

# KLAMATH REPUBLICAN.

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## EVENTS OF THE DAY

### Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

### TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

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

Major-General Otis will come home soon.

In England, the "antle" are not allowed a free press.

Three hundred Spanish prisoners are now at Manila.

Much damage has been done to potatoes by the recent rains in Oregon.

Hundreds are dying weekly in China from the plague, and the government refuses to take sanitary precautions.

The United States ship *Ranger* at Mare Island, is supposed to be fitting for some secret mission.

France is hostile to Catholic orders. Seven bishops and salaries of 700 vicars are to be suppressed.

Troops will continue to go to the Philippines. They will be needed, as other islands than Luzon are requiring attention.

Roberts will not be able to retain his seat, as a majority are against him. He has some supporters who will insist on a hearing.

The rebels evacuated Mangalaren in a hurry. They did not fire a shot and left an hundred American and Spanish prisoners behind.

The English money market is apprehensive. Discount rates are high and gold continues to flow out for war supplies.

Two men, Engineer Robert Hunter and Fireman D. L. Miller, were killed in the O. R. & N. wreck near Rooster Rock. W. F. Herzinger was badly injured.

The Boers at Estcourt were defeated by Hildyard's forces. The defeated force retreated toward Colenso, destroying a railway bridge at Frere, and Britishers are after them with a flying column.

The young celestials of San Francisco have a plan on foot to restore to power the young emperor of China. They will raise a fund of \$50,000 to carry it out and introduce certain needed reforms in the empire.

The purchase of large tracts of fir forests by Eastern lumbermen has caused a sharp advance in the price of both logs and standing timber in Washington. Within a short time stumpage has risen from 10 to 20 cents.

Viceroy Curzon in his report on the famine in India says that 30,000,000 people in the area are now affected. Relief work up to the present time has cost the government \$5,000,000, aside from losses of revenue and loans.

Smallpox is prevalent in Indian territory.

Cubans want the troops withdrawn but no American civil governor.

A new finance bill is under consideration by the Republican committee.

Eastern Oregon steers sell for \$70 apiece. Wool goes at 15 cents per pound.

Secretary Wilson will try to reform the present practice of free seed distribution.

An organization to control the output of electric fans has been perfected in New York.

England has given notice to the powers of Europe that a state of war exists in the Transvaal.

A portage road at the Dalles on the upper Columbia is under construction. This is part of a large transportation system.

A representative of the Russian government is in Chicago buying horses for the czar. Over 2,000 head have so far been purchased.

Admiral Watson reports that the entire province of Zamboanga, island of Mindanao, has surrendered to Commander Verry.

The widespread operations of the Boers demonstrate that they have greater strength than has been estimated, says a London dispatch.

A private of the Twentieth Kansas says the Filipino whom Colonel Metcalf is accused of murdering was killed by the colonel in self defense.

Filipino troops are scattered in small companies and are committing frightful atrocities. Those of the natives who have welcomed or tolerated the Americans are remorselessly cut to pieces.

Sir Francis Winagte, in the battle with the khalfia's force, near Gedid, captured 9,000 men, women and children. Osman Digna, the principal general of the khalfia, is still at large.

Dr. von Holleben, German ambassador to the United States, in the presence of 2,000 Germans, presented a flag sent by Emperor William to the United German Soldiers' Societies in Chicago.

The descendants of Queen Victoria now number 71. She has seven sons and daughters living, 33 grandchildren and 3 great-grandchildren.

Fritz Eloff, one of President Kruger's 50 grandchildren, bears the honorary title of lieutenant, despite the fact that he is only 4 years old.

Mrs. Roger Wolcott, of Boston, has given an imposing monument to Peppercorn, Mass., in memory of the men of that town who fought at Bunker

## LATER NEWS.

Lawton has reached Bayombong. The battle of Gragan was the first battle fought on Free State territory.

The internal revenue collected in Oregon the last fiscal year amounted to \$413,775.

Troops in Cuba are to be removed. General Wood has given his approval of such action.

Secretary Gage will probably continue the purchase of government bonds for another month or more.

