

THE BRITISH IN A TRAP

Lost Guns and Men While in Ambush.

FIGHT NEAR BLOEMFONTEIN

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

Bushman Kop, April 2.—The British force commanded by Colonel Broadwood, consisting of the Tenth Hussars, Household Cavalry, two horse batteries and a force of mounted infantry under Colonel Pilcher, which has been garrisoning Thabanchu, was obliged, in consequence of the near approach of a large force of Boers, to leave last night. Colonel Broadwood marched to the Bloemfontein water works, south of the Modder, where he encamped at 4 this morning. At early dawn the camp was shelled by the enemy from a near point. Colonel Broadwood sent off a convoy with the batteries, while the rest of the force remained to act as a rear guard. The convoy arrived at a deep spruit, where the Boers were concealed, and the entire body walked into ambush and was captured, together with six guns.

The loss of life was not great, since most of the British had walked into the trap before a shot was fired.

ADRIFT ON THE PACIFIC.

Steamer Cleveland, With Broken Shaft and a Sugar Cargo.

San Francisco, April 3.—Advises from Honolulu, under date of March 23, state that the well-known steamer Cleveland, bound for San Francisco, with a \$100,000 cargo of sugar from Kahului, is adrift with a broken shaft and practically helpless in the open sea. When last heard from she was several hundred miles from Maui. Three of its crew left the steamer in a small boat to go to Maui for assistance. They were spoken by the steamer Eric, March 20, 40 miles from Maui.

The men in the boat stated that the Cleveland, when they left her, was 320 miles north-west of the island of Maui. The little boat had traveled 280 miles of the journey to Maui, a trip that must have required six days, so that the Cleveland must have moved a good deal since she was last located. She has two yards and can put up a little sail, but not enough to control her movements. A steamer has gone to search for her.

About two years ago the Cleveland met with a similar accident between San Francisco and Puget Sound. After being abandoned by her crew she went ashore on Vancouver Island.

During the civil war the Cleveland was a blockade runner and was captured on one of her trips to Charleston. She was built in 1861, and has seen service of all kinds, all over the world. Her name has been changed many times. Lately she was used as a transport for the Philippines.

Chicago Playhouse Burned.

Chicago, April 2.—The Columbia theater, one of the oldest and most popular playhouses in the west, was destroyed by fire this afternoon, entailing a total loss of \$190,000. The fire was discovered in the laundry of the Iroquois Club, which occupies apartments on the sixth floor of the building. The flames spread with great rapidity, and within 10 minutes after the discovery of the fire the theater was beyond saving. Occupants of the building and employes of the theater and the club were driven to the street in such haste that in the excitement three women were overcome and carried down the stairs.

Picked Up British Cannon.

Savannah, Ga., April 3.—The dredge Babcock, at work in the river here today, picked up two old type English cannon, in a man-of-war wreck. One gun weighs about 1,000 pounds and the other 850 pounds. The vessel is supposed to have been sunk at the time of the British occupation of this city, when the French allies sailed up the river to attack them. A number of cannon balls and several silver coins of a date more than 100 years ago have also been taken out.

Mission Board Fire Loss.

Pittsburg, April 3.—Fire tonight in the McClintock building caused a loss of \$75,000. Among the losers is the board of missions for freedmen, of the Presbyterian church. Rosenbaum & Co.'s retail millinery establishment, on the ground floor, was literally drenched with water, causing a loss of \$50,000.

Took Morphine and Died.

Butte, Mont., April 3.—About eight months ago, Gustav Henry Geyer, an old timer, sold his interest in a mine for several thousand dollars. This money he has been spending as rapidly as possible. Yesterday the last cent went. Today he took morphine and died.

Damage by Frost in Mississippi.

Jackson, Miss., April 3.—Heavy frosts have done considerable damage to the fruit and vegetable crop in central and Southern Mississippi, in some instances amounting to 85 per cent.

STORIES FROM KIMBERLEY.

