

IN ORANGE RIVER COLONY

Boers Active With Guerrilla Operations.

AN ENGAGEMENT AT LINDLEY

A Strong Belief That It Will Take From Three to Six Months to Subdue the Boers—Two Attacks.

London, July 3.—Active Boer guerrilla operations are reported from half a dozen points in the Orange river colony. Boer officials from Michadodorp aver that a part of the British convoy was captured June 24 near Winburg. The Lourenco Marques correspondent of the Times says:

"Both the burghers and the foreigners who are arriving here profess a strong belief that it will take from three to six months to subdue the Boers."

Another dispatch from Lourenco Marques says:

"A consignment of a foreign firm marked 'Dutch cheese, damaged,' proved, on landing, to contain army boots for the Boers. It passed the customs, however, with unusual dispatch, and the British consul is making presentations to the Portuguese government."

A Battle at Lindley.

London, July 3.—The war office has received the following from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, June 28.—Paget reports from Lindley that he was engaged on June 26 with a body of the enemy who were strongly reinforced during the day. A convoy of stores for the Lindley garrison was also attacked on June 26, but after a heavy rear-guard action the convoy reached Lindley in safety. Our casualties were 10 killed and four officers and about 50 men wounded. The fight reported yesterday was under Lieutenant-Colonel Grenfell, near Dreiper. Brabant came up during the engagement. Total casualties of the two columns, three killed and 23 wounded."

"On the previous day, near Ficksburg, Boyes' brigade was in action with a body of the enemy. Our casualties were two officers killed, four men wounded and one man missing."

"Methum found yesterday that the Boer laager near Vachkop and Spitzkop had been hastily removed in the direction of Lindley. He found the enemy 12 miles and captured 8,000 sheep and 500 head of cattle, which the enemy had seized in that neighborhood. Our casualties were four men wounded."

"Hunter continued his march yesterday toward the Vaal river unopposed. Many farmers along the route have surrendered."

"Springs, the terminus of the railroad from Johannesburg, due east, was attacked yesterday morning. The Canadian regiment, which garrisoned the place, beat off the enemy. No casualties are reported."

"Lieutenant North reported missing after the attack on the construction train, is a prisoner of the Boers."

Chaffee's Forces.

San Francisco, July 3.—The transport Grant, which sails for Nagasaki, and thence, it is believed, to Chefoo or Taku, will carry 500 men of the Sixth cavalry, which, in addition to a hospital corps, made up at the Presidio, 300 recruits and 200 marines, will constitute the force going to China. The Ninth infantry and a signal corps from Manila and the marines already in China will complete General Chaffee's forces, making 6,000 to 8,000 in all.

Three surgeons will accompany the hospital corps. Assistant Surgeon John T. Haisell will have charge of the medical department on the transport.

Bendemann's Probable Mistake.

Berlin, July 3.—Since the receipt of Admiral Bendemann's dispatch announcing the arrival of the legations at Tien Tsin with Admiral Seymour, the foreign office here has received no further information either way. While admitting the possibility that Admiral Bendemann was misinformed, the foreign office assumes the correctness of his dispatch until the contrary is proved. It admits, however, that it is very singular that the other powers have not received news similar to that cabled by Admiral Bendemann.

Burned by Melted Copper.

Phoenix, July 3.—John Markey, employed in the smelting works of the United Verde mine, at Jerome, was burned to death and two Italians were severely burned last night. Markey was a skimmer on a converter. He had poured the contents of the converter into the great ladle and the crane was hoisting it when the pall broke, pouring a large quantity of seething copper over Markey and partially over the Italians. Markey's clothing was burned from his body and he lived but a short time, dying in fearful agony.

One fireman was killed and 11 other firemen injured and nearly \$300,000 worth of property was destroyed by fire in the machine shop of the Best Manufacturing Company in Pittsburg, Pa.

THE ASHANTEE REVOLT.

Casier's Relief Column Attacked by Natives.

Cape Coast Castle, July 2.—Colonel Casier left Kiawassa the morning of June 28 with the intention of reinforcing Captain Hall at Bekwai with 400 men, 200 carriers, a seven-pounder and a Maxim. When half a mile from Domoassi he was fired upon heavily from the bush. Captain Koppell and several men fell at the first fire. The casing of the water jacket split after half an hour's firing and nine men, including Lieutenant Edwards, who were working the seven-pounder, were put out of action half an hour later. Major Wilkinson was shot. The force then charged the bushes, discovering a stockade 30 yards distant in the bush, so carefully concealed that its existence could not be suspected. The stockade was carried at the point of the bayonet, and the force retired.

The casualties were six officers and 87 men. The enemy's loss was 50 killed and many wounded. It was estimated that the natives numbered 10,000, one-half of whom had muskets.

