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NO. 30.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKETS FROM THE WIRES

An interesting collection of items from the two Hemispheres presented in a condensed form.

Captain Geary, who was killed at Malabar, October 16, was a native of Oregon.

Boer losses at Ladysmith are estimated at between 900 and 1,000 killed and wounded.

Oregon salmon eggs are being sent to Australian waters where they are expected to thrive.

England has called out more reserves and within 10 days men to replace the captured forces will sail for South Africa.

The state will pay the lowland farms home. Three special sleeping-car trains and subsistence will be furnished them.

The Pullman-Wagner Company has so pulled its strings that even independent railway lines will turn their sleeping cars over to the combine.

Cable advices to the war department indicate that General Young's column is pressing on toward San Jose, though progress is difficult on account of wet weather.

The Washington regiment has been mustered out. About 300 men, including the Seattle companies, left by steamer for home. The others go north by rail.

Although all regiments have their full quota, recruiting will be continued for the Philippines. Men will be needed each month to fill vacancies by casualties and discharges.

Colonel Wholley, of the Washington volunteer infantry, has been appointed major of the Forty-first volunteer infantry and has been ordered to join that regiment for service in the Philippines.

A party of students from the University of Chicago will go to the Kentucky mountains, where the recent feuds have occurred, to study simple frontier life as retained by the mountaineers.

A Lima, Peru, dispatch says Durrand's revolutionary forces are being closely pursued by the government troops, and according to official dispatches, the situation of the leader of Peru's latest revolution seems to be precarious.

An elastic bank note currency with the gold standard enacted into law is what Secretary Gage will ask for in his annual report. He will recommend enactment of a law for the issue of bank notes, deposits of bonds and greenbacks, and allowing banks to issue notes against their assets under certain restrictions.

The recuperative powers of the Boers are regarded with wonder by the British.

The Peruvian cocoa crop is a failure. The plants were damaged by insects and the price has already doubled.

A professional baseball league for 1900, to include Seattle, Tacoma, Portland and Vancouver, B. C., is now on the tapis.

Admiral Schley will go to South Africa in command of the South Atlantic squadron to protect American interests during the progress of the war.

Interesting experiments of Marconi's system on warships resulted in wireless telegraph messages being successfully transmitted over 29 miles of space.

Professor Arthur McGilliff, of Union Seminary, New York, refuses to quietly resign from the Presbyterian ministry, and another heresy trial seems inevitable.

The president, it is said, considers that the Germans and British caused the trouble at Samoa and that they should pay the greater portion of the damage.

At Kaniokop, B. C., John Hayes is to be tried for murder. He is accused by the confession of his sister of having killed her husband, she acting as accomplice.

Dwight L. Townsend, founder of the Postal Telegraph Company, United Lines Telegraph Company and the famous Haveney sugar factory, is dead at New York.

In his message President McKinley will ask for an appropriation for a commission to be appointed to investigate the commercial and industrial condition of the Chinese empire.

The Aberdeen Packing Company's cannery at Fairhaven, Wash., was burned. All machinery and stock, including 15,000 cases of canned salmon, went up in smoke; loss, \$150,000.

Captain Leary, the naval governor of the island of Guam, in the Ladrones, was forced to adopt heroic measures to enforce his administration. The friars were hostile to his orders so he invited them to leave.

LATER NEWS.

The British think they inflicted terrible loss on the Boers in Thursday's fighting.

Ex-President Harrison has returned to the United States after an extended trip abroad.

Puerto Cabello has surrendered to General Castro and the officials of the de facto government.

Half a million dollars' worth of property was destroyed by fire in Kansas City.

The Washington boys are home. They were greeted everywhere with enthusiastic demonstrations.

The general belief in London is that the Boers are now waiting for more guns from Pretoria before attacking Ladysmith.

Eastern Oregon is experiencing its first labor strike. Fifty miners of the Bonanza mine near Baker City, are out for shorter hours.

Of the Couer d'Alene rioters tried in Moscow for conspiracy against the United States, 10 were found guilty and three were acquitted.

The ship Charles E. Moody, long overdue at Honolulu, has at last arrived. She was 190 days in making the passage from Norfolk navy yard.

Boers are said to have issued letters of marque in Europe and the United States, and British commerce may suffer, even if the transports do not.

