

# JUNCTION CITY BULLETIN.

AN INDEPENDENT PAPER.

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## EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form.

The state of Oregon has contributed more than \$2,000 to the Galveston relief fund.

Belle Archer, the actress, died at the Emergency hospital at Warren, Pa., of apoplexy.

Three men robbed the First National bank at Winnemucca, Nevada, and secured about \$5,000.

General John A. McClelland died as a result of old age at his home in Springfield, Ill., aged 88 years.

In an engagement with Filipinos near Soloman, near the end of Laguna de Bay, the Americans lost 12 killed and 26 wounded.

At Iona, I. T., Postmaster Dismuke was shot and instantly killed by Sam Ashton, a well-to-do stockman. Dismuke's son rushed to his father's assistance, and was also shot.

Thirty thousand dollars was forwarded to the governor of Texas by the citizens' permanent relief committee of Philadelphia, Pa., making the grand total of cash forwarded to date by this committee \$55,000.

At a meeting at Lebanon, Pa., of about three-quarters of the 1,200 men employed by the American Iron & Steel Company, who struck August 1 against a reduction of wages from \$4 to \$3 a ton for puddlers, it was agreed to go back to work at the rate offered, \$3 a ton.

General Viljoen, who succeeded Louis Botha in the supreme command of the Transvaal forces, is reported to be moving northward in the direction of Hectorspruit, with 3,000 men and 30 guns. He is known as "the firebrand," and will endeavor to protract the war.

In the North China Daily News, Li Hung Chang is reported as having said that as China could not possibly pay indemnity which will be demanded from her, there will be no alternative but to give territory instead of money, in which case Japan would get Shin King, Russia would be given Shin King, and Tibet would go to England.

Lloyd Griscom, United States charge d'affaires, at Constantinople, Turkey, has made verbal representations to the porte, demanding the release of an Armenian, who, it is claimed, is a naturalized American citizen, and who was arrested upon the charge of belonging to the Armenian revolutionary committee. An investigation has been ordered and if the prisoner is found to be an American citizen he will be released.

Count von Walderees has reached Hong Kong.

The yellow fever situation in Havana is decidedly unfavorable.

British and Boers are fighting for the possession of Komatiport.

The work of clearing away the wreckage in Galveston progresses.

Herman Petersdorf, a farmer living near Junction City, Or., murdered his wife.

President Mitchell, of the United Mineworkers, says 118,000 men are on strike.

Germany demands that the Chinese responsible for the outrages be delivered up.

Seventy-two new coal mines have been opened in Prussia this year, increasing the output for 1900 by 2,500,000 tons.

The transport Thomas sailed from San Francisco for Manila with 1,648 enlisted men, 107 cabin passengers and \$1,200,000 in treasure.

Emperor William has pardoned a German-American named Schuh, in Kiel. After 20 years' absence, Schuh had visited his relatives and been sentenced to six months' imprisonment for contravening the army regulations.

Major Edward E. Dravo, commissary of subsistence, who has just arrived at San Francisco from the Philippines, has been ordered to New York for assignment to duty as chief commissary of the department of the East, to relieve Major David L. Brainerd, commissary of subsistence.

The department of the interior is taking steps to prevent the further suffering among the Pima Indians on the Sacton reservation, Arizona, caused by a scarcity of irrigation water. Colonel E. H. Graves, of that department, who is at Phoenix making an examination of the conditions on the reservation and reporting any method of relief that is practicable, has investigated thoroughly and has planned a system by which the underflow in the Gila river may be raised to the surface in summer and a supply of water developed sufficient to irrigate many hundreds of acres now uncultivated.

## LATER NEWS.

Floods have washed away several towns in Texas.

Eight persons were killed by a tornado in Michigan.

Bryan will make a determined effort to capture New York.

The latest list of Galveston's dead numbers 3,859 names.

The navy department is hurrying vessels to the Asiatic station.

