

## 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.

President Kruger is still at Machadodorp.

Japanese laborers of Hawaii are on a strike.

Porter's Cuban tariff schedule must be revised.

Sixty passengers from Dawson brought out \$250,000.

Lord Roberts is preparing for the final battles of the war.

Japanese fishermen at Stevenson, B. C., are said to be arming.

Dole was inaugurated governor of Hawaii on the 14th inst.

Colorado still maintains a quarantine against San Francisco.

Penitentiary at Salem has 130 prisoners less than a few years ago.

Germany has ordered 25 big guns for immediate dispatch for China.

Speaker Henderson has been renominated for congress in his district in Iowa.

England is making poor headway with the rebellion in the Gold Coast Colony.

Boers attacked the British at Senakal and Roodvalspruit, but were beaten back.

Will Larkin, a logger, was drowned at Monroe, Or. John Baynon fatally injured at Niagara.

Stockmen of Polk county, Or., have united and offer liberal bounties for scalps of wild animals.

The steamer Geo. W. Elder, which arrived at Portland, made the round trip to Nome in 33 days.

David Bell, formerly one of the best known lumbermen of Canada, is dead at his home in New York city, aged 79 years.

Remains of Reinhart Brook, of Portland, recently drowned by falling off the Bailey Gatzert, were found near Kalama, Wash.

In Chicago, two slaughter houses occupied by Hess Bros., and Ruddy Bros., were destroyed by fire with a loss of \$70,000.

The Southern Pacific and Santa Fe roads have perfected a traffic deal that is designed to control effectually all the passenger business in California, within the territory of the two companies. The main features of this agreement are an interchange of tickets to San Joaquin valley points, no Santa Fe passenger trains to Los Angeles and no rate cutting.

Hill sentiment is worrying Charles A. Towne.

Americans and British were the first to break into Tien Tsin.

Germany does not yet consider that she is at war with China.

Rear-Admiral Watson homeward bound has reached Suez.

The East reports many deaths from excessively hot weather.

Smallpox has broken out in the postoffice at Alpha, Wash.

United States Commissioner Rawson has been chosen governor of Nome.

Allen Cochrane, a young man of Myrtle Creek, Or., was dragged to death by a horse.

Outbreaks are now expected in Southern China. Indications of uprisings at Nankin and Canton.

Torpedo-boat destroyer Goldsborough made the round trip run between Tacoma and Seattle in about two hours.

An uprising against British rule in the island of Baralonga, South Sea, has taken place, 100 British being killed.

China is said to have immense quantities of arms and officials assert that she will stagger humanity if driven to it.

Governor Roosevelt has informed the Republican national committee that he will give three solid weeks to campaign work after August 1.

Minister Wu Ting Fang is said to be playing policy at Washington being desirous of standing in with which ever side that wins in China.

Two deaths were caused by excessive heat and humidity at Chicago. The thermometer registered 89 degrees on the street, and the humidity was almost at the saturation point.

A new gold beach has been discovered 55 miles below Cape Nome. Gold is among the grass roots. A thousand men are there and over a million has been taken out in a few weeks.

After suffering with Bright's disease for six months, and with all hope of recovery gone, William J. Montgomery, a well-known mining man of Salt Lake, Utah, committed suicide by firing a bullet through his brain. Montgomery had been a resident of Utah since 1866.

## LATER NEWS.

Twenty thousand Chinese soldiers are within Pekin walls, 30,000 outside.

Admiral Kempff reports that the Oregon is not in a dangerous position.

The German minister at Pekin has been killed and other legations are under siege and starving.

The cruiser Philadelphia arrived at Astoria to take part in the Fourth of July celebration there.

The steamer Danube arrived at Nainimo, B. C., five days from Skagway, with 40 passengers and \$70,000 in gold dust.

As a last hope of saving foreigners in Pekin, the powers may now threaten to destroy the graves of the imperial ancestors.

Fire destroyed the large soap and fertilizing plant of the Walker-Stratman Company at Pittsburg, causing a loss of \$75,000.

A scandal in Klondike. Gold Commissioner Senkler is charged with illegal grants to persons with whom he was partner.

Lou Cramer, of Independence, Or., a pioneer of 1852, committed suicide by hanging himself. No cause is known for the deed.

The four-oared race between Pennsylvania, Columbia and Cornell crews was won by the former. The race took place at Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

At Chester park, Cincinnati, W. A. Rutz and F. Hausman, of New Haven, Conn., on a motor tandem, made a mile in 1:29 4-5. This gives them the world's record for a cement track.

By the bursting of a reservoir of the city water works of Grand Rapids, Mich., 100,000,000 gallons of water was precipitated upon a thickly populated district of the city, doing damage estimated at hundreds of thousands of dollars.