In his annual report United States treasurer suggests the imposing of reduced treasury notes and thinks banks should increase their circulation.

England has sent 10,000 rounds of Lydite shells to South Africa. According to estimates, a single shell of this kind falling into a compact body will kill 300 men.

John R. McLean, Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, has given out an address through the press in which he predicts that "Linna is beaten."

The most important expedition of the fall campaign chasing Aguinaldo is now on, and it is predicted that the rebel capital will soon be untenable for the insurgents.

Marconi will not operate with the signal corps of the United States, but will return to England in connection with the use of the wireless system of telegraphy in South Africa.

Nicaragua wants some of Costa Rica's coast territory. The government has completely routed the insurgents and dealt a death blow to the revolutionary movement in Peru.

The Shamrock has sailed for home.

Vice-President Hobart's days of public service are said to be over.

A lone highwayman held up six people at one time near Pendleton, Or.

It was reported in London that one of the troops which sailed for the Cape last week had been lost at sea.

The Russian minister of finance asserts that his country is better in condition than either France or England.

The disaster to the British at Ladysmith was caused by mules running away with all the reserve ammunition.

The receipts for the Jeffries-Sharkey prizefight in New York were the largest for any sporting or dramatic event in history.

The transport Hancock since her remodeling at San Francisco can lay claim to being the finest troopship in the world.

One of the greatest financial combinations of the century is now forming. It will control all the telephones and telegraph lines.

Inspector-General Breckinridge of the United States army, is in San Francisco, where he will remain some time on official business.

Announcement is made at San Francisco that the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company is a go. It is otherwise known as the cracker trust.

Germany cannot trade for England's interests in Samoa without the approval and consent of Uncle Sam. Negotiations to that end are now on.

Wireless telegraphy is to be used in the Samoas. It costs much less and will be more practicable than the cable system, in view of the coral growth in the sea.

Senator Allison says President McKinley has no authority to order withdrawal of the army and navy from the Philippines. It would require a special act of congress to do this.

President Schurman, of the Philippine commission, says that we did not acquire entire control of the sultan of Sulu's domain in the war with Spain and we have only an external protectorate.

The international commercial congress in their resolutions adopted at Philadelphia favor lasting peace among nations, assimilation of trade-mark laws, parcel post system, international bureau of statistics and inter-oceanic canal.

General Funston, of the Twentieth Kansas, was charged in the San Francisco Monitor, a Catholic paper, with taking two magnificent chalices from Philippine churches. He has brought suit against that paper and against Archbishop Ireland for criminal libel.

A charter has been issued by the state department of Pennsylvania to the Sharon Steel Company, of Sharon, with a capital of \$3,000,000.

Steps are being taken in Hartford, Conn., for the erection of a free library building in memory of Noah Webster, the lexicographer.

Dr. Mary E. Mosher is the only woman doctor allowed to practice in the Yukon district and the only homeopath in the entire Northwest territory.

RARE EMPTY CLAIMS

Dewey Made No Promises to Aguinaldo.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION

Summary of Its Investigations in the Philippines—A History of the Islands.

Washington, Nov. 4.—In accordance with the understanding reached at the conference at the White House yesterday, the Philippine commission submitted to the president the preliminary report which it had promised to prepare.

The report appears to be a compact summary of conditions on the islands as the commission left them; of the historical events which preceded the Spanish war and led to the original Filipino insurrection; of the exchange between Admiral Dewey and the other American commanders and the insurgents, the breaking out and progress of the present insurrection, and finally a statement of the capacity of the Filipinos for self-government. A notable feature of the report is a memorandum by Admiral Dewey, explanatory of his relations with Aguinaldo.

The commission tells briefly how it conducted the task intrusted to it, hearing statements from all classes of people in Manila as to the capability of the Filipinos for self-government, the habits and customs of the people, and also the establishment of municipal governments in many towns. All this matter is to be included in the final report.

History of the Islands.

Turning to the history of the islands the commission attaches a little importance to the divers rebellions which had preceded that of 1896. As to this movement it declares it was in essence an attempt to win independence, but solely to obtain relief from intolerable abuses. To sustain this statement the commission quotes from an insurgent proclama on showing that what was demanded was the expulsion of the friars and the restitution to the people of their lands, with a division of the Episcopal sees between Spanish and native priests. It was also demanded that the Filipinos have parliamentary representation, freedom of the press, religious toleration, economic autonomy and laws similar to those of Spain. The abolition of the power of banishment was demanded, with a legal equality for all persons in law and equality in pay between Spanish and native civil servants.