The expected clash in the strike region in Pennsylvania did not occur.

Eight persons were drowned at Brownwood, Texas, by a flood. The Rio Grande railway is badly crippled.

Anti-foreign leaders are said to have been appointed to positions of responsibility and honor in China, in defiance to the allies.

The Merchants' Nail & Wire Works, of Charleston, W. Va., which have been closed for two months, opened again. About 250 men are affected.

Anita Lutz, aged 18, shot and fatally wounded her father, John Lutz, near Lansing, Kansas, because her father had sent her brother away to school.

Direct advices from Carthage, Colombia, say the rebels are active in that department. September 3 they attacked the town, but government troops from Colon arrived just in time to prevent their success. The rebels, who are under General Comanche, will join hands with the forces of General Uribe. Plans are proceeding for another revolution for the new but unrecognized government.

Phil A. Julien, coroner of Silver Bow county, Mont., and one of the best known of the old-time newspaper men of the country, died suddenly at Butte of heart disease. He was a native of Washington, D. C., and was 56 years of age. He worked on the Washington Republican in the early days of that paper, and on other papers at the capital. He had been on newspapers in Montana for about 15 years.

The surgeon-general's office of the war department has no information regarding the epidemic of yellow fever in Havana. Private advices indicate that the outbreak is serious. The fever exists in the best parts of the city and among Americans who have gone there. It is said at the war department no fears are entertained of a serious outbreak among the American troops, as they are outside the city and not in the infected districts. Surgeon-General Sternberg does not think there need be any apprehension concerning the spread of the disease.

The powers are planning to evacuate Pekin.

Railroaders may join the striking coal miners.

Spokane, Wash., is visited by a terrible wind storm.

Anglo-American troops defeated the Boxers at Pei Ta Chu.

The British troops occupy Koomatiport without opposition.

Boxers and other anti-foreign Chinese are in imperial favor.

English and Germans express dissatisfaction at American attitude.

Further violence in the Shenandoah, Pa., coal district prevented by the arrival of troops.

The Astoria, Or., coal bunkers, valued at \$30,000, were completely destroyed by fire.

A stevedore in Portland, Or., drowned from a falling scaffold. Ten others narrowly escaped.

By settlement of the wage scale, 60,000 iron and steel workers will resume work in Ohio.

Four masked men held up an express car on the Burlington route, near Lincoln, Neb., and a very large sum was secured.

E. J. Clough, of Arlington, Or., estimates the wheat crop of Gilliam county at 1,000,000 bushels. Some think the output will reach 1,500,000 bushels.

The United States transport Port Albert sailed from Seattle for the Philippines with 509 cavalry horses and a cargo of forage and commissary supplies.

Fire destroyed the large grainhouse and elevators on the Atlantic dock, Brooklyn, causing a loss of \$100,000 to buildings and contents. Forty-five thousand bushels of oats were destroyed.

The United States transport Grant arrived at San Francisco from the Philippines and China, bringing home over 500 discharged soldiers, including 200 sick and wounded and 20 dead bodies. There were 11 deaths during the voyage.

Methuen completely routed a Boer covey at Hart river, west of Klerksdorp, and recaptured a 15-pounder lost at Colenso. He also captured 26 wagons, 8,000 cattle, 4,000 sheep, 20,000 rounds of ammunition and 28 prisoners.

A special dispatch from Lorenzo Marques says that Boers arriving there report that collisions are occurring on the frontier between Portuguese troops and bughers, whom the former wish to disarm on entering Portuguese territory. Several have been wounded and further fighting is feared.