Ex-Collector of Customs Thomas J. Black, died suddenly of heart trouble and asthma at Portland, Or.

Four blocks of business houses were laid in ashes in Philadelphia. The total loss is estimated at \$3,000,000.

The iron and steel trade is rather quiet in some lines, but prices are holding up, and scarcity is predicted.

President McKinley is considering a plan for dividing Cuba into two parts and placing General W. Wood and Ludlow in charge.

The Oregon, Samara and Callao with 160 bluejackets and marines captured the port of Vigan, province of south Sulu, north of Manila.

American manufacturers are selling to the outside world over \$100,000,000 worth of iron and steel in excess of any earlier year in their history.

General Methuen, in command of the British forces, was slightly wounded at Modder river. Colonel Northcott and Lieutenant-Colonel Stopford were killed.

The great Thanksgiving football game at Portland between the Multnomahs and the Olympics, of San Francisco, resulted in a tie, neither side scoring.

Eight thousand Boers were defeated by General Methuen in the hottest battle of the war. The fight took place at Modder river and lasted 10 hours.

Great Britain has protested vigorously to this government against the organization of expeditions here, intended, presumably, for the assistance of the Boers.

The Vanderbilts now have the B. & O. They have also acquired Morgan holdings in the Big Four and Chesapeake & Ohio. This is a combination not contemplated.

Lightship No. 50, whose station is at the mouth of the Columbia, after vicissitudes probably never experienced before by a lightship, is ashore on McKenzie head, between Cape Disappointment and North head light, and will probably be a total loss. Her crew of eight men were rescued by the breeches buoy.

Richard Croker says Tammany will support Bryan.

Chicago is after the Republican national convention.

Admiral Dewey believes war in the Philippines is practically over.

New Zealand's government is stocking up the island with American game birds.

Great Britain now realizes that the war is real and seeks expression of neutrality.

Bert Rappine, of Nashville, Tenn., won the six-day wheel race at St. Louis.

The transports Elder and Belgian King are now out of the government service.

It is expected to have an all-trolley line from Portland, Me., to Boston open by spring.

If Goebel is given a certificate of election martial law will be declared in Kentucky.

Whalers are preparing to go out again. Expense of the business has increased 40 per cent over last year.

General Methuen's second battle in the advance to relief of Kimberley resulted in the loss of nearly 200 British soldiers.

The Pacific Mail Company is chartering tramp steamers to replace those chartered by the government for transportation.

The Knights of Labor will depart from their time-honored custom and take a hand in politics. It also contemplates establishing schools for its members.

A manufacturer of wine asserted before a senate committee that 50 per cent of the imported wines are American wines sent abroad, doctored and sent back.

The Puget Sound Can Company has incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, capital \$200,000; Oregon Can Company, \$300,000, and California Can Company, \$300,000.

"C. H. White's Bureau," a "get-rich-quick" concern, located in the cotton exchange building, New York, has closed its doors and the promoters have decamped with over \$200,000 of other people's money.

General Miles has returned from his trip to the West and South. He reports the defenses of the Pacific in good condition, but thinks more men are needed. He favors a regular army of one soldier to every 1,000 of population.

Mrs. McKinley has made over 4,000 pairs of knit slippers for charitable institutions.

Former Senator Davis, of West Virginia, is to present the state with an orphan asylum.

Hiram Cronk, of Ogdenburg, N. Y., is 99 years old and the last survivor of the Mexican war.

Harry J. MacDonald, who died in New York recently, was the son of a native African king.

## RETREAT OF BOERS

### Joubert's Forces Fall Back on Ladysmith.

### BRITISH POSITION TOO STRONG

### Hildyard's Victory Evidently Turned the Tide—Dutch Destroyed the Bridge at Frere.

London, Nov. 29.—The colonial office has received the following dispatch from the governor of Natal, dated Pietermaritzburg, Sunday, November 28:

"The Boers are retiring on Weenan. Our troops are occupying a ridge three miles northward of the Mooi river. It appears that the Boers have found our position too strong, and are retiring toward Ladysmith with the loot they have collected. The river is in flood. Buller has arrived. Telegraphic communication with Estcourt was restored early this morning."

