

GOLD HILL NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

GOLD HILL, OREGON.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

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

Forty lives were lost in the Bay of Fundy.

The steel trust has bought a fleet of lake steamers.

A typhoon sunk a British gunboat at Hong Kong.

American boots and shoes are in demand in England.

Dietrich, Republican, is elected governor of Nebraska.

The monitor Araksas was launched at Newport News, Va.

It is rumored that Controller Dawes will succeed Secretary Gage.

Steamship Universe will load at Portland for Vladivostok.

Governor Geer designates November 29 as Oregon's Thanksgiving day.

Sixto Lopez says the Filipinos will continue to fight for independence.

Stanford University defeated the Oregon eleven by a score of 34 to 0.

The Columbia rebels were completely defeated by the government troops at Buena Ventura.

The city of Chicago has officially tendered its \$34,000,000 drainage canal to the United States government.

A monument to commemorate the victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila will be erected in San Francisco.

The population of New Jersey, as officially announced, is 1,88,669, as against 1,444,933 in 1890, an increase of 30.3 per cent.

Charles H. Pinkham, well known as a manufacturer of proprietary medicines, died at his home in Lynn, Mass., aged 56 years.

The president has appointed Frederick S. Stratton, of California, collector of customs at San Francisco, vice John P. Jackson, deceased.

The population of Idaho, as officially announced by the United States census bureau, is 161,772, as against 84,385 in 1890, and increase of 77,387, or 91.7 per cent.

The population of Colorado in 1900 is 539,700 compared with a population in 1890 of 412,198, representing an increase during the decade of 127,502, or 30.9 per cent.

Bryan carried Missouri by 28,000.

Bryan's majority in Texas is 175,000.

Wyoming gives McKinley 4,000 majority.

Bryan carried Boston by 12,000 plurality.

McKinley carried Baltimore by 6,995.

Bryan carried Nevada by a small majority.

Connecticut gave McKinley a plurality of 23,000.

McKinley's plurality in Pennsylvania is 200,000.

McKinley's plurality in the city of Pittsburg is 15,000.

Cincinnati and Cleveland gave pluralities for McKinley.

McKinley carried his own state by an increased majority.

Bryan carried Greater New York by a majority of 27,331.

McKinley received a plurality of 2,000 in Buffalo, N. Y.

At an election riot in Denver, Colo., two men were killed and four wounded.

The vote in the city of Chicago was close, McKinley receiving 180,970, and Bryan 172,524.

Lincoln, Neb., the home of Bryan gave McKinley a majority of 1602, a gain of 555 over 1896.

In Adlai E. Stevenson's home precinct in Bloomington, Ill., the vote was McKinley 306, Bryan 112.

At Phoenix, Ariz., a woman with a shotgun killed a Mexican robber who was trying to steal a calf.

Fire broke out in a candy factory at Albany, N. Y., and communicated to an adjoining building, causing a loss of \$500,000.

Before nearly 35,000 people, the Columbia football eleven today defeated Princeton by a score of 6 to 5, on Columbia field.

A very light vote was polled in South Carolina. The full state ticket and full congressional ticket was elected by the Democrats.

One of the incidents of election day was the suicide of Fred Janeks, of Chicago. Upon reaching the polls he remarked that he was about to cast his first ballot. This he did, then purchased a bottle of carboic acid, and upon his return home committed suicide by drinking the contents of the bottle.

LATER NEWS.

Ambassador Choate lectured on Lincoln at Edinburgh.

Terry McGovern defeated Kid Broad at Tattersalls, Chicago.

The treaty of Paris was denounced at the Spanish-American congress.

Industrial commission hears testimony on labor strikes and sweatshops.

Indemnity claims by Philippine corporations will be submitted to congress.

A bill to disfranchise negroes was introduced in the Georgia legislature.

President McKinley asks the members of the cabinet to remain with him.

Brazil and Argentina may force Chile to grant Bolivia's demands in regard to coast lines.

Union labor makes a demand for state positions in Washington under new regime.

An Idaho dance hall tragedy resulted in the death of two men at the town of Gem.

Thirteen persons were killed and 14 others injured seriously in a fire damp explosion in the Pluto coal mine, at Wiosa, near Brux, Germany.

In an explosion in a gelatine mixing house of a powder company at Lobranche, Cal., 15 miles from San Francisco, one white man and two Chinese were killed.

A special dispatch from Tien Tsin, says a force of Russians has captured the arsenal northeast of Yeng Tsun, with trifling loss, killing 200 Chinese and capturing a quantity of arms and treasure.

Max J. Lasar, the diamond smuggler, pleaded guilty in the United States court at Buffalo, N. Y. He was fined \$500 and sent to the Erie county jail for six months. He smuggled diamonds which were sold for \$31,000.