## ALL LEAVING PEKIN

### Even German Legation Will Move Elsewhere.

### TROOPS TO QUIT BEFORE WINTER

### Chinese Capital Is an Empty Prize—Probably Last Aggressive Act of the American Force.

Chicago, Sept. 25.—The Record has the following from Pekin, under date of September 16:

Changes in the plans of the allied commanders indicate the evacuation of Pekin before the winter sets in. The British leaders have countermanded the order for extensive winter supplies and the Americans are also making evident preparations for departure. At the same time all foreign residents have been warned to prepare to leave Pekin. The German legation will soon move elsewhere and the Russians are already withdrawing to Tien Tsin and different stations in Manchuria. It is also extremely likely that the Japanese will make the town of Nagasaki their winter base instead of some Chinese town as was originally their intention. The missionaries are protesting against this "desertion."

From North China come reports of a long series of disturbances. The attempted control of the local authorities there is synonymous with anarchy and the country is only safe where floats the allied flags. Native Christians are still being attacked and besieged in many different places in the province of Chi Li.

The allies are beginning to realize that the city of Pekin is, after all, an empty prize. Communication between the foreign forces, the envoys and the empress government is next to impossible. The new capital in the province of Shen Si is 400 miles from Pekin and the journey has to be made by cart, which requires at least 60 days.

There has been a change in the American front in the direction of aggressiveness which will probably be the last important demonstration before the evacuation. General Wilson, with 800 United States infantry, 600 British and six guns, slightly aided by a German column, marched against the Boxer city of Pei Ta Chu, 16 miles northwest of Pekin, and surrounded it with the intention of capturing an arsenal there. A courier reports today that General Wilson's attack was successful from the first. There were no losses on the foreign side.

For the present all campaign plans mean guerilla warfare. Both the military and the topographical situation in China forbid anything else.

Efforts at pacification have resulted in the return of a small number of people to business. The jealous guarding of the forbidden city by the allies makes the Chinese believe that the foreign leaders are afraid to desecrate it.

The American authorities here intend to urge the severe punishment of the persons guilty of the Pao Ting Pu murders. Summary vengeance will, if they can effect it, be exacted for the slaughter of the Simcoxes and the Hodges and Pitkin party.

### Much Property Destroyed.

Scranton, Texas, Sept. 25.—A cloudburst in the valley of the Neuces river Saturday night did much damage to property, and also, according to reports received here, resulted in loss of life on ranches in that vicinity. The Neuces at Uvalde rose 25 feet in two hours time and broke the bridges. A number of ranches were inundated and one English sheepman, Ethelbert MacDonald, together with some Mexican shepherders, are said to have lost their lives on a ranch in the mountains near Brackett. Reports from a colony of nomadic Indians say that two lost their lives.

### Wandered Across the Country.

Denver, Sept. 25.—P. Charles Murphy, a New York undertaker, and son of Felix Murphy, ex-assemblyman of the Second district, New York, has been wandering aimlessly over the country since early in July. Yesterday he appeared at police headquarters attired in overalls and jumper, his hands calloused from hard work, and asked to have his wife communicated with and told of his condition. He remembered nothing since the Fourth of July, which he spent in New York, until he suddenly realized while strolling along the streets of Denver that he was in a strange city. He attributes his mental lapse to excessive use of patent bitters prescribed by a physician as a tonic.

### Lost on the Grand Banks.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 25.—An unknown American fishing vessel foundered on the Grand Banks in last week's gale and all of her crew, about 20 in number, perished. The French "banker," Thornton F. Jard and 15 of her crew were lost, while six escaped. The schooner Eddie lost three men. The schooner Dolphin was dismantled and lost five men. A number of other vessels were greatly damaged and many of the fishermen who were away in boats overhauling their trawls when the gale arose were drowned.

## VOLCANO UNDER THE SEA.

### Strange Sight at the Southern Mouth of the Gulf of Mexico.

New York, Sept. 26.—Captain Lydell, of the British steamship King Bleddyn, which arrived here today, brought a tale of the discovery of a submarine volcano on the northeastern edge of the Campeche bank, at the mouth of the Gulf of Mexico. The location was 102 miles north of Cape Tacho, the nearest point of land. The captain said that late in the afternoon of September 16 he saw a great volume of vapor one mile away. It seemed to cover a space of at least 100 feet square. The air was clear and the sun shined at the time. The vapor rose like a cloud of steam 60 to 75 feet in the air. The water around seemed to be perfectly clear.