The commission declares that these demands had good ground; that on paper the Spanish system of government was tolerable, but in practice every Spanish governor did what he saw fit, and the evil deeds of men in the government were hidden from Spain by strict press censorship. Allusion is made to the powerful Katipunan society, patterned on the Masonic order, and mainly made up of Tagala, as a powerful revolutionary force.

The war begun in 1896 was terminated by the treaty of Biac-Na-Bate. The Filipinos were numerous, but possessed only about 800 small arms. The Spanish felt that it would require 100,000 men to capture their stronghold, and concluded to resort to the use of money.

The arrangement was not acceptable to the people. The promises were never carried out. Spanish abuses began afresh, in Manila alone there were two 200 men being executed. Hence sporadic revolutions occurred, though they possessed nothing like the strength of the original movement. The insurgents lacked arms, ammunition and leaders. The treaty had ended the war, which, with the exception of an unimportant outbreak in Cebu, had been confined to Luzon, Spain's sovereignty in the islands never having been questioned and the thought of independence never having been entertained.

The report then tells how General Augustini came to Manila as governor-general at this juncture, and war broke out between Spain and the United States. Augustini sought to secure the support of the Filipinos to defend Spain against America, promising them autonomy, but the Filipinos did not trust him. Then came the first of May and the destruction of the Spanish fleet by Dewey, with the resulting loss of prestige to Spain. Then in June, Aguinaldo came.

Relations With Aguinaldo.

On this point the commission says: "The following memorandum on this subject has been furnished the commission by Admiral Dewey:

"Memorandum of relations with Aguinaldo: On April 24, 1898, the following cipher dispatch was received at Hong Kong from E. Spencer Pratt, United States consul-general at Singapore:

"Aguinaldo, insurgent leader, here. Will come to Hong Kong, arrangement with commodore for general cooperation insurgents Manila if desired. Telegraph. PRATT."

"On the same day Commodore Dewey telegraphed Mr. Pratt: 'Tell Aguinaldo come soon as possible.'"

Gambut Sank a Poacher.

San Francisco, Nov. 4.—The whaling bark Charles A. Morgan, which arrived today from Japanese waters, brings the story of the sinking of a Japanese sealing schooner by the Russian gunboat Alexis. The schooner, which carried a crew of 21 men, was caught poaching on Russian sealing preserves.

Three of her men were picked up by the Russian's boats, but the fourth was drowned.

BOERS MOVE SOUTH

They May Attempt to Cut Off White's Retreat.

SEE MARCHING PAST LADYSMITH

Mounting Heavy Guns North and South east of the Town—British Defense Preparations.

London, Nov. 6.—The Daily Mail publishes the following dispatch from Ladysmith, dated Wednesday morning:

"Matters today are quiet. The Boers are apparently mounting more heavy guns to the north and northeast, which are likely to give us trouble. A Boer contingent, 1,500 strong, is clearly visible from the camp, streaming away to the south. The inhabitants of Ladysmith continue to leave the town."

Defense of Ladysmith.

London, Nov. 6.—There is very little fresh intelligence today, but it is believed that the Delagoa bay cable route, if not already restored, speedily will be, thus giving quicker communication with the Cape.

The situation is still hopeful. The accounts that continue to arrive regarding the fighting on Farquhar's farm only confirm its serious nature; the narrow escape General White had. On this point, the Morning Post remarks:

"Nothing tells such a tale of battle as the list of the missing. When the missing exceed the killed, it is safe to write defeat across the story, because missing means abandonment or surrender."

It now appears as if it were only the arrival of the naval contingent from the powerful which prevented a worse disaster. It seems that when it was seen that retirement was imperative two Natal cavalrymen volunteered to convey a dispatch across the Boer lines to Major Ayle, ordering him to retire, but the risk was considered too great.

INSURGENTS FIGHT HARD.

But Lawton Scatters Them in All Directions—Their Cavalry Gone.

Washington, Nov. 6.—The war department has received the following cablegram:

"Manila—On November 1, Lieutenant Slaven and 18 men recruited in McArthur's front, and struck 40 or more insurgents. They immediately attacked and dispersed them, killing three and wounding a number. No casualties.