### Frere Bridge Destroyed.

Estcourt, Nov. 29.—The railroad bridge at Frere, spanning a wide stream, has been destroyed by the Boers, who are reported to be retiring rapidly. A general advance upon Colenso has been ordered, and a flying column has left here to intercept the Boer raiding parties.

### Boers Driven Back.

London, Nov. 29.—The war department has received the following dispatch from General Buller, dated Pietermaritzburg:

"Hildyard, going from Estcourt, made a successful attack November 25 with three battalions, one field battery, a naval gun and 70 mounted troops on the enemy, occupying Beacon hill, which dominated Willow Grange, and had interrupted his communication. As a result of operations the enemy is retiring, and the railway and telegraph lines have been restored between Estcourt and Weston. Our loss was about 14 killed and 50 wounded. Hildyard has advanced to a position near Frere, as he hopes to cut off the enemy, who is believed to be retiring on Colenso, via Weenan."

"Barton, from Weston, has advanced to Estcourt. As soon as communication is restored, I will telegraph particulars. So far as I can make out the operation is one for which Hildyard and the troops deserve much credit. The railway is now open to Frere."

"For the moment the Boer invasion southward in Natal seems not only to have spent its force, but to have developed into a retrograde movement. Though with forces so mobile as those of the Boers, it is difficult to surmise where they will appear next. Apparently General Clery's advance to the relief of Ladysmith has really commenced."

"So far as ascertainable Hildyard's force, which is already at Frere, must number 1,000 men, and should be able to recapture Colenso, where it may have to await reinforcements of artillery and cavalry before joining hands with General Buller. General Barton now occupies Estcourt, and the Mooi river will be occupied by reinforcements from Pietermaritzburg. The whole situation has been distinctly cleared since the arrival of Buller in Natal, though doubtless the British will have many difficulties to overcome before White is relieved."

"The big battle is likely to occur at the passage of the Tugela river, and it may be expected that the Boers will make a stand there. In any case, wherever they elect to try to stem the British advance, there will be desperate fighting and of a sanguinary character."

"The outlook in Cape Colony is dark for the British. That General Gatacre has no easy task is proved by the latest dispatches from Queenstown and elsewhere, showing that the majority of the population on the frontier have openly declared themselves on the side of the Boers. Bands of Boers are doing immense damage over a wide area and they have now appeared south of Stormberg. Gatacre, however, moves to the front today, so it is hoped by the British that the invasion will soon be stemmed."

Dr. Jamieson, leader of the famous raid, has arrived in London from South Africa.

### General Hildyard's Losses.

Durban, Nov. 29.—The latest reports of General Hildyard's losses at the Beacon hill engagement show that 15 men were killed and 72 wounded. The West Yorkshire regiment suffered heavily. Major Hobbs was captured and several men are missing. Dispatches from Kruger and Joubert, found on a Boer prisoner, said the Boer losses at Belmont were 10 men killed and 40 wounded.

### Castro Takes to the Warpath.

Caracas, Venezuela, Nov. 29.—General Castro left here this morning for Valencia, where he has assembled about 4,500 men, to attack General Hernandez. He will return immediately, leaving General Petrie in command. General Hernandez has dynamited a bridge on the German railroad so as to retard Castro's advance.

### Lipton's Contributions.

London, Nov. 29.—Sir Thomas Lipton, in view of the fact that his steam yacht Erin cannot be utilized by the government as a hospital ship, sent £10,000 to the Princess of Wales to be used at her discretion for the benefit of soldiers and sailors. The executive committee of the American ladies' hospital-ship fund has received an anonymous gift of \$6,000 from the United States, together with a promise of as much more if it should be needed.

## THE GILMORE PARTY.

### First Authentic Account of Their Experiences.

Manila, Dec. 2.—When the landing party of the United States battleship Oregon, under Lieutenant-Commander Metcraeken, took the town of Vigan, province of South Ilocos, last Sunday, they found there an escaped prisoner, A. L. Sonnenschein, who furnished the first authentic account of the experience of Lieutenant, J. C. Gilmore, of the United States gunboat Yorktown, who, with a party of the Yorktown, was captured by the insurgents near Baler, on the east coast of Luzon, last April, while making an examination of the mouth of the river in an armed boat.

