Orange Free State.

London, Aug. 23.—There is no longer any doubt that President Kruger has refused to submit to the demand of Mr. Chamberlain for the appointment of a court of inquiry. He may have done so diplomatically or hedgingly. But that his answer is regarded by the British government as tantamount to positive refusal, is now an established fact. The colonial office is noncommittal, but there are other evidences which amply justify the statement. The report that President Kruger has proposed new terms is somewhat verified by the guarded comment of the colonial office officials and the irritability displayed there. There is not the slightest doubt that they now believe war is the only way to settle the controversy.

They would far rather have had a curt, defiant answer, than the temporizing answer which the Boer president has sent. With the former Great Britain would have plain grounds for a quick commencement of hostilities. Under the circumstances, which it is believed now exists, aggressive action needs considerable explanation to justify it in the eyes of the world and the English minority who still declare war would be an outrage. However, if Mr. Chamberlain has his way, it is believed President Kruger's counter-proposals will meet with scant attention, and unless the Boers completely back down, which is not likely, the crisis will quickly develop into war.

It has developed that the war office has been aware of the nature of the Transvaal government's answer for several days and that it was communicated to the war office, hence it is probable that Great Britain will delay denouncement as little as possible.

A high official expressed to a representative of the press his disgust at what he termed "Kruger's cupidity and hypocrisy." He said:

"The kind of game which Kruger is playing must be clear to Americans. The protestations of the Boers that they wish to live a quiet agricultural life, may be the tune of some of the Veldet, but the gang in Pretoria is simply after money. Though President Kruger says many harsh things of the Uitlanders, he never hesitated to make money out of them, either by fair or foul means.

"This Transvaal question cannot be judged by recent occurrences. You must go back 50 years. It has been hanging fire all that time, and the sooner it is settled now the better."

Though the official did not actually say so, it was clear that he believed war was the only method of settlement.

It is learned that the government is somewhat annoyed at the public's slight interest in the Transvaal.

A special dispatch from Cape Town says there is great danger of an outbreak of violence on the frontier, and that the scum of South Africa is enlisting throughout the colony, and is being sent to Pitsania and Jameson, on the border.

GREAT FIRE AT VICTOR.

Business Portion of the Colorado Town Swept Away.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Aug. 23.—Fire has utterly destroyed the business portion of the city of Victor, causing a loss estimated at \$2,000,000.

Beginning shortly after noon, the fire raged until evening, consuming everything in its way. It had its origin, it is thought, in the Merchants' Cafe, adjoining the Bank of Victor, on the corner of Third street and Victor avenue. A strong wind from the south fanned the flames, and in a few minutes all the surrounding houses were afire.

Help was summoned from Cripple Creek, but the town had been built in the early days of the camp, and was of pine timber for the most part, and burned like paper. Efforts were made to stop the progress of the flames by blowing up buildings by means of dynamite, and all afternoon the streets have roared with the explosions, but the effort was in vain.

The residence portion of the city has suffered comparatively little, but the business portion is paralyzed, and suffering is bound to follow. The burned area may be roughly designated as the space between the head of Fourth street and Victor avenue, extending from the Gold Coin mine buildings, on the west, to a point near Second street, and down Third street almost to Diamond avenue.

Fishing Boat Sunk.

Seattle, Aug. 21.—A fishing boat containing two men was run into Thursday night by the steamer North Pacific near the mouth of the Fraser river. One of the occupants, David Gordon, was drowned. He is said to have formerly lived in Shasta county, Cal. His companion, Louis Smart, was picked up by the North Pacific.

IN THE YAQUI STRONGHOLD.

Indians Were Defeated in Several Sharp Engagements.

Potam, Mexico, Aug. 24.—Thursday General Torres gave the order to advance on Vicam. Three sharp engagements were fought before the troops succeeded in entering the stronghold. The Indians met the government forces first about half a mile from Vicam, and fell back. They rallied again on the outskirts of the Pueblo, and were driven in. The soldiers were advancing in the form of a half-moon, and when they reached Vicam it required a desperate struggle before the Indians were driven from their position.