"Yesterday, in Lawton's advance at Allago, he struck the enemy both west and south of the city. Batson's Macabebe scouts, reconnoitering south, struck the insurgents in ambush. Lieutenant Boutelle was killed and one scout wounded. Batson routed the enemy, and left seven dead in the thickets.

"Yesterday, Bell, of the Thirty-sixth volunteers, with regiment and troop of the Fourth cavalry, cleared the country of all armed insurgents from Florida Blanca to a considerable distance beyond Porac, pursuing them into the mountains, capturing nine of their cavalry forces, several guns' considerable property, killing, wounding and capturing a number of the enemy. The insurgents' cavalry of that section is practically destroyed. Bell's casualties were one man killed and two wounded.

A Dewey Reunion.

Tacoma, Nov. 6.—A. M. Dewey, special agent of the government department of labor, has announced here that all members of the Dewey family related to Admiral Dewey would hold a reunion at the Waldorf Astoria hotel in New York in January or February. Dewey, who is a cousin of the Admiral has been one of the prime movers in the plan for reunion. He says acceptance have been received from all parts of the country, indicating that 1,500 Deweys will gather in New York to meet the admiral and his bride.

Over 100 Deweys from the Pacific coast will be present. Admiral Dewey has been requested to fix the date of the reunion.

Will Move to Seattle.

San Francisco, Nov. 6.—The Call says that on January 1 San Francisco will cease to be the shipping and general business center of the Pacific Coast Steamship Company, and all of the local interests of that concern will be moved to Seattle. Although no public announcement of the fact has been yet made, it has become known that Goodall, Perkins & Co., which firm for years has been the company's agents and managers, have been deprived of the agency and is closing up its books as rapidly as possible in order that the formal transfer of the business may take place on or before the appointed date.

The change is due to the fact that the Great Northern Railway Company, with headquarters in Seattle, has secured a controlling interest in the steamship company.

Hobart's Withdrawal.

New York, Nov. 4.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: Vice-President Hobart's announcement, through members of his family, of his retirement from public life will make it necessary for the republican national convention to choose another running mate for President McKinley, should the president be renominated next year. It will also necessitate the choice of a president pro tem for the senate, to preside over its deliberations until a new vice-president takes office.

GALE ON THE LAKES.

Many Vessels Reported in Trouble—One Serious Disaster.

Chicago, Nov. 6.—The northeast gale, which has been raging for over 48 hours and brought the first snow of the season to this locality, still continues. Life savers at various lake points have been kept busy watching for and aiding vessels in distress. The following vessels were reported as being in trouble at various points:

Schooner William H. Dunham, ashore near St. Joseph, Mich.; steamer, name unknown, ashore near Bois Blanc Island; schooner Kate Lyons, stranded near Cathlamet; schooner Elgin, put in at Milwaukee, leaking badly.

The fleet of sheltered vessels in Chicago harbor last night was reported as greatly increased. Over 240 boats have been reported in shelter during the last two days, which makes an unusually large list.

The schooner rigged yacht Chiquita, with a dead man supposed to be D. S. Way, the owner and captain, lashed to the rigging, went ashore in the gale three miles east of Miller's Station, Ind. It is believed that all the crew and passengers have perished. Garments found in the cabin indicated that at least one woman was among the unfortunate party on the yacht.

Where the vessel belonged was not ascertained last night, but it was thought it was from some Michigan port.

The dead man lashed to the rigging was apparently 50 years of age. On his left temple was a deep cut, probably caused by a falling spar. The signature "D. S. Way" was found on a number of papers and effects in the cabin. The name "D. S. Way" was found also on the silverware. In the cabin was found a woman's complete wardrobe.

In the cabin there was a fully equipped amateur photographer's outfit and among other things a large number of pictures. The supplies had all been bought in Charlevoix, Mich. The Chiquita was first seen by Albert Sabinsko, a fisherman, who lives on the shore a mile from Miller's, as he was looking for driftwood in the morning. At that time he saw three crew on the deck.

A squad from the South Chicago life savers is patrolling the beach in search of the missing bodies.

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CHASE THE MAIN OBJECT

Most Important Expedition of Fall Campaign.

REBEL CAPITAL SOON UNTENABLE

Fleet of Transports and Gunboats Sail to Co-Operate With Land Forces—End Next Spring.