Some of the Hardships of the Siege of the Diamond Town.

London, April 2.—The Standard's correspondent at Kimberley, writing of the hardships of the siege, says:

"For many days the novelty of eating horseflesh formed an agreeable break in the war talk. Starving people, however, take kindly to any article of food. Personally, although I have always found a piece of succulent horseflesh excellent eating, I am not taking any of it in Kimberley. Not only are the wretched animals reduced to skin and bone, but there is a prevailing epidemic of influenza and cough among them, which forces me to abandon its use. It is, however, daily served out to the soldiers as well as the people, though there are cases of anthrax in the hospitals and an outbreak of scurvy in many of the redoubts. There also has broken out a peculiar form of throat trouble, which may owe its origin to this article of food. At 9:30 P. M. all conversation ceases, and numbers stop, for, by proclamation, all lights except electric or acetylene gas must be extinguished.

"There are many cases of extreme suffering, which, although due to the siege, have reached a climax from constitutional circumstances. There are ladies in Kimberley tonight strapped to their beds and wearing straightjackets, mad from sheer nervousness and fright.

"It is the red tape which makes the strain heavier than it otherwise would be. After we had been for weeks shut up in Kimberley—not at the best the most cheerful place in the universe—our hearts became specifically fixed on our portion of the British army—the relief column. By accident, we learned that it had reached Modder river, after a sharp engagement at Belmont. Eagerly we awaited news from Lord Methuen. Men and women scanned the horizon nights to seek the first flash from his searchlight. All night long our three searchlights sent their long streams of fiery light past the rugged fastness of Scholtzes' Nek, and the rocky kopjes of Spytfontein to the two rivers, on whose banks our preservers were encamped. 'Md, Md, Md,' they called out, but no answer came. Only the big stars could be seen, and the Southern Cross seemed to whisper, 'Patience'. At last, one night, far from the south, came the welcome flash, 'Kb, Kb, Kb,' it said. High up in the conning tower sat Lieutenant Colonel Kekewich and his staff officers with picked men from the signal corps. Anxiously they deciphered the first message from their honored chief. It was this: 'Ascertain number on forefoot of mule omitted in Cape Town return.'"

TREATMENT OF A GOVERNOR.

Distinguished Nicaragua Citizen Robbed and Exiled in Costa Rica.

New Orleans, April 2.—Carlos Locayo, former governor of Bluefields, arrived here last night after an exciting experience in Costa Rica. He left Nicaragua a few weeks ago, with Miner C. Keith, being deputized by President Zelaya to place some railroad bonds with New York capitalists. In view of the strained relations between the two countries, he was arrested, his money taken from him, and finally exiled and placed aboard the ship for New Orleans. He will return to Nicaragua. The incident is likely to create further complications.

Locayo was arrested in San Jose, he claims, by the order of the president of Costa Rica. About \$8,000 was taken from his person. He was escorted to Port Lima and placed aboard the Hispana, to which his money was also turned over. It is presumed that Costa Rica feared that he came there to form trouble.

Weldon Roberts, Melville Moxley and Joseph Stringham, members of the Nicaragua survey party, were also aboard the ship. They were forced to abandon their survey 175 miles south of Colon by the attacks of the Sarsardi Indians.

AMERICANS BOUGHT WRECK.

Spanish Warship Will Be Broken Up for the Metal in It.

New York, April 2.—Gaston Drake, of Nassau, Bahama islands, with other Americans, now owns the wreck of the Spanish warship Infanta Maria Teresa, lying in two fathoms of water near Bird Point, Cat island. Drake and his associates purpose to break up the wreck for the metal in it.

Mr. Drake and his associates want to bring the metal into this country duty free. Mr. Drake's lawyers asked the treasury department if this could be done. In reply, counsel for the treasury department wrote:

"The Spanish war vessel was not the property of the United States at the time she was originally wrecked, but was the property of the Spanish government, and as the United States government has abandoned the vessel on Cat island, its ownership changed from the United States to private citizens. Therefore the wrecked material, upon its importation into the United States, would be dutiable."