The Boxer war is carried into Texas. According to advices a fight recently occurred between eight cowboys and ranchmen and Chinamen belonging to the Pei Chung colony, located in Duval county. Four Chinamen are known to have been wounded, one fatally. A cowboy was wounded in the chest. The timely arrival of a detachment of state rangers saved further bloodshed.

The strength of the foreign forces at present in China are as follows: Germany, 44 officers and 1,400 men; Great Britain, 184 officers and 1,700 men; Austria, 12 officers and 127 men; America, 20 officers and 329 men; France, 17 officers and 387 men; Italy, seven officers and 131 men; Japan, 119 officers and 3,709 men, and Russia, 117 officers and 5,817 men, with a total of 53 field guns and 36 machine guns.

General Botha is showing increased activity.

The Boers attacked Hammonia, but were repulsed.

The United States cruiser Brooklyn has proceeded to Taku.

Chinese have begun the destruction of missions at Shan Tung.

Today and hereafter you can send a letter to Hawaii for two cents.

At Angeles, Luzon, General Aquino surrendered to General Grant.

Chinese situation exercises depressing influence on trade in Germany.

Many workers in Pittsburg are idle pending the adjustment of wage scales.

The postoffice at Union, Oregon, was looted by burglars and \$150 was carried away.

A weeks scouting in North Luzon resulted in 50 rebels being killed and 40 wounded. One American was killed.

The Indians on Rainy river, Ontario, threaten an uprising. Three thousand are gathered near the mouth of Rainy river.

The great lumber yards, covering half a mile, at Black Rock, a suburb of Buffalo, N. Y., were burned, with a loss of \$400,000.

The steamship Nome City, which made the trip from Portland to Nome, rescued 47 people on the way, the crews and passengers of two wrecked schooners.

Over \$10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, many lives lost, many persons injured and at least 1,500 lives imperiled by a fire on a dock at Hoboken, N. J.

The transport Sumner arrived at San Francisco from Manila with 43 sick soldiers, 70 discharged men, 12 insane patients and 10 members of the hospital corps.

A special dispatch from Shanghai, dated June 30, says that all on board the United States battleship Oregon which went ashore in the Gulf of Pe Chi Li, have been saved. There is some chance that the vessel may be floated.

Terra Urrea, commonly called Santa Teresa, the young senorita who, it is alleged, helped to incite the various Yaqui Indian rebellions in Mexico, was shot at Clifton, Ariz., by G. N. Rodriguez, to whom she had been married two days before. The young woman was regarded as a saint, and hundreds of Mexicans chased Rodriguez into the mountains, where he was captured, after a hard fight. He was unmercifully beaten and narrowly escaped lynching. The girl will live.

## GREAT FIRE IN HOBOKEN

Dock and Three Ocean Steamships Burned.

LARGE NUMBER OF LIVES LOST

Property Loss Reaches Over \$10,000,000—Vessels Destroyed Are Saale, Bremen and Main.

New York, July 4.—Over \$10,000,000 worth of property was destroyed, many lives lost, many persons were injured, and at least 1,500 lives imperiled by a fire that started among cotton bales under pier No. 2 of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, in Hoboken, N. J., at 4 o'clock this afternoon. In less than 15 minutes the flames covered an area of a quarter of a mile long, extending outward from the actual shore line to the bulkheads, from 600 to 1,000 feet away, and had caught four great ocean liners and a dozen or more smaller harbor craft in their grasp.

Stories in regard to the loss of life are conflicting, the number being variously estimated at from 50 to 200. Up to midnight 10 bodies had been recovered, but they were all so badly burned and blackened that identification was impossible.

The hospitals in New York, Hoboken and Jersey City are crowded with injured and men are being brought in by scores.

Those who gathered along the shores of the Hudson river to witness the great conflagration saw a spectacle they can never forget, and one that will always have a conspicuous place in the history of New York. River and bay were enveloped in a pall of black smoke through which angry flames, bursting as from volcanoes on the Jersey shore and in the water itself, leaped like spirits into the air. The surface of the water was covered with floating and blazing masses of freight thrown in haste from the doomed vessels, all un noticed in the mad race to rescue more precious human life threatened or being sacrificed in the great ships. And through the pall of smoke a great crimson sun, enlarged to thrice its size by the haze, glared like an enormous eye as it slowly sank in the west.

Such was the tremendous spectacle presented on the surface of the Hudson river as if it had been some holiday pageant. It was made tragic by the realization that in that smoke and beneath the turbid waters scores of lives had been lost or were then in their last desperate struggles against death.

The spectacle was witnessed by thousands from both shores, and by other thousands who crowded upon every ferry boat, every excursion boat upon every river craft that could be secured for the purpose. The crowd upon the banks of the river was almost as great as that which formed to witness the triumphant return of Admiral Dewey.