Mr. Sonnenschein was imprisoned at Araba for a long time with Lieutenant Gilmore and seven sailors, but contrived to escape, carrying a concealed note, written in naval cipher, dated Araba, November 19, addressed to "Any naval officer," and saying: "You may have perfect confidence in anything the bearer says." The note was signed "Gilmore."

### Sonnenschein's Story.

According to Mr. Sonnenschein, when Lieutenant Gilmore's launch entered the river from Baler harbor, under cover of Ensign W. H. Standley's gun, the landing was received with three volleys. Two of the Americans were killed and two mortally wounded. Every man was hit, Lieutenant Gilmore receiving a flesh wound in the leg and both his feet stuck fast in the mud. It was a choice between surrender and being slaughtered.

Lieutenant Gilmore asked the terms of release. The insurgents proposed that he should procure the delivery to them of the arms and munitions of the Spanish garrisons, undertaking, if this were accomplished, to send the Spaniards and Americans to the Yorktown.

A sailor of Lieutenant Gilmore's party carried this proposition to the garrison. The Spanish commandant replied that it was an insult to Spanish arms, and expelled the sailor, a Spanish soldier firing on him as he went.

The Americans were then bound hand and foot and taken to San Isidro, when General Luna ordered their execution. They were marched to the plaza, and in the presence of a great crowd were aligned to be executed.

Lieutenant Gilmore said: "As an American officer and gentleman, I protest against being shot with my hands tied."

Aguinado interfered and prevented the execution.

When General Lawton approached San Isidro last June the Americans were removed to Abana, where they were kept confined in cells for two months. Subsequently they were allowed greater liberty, but the report that Lieutenant Gilmore was given a house and servant is untrue. He had the same quarters as the men, and the Americans were given the same allowance as the Spanish prisoners—five cents a day with which to buy rice and bananas, virtually the only rations.

### LIGHTSHIP ON THE BEACH.

Almost High and Dry—Vessel Not at All Injured.

Astoria, Or., Dec. 2.—Captain Babidge, of the steamer Miller, which arrived from Fort Canby this evening, reports that the lightship was driven several hundred feet further upon the beach during the night, and now lies almost high and dry at low tide. She is broadside on between the ledges of rocks, her bow pointing toward McKenzie head, and from her sheltered position it is not thought she will be broken up.

Today some members of the life-saving crew waded out the vessel and went aboard to take off their lines. A thorough examination showed that the ship was perfectly dry, and was uninjured, except that her rudder was gone. The crew is still at the Fort Canby hospital, and all are in good health, with the exception of Seaman Antonio Enberg, who was thrown against the wheel yesterday and had two ribs on his left side fractured. Owing to the heavy gale raging today, no attempt was made by any of the tugs to reach the stranded ship.

### NO UPRIISING IN CUBA.

### Agitators Are Being Closely Watched by the Authorities.

Havana, Dec. 2.—La Lucha, in an editorial on the situation in Cuba, says:

"There will be neither revolt nor insurrection. Matters are in a grave condition, but not alarmingly so. The judicious behavior of all persons of influence will prevent violent or sensational developments. There has been no outbreak of armed men in any part of the island, and as a matter of fact the people in the rural districts intend to squelch any attempt at a rising."

"The farmers who had to be forced to fight Spain are now beginning to recover from the effects of that struggle. They know that the Americans are determined to maintain the peace, and they know also that the American authorities are kept fully informed of every step taken by men who are giving a percentage of their salaries to buy arms. The other imbeciles—the agitators and office-holders, who are using the money they receive from the United States to further plans which they must know are doomed to fail—are also marked men. The American government has in Cuba an unapproachable spy service, largely composed of Cubans themselves."

### Advance in Cocaine.

New York, Dec. 2.—Persons who are accustomed to buying cocaine have been forced to pay much more for it recently than the normal price. The drug has risen from \$2.50 an ounce to \$6.25 an ounce in the last few months. This is caused by the revolution in Peru. That South American republic raises practically all the raw cocaine that the world consumes.