The bodies of 23 persons who were killed by the collapse of houses inshore by the typhoon which struck Hong Kong recently, have been recovered. More than 50 bodies have been taken from the harbor, and the remains of many victims are still to be found. The damage to property and crops is enormous.

A forest fire has destroyed Brookling's mill, in Fredalpa park, Cal., and burned over 10,000,000 feet of lumber. The fire raged for many hours and the flames could be plainly seen 60 miles away. Brookling's mill is the largest in Southern California and gave employment to 250 men. The damage done by the fire is estimated at \$400,000. The mill was owned by Michigan men.

The Paris exposition is closed.

Russian troops are being withdrawn from Porto Rico.

The military force in Porto Rico is to be reduced.

Admiral Crowinshield says our navy is crippled by lack of men.

The envoys at Peking have agreed upon a basis of negotiation.

Chinese are worried by the recent executions at Pao Ting Fu.

Henry Villard died at his home near Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., aged 65.

Marcus Daly, the Montana copper king, is dead, aged 60 years.

Morocco declines to pay the United States' demands for indemnity.

Congress will be asked to provide for larger and more elastic army.

The British reoccupied Philopopolis, in South Africa, after four hours' fighting.

Importation of American steel bars threatens extinction of England's industry.

The election of Beckham, Democrat, as governor of Kentucky, will not be contested.

Spanish papers print a letter from Don Carlos condemning the recent uprisings.

The reform in the British army will require in future 10 months of scientific drill for the soldier.

A fatal hotel fire occurred at Poplar Bluff, Mo., in which four persons were burned to death.

The miners of America wish to have operators meet them to arrange annual scale of wages.

Ex-Senator John L. Wilson announces his retirement from political leadership in Washington.

Li Hung Chang says demands for punishment of Prince Tuan and the dowager empress are too humiliating.

There is still some friction among miners and operators in the anthracite section, but it may be peacefully adjusted.

The annual report of the United States Indian commissioner says Indian population has not decreased since settlement of the country by the whites.

Spanish government troops have captured a band of 50 Carlists near Villa Franca del Panades, 25 miles west of Barcelona. They seized a quantity of arms and ammunition.

Two passenger trains collided on a curve on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, between Sherman and Dennison, Texas. D. H. Weaver, fireman, was killed. A. C. Andrews, vice-president of the Grayson county bank, of Sherman, was probably fatally injured.

CITY OF MONTICELLO LOST

Fate of Thirty-two in the Nova Scotia Wreck.

LOSS OF LIFE NOT KNOWN

Twenty-five Bodies Recovered—Shore for Ten Miles Strawn With Wreckage of Hull and Cargo.

Yarmouth, N. S., Nov. 14.—The shore of this country for 10 miles east and west is strewn with the wreckage of the hull and cargo of the steamer City of Monticello, which foundered Saturday morning, and 25 bodies of victims of the disaster have been recovered from the sea, which is still raging with terrific fury. Many people have assembled at Rockville, near where the first body came ashore, and numerous relatives of members of the crew, who nearly all belonged to points on this coast, have arrived to identify the dead.

The bodies were arranged in a room in the public hall, and the coroner who held the inquest gave an opinion of accidental drowning. All the bodies are terribly battered.

The first body was found at daylight, when the zinc lifeboat, which was supposed by the survivors of the first boat to have been swamped, was discovered on the shore. A few yards distant were the bodies of Mr. Eldridge, a passenger; Second Engineer Poole; Mr. Frupp, a traveler, of St. John, N. B., and the body of a seaman. All four had life belts around them. At short intervals along the beach 11 more bodies were found, making 15 discovered up to noon today. They had all evidently come ashore in the lifeboat, and were killed on striking the beach, not one escaping.

The watches in the pockets of two of the men stopped at 12:45 and 12:25 o'clock, respectively.

The body of Captain Harding, of the Monticello, was found at Picnic Point, encircled with a life belt and fully dressed.

It is a coincidence that the ship Peter Stewart was wrecked off this shore a few years ago in the month of July, and a boat load of men came in where the Monticello's boat was found. Half of the men were dead before the boat touched the land and many believe the same is true of those in the Monticello's boat. The fury of the surf is appalling in this region.

The body of O. N. Coleman, a commercial traveler, who was not previously known to have been on board the Monticello, has been washed ashore and identified. He represented a Hamilton, Ont., jewelry firm, and carried samples worth \$80,000. One trunk has been found.

Wreckage of all kinds litters the shore—boxes, barrels, pieces of ship's boats and parts of the superstructure of the steamer. James Ball, a merchant of Yarmouth, who was supposed to have been on board, is safe, having missed the steamer in St. John. Rupert Olive was crossing the bay from St. John to Yarmouth to rejoin his own steamer.