London, July 2.—Advices received here today from Prahsu, Ashantee, under current date, say the telegraph line has been reopened to Pumsu, and that Colonel Burroughs, with 500 men, will move immediately. Colonel Burroughs, with 500 men, is expected to reach Bekwai in two days. The rebellious Ashantees are reported to be in strength near Fomen, where severe fighting is expected.

STRIKES IN HAWAII.

The Japanese Laborers Want Contracts Annulled.

Honolulu, June 18, via San Francisco, June 30.—A series of strikes has been inaugurated by Japanese laborers on several of the islands. It is reported that the Japanese have been told that they are free American citizens now and that the American laws provide that no workman shall receive less than \$1 a day. The laborers demand the cancellation of their contracts, and that the plantations shall pay each individual laborer the \$2.50 a month, which, by the terms of the contract, are to be paid to the immigration companies, in consideration of the companies having brought the laborers to the islands and guaranteeing his services during the contract period, or to replace him if he deserts. So far as the \$2.50 per month is concerned, the plantations are willing to accede to the demands of the laborers, it is stated, but they are not willing to consider the contracts as having been annulled by the territorial law. A delegation sent to the Association of Maui by the Japanese immigration companies received violent treatment from the strikers, and they were forced to return to Honolulu.

Expelled From Board of Trade.

Chicago, July 2.—Charles R. and Albert O. McClain, of the commission firm of McClain Bros. & Co., who for some weeks have been on trial before the board of trade directors for maintaining and operating a bucket shop, were found guilty tonight and by unanimous vote expelled from membership. United States postal officials arrested the McClains last November, charging them with using the mails to defraud. They were indicted by the grand jury and put on trial before Judge Kohlsaat, in the United States district court. Judge Kohlsaat took the case from the jury and entered a verdict of not guilty. Then the board of trade officials took the matter in their own hands, with the above result.

Queen Received the Khedive.

London, June 30.—The Khedive of Egypt paid a state visit to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle this afternoon. Accompanied by the Duke of York and the Turkish ambassador, Antopulo Pasha, and staff, he drove in state, escorted by the Household cavalry, to the Paddington station, where he took a train for Windsor. The Duke of Connaught there joined the party and accompanied his highness to the castle. The procession at Windsor was escorted by the Life Guards, and a detachment of grenadiers formed a guard of honor in the quadrangle of the castle. The queen received the khedive at the principal entrance. A warm greeting was given to the Egyptian visitor.

Navy Yard Wages Cut.

New York, July 2.—It is reported that the board of wages at the Brooklyn navy yard has recommended a cut of wages for several of the grades of mechanics and machinists. The report has been approved, it is said, by Secretary Long, and will go into effect in July. The present board, which meets annually for the adjustment of wages, is composed of Naval Constructor Watt, Lieutenant-Commander Morrell, Lieutenant Gibson and Paymaster Jackson. It is said the men intend to appeal to the commandant of the navy-yard, against the reduction.

Robber in a Pullman Car.

Omaha, Neb., July 2.—A masked robber started through the Pullman car on the Omaha Billings train, on the Burlington, after leaving York, Neb., this morning. He got two watches and \$70, but took alarm, pulled the air brake and left the train before completing his work.

ELDER BACK AGAIN.

The Vessel Made a Record-Breaking Round Trip.

Portland, July 1.—The steamer Geo. W. Elder tied up at the Ainsworth dock at 8 o'clock last night, after a voyage of nine days from Nome City, having made the round trip, including five days lay-over in Dutch Harbor and six days discharging cargo at Cape Nome, in 34 days. She brought 13 passengers, none of whom report that they struck it very rich. Her trip is the quickest on record. Two days before the departure of the Elder, the Nome City arrived off the beach, and Captain Randall, of the Elder, believes she will be in Portland again in about 10 days.

The Elder took up 325 passengers, mostly from Portland, and landed them with their belongings safely on the beach. The O. R. & N. Co. had made lightening arrangements, which enabled the Elder to get quick dispatch, and she was much better off in this respect than many of the other steamers. Five ships reached Nome before she did, the first of them being the San Blas. The stampede to Topkuk, the new district where it is reported that \$45,000 was taken out, was at its height when the Elder was in port and another find was reported at Port Clarence, up the beach in the direction of Kotzebue sound. The day before the Elder sailed a miner came to Captain Randall and offered to guarantee him \$20 passengers at \$20 a head for a run to this new field. He failed to return again to make good his guarantee, and the captain did not wait for him. Money is plentiful, wages and meals high. Great difficulty was experienced by many of the vessels in getting men to handle the cargoes, and much delay has been experienced on this account. Many of the crews of the boats "jumped" as soon as they reached the beach, and here again the Elder was fortunate as she lost only four men by desertion three of whom were from the cabin where they were not missed owing to the few passengers carried on the return trip. Smallpox broke out on the steamship Ohio which took up 700 people from Seattle, and she went into quarantine at Egg Island. She was still there when the Elder left. Other steamers which were at Dutch Harbor at the same time with the Elder came straggling in after her arrival at Nome having been delayed at Dutch Harbor by the difficulty of getting coal. The price is \$12 a ton which all the captains were more than willing to pay, as they could not get along without coal. There is a great abundance in the yards at Dutch Harbor but only a limited force of men to handle it.