Two Hundred Lost.

New York, July 4.—The losses sustained in the fire by the North German Lloyd Steamship Company in Hoboken yesterday, are tonight conservatively placed at nearly \$10,000,000, and the loss of life, merely guesswork at even this late hour, will reach probably as high as 200, and there are over 300 men in the hospitals in this city, Hoboken and Jersey City, badly burned.

Up to 11 o'clock tonight 18 bodies have been recovered. Eleven of these were placed in a row at the morgue in this city and numbered, this being the only means the authorities have of maintaining any sort of identity over the corpses, as they are so badly charred and dismembered that identification will be made only by trinkets or pieces of clothing that were found about them. The only way the steamship officials have of approximating the loss of life is by comparing the list of those reported safe with the list of the employees on the steamships.

Late tonight Gustav Schwab, the general agent of the North German Lloyd line, gave out a list showing what men on each vessel had been missing up to that hour. On the Saale 255 men were employed, and only 127 of these had been accounted for up to 11 o'clock, leaving 128 men actually employed as officers, sailors, stewards, engineers, coalpassers, oilers and trimmers to be accounted for. The Bremen had 204 men aboard, but only 127 of these have been found. The Main had 137 employees on board at the time, and of these only 27 have been reported safe.

Tien Tsin Arsenal Taken.

St. Petersburg, July 4.—Vice-Admiral Aliexeff telegraphs to the minister of war, General Kourapatkine, from Taku, under date of June 29, via Port Arthur, June 30, as follows: "The arsenal at Tien Tsin, which offered a powerful base of operations for the Boxers, who have greatly damaged the European towns, has been taken by assault."

The imposing buildings of the Gordon Memorial college, at Khartoum, are almost completed, but the preparations for putting them to practical account are still in their very early stages.

## WORD TO THE FILIPINOS.

Proclamation Circulated Bearing the Name of Aguinaldo.

Manila, July 4.—Two rebel documents have lately been circulated in Manila the most important of which is an alleged proclamation from Aguinaldo concerning the coming civil commission. The proclamation warns the Filipino people to beware of the commission and its promises of future benefits, and begs them never to give up their arms in the vain hope of thereby enjoying ultimate freedom and happiness. The proclamation states that the commission is appointed by President McKinley, and not by the American congress; that it has not authority to treat or take any action whatever in the name of the government, and predicts for the commission headed by Judge Taft the same end as that which attended the peace commission of last year, which Aguinaldo describes as farcical and ridiculous. He dwells at considerable length upon statements to show this commission has no legal or official standing, and begs, implores and orders the Filipino people not to be deceived by them nor to give up their arms upon their representation. He then goes on to say that if the commissioners visit the smaller towns and provinces of Luzon they are to be received well and with enthusiasm.

"Ask them for the kind of municipal government you most desire, and be not afraid to speak boldly to them. Remember the dark days of Spanish outrages are past, and that the Americans allow freedom of speech." In other words, get all you can out of the commission, but put no faith in them.

The proclamation ends with cries for Filipino liberty and independence, is signed by Aguinaldo, and dated May 4, on the island of Polillo, which is situated on the east coast of Luzon. This is the first time an alleged proclamation from Aguinaldo has found its way into Manila for over six months, and many people declare it is a forgery and emanates from the Filipino junta at Hong Kong. No proof has been obtained to sustain this theory, and there is just as much reason to believe the document is legitimate as to claim that it is spurious. As far as its effect and influence over the Filipino people are concerned, it is sufficient that it be signed by Aguinaldo's name to carry great weight with them.

The proclamation is very similar in purport to one circulated here about 10 days ago, printed in Spanish and sent over to Manila from Hong Kong by the junta. These proclamations were concealed in the soles of shipments of shoes, and were very generally circulated throughout the city. The other insurgent communication referred to is a long letter from General Trias to the foreign consuls in Manila, in which he attempted to vindicate the Filipino people from any responsibility in the recent massacres of Spanish prisoners in the Camarines provinces.

## MURDER OF VON KETTELER.

Germany Will Avenge the Death of the Minister.

Berlin, July 4.—From well-authenticated sources the representative of the press is able to state that today, after the detailed statement by Count von Bulow, secretary of state for foreign affairs, regarding the Chinese situation, Emperor William made up his mind to insist upon full satisfaction for the death of Baron von Ketteler, for which purpose he resolved to send altogether armed forces approximately as large as those of the other powers chiefly interested in restoring order in China. The precise size of the forces has not yet been determined, but it is expected they will amount to a score of thousands. A considerable portion of the German fleet will be sent also. This is evidenced by the orders issued tonight to prepare five new battle-ships for sailing. It is understood that Prince Henry of Prussia has requested the emperor to give him command of this division, but it is doubtful if his majesty will agree to this.