## DEFENSES OF PACIFIC

### General Miles Found Them in Good Condition.

### SAYS MORE MEN ARE NEEDED

### Not Enough Artillerists to Man the Great Guns—Wants Larger Regular Army.

New York, Nov. 30.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: General Miles, who has just returned from a long tour of inspection in the far West and South, said tonight: "The fortifications along the Pacific coast and the Gulf are in very good condition. The engineers have done good work. While the laborers are only partly protected, it would not be safe for a hostile battle-ship or fleet to enter them now. None of the harbors are completely fortified. The four great harbors of the Pacific coast at which defensive works are being erected are Puget sound, the mouth of the Columbia river, San Francisco and San Diego."

"There are only enough artillerists stationed on the coast to take care of the guns—not to man them. The guns are great pieces of machinery and require very skilled artillerists to take care of them and to handle them. More artillery is lodged along the entire coast of 4,000 miles, including the Atlantic, Pacific and Gulf."

"The garrisons were not sufficiently strong at the posts I visited. This is due to the fact that most of the army is out of the country at present. Congress authorized a regular army of 65,000 and 35,000 men for the existing emergency. For a good many years I have been in favor of one soldier for every thousand of our people. I think 65,000 men should be skilled in the modern art of war and the use of modern appliances. That would be a very small number as compared with other armies of the world, yet sufficiently large to keep abreast of the improvements in warfare which are being made."

"Of course, the size of the army should be to some extent commensurate with the population and wealth and position of the government. A country like Mexico would not require an army as large as that of Germany or Russia. Our country is nearly twice as large as Germany or France, and a small force of comparatively skilled, well educated, trained soldiers would not only be wise and judicious, but would be in the interest of safe and good administration."

"The best illustration of disregarding the necessity and welfare of a nation in this respect, is China, which possesses the greatest population and has been repeatedly whipped and overrun and placed under indemnity, and in fact her very existence is threatened at present simply because she has become a nation of noncombatants."

Great Game Preserved.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Acting superintendent Brown, of Yellowstone National Park, in his annual report to Secretary Hitchcock, announces a total of 9,579 visitors to the park during the year. He recommends an appropriation of \$500,000 for projected improvements, including many new roads and bridges. Legislation is recommended to make the forest reserves bordering on the southern limits a part of the park. It is believed the antelope in the park have increased within the last two years; bear are increasing and constantly breaking into buildings; deer are increasing; elk are rapidly increasing; and number from 35,000 to 60,000, but scouts report that 5,000 died during the winter. There are probably 50 or more buffalo in the park. Coyotes are far too numerous, and poisoning them will be tried. The report says that as a game preserve the park is probably the greatest in the world.

The Time to Strike.

Berlin, Nov. 30.—The Deutsche Zeitung publishes the following dispatch, dated Pretoria, November 27, received through Boer diplomatic channels:

"President Kruger and President Steyn have instructed General Joubert and General Cronje not to split their forces into small detachments, but to strike vigorous blows. General Joubert has three corps, one holding Ladysmith, the second commanding the Tugela, and the third east of Estcourt, in order to cut off the British retreat. General Cronje's forces are divided into three contingents, one at Kimberley, another at Modder river, and the third in the rear of General Methuen."

### Steamer From Valdes.

Seattle, Nov. 30.—The steamer Excelsior, Captain Downing, arrived from Copper river tonight, with 15 passengers from that section. Captain Downing reports a foot of snow at Port Valdes. He says less than 100 people will winter at that point.

### Anti-Christian Riots in China.

Shanghai, Nov. 30.—The North China Daily Mail has a dispatch from the Foo province, of to Shang Tung, which reports a serious anti-Christian rising among the natives in the Chi-Nan-Foo.

### No Fear of Cuban Uprising.

Washington, Nov. 30.—Nothing is known here in official circles to warrant the published predictions to the effect that an uprising on a large scale is set for Thanksgiving day in Cuba, directed against Americans. On the contrary, all advices from official sources to the war department go to show that generally the conditions in Cuba are satisfactory. The story is ascribed here to discontented members of the late Cuban war party.