Some difficulty has been encountered in figuring out the total loss of life, as a number of passengers joined the Monticello at St. John without first registering at the booking office. They bought their tickets on board. A revised list of the members of the crew, prepared at the head office of the Yarmouth Steamship Company here, shows that the officers and crew numbered 28. The total number of people on board is now placed at 36. The four survivors are: Captain Smith, a passenger; Third Officer Fleming, Quartermaster Wilson Cook and Stewardess Smith. The three men saved agree that the cause of the disaster was, briefly:

The steamer was pounded for hours by sea and gale, sprang a leak and filled; she became unmanageable, broke apart and foundered. The sea is not remembered to have been so heavy on this coast for many years.

Dozen Injured on the Missouri Pacific Pueblo, Colo., Nov. 14.—The Missouri Pacific passenger train which left here last evening ran into an open switch at Sugar City, 65 miles east of Pueblo, and plunged into a freight car in which were four men. The passenger engine and caboose telescoped and fell in a heap which at once took fire and all woodwork was burned. Engineer Hocket jumped, but Fireman Nelson remained on the locomotive and was pulled out of the wreck unconscious. The passengers were uninjured and their cars went East later. The wounded men were brought to the Pueblo hospital. The wrecked freight train was a sugar-beet train plying between Sugar City and Olney.

Fire in Copper Mine. Butte, Mont., Nov. 14.—Fire broke out in the 200-foot level of the Bell mine, an Amalgamated Copper Company property, last night, and is still burning. It is under control, but grave apprehensions are entertained that it cannot be extinguished. The ore in this mine is free milling, containing a large percentage of sulphur, and fire once started is hard to handle. The loss will certainly be large. The source of the fire is unknown.

AGREED ON A PROTOCOL.

The Envoys at Peking Have Decided on Peace Terms.

London, Nov. 15.—Dr. Morrison, wiring to the Times from Peking, Sunday, says:

"Pressed by the common desire for a speedy determination of present conditions, the foreign envoys have finally agreed to the following terms to be presented in a joint note, which, subject to the approval of the government, will be pressed upon China as the basis of a preliminary treaty:

"China shall erect a monument to Baron von Ketteler on the site where he was murdered and send an imperial prince to Germany to convey an apology.

"She shall inflict the death penalty upon 11 princes and officials already named and suspend provincial examinations for five years where the outrages occurred.

"In future, all officials failing to prevent anti-foreign outrages within their jurisdiction shall be dismissed and punished. (This is a modification of Mr. Conger's proposal.)

"Indemnity shall be paid to the states, corporations and individuals.

"The Tsung Li Yamun shall be abolished and its functions vested in a foreign minister.

"Rational intercourse shall be permitted with the emperor, as in civilized countries.

"The forts at Taku and other forts on the coast of China shall be razed, and the importations of arms and war material prohibited.

"Permanent legation guards shall be maintained and also guards of communication between Peking and the sea.

"Imperial proclamations shall be posted for two years throughout the empire, suppressing the Boxers.

"The indemnity is to include compensation for Chinese who suffered through being employed by foreigners, but not compensation for native Christians. The words 'missionary' and 'Christians' do not occur in the note.

GENERAL CORBIN'S REPORT.

Recommendations by the Adjutant-General of the Army.

New York, Nov. 15.—Adjutant-General Corbin, according to a Tribune special from Washington, has started a movement to induce congress to remove from the statute books a law that makes an unjust discrimination against West Pointers in the army. It is almost inexplicable says the adjutant that such legislation should ever have been enacted or have remained in force 12 years, as that which favors the promotion of enlisted men to commissions above the young men specially educated at government expense to fill commands.

In his current annual report, General Corbin devotes considerable space to the act of June 18, 1878, which provided for the promotion to the grade of commanding officer of meritorious non-commissioned officers who shall be found morally, intellectually and physically qualified for promotion, and the act of July 30, 1892, which extends to all unmarried soldiers under 30 years, and possessing the requisite qualifications, the privilege of competing, at prescribed examinations, for commissions.

That the law operated well in attracting to the ranks a superior class of intelligent young men was demonstrated by the yearly increasing number who obtained admission into the command branch of the army. There were six in 1893 and 68 in 1900. These men were compelled to serve in the ranks only two years under the law, and calling attention to this fact, General Corbin says:

"Experience has shown in which that two years is too brief a period in which enlisted men can fit themselves for the important duties of command officers. It is little less than travesty to say that a man can qualify as an officer by serving as an enlisted man in one-half the time required for a cadet to complete his course at West Point. It is recommended that the law be amended to read four years instead of two. This will put appointments from the ranks and military academy on the same footing."