The Chinese legation here is still smilingly snug. Minister Lu Hai Houn told a representative of the press that he was extremely sorry for the bloody events in Pekin, but he felt sure that the dowager empress was guiltless. From an interesting chat with him, the point seems worth recording that the minister took it for granted that the powers will subdue the revolt in China and then arrange a new government.

Smallpox at Nome.

Seattle, July 4.—The steamer Tacoma arrived from Nome at 2 o'clock this afternoon with nine passengers. Her officers report the steamer Charles Nelson added to the quarantined fleet at Egg island with smallpox on board. The number of cases is unknown. They also report the murder of Frank Luthener by Bruce Kinwright, June 20. The attack was unprovoked, and the murderer was taken into custody.

Memorial to the Czar.

Helsingfors, Finland, July 4.—The Finnish senate has addressed a memorial to the czar, declaring its inability to promulgate the imperial rescript regarding the introduction of the Russian language in Finland, the limitation of the right of public meeting, and the granting of the right of Russians to carry on certain trades prohibited to Finns.

## ALLIES ARE NOT ADVANCING

Relief of Pekin Not Yet Accomplished.

PRESENT FORCE IS TOO SMALL

Southern Provinces of China Are Gradually Breaking Away From the Empire—Situation Desperate.

London, July 4.—The allies are not advancing for the relief of Pekin. This announcement to the house of commons by William St. John Broderick, under secretary of state for foreign affairs, was received with exclamations of astonishment and dismay.

Sir Ellis Ashmead Bartlett inquired for any information that had been received from the legations at Pekin, or as to the composition and command of the relieving force, and of the present position. Mr. Broderick read the dispatches received today, and said the total allied force available is now about 13,000, as troops have been rapidly advancing, adding:

"We do not yet know what arrangements have been made locally regarding the command of an expedition, but it has not yet been thought possible to attempt a further advance. The consuls have been in communication with the viceroys in the Yangtze region and they are quite well aware that support will be given them by her majesty's government in preserving order. It is obviously impossible that the representatives of the powers at Pekin should be consulted, as no communications are passing between them."

"The situation is desperate, hasten." These words from the message of Von Bergen, a member of the German legation at Pekin, countersigned by Sir Robert Hart, inspector-general of customs, and dated nine days ago, are the theme of all private comment. They are preparing for news of a frightful tragedy. Nine days ago the ammunition of the little garrison defending the foreigners was running low, and their food was nearly exhausted, while around them was a horde of Kan-su braves having at their service Krupp guns and repeating rifles. Pekin was in the hands of the revolutionaries.

While nothing but sinister news comes from Northern China, Southern China is seemingly breaking away from the empire. All the provinces south of the Yellow river, whose viceroys and governors maintain friendly relations with the powers through the consuls, have been informally constituted into a confederacy with Nankin as the capital.

According to an express cable from Shanghai, dated July 2, the Southern viceroys wholly disavow Prince Tuan's government. They have practically constituted an independent state, extending from the Hoang Ho to the British and French frontiers.

Last night St. Petersburg was informed over the St. Petersburg wires that the destruction of the Russian railways in Manchuria continues, and it seems not improbable that Russia will be fully occupied for a time in suppressing the insurrection among its Chinese subjects, and may be unable to send more troops immediately to Taku. The powers look more and more to Japan to supply the force necessary at once to grapple with the formidable rebellion.

## TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

A Riot Resulted in the Death of an American.

Tangier, July 4.—There is great excitement at Fez, owing to French encroachments on the Oasis of Tounat. A mob killed the manager of a French concern, who was an American citizen. The British consul has demanded the assistance of the authorities to protect this house, and the Jewish ghetto is besieged. The legation here is making serious representations on the subject.

The name of the victim of the mob was Marcos Essagin. The outrage occurred Thursday last. Essagin, while riding on horseback through a narrow street, jostled against the mule of a Moroccan religious fanatic, and a dispute ensued, the crowd which gathered siding with the priest. Essagin, in self defense, drew his revolver and fired, wounding a native. This was a signal for a general attack upon the American, who received dozens of knife wounds and whose body was burned, according to some, before life was extinct. The French minister was informed of the crime by a special messenger, and he notified the American consul. Both the minister and the consul called upon Sidi Torres, the sultan's minister of foreign affairs, at Tangier, and protested against the outrage.

Shot the Girl and Himself.

Walla Walla, July 4.—In a fit of insane jealousy, and because he could not marry the girl of his choice, C. A. Martin, this afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, shot and killed Miss Leah Coleman, and shot himself, with probably fatal results. The shooting took place in the central office of the telephone company. Several people were near, but could not stop Martin before he succeeded in his purpose.