GETS SUGAR PLANT.

New Industry Has Been Secured for Newberg, Or.

Newburg, Or., July 4.—This evening closed the last day of the time given Newberg and Yamhill county to secure the \$800,000 beet sugar factory offered by Eastern capitalists on condition of the pledging of 5,100 acres of sugar beets and the donation of a factory site. This day has seen a great effort put forth, and the result tonight is that 5,000 acres has been definitely pledged and the money is on hand to pay for the factory.

An immense mass meeting was held in Crazer's hall this afternoon, which was addressed by Governor Geer. The hall was densely packed, and crowds went away, unable to get in. The governor gave a very practical and encouraging address, which was well received. He dwelt upon the undeveloped possibilities of the state and pointed out the necessity of such manufacturing concerns as the beet sugar industry for building up the industrial prosperity of Oregon. Such an enterprise, he said, would bring more people, and more people Oregon must have. Governor Geer emphasized the fact that our country is wheated to death, and our only salvation is diversified industry. He referred to the prosperity which exists in the beet-raising sections of the East, and in Union county, of our state, as an example of what this enterprise will do for Newberg, Yamhill and Oregon. Other enthusiastic speeches were made by local orators.

At the close of the meeting subscriptions were taken for acreage. Contracts have been signed and reported for 5,100 acres. A public meeting was held in McMinnville today, and a telephone message received here states that several hundred acres were taken there. The committee canvassing for subscriptions for the site has the total amount subscribed from Newberg's citizens alone. The sugar factory for Newberg is now assured.

The site obtained consists of 50 acres here on the bank of the Willamette river.

Murderers Sentenced.

Seattle, July 4.—The Indians convicted of the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Horton, of Eugene, Or., at Lynn canal, last October, were sentenced at Skagway, June 27. Hanson, who killed Horton, will hang. Williams, who cut Mrs. Horton's throat, under threats of Hanson, was sentenced to 50 years. Kichitoo also 50 gets years. Another is given 30 years, and two others 20 years each.

According to Salt Lake City figures, the number of Mormons now in existence is 360,000.

IN THE MINING WORLD

Value of a Knowledge of Geology to the Prospector.

(By Earl Douglas, University of Montana.)

The study of the remains of plant and animal life that have existed in past ages is like history, astronomy, fossil languages, politics and all other branches of human knowledge; it is mighty interesting when one gets interested in it. But it is extremely difficult to get very deeply interested in something that we know nothing about. There are so many branches of knowledge that one cannot know everything. But the subject on which I am asked to write is, I believe, of vital interest to the miner and prospector, though our knowledge of it was not developed for their special benefit, but because of the interest and fascination of the subject itself.

Though I never spent a week in search of mineral veins, I have a fellow feeling for the prospector. In the first place, there is a charm in outdoor life in tramping over the hills and mountains and through the deep ravines and rocky canyons; in going into camp tired enough to make rest sweet, and hungry enough to devour with the keenest relish the ham, bacon, coffee, flapjacks and anything else that happens to come along that is eatable; and in sleeping in the pure air under the blue tent of the sky with the whispering of the pines and the varied voices of the mountain streams to charm away worldly cares and lull to sleep. It seems so good not to have to wear stylish clothes, especially if one has none to wear; to be where there is no fear of trespassing on any man's land, and to fear nobody's dog; to feel that the world is yours as much as anybody's, and whatever riches you may find buried in its treasure house you can call your own.

The prospector descends into the dark mine, submitting himself to slavery awhile that he may "grub stake" himself and be a free man for the rest of the year and have a prospect of "striking something rich" and becoming as wealthy or more wealthy than his employer.

The mine owner is much the same kind of a man, but he has the advantage in having more money to start with, and is looking for a place where he can invest his money in a "good proposition" and get richer.