Mr. Drake and his partners believe there would be profit in the importation of the old metal from the wreck, if admitted free of duty, but not otherwise.

CAUSE OF PHILIPPINE REVOLT.

A Manila Reverend Says Bishop Potter's Statement is Untrue.

New York, April 4.—Rev. Joseph M. Alque, director of the observatory at Manila, who is now in Washington, has issued a statement in reply to Bishop Henry C. Potter and his secretary, Rev. Percy S. Grant, regarding affairs in the Philippines.

"The bishop's main point," the statement says, "is to prove that the religious orders have robbed the people. But if the people pay the necessary charges for these certificates willingly, how can it be called robbery?"

"That thousands of people live in practical concubinage," as charged by the bishop, is denied, although the writer admits that some do live that way, and asserts that "there, as everywhere, are found a few instances of that kind."

That it was the church taxes which caused the people to revolt is emphatically denied. The writer says the causes of the revolt against the United States are like the causes of that against Spain, complicated, and "Bishop Potter has no right to state that the cause of the outbreak among the natives against Spain was the taxation of the religious orders and friars in the administration of the sacrament." In proof of this it is stated that most of the important parishes in the archipelago are administered by the natives themselves as priests, and at all the parishes "the same ecclesiastical laws as to taxes was enforced by these secular priests, and it is a matter of history that nobody objected to it. Therefore nobody can honestly state that the cause of the rebellion of the natives against Spain was the requiring of the taxes in the administration of the sacrament."

Starving Puerto Ricans.

New York, April 4.—The auxiliary cruiser Buffalo, which has been lying in the Brooklyn navy yard since she returned from Manila last summer, is to be commissioned again tomorrow as a training ship for the second batch of landsmen, of whom the United States is trying to make able seamen. She will sail later in the week for Norfolk, where she will take on part of her crew, and then start for a Mediterranean cruise.

The Buffalo will have 200 young men on board when she leaves the Brooklyn navy yard, and will pick up 250 at Norfolk. She will follow the route of the Dixie, which took out the first lot of "rookies," as the bluejackets call them, some months ago. The young men have all been enlisted inland. Most of them come from the farms, and many have never seen a ship before. They are a healthy lot, however, and the government has found that they pick up seaman's lore pretty quickly.

Solution for the Labor Problem.

New York, April 4.—"We must organize the girls. When this is done it will be easy to get the boys into the labor unions."

This was the advice given by Isaac Coven, of the Amalgamated Society of Engravers, in an address to the Central Federated Union last night.

"When the girls tell me," he said, "that they don't expect to remain long at work, I reply 'You have only one chance in 15 to get married, and if you are the lucky fifteenth one, the chances are even that you will have to support your husband, instead of your husband supporting you.'"

The Rev. Leighton Williams took the same line in an address before the Social Progress League.

"The weakness of the labor movement," he said, "is in its lack of women, just as the strength of the church is in its women."

Bold Robbery of a Brewery.

St. Louis, April 4.—Three masked men looted the Star Brewery office, at Belleville, Ill., today, after first capturing and confining the watchman and night fireman of the plant in an empty refrigerator car. As the robbers were preparing to blow open the big safe in the office, Hubert Hartman, secretary of the brewery, accompanied by his brother Hans, entered the room. They were promptly covered with three revolvers, and before either of them realized the situation, were marched to the same car in which the fireman and watchman were confined. Then, after drilling the safe, they applied charges, and the outer and inner doors were blown completely open. It is not known just how much they secured, but the amount is thought not to be over \$100, besides some jewelry and valuable papers.

Fatal Schoolhouse Fire.

Owosso, Mich., April 3.—Two firemen were killed by falling walls today in a fire which destroyed the Central high school. Three other firemen were seriously injured, and two pupils of the school were badly hurt. The fire spread to all parts of the large building. The schoolhouse was on a large hill, and the engines were unable to furnish sufficient force to render the fire department of much use. Loss, \$125,000; insurance, \$46,000.