In the three engagements two Mexicans were killed and 23 wounded, among the latter being two captains—Reynaldo Aportel and Aurelio—both of the Eleventh regiment. Forty Yaquis were killed, and the number of wounded is known to have been heavy.

The Yaquis retreated in the jungle to the southwestward, and were followed by General Torres, who overtook them again at a point two miles below Potam. The Indians numbered about 700, while the general's command was about 1,000 strong. The battle was fought August 18, and the Mexicans had two killed and 19 wounded. Twenty dead Yaquis were found in the holes from which they fought.

Loretta Villa, one of the chiefs who led the Yaquis in their 10 years' war against the government, and who knows every inch of the river jungles, is now fighting with Mexican army. He led the troops through a heath, and they were enabled to make a rear attack, badly worsting the Indians in the fight.

STORM AT HATTERAS.

Beach Is Strawn With Shipwrecks—Thirty Lives Lost.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 24.—Thirty-five shipwrecked seamen, who had nothing in the world but a few tattered and torn clothes on their backs, some injured and all miserable, arrived here today from Hatteras, N. C. From them it is learned that the recent hurricane, which sent so many people to death and destroyed vast estates in Porto Rico, added another chapter to its horrors in a little stretch of beach from Kinnacott to Hatteras, N. C. Thirty people are known to have lost their lives in that district, which is only 18 miles long, and the beach is strewn with spars, masts and other wreckage. The sailors say 11 vessels are ashore on the coast between Hatteras and New River inlet. No such damaging results have attended a storm on the coast in the past quarter of a century. Waves ran mountain-high, and the wind howled unceasingly for several days and nights at a 75-mile velocity. That not more lives were lost in the vicinity of Hatteras is considered by the survivors nothing less than a miracle.

MONTANA STAGE ROBBED.

Five Thousand Dollars in Gold Dust Taken From a Passenger.

Dillon, Mont., Aug. 24.—The stage between Salmon City and Red Rock was held up at noon yesterday, half a mile inside the Idaho line, 80 miles from here, by four men. H. T. Reilney, manager of the dredge company working on the old McNutt property, near Salmon City, Idaho, was a passenger. He had more than \$5,000 in gold dust, which he was bringing to Dillon. The robbers took it. The robbers then mounted horses, which were concealed in the timber, and escaped. Sheriff Pile and Deputy Stoler have left for Fannock in pursuit.

The road makes a sharp turn where the robbery occurred. A deep gulch crossing the road made a good hiding place. There is heavy timber on the upper side. It is reported here that Reilney offers \$500 reward. The chance for capture are very slim. The region is mountainous and uninhabited.

Dewey at Villefranche.

Villefranche, Aug. 24.—The cruiser Olympia arrived here this morning. The usual salutes were exchanged.

Admiral Dewey received visits from Vice-Admiral Bismarck, Henry Vignaud, the United States charge d'affaires at Paris, and the United States vice-consul at Nice. Admiral Dewey is apparently in excellent health. He will stay at Nice for some time, and will take part in as few functions as possible.

The French cruisers Admiral Charrier de Vout and De Fraut, under command of Vice-Admiral Bismarck, fired a salute in honor of Admiral Dewey. It is expected the Olympia will remain here a week.

Quick Trip to Dawson.

Chicago, Aug. 24.—A special to the Tribune from Victoria, B. C., says: From London, England, to Dawson City, Klondike, in 17 days is the new record made by a mining engineer from South Africa. He left London for Southampton by train, caught an Atlantic liner, in which he crossed the ocean in a little over six days. The trip from New York to Vancouver was made in four days. From Seattle the trip to Skagway was made in less than three days.

Close connections were made with the White Pass & Yukon railroad and the lake and river steamers, and he was landed in Dawson 17 days from London.