## CENSUS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

### Requirements of the Law in Regard to

The law requires the statistics for the 12th census of dairy products (farm and factory) to be taken on separate schedules.

The division of agriculture will take the amounts of milk and cream produced and sold, and the amount of money received from their sales; also the quantity and value of all the butter and cheese made on the farm.

On the manufacture, a schedule will be taken in factories, co-operative and otherwise, together with the quantity and cost of raw materials (milk and cream), cost of labor, capital invested, character and value of plant and machinery, etc.

After the two forms of schedules shall have been returned to the census office in Washington, the like statistics of dairy products on each will be consolidated, and thus show, what never heretofore has been shown, the total yield of milk in the United States and the amounts and values of its several products.

This assertion is based on the assumption that the farmers shall furnish to the enumerators, fully and accurately, the information which the schedules may call for.

In some sections the records of cheese factory and creamery operations for the current year are destroyed, agreeably to previous vote of directors or patrons. For 1899 they should vote, instead, to have prepared and preserved for the use of the census enumerators, who will appear on June 1, 1900, the statistics which the law says shall be gathered.

In many cases a failure to do this will prevent the enumerators from securing any returns, because new managers, or new secretaries, or new boards of control may be in charge on June 1, 1900, who will know nothing of the factory statistics of 1899—and the figures for 1899 are the ones which the law says shall be taken.

Farmers who keep no records of their transactions will find themselves in the same dilemma, on the arrival of the census enumerator, as a factory which destroys its records. Therefore, Chief Statistician Powers is appealing to all of them to prepare in writing, while the necessary facts are fresh in mind, such a statement of milk, cream, butter and cheese products as will enable them to reply promptly and accurately to the inquiries which the law says the enumerators must make.

If they shall fail to do this, the statistics of dairy products in their county will be incomplete, and will compare unfavorably with those of counties where the returns are more accurate.

### THE POPE WORKS HARD.

### How the Supreme Pontiff Passes Each Day at the Vatican.

Rome, October 25, 1899. (Special Cable.)

Pope Leo is an early riser, and by that I mean a man who is out of bed and at work at five o'clock in the morning. He takes a light breakfast—a little very weak coffee with plenty of milk, and a piece of bread. He works, reading or writing and receiving some visits, until lunch time. In the afternoon he takes his walk, and when in ordinary health spends some time in the gardens of the vatican; then he returns to his apartment, where he says his rosary. He may then receive a few visitors, after which he takes a nap and dines. At ten P. M. he reads the newspapers and then retires for the night. The Pope thus really works all

day long, and latterly he has taken nourishment four or five times a day, but always of a light character—a little meat, soups, bouillon, a glass or two of Mariani wine and a good deal of milk, which forms the larger part of his diet.

During his recent illness very little medicine was given him; the physicians relied principally upon rest, nourishment and stimulants every now and then, but always in small quantities.

The Pope's nervous energy, as already noted in a previous letter, is something remarkable in one of his advanced years, and when he comes out of his apartment he almost runs—walking so fast that his attendants can hardly keep up with him.

When he is to be carried in state into the Sistine Chapel, to attend or preside at any ceremony, the clanking of the sabres of the noble guard on the marble floors can be heard a long distance off, and several minutes before the procession reaches the chapel. The Pope, it seems, although sleeping well and enjoying his afternoon nap, which he takes every day, does not sleep so much at night, during which he may get up several times, and even go to work.

A house to house secretary is the latest employment which an enterprising woman has devised for her sex. She declares she has found scores of women unable to write their social notes and letters creditably, while others are similarly unable to attend properly to their business letters, and by employing a secretary for these purposes they not only escape blunders, but add something to their prestige by the fact that they only sign their letters, and are, therefore, known to have a secretary.

Collision at Paterson.

New York, Dec. 2.—The eastbound Buffalo express, on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad, while standing outside the station at the Van Winkle street crossing at Paterson, N. J., at 7:45 tonight, was run into by a swiftly moving accommodation train, bound from Phillipsburg, N. J., to Jersey City. Six people were killed, and there are now 20 injured at the hospital in Paterson, several of whom may die.