Inhaled Gas and Died.

New York, April 4.—Mrs. Kate Jordan, who lived with her son Milton E. Rocket, secretary of James J. Corbett, in handsome apartments in Forty-second street, committed suicide today by inhaling illuminating gas.

LIVE-STOCK CENSUS.

An Enumeration of Pure-Bred Farm Animals Will Be a Part of Twelfth Census.

An enumeration of the pure-blood or pure-bred farm animals in the United States will be a part of the twelfth census. The main schedule for agriculture provides for returning the number, June 1, 1900, of all pure-blooded animals recorded or eligible to record, on the farm.

While the treasury department, in administering the tariff laws relative to pure-bred animals, does not accept the verbal statements of owners or agents, but requires certified evidence in writing of the pedigree claimed, the census enumerator will be compelled to rely pretty generally, if not wholly, upon verbal replies as to whether stock is pure-bred.

As several months must elapse before the census of live stock will be taken, Director Merriam requests that all who are not certain whether their unregistered animals are grade, or pure-bred and "eligible to record," take steps definitely to settle the mooted point, and thus be prepared without hesitation to give the enumerator accurate information relative to this interesting inquiry.

Sheep may be recorded by flocks; but other animals are recorded by individuals. The herd books show that about 750,000 cattle have been registered in the United States and it is estimated that about 350,000 are living. If breeders will make accurate returns of their pure-bred animals to the census enumerators next June, a correct basis will be secured for showing future expansion in high grade live stock. Otherwise the efforts of the census officers will be of small value.

Converted Into a Sawmill.

The plant of the Everett, Wash., nail mill, which has been closed for a year or more, has been purchased by William C. Butler and will be converted into a sawmill. The nail machines were shipped to San Francisco last fall, the local plant having been absorbed by the American Steel Company.

Washington Fir.

Less than two years ago Washington fir was tried as an experiment in the manufacture of cars, as a result of which, it is asserted, by the Railroad and Engineering Journal, that during the present year a majority of the cars built for Western roads will be of material taken from the Washington forests.

Sale of Sheep.

M. Fitzgerald, of Mitchell, Or., sold on the 20th inst., to a Montana buyer, 1,900 head of yearling ewes and wethers at \$2.50 for wethers and \$2.75 for ewes, to be delivered after shearing. As the sheep will shear 10 pounds, and Fitzgerald expects to get 18 cents a pound for it, it will be seen that he figures on his yearlings bringing him an average of \$4.42 per head.

Northwest Notes.

The board of commissioners of Cheelan county, Wash., are very busy these days getting moved into the new court house at Wenatchee.

A plant for extracting arsenic from the Monte Cristo ores is to be established at Everett. It is said these ores are one-third arsenic.

The explosion of a lamp in ex-Senator Foss' clothing store caused about \$1,000 damage. The store is in one of Anacortes', Wash., finest brick structures.

The men brought from up-Sound points to replace the strikers at the Seattle Logging Company's camp, at Port Crescent, have refused to go to work upon learning the situation there, and some have already returned home.

The Everett & Monte Cristo railroad is to be rebuilt from Hartford Junction to Monte Cristo wherever it was damaged by floods and the line will be in operation again by July 1. This is the part of the road not included in the purchase by the Northern Pacific.

H. E. McBride sold his 80-acre farm in the artemesian belt to Hiram O. Blankenship, recently out from the Atlin gold fields, says the North Yakima Republic. He will sink an artesian well at once and build a \$1,000 house on the land.

Oliver Cornwell shipped two car loads of fat beef cattle to Snohomish, Wash., says the Walla Walla Union. These cattle were fed upon alfalfa hay together, and made a gain of 250 pounds in three months. They averaged when shipped 1,400 pounds each. The price per hundred was \$4.85.