Increased Worth of Vineyards.

Berlin, Nov. 15.—Private advices from Treves say that the Moselle vineyards have increased enormously in value, owing to the growing popularity of Moselle wines. At Bern Castle, the celebrated Docktor vineyard has just been sold for 100 marks a square meter. It was purchased in 1898 at 20 marks a square meter. The price was 1,000,000 marks, which is said to be the highest price ever paid for an equal area in Germany. A few years ago the usual price in the Moselle district was two or three marks a square meter. A strip of unplanted vineyard land, about 24 acres in area, recently brought \$20,950.

The Pope and the Election.

New York, Nov. 15.—A dispatch to the World from Rome says: "The pope, in receiving Bishop James Trobec, of St. Cloud, Minn., took occasion to express the most cordial sentiments regarding Archbishop Ireland. Referring to the recent elections in the United States, the pontiff said: 'I pray God to so illumine President McKinley's mind that he may avoid the dangers of imperialism.'"

ARBITRATION GAINING FAVOR

As Factor in Settling Strikes in Indiana.

COMMISSIONER'S TESTIMONY

The Most Deplorable Conditions Exist in the Sweatshops of New York and New Jersey.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The industrial commission today heard the testimony of L. P. McCormack, labor commissioner of the state of Indiana, and of Professor John G. Brooks, of Cambridge, Mass., president of the National Consumers' League.

Mr. McCormack's testimony was devoted largely to the subject of arbitration. He said that mode of settling labor disputes was rapidly gaining favor in his state. In some trades arbitration, he said, had almost supplanted strikes, and in many branches of industry contracts between employers and employes prescribed that in case of difficulty arbitration shall be resorted to without cessation of work. "The result is constantly increasing good feeling between employer and employe. He urged the necessity and wisdom of enforced arbitration in extreme cases where the interests of the public are concerned and where a long strike will bring disaster to the people at large. This method, he thought, would often avert bloodshed, and he considered the method more economical, as well as more humane, than calling on the military. Mr. McCormack said that most of the labor troubles were with unorganized labor or new organizations, the older organizations being the most conservative. Mr. McCormack said that while the labor organizations might not be friendly to enforced arbitration, the interests of the public at large always should be consulted rather than the wishes of the few directly engaged in a strike.

Professor Brooks' testimony was devoted to the question of work in the sweatshops, in the investigation of which he has been engaged for many years. He said the Massachusetts law works fairly well, but that in New York and New Jersey the conditions were almost deplorable. In those states it was impossible to secure adequate inspection, because of the fact that work is done in private apartments. The wages were the lowest possible, and often were pieced out with charity, making the competition with high paid labor very tense. People thus employed work from 14 to 16 hours per day, to the injury of their own health and the damage of the community.

"In New York," said Professor Brooks, "politics get into the subject, rendering it impossible to make inspection. Unless there is some influence brought to bear strong enough to allow us to get at the private homes of these people, the tragedy will go on indefinitely," he said. He advocated the substitution of factories, and argued that the result need not, with the use of proper machinery, be an increase of the prices of the goods manufactured. The change also would result in higher wages and an improvement of the garments. He dwelt on the danger of spreading disease through the shops, saying it is always imminent. Prices were getting to be so low, Mr. Brooks said, that Americans very seldom engage in the work. Most of the sweatshop work is done by immigrants from Eastern Europe.

Struck a Rich Streak. Cripple Creek, Colo., Nov. 15.—One of the greatest strikes ever made in the famous Cripple Creek gold mining district has just been uncovered in the property of the Gold Bond Consolidated Mines Company on Gold Hill, of which Charles N. Miller, of this city, is the principal owner. The assays on a narrow streak of the ore body runs as high as \$102,000 per ton, while the vein from which this assay was taken, exclusive of the rich streak, has widened to a width of four feet and has given an average assay of \$200 to \$300 per ton. The great strike has created the most intense excitement in mining circles.

Cave-In in an Arizona Mine.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 15.—While workmen were engaged in repairing the timbering in a tunnel at the Turquoise Copper Company's mine near Tombstone yesterday, the beams in the ceiling fell, letting down tons of rock and debris. Antonia Laya was crushed to death and three other men were severely injured. They escaped instant death by the protection afforded by the timbers falling partly across their bodies, under which they were imprisoned for many hours, while their fellow workmen labored desperately to break through the great mass of debris. Late tonight the rescuing party reached the imprisoned men, who were nearly dead from their injuries and hunger. They will recover.

General MacArthur, in his report on the conditions and prospects in the Philippine islands, says the future of the people is bright, and that education will eradicate the natives' distrust of America.