Manila, Nov. 7.—This evening a fleet of transports and gunboats left Manila for the most important expedition of the autumn campaign. Its destination is supposed to be Dagupan, or some other northern port. General Weston commands, with a brigade consisting of the Thirtieth infantry, the Thirty-third infantry, two guns of the Sixth artillery and two galleons. The transports Sheridan, Francisco de Reys and Aztec carry the troops, with the gunboat Helena as escort. A dispatch boat was sent ahead to arrange rendezvous with the United States cruiser Charleston and the warships that are patrolling the northern coast of Luzon.

It is assumed here that the purpose of the expedition is to move down the Dagupan-Manila railroad towards Tarlac, in order to prevent Aguinaldo's forces making another base farther south. Dagupan and Appari are the strongholds of the insurgents in the north.

It has been the unanimous opinion of military experts that Dagupan should be made a base of operations, but lacking troops have heretofore been sufficient. With Generals Wheaton, MacArthur and Lawton moving upon Tarlac from three directions, and the mountains hemming in the other side, the insurgents' capital will soon become untenable. Aguinaldo may attempt to shift his headquarters to the rich tobacco country at the northern end of the island. It will be difficult for the insurgents to escape. Should the scheduled operations succeed, organized insurrection on a large scale should be at an end early next spring, although guerrilla warfare is likely to continue for a long time. No one anticipates that the insurgents will make many hard battles.

Manila, Nov. 7, 10:15 A. M.—Two columns of Generals MacArthur's division yesterday took Magaling, about six miles northeast of Angeles. Colonel Smith, with two battalions of the Seventeenth infantry, two guns of the First artillery, and a body of engineers, advanced from Angeles. Major O'Brien, with a battalion of the Seventeenth infantry and two troops of the Fourth cavalry, moved from Calulut.

Colonel Smith killed 11 insurgents, wounded 125 and captured 50, as well as taking a lot of insurgent transportation. Major O'Brien killed 49 insurgents, wounded many and took 28 prisoners. The Americans had 11 men wounded.

Retreat Cut Off.

London, Nov. 7.—The war office has issued the following announcement: "The colonial office has received information to the effect that the British troops have withdrawn from Colono and have concentrated further south, but we have no news of any engagement in that neighborhood."

The evacuation of Colono is undoubtedly a most serious matter for the British in Natal, as it not only testifies to the complete investment of Ladysmith by the Boers, but makes the relief of General Sir George Stuart White an extremely difficult operation.

Ten Men Convicted.

Moscow, Id., Nov. 7.—The jury which has been tried out in the Couer d'Alene miners' trial brought in a verdict at 11 a. m. today. The jurymen filed into the courtroom and the verdict was delivered by Foreman Tucker. Ten of the defendants were found guilty and three not guilty. The convicted men are: Dennis O'Rourke, Arthur Wallace, Henry Maroni, John Luccini, C. R. Burres, Francis Butler, J. Abinola, P. F. O'Donnell, Mike Mauey, Louis Salla. Those who were acquitted are: F. W. Garrett, Fr Shaw, W. V. Bundren.

Under the statutes the penalty for conspiracy against the United States and a delay of the mails is one year or less than \$1,000 nor more than \$10,000, or not to exceed two years imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment.

Boys Reach Home.

Tacoma, Nov. 7.—Companies A, C, I, E and L of the First Washington regiment, arrive today. Company F went direct home from Portland to Dayton, and company G, of Vancouver, stopped at its home. Companies A and L, of Spokane, went to Spokane at 7 o'clock tonight, while the Walla Walla, Tacoma and Yakima companies will attend the Seattle celebration.

Tacoma company going over in the morning, and the other two leaving late tonight. The First Washington regiment accompanied the companies coming north by rail, and disembarked here, the members going to their homes.

A banquet and reception were tendered the companies here today, and a parade of military and civic societies escorted the companies to the banquet halls. Between 30,000 and 50,000 people cheered the returned volunteers at the depot and along the line of march.

Lives Lost in a Fire.

New York, Nov. 6.—Fire today gutted the seven-story building at 94, 96 and 98 Mott street, occupied principally by the Manhattan Bed & Spring Company, and it is believed caused the death of three persons. Michael Conlin, an engineer, was killed, and Charles Smith and a youth named Rogers are missing.