"Occasionally the vapor would clear," said the captain, "and then we saw the water break as if over a shoal. Now, it is impossible that any shoal exists there, and if it did that would not account for the vapor."

"The chart shows 41 fathoms of water near this point, and just to the eastward off the bank it deepens to 300 fathoms. We watched the vapor and the occasional boiling of the water for nearly an hour, and the disturbance was still going on as lively as ever. It certainly looked like a volcanic disturbance to me."

Captain Lydell took an observation, and marks the spot as being latitude 23.14 and longitude 87.7.

### WORSE THAN ALASKA.

### Hardships of Gold Mining in British Guiana.

New York, Sept. 26.—George H. Moulton, of Colorado, United States consul to Demarara, in British Guiana, has arrived in New York, being on leave of absence. In discussing affairs in British Guiana Mr. Moulton said:

"The rush to the gold fields of British Guiana and Venezuela, which was expected to follow the settlement of the Venezuelan boundary dispute, failed to materialize. The new boundary fixed by the arbitration court is quietly accepted by the people of Venezuela, and no further dispute is likely to arise. Gold mining is still being prosecuted in the British Guiana gold fields, and a few Americans are there, trying to make their fortunes. The yield of those gold fields is about \$2,000,000 a year. All the gold is secured by placer mining.

"Mining in British Guiana is attended by the greatest difficulties and hardships, and there is also some danger to life. The gold fields are all at some distance in the interior. To reach them the miners have to travel through swamp lands and dense brush, which are infested by alligators, enormous reptiles and wild beasts. Everything the miners carry along has to be packed by men. British Guiana is no place for American miners. They can do better in Colorado or Montana."

### BIG BLAST EXPLODED.

### Nearly 20,000 Cubic Yards of Rock Was Dislodged.

Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 26.—A special to the Chieftain from Texas Creek, Colo., where Orman & Crook are making the grade for the Rio Grande branch to Silver Cliff, says:

At 4:56 P. M. one of the largest shots ever used in railway construction was fired in the Texas Creek canyon. There were 640 kegs of blasting powder used, besides a quantity of giant powder, which altogether dislodged nearly 20,000 cubic yards of rock. The blast was pronounced a thorough success. All trains on the main line were stopped by signal several miles each side of the canyon, and all the livestock in the camp was removed to a safe distance. Contrary to expectations, the report was not heavy, although the shock was felt plainly on surrounding mountain sides. Quite a party from Pueblo and other points had arrived to view the spectacle, which was magnificent. No injuries resulted, though a shower of small stones, which followed the explosion, covered a radius of a half mile.

### Shot His Brother-in-Law.

New Whatcom, Wash., Sept. 26.—In a drunken quarrel at Blaine last night, Thomas Betrand shot his brother-in-law, Frank Adams, with a revolver, the ball entering between the sixth and seventh ribs, passing through the left lung and lodging near the heart. Adams will die. Betrand had been drinking during the day. Going out on the street he met Adams and commenced to abuse him, following it up by drawing his revolver and shooting at him three times, only one ball taking effect. Betrand is in jail. He is a half-breed Indian, and both he and his victim have had reputations.

### Five Suicides in One Day.

New York, Sept. 26.—There were many suicides in New York today. Magnus Swenzen, a cabinet maker, drowned himself in the North river, after tying his own hands with fish lines. George Burick, an insurance solicitor, shot himself in Tompkins square. He had been complaining recently of a carbuncle on his neck. John Myer took poison in a Third avenue hotel, then turned on the gas and was found dead later. James Campbell fatally shot himself in Central park. He had been drinking. Edward Schwarz also ended his life in Central park.