OTIS AS A PRESS CENSOR

Dictates Dispatches, to Magnify Operations.

HE MAKES CHARITABLE WAR

The Insurgents, Who Are Short of Food, Permitted to Obtain It From Vessels Lying in the Harbors.

Manila, Aug. 21, via Hong Kong, Aug. 24.—Filipino rebels appear to retain much more of the fighting spirit than might be expected after their recent San Fernando experiences and General Lawton's drubbings in the south. After giving up San Fernando with a feeble struggle, they entrenched themselves at Angeles, working for several days and impressing non-combatants into work, thus saving armed men for the fighting. They engaged Lieutenant-Colonel Smith's regiment and artillery warmly for four hours, making one of the most stubborn resistances of the campaign, and the Americans are indebted to the usual poor marksmanship of the Filipinos as well as their own strategy for their small losses.

In Cavite province, where it was supposed that the rebels had been scattered and demoralized beyond recuperation, they have assembled an army of several thousand. After the San Fernando engagement, the rebels attempted to deter the Americans from further advance northward, menacing railroad communications. Several hundred of General Pillar's men crossed the Rio Grande between the American outpost towns and threatened Baling, Quinagut and other places with small American garrisons, while, during Sunday and Monday nights smaller bands tried to tear up the railroad tracks at several points between Bigaa and Malolos.

Reinforcements of American troops, however, were sent along the railroad from Manila to San Fernando, while forces at Baling and Quinagut sailed out against General Pillar's men and the rebels were easily driven away. In the brush between the Filipinos and the Americans during three days, the Americans lost several men while the Filipinos' loss was heavy. Of these operations a press correspondent was permitted to send only inadequate dispatches, dictated verbatim by Major-General Otis. The censor writes stereotyped official phrases and adjectives into dispatches intended to magnify American operations and minimize opposition. Otis says the newspapers are not public institutions, but private enterprises, and correspondents are here only on sufferance.

All reports from the rebel territory agree that scarcity of food is increasing and rebel commanders at Apary and other points refused to obey Aguinaldo's orders in regard to closing the ports held by rebels against American ships and say any ship bringing stores will be welcomed. Several ships from Manila are now at these ports. Hundreds of people come into Manila daily and return to the rebel line with food and other commodities. The guards stationed along the road reported that 5,000 persons passed through the lines in three days, and that 45 tons of rice were carried out in small parcels on the same road in 10 days. Much of this undoubtedly goes to aid the rebels, but the authorities permit this traffic from motives of charity towards women and children, who are undoubtedly suffering. General MacArthur is establishing municipal governments in the villages north of Manila.

STARVED TO DEATH.

Fate of Four Prospectors on the Edmonton Trail.

Seattle, Aug. 24.—News has been received of the finding by Indians of the remains of four prospectors at the head of Pocrupine river, Alaska. The remains have been identified as those of Holmes, from Fresno, Cal.; Moffett, Bellevue and Dr. Allen. Together with a man by the name of McPhee, they started for Dawson over the Edmonton route over one year ago. The whole party was stricken with scurvy. McPhee alone was able to reach Fort McPherson. A relief party was sent out to bring in the others, but they could not be found. When McPhee left the party they had but two small dogs for food. The party probably starved to death.

Five Hundred Pounds of Gold.

Seattle, Aug. 24.—The Humboldt arrived from Alaska this evening with about 200 Klondikers. J. O. Hestwood, of this city, brought down 500 pounds of gold dust, one-third of the clean-up of mines owned by an Eastern syndicate, of which Mr. Hestwood is manager. Among the Humboldt's passengers was Cy Warman, the well-known author, who has been in Alaska gathering material for sketches.

Drowning at Five Fingers.

Victoria, B. C., Aug. 24.—News has reached here of the drowning of Frank Ricard at Five Finger rapids, on the Yukon. Ricard belonged to the telegraph construction party. Early reports had it that it was J. C. Tache, an engineer of the department of public works, who was drowned, but the report proved incorrect.