## TEN HOURS' BATTLE

### Methuen Encounters Boers at Modder River.

### BLOODIEST FIGHT OF CENTURY

### Boers Forced to Quit Their Position, but British Could Not Follow Them Up.

London, Dec. 1.—The war office has received the following dispatch from General Buller:

"Cape Town, Nov. 30.—General Methuen reports:

"Modder River, Nov. 30.—Reconnoitered at 5 A. M. the enemy's position on the river Modder, and found them strongly entrenched and concealed. No means of outflanking the river being found. Action commenced with the artillery, mounted infantry and cavalry at 5:30 A. M. The guards on the right and the Ninth brigade on the left attacked the position in a widely extended formation, at 6:30, and, supported by the artillery, found itself in front of the whole Boer force, 8,000 strong, with two large guns, four Krupp's, etc. The naval brigade rendered great assistance from the railway."

"After desperate, hard fighting, which lasted 10 hours, our men, without water or food and in the burning sun, made the enemy quit his position. General Pole-Carew was successful in getting a small party across the river, gallantly assisted by 300 sappers."

"I speak in terms of high praise of the conduct of all who were engaged in one of the hardest and most trying fights in the annals of the British army. If I can mention one arm particularly, it is the two batteries of artillery."

Situation at Mafeking.

London, Dec. 2.—Colonel Baden-Powell, under date of Mafeking, November 30, has sent the following to the war office through General Forster-Walker, at Cape Town:

"All well here. Cronje has gone with a commando and with about 20 wagons to Riceters, Transvaal, leaving most of the guns here with the Marico and Lichtenburg contingents, with orders to shell us into submission. Bombardment and sniping continue, with very small results."

"The enemy's sorties show us out Saturday by making a draw of our away and leaving a big gun apparently in a state of being dismantled. Our scouts found the enemy hidden in force, so we sat tight."

"The enemy's 94-pounder became damaged, and has been replaced by another, more efficient. I am daily pushing out our advance work, with good results. The health of the garrison is good. No casualties to report."

Boer Loss at Belmont and Graspan.

Orange River, Dec. 2.—Boer prisoners here report that the number of Boers killed at Belmont is believed to be 140, and at Graspan 400. Among the prisoners are several with enormous red crosses on their sleeves. It is reported that they fought with the artillery.

### The Race to Manila.

Washington, Dec. 2.—The cruiser New Orleans has arrived at Colombo, on her way to Manila. This brings her up to the cruiser Brooklyn for the first time since their ocean race in the Philippines began. The Brooklyn arrived at Colombo yesterday, and will coal probably in time to get away ahead of the New Orleans. The latter has been gaining of late, and has bettered her position by two days against the Brooklyn since leaving Aden. The indications are that the New Orleans will be the first to arrive at Manila.

Dispatches just received from Ilo Ilo, island of Panay, say that at 1 o'clock, the evening of Sunday, November 26, the Nineteenth regiment encountered an entrenched force of the enemy at Pavia, who opened a heavy fire. The leading battalion replied, and, after several volleys, the Nineteenth flanked the Filipinos, driving them out of their trenches. The enemy retreating to the mountains. At the beginning of the fight one captain and one private of the Nineteenth were killed.

### A New Triple Alliance.

London, Dec. 2.—Joseph Chamberlain, secretary of state for the colonies, in a speech at a luncheon at Leicester today said he was deeply gratified that the foreign relations of Great Britain were so satisfactory, and asserted that the country owed a debt of gratitude to Lord Salisbury for the great improvement in Great Britain's position. It was especially gratifying, he said, to note the friendly relations existing between the Anglo-Saxon branches, saying that the understanding between the United States and Great Britain is indeed a guarantee of peace to the world. This statement was greeted with cheers.

### Harpers Embarrassed.

New York, Nov. 30.—The State Trust Company, as trustees of the first mortgage yesterday issued notice of the company's intention of taking possession of the property, including the publication of the periodicals known as Harper's Weekly, Harper's Bazar and Harper's Round Table. There will be no interruption in the issues of the various publications.

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