## GALE STRUCK NOME

### Worst Storm Ever Known in Northwestern Alaska.

### 600 PEOPLE ARE NOW HOMELESS

### Number of Lives Believed to Have Been Lost—Loss to Property 16 Over \$500,000.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 26.—The steamer Roonoke brings news of the most disastrous storm at Nome. It raged with unusual violence for nearly two days up to the evening of September 13, and was the severest that ever visited Northwestern Alaska.

A number of barges and lighters were driven ashore and totally wrecked. All along the beach for miles, both east and west of Nome, the wind and water have created havoc with tents and mining machinery. A number of lives are believed to have been lost. It is known that Andrew A. Ryan, of Los Angeles, was drowned. Several captains and seamen on small tugs are missing, and it is thought they are lost. Fully 500 people are homeless, while the loss to property is over \$500,000. There is not an alley leading to the beach that is not filled with debris. Many of the front street buildings abutting on the beach have been damaged. Numerous small buildings were swept completely away. The damage to the buildings, tents, household effects, merchandise and other goods and chattels is seen everywhere along the water front.

The heaviest individual losers are probably the Alaska Commercial Company and the Wild Goose Mining & Trading Company. A serious loss is the disappearance of over 2,000 tons of coal.

Captain French, in command of the troops, has thrown open the government reservation to those rendered homeless by the storm and will extend such other assistance as is possible.

### STRUCK BY A TORNADO.

### A Barn Dropped on a Saloon in a Michigan Town.

Minneapolis, Sept. 26.—A special to the Times from Faribault, Minn., says: Meager details have just reached here of a catastrophe which visited the village of Morrilstown, 10 miles west of Faribault, shortly after 6 o'clock this evening. The village was struck by a tornado and a barn was raised in the air and dropped directly on top of Paul Gatske's saloon, where 16 people had taken refuge from the storm. The saloon collapsed, and all its occupants were buried in the debris. At present it is said that eight dead bodies and three injured persons have been taken from the ruins.

The storm came without warning, from a south-westerly direction. The length of its path in the village was less than half a mile, but, owing to its peculiar action, the distress and damage resulting were not as great as they might have been.

The storm made jumps of one block, but whenever it came down everything was crumpled by the power of the wind. A barn belonging to Dr. Dargabel on the outskirts of the village was the first structure destroyed. It was picked up and carried a block, leaving the floor uninjured, with two horses standing on it. Before reaching the Gatske saloon there is a two-story building, which was left untouched. All the people killed and injured in Morrilstown were in the saloon, having hurriedly taken refuge there when the storm was seen on the outskirts of the village. There were 16 people in the structure at the time the storm struck. The building was crushed like an egg-shell. Before the building fell three people managed to escape, but the others are found in the lists of dead and injured.

After leaving the saloon the storm crossed the street and destroyed the barn of J. G. Temple, and took the roof from the barn of W. M. Bigoli. It then crossed the Cannon river and destroyed the barn of Adam Snyder, killing several hogs. The storm then passed off to the northeast, and did no further damage. Before reaching the town the storm descended on the farm of John Olsen and killed a hired man named Peterson.

### Forest and Grass Fire.

Santa Rosa, Cal., Sept. 26.—A forest and grass fire which has been burning in the vicinity of Occidental the past three days today assumed vast proportions. The fire has covered a space of about 100 miles square, and is estimated to have done over \$25,000 damage. Only by hard work was the town of Occidental saved. The fire is now traveling south, owing to a strong north wind. The North Pacific railroad lost miles of track, in addition to two long trestles, one 219 feet, and other 300 feet in length.

Three county bridges are in ruins, and about 18 farms have been swept clean of their buildings and crops. The towns of Freestone, Bodega and Sebastopol are in immediate danger. Nearly 1,000 people are fighting the fire.

Germany believes all the powers but America will approve her policy.