The O. R. & N. is about to expend about \$300,000 in improving the track between Pendleton and Umatilla.

In the stomach of a beef creature recently killed at Fossil, Or., the other day, three pounds of gravel stones larger than ordinary marbles were found.

The petition of the citizens of John Day, Or., asking that the town be allowed to incorporate under the legislative act of 1893, was granted by the Grant county court at its last meeting.

A petition is being circulated at Fossil with a view of resurrecting the Fossil and Waterman mail route, which was discontinued several weeks ago and a line from Twickenham to Waterman substituted.

BRADSTREET'S REVIEW.

Quiet Week in the Dry-Goods Distributive Trade.

Bradstreet's says: It has been a quiet week in distributive trade, except at some few Western centers, this being especially true of the dry-goods business. Wholesale trade in this line has been generally completed, and, pending the effect of the spring demand upon the retail trade, the markets are in a waiting stage. As regards prices, the feature of the week has been the strength manifested in agricultural products and provisions. The advances in the latter, in fact, are regarded as foreshadowing an upward movement in hog products, long predicted, but only partially realized.

Winter wheat crop advices have been, on the whole, good, and have acted as a balance to the stories of French damage.

Wool has been more active, but considerable business has been done as concessions.

The demoralization in the sugar market is clearly confined to the refining branch.

Manufacturers and jobbers in carpets and upholstery report a heavy season's business booked.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 2,962,349 bushels, against 2,903,495 last week.

Business failures in the United States for the week number 178, as compared with 192 last week.

Business failures in the Dominion of Canada for the week number 25, as against 23 last week.

Oriental advices state that permission to do general business in Japan has been refused 60 foreign insurance companies, most of them American.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, \$2.00 @ 2.75 per sack.
Lettuce, hot house, 45c per doz.
Potatoes, new, \$17 @ 18.
Beets, per sack, 75 @ 85c.
Turnips, per sack, 60c.
Carrots, per sack, 75c.
Parsnips, per sack, 75 @ 85c.
Cauliflower, 75c @ \$1 per dozen.
Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00 @ 1.25 per 100 pounds.
Apples, \$1.25 @ 1.50 per box.
Prunes, 60c per box.
Butter—Creamery, 28c per pound; dairy, 17 @ 22c; ranch, 17c per pound.
Eggs—15 @ 16c.
Cheese—Native, 15c.
Poultry—13 @ 14c; dressed, 14 @ 15c; spring, \$5.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00 @ 19.00.
Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23.
Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.
Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straights, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80 @ 4.00.
Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$13.00; shorts, per ton, \$15.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, 7 1/2 @ 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8 1/2 @ 10c.
Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 53 @ 54c; Valley, 53c; Bluestem, 56c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 36 @ 37c; choice gray, 34c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$14 @ 14.50; brewing, \$17.00 @ 17.50 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$15; chop, \$14 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$9 @ 10; clover, \$7 @ 7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6 @ 7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 45 @ 50c; seconds, 40c; dairy, 30 @ 37 1/2c; store, 25 @ 32 1/2c.
Eggs—11 1/2c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 @ 4.50 per dozen; hens, \$6.50; springs, \$2.50 @ 3.50; geese, \$6.50 @ 8.00 for old; \$4.50 @ 6.50; ducks, \$5.50 @ 6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10 @ 11c per pound.
Potatoes—40 @ 55c per sack; sweets, 2 @ 2 1/2c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 60c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, \$2.00 @ 2.50; carrots, \$1.
Hops—3 @ 8c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 16 @ 18c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10 @ 15c; mohair, 27 @ 30c per pound.
Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7 @ 7 1/2c per pound; lambs, 7 1/2c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$6.00 @ 6.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00 @ 4.50; cows, \$3.50 @ 4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6 1/2 @ 7 1/2c; small, 8 @ 9c per pound.
Tallow—5 @ 5 1/2c; No. 2 and grease, 3 1/2 @ 4c per pound.