With both mine owner and prospector intelligence and judgment are needed. It is true that sometimes those who have learned little from books and nothing from experience have blundered onto rich leads; but if the truth were summed up I think it would appear that a very large percentage of good mines have been found by men of experience, who have worked in mines, have seen and handled the ores and have observed the rock in which they occur. I firmly believe, too, that a man's chances of finding the treasures hid in the earth would be increased many fold by adding to his experience that of other men, by studying the mode of occurrence of ores, the rock formations in which they occur—in fact, the better knowledge of geology and mineralogy he possesses and the better his power of observation and judgment the better his chances of success. The same holds true of the dealer in mining property. It is true that these sciences are large ones, but it is just as true that the chances of failure without the necessary knowledge are fully as large. If a sick man, ignorant of the properties of drugs, were turned loose in an apothecary's shop he might blunder onto something that would help him, but the chances would be against him. We need not be scared by the voluminous books on geology with their frightful looking names. There are simple, interesting books, giving the most important information, and written especially for prospectors and mining men, and for the understanding of them, no previous knowledge of geology and mineralogy are needed. These may lead to deeper study later. But someone will say that certain minerals have been found where no experienced prospector would search and where geologists have said they cannot occur. The trouble is, an old miner comes from California, to Montana and begins to look for gold here. He knows just how the rock looks in which the ore occurs where he mined in California, and he is looking for the same kind of rock and the same looking ore, but he probably will not find it. An old Montana miner goes to Colorado and meets with the same disappointment. His views of the occurrence of ores are too narrow. The precious metals occur in many different kinds of rock and under a great variety of conditions; and one would have to know the geology of the whole world to know all the conditions in which they occur; yet there are certain underlying truths that, if understood, will vastly increase the chances of success and save not only many years but many life times. Many brother geologists—perhaps I ought to say uncle geologists, for I think they are of the generation that is passing away—have studied a certain region and have judged all the world by that. I might whisper to you, too, that not all who talk and write on geological subjects know just what they are talking about, and I have no doubt you have thought of that before reading this article.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

The Distributive Trade Is Seasonably Dull.

Bradstreet's says: Distributive trade is dull, seasonably so in most instances, and prices of manufactured products are generally weak, but exceptions to the former are found where crop conditions are exceptionally promising and in the case of prices where the readjusting movement has been overdone on the down side.

The upward rush of wheat prices culminated at the close of last week and the reactions and the irregularities since, mainly due to heavy realizing, would mainly point to the movement having been temporarily at least overdone. Advices from the North are of little more than half a crop of wheat, but estimates as to the outturn in bushels vary accordingly as the government reports of 316,000,000 bushels, or the commercial estimate of 200,000,000 bushels in yield last year in the three states are used as a basis.

Sugar is at the highest price reached at this time for 10 years past, owing to the active canning demand and the strengthened position of raw.

The war in China is chargeable with the advance in teas, not only from the former country, but from Japan, some interruption in transportation being apparently looked for if the Asiatic trouble increases.

Heavy rains are complained of in the entire cotton belt east of the Mississippi river, and the crop is generally "in the grass."

Reports from the iron and steel trade are as pessimistic as ever. Nominally quotations at Pittsburg are unchanged.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 3,184,144 bushels, against 4,645,180 bushels last week.

Failures for the week number 185, as compared with 167 last week.

Failures in the Dominion of Canada number 18, as compared with 28 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, new, 1½c.
Lettuce, hot house, \$1 per crate.
Potatoes, new, 1c.
Beets, per sack, 90c@\$.
Turnips, per sack, 75c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1.
Parsnips, per sack, 50@75c.
Cauliflower, California 90c@\$.
Strawberries—\$1 per case.
Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds.
Tomatoes—\$1.50 per case.
Butter—Creamery, 22c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 15@17c pound.
Eggs—19c.
Cheese—12c.
Poultry—14c; dressed, 14@15c; spring, \$3.50.
Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00@12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$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 straight, \$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, \$18.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.
Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.
Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8½@10c.

Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13½; breakfast bacon, 12½c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57@58c; Valley, 58c; Bluestem, 60c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.35; graham, \$2.85; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 35c; choice gray, 33c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$14.00@15.00; brewing, \$16.00 per ton.
Millstuffs—Bran, \$13.50 ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$13; chop, \$14 per ton.
Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 35@40c store, 25c.
Eggs—16c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; springs, \$2.50@4.00; geese, \$4.00@5.00 for old; \$4.50@5.50; ducks, \$3.00@4.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound.
Potatoes—40@50c per sack; sweets, 2@2½c per pound.
Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c; per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1½c per pound; parsnips, \$1; onions, 1½c per pound; carrots, \$1.
Hops—2@8c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 15@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 25 per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3½c; dressed mutton, 7@7½c per pound; lambs, 5½c.
Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00; light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6½@7½c per pound.
Veal—Large, 6½@7½c; small, 8@8½c per pound.