

KLAMATH REPUBLICAN.

VOL. IV.

KLAMATH FALLS, KLAMATH COUNTY, OREGON, FEBRUARY 22, 1900.

NO. 45.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICS FROM THE WIRES

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

Albay province is much harassed by the Filipino rebels.

A territorial form of government is recommended for Hawaii.

Dawson merchants are closing up shop to go to Cape Nome.

Congressman Sulzer, of New York, is talked of for Bryan's running mate.

Fire in the Brooklyn navy yard destroyed property to the value of \$100,000.

Four men were fatally wounded during a riot at a dance in Northern Oklahoma.

The strike of the Cuban cigar makers has been settled. The effort was unsuccessful.

Robbers made an unsuccessful attempt to hold up a Santa Fe train in Oklahoma.

Elijah Cone, one of the oldest newspaper men of Wisconsin, was frozen to death in Fond du Lac.

American miners are not allowed to carry arms or ammunition into the state of Sonora, Mexico.

Chaplain Wells, just returned from the Philippines, says there is too much whiskey sold and used there.

The transport Siam, which lost 311 males out of 330 on her trip to Manila, is back in San Francisco harbor.

The city of Skagway protests against the appointment of a delegate to congress without the vote of the people.

Ed Armstrong, a Medford, Or., bricklayer, was shot and fatally injured by A. J. Hamlen, during a saloon row.

Fire at the National Biscuit Company's works, at Worcester, Mass., destroyed property to the value of \$69,000.

The Kansas supreme court holds that railways cannot be compelled to furnish free transportation to livestock shippers.

Buller's attack is now known to have been a feint. He was really defeated in a third attempt to reach Ladysmith.

Thomas G. Merrill, of Salt Lake City, widely known throughout the West as an energetic worker in the silver cause, is dead.

The Corbett-Jeffries fight will take place at Coney Island about the middle of May.

T. Daniel Frawley has made arrangements to take a company of actors to Cape Nome.

An alliance, offensive and defensive, has been consummated between England and Portugal.

The English nation has settled down to the realization that the war with the Boers will last a long time.

Governor Taylor, of Kentucky, has declined to sign the peace agreement and the case will go to the courts.

A destructive fire visited the city of San Salvador, Central America. The total loss is estimated at \$1,000,000.

The United States transport Columbia arrived at San Francisco from Manila. She made the trip in 30 days.

Three ballot-box stuffers of Philadelphia were sentenced to imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of \$500 each.

A resolution expressing sympathy with the Boers was adopted by the senate. It was offered by Allen, of Nebraska.

Lord Roberts has addressed a letter to Presidents Kruger and Steyn, complaining of the wanton destruction of property in Natal.

Three children of P. D'Arcy, living near South Union, Wash., were poisoned by drinking the water from an abandoned well.

Six men were injured by an explosion in the Columbia firecracker works at Fostoria, Ohio. A large part of the factory was wrecked.

It has been decided by the secretary of the navy to appoint Commander Sexton Scholer to be the first naval governor of the Samoan island of Tutuila.

The house committee on military affairs will investigate into the Idaho mining riots at Wardner, which the federal troops, under General Merriam, suppressed.

The jury in the case of Roland B. Moineux, convicted of poisoning Mrs. Adams, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. It is said the trial has cost \$200,000.

The Boers have taken Inkandla, a Zululand magistracy. The magistrate the night previous exploded the magazine, and, with his staff and police, evacuated the place and proceeded to Eshowe.

French railroads have ordered 30 locomotives from Philadelphia.

A Leipzig newspaper warns German manufacturers may crowd them out of Russia.

A French court sent a man to prison for three months for insulting Queen Victoria in a pamphlet.

The queen of Italy has a handkerchief valued at \$50,000. It took several women more than 20 years to make it.

LATER NEWS.

The Boers now claim to have 120,000 fighting men.

The army appropriation bill carries \$111,700,364.

Treaty between the United States and Trinidad has been signed.

Charles Lewis, of Lewisville, Or., killed himself accidentally while hunting.

Astoria, Or., is taking special precautions against the introduction of plague.

The anti-trust conference has declared in favor of the government ownership of railroads.

A press agent of the defunct Franklin syndicate believes that Miller made a million dollars out of the swindle.

Manufacturing, railway and ice harvesting interests have been greatly damaged by severe storms in New England.

Three well-known citizens of the town of Nainaimo, B. C., were drowned while on a hunting trip on Vancouver Island.

The United States government has 61 new naval vessels under construction, which will require in officers alone, 2,000 men.

Willis P. Sullivan, Mayor Phelan's secretary, was chosen by the board of police commissioners of San Francisco to be chief of police.

Sam Beeswick, an old and well-known character on the Chicago Board of Trade, died as a charity patient in the Baptist hospital of that city.

Mexican papers are giving much attention to the proposed construction of the Nicaragua canal. They believe it will benefit Mexican trade.

England is suffering from a severe blizzard. Trains are snowed up in all directions and street-car lines blocked.

Telegraph and telephone wires are down.

The Salvation Army celebrated the 20th anniversary of its establishment in the United States with the baptizing of Booth Tucker's baby. The ceremony took place in New York.

The Vladimir Vostock, one of the supply ships chartered by the government for the transportation of quarter-master's and commissary stores, arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

Patriotic women of Vancouver, B. C., have devised a means to aid the British soldiers in South Africa. Three thousand pairs of socks are ready for shipment, besides sweaters, caps and handkerchiefs.

The revolution in Venezuela, under the leadership of Hernandez, is said to be gaining headway.

The treasurer of Nez Perce county, Idaho, was arrested for depositing public funds in national banks.

Two hundred shareholders of the Panama Canal Company met in Paris and chose a new board of directors.

A bill appropriating \$150,000 for the enlargement of the postoffice building at Portland, Or., was passed in the senate.

After an overhauling at Mare Island navy yard, the Philadelphia will proceed to the island of Tutuila, one of the Samoans.

A branch of the miners' union has been formed at Cornucopia. This is noteworthy in that it is the first branch to be formed in Oregon.

During the last three months nearly 250 demented soldiers have arrived in San Francisco from the Philippines, and it is said 200 more are on the way.

The Corliss proposition for the government ownership of a Pacific cable was defeated by the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce, by a vote of 8 to 5.

F. O. Tait, amateur golf champion of Great Britain in 1896 and 1898, was killed during General MacDonald's reconnaissance at Koodersberg, being shot through the body. He had previously been wounded at Magersfontein.

The anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln was observed as a legal holiday for the first time in Philadelphia. All the federal departments, the courts, the banks, brokers' offices, exchanges and schools were closed all day.

The British ship County of Edinburgh went ashore near Manassan life-saving station, on the Jersey coast, near Point Pleasant. She is hard and fast aground, and it is expected to break up. The crew were taken off in the breeches buoy by the life-savers.

Iglesias and Eduardo Conde, Puerto Rican labor leaders, have issued an appeal to this government on behalf of the workmen of Puerto Rico. They declare that the working class of their island have been reduced by reason of the war, the hurricane and the action of this government since the storm, to a condition of extreme destitution.

By an executive order, a certain portion of the peninsula in the district of Alaska, immediately north of the southern boundary, and embracing Camp Point Spencer, has been reserved for public purposes. The tract is located on the west shore of Port Clarence bay, comprising the peninsula on which is Point Spencer, and includes about four square miles.

Captain Charles Loeffler has been doorkeeper at the entrance of the executive chamber in Washington for over 30 years.

The oldest consul of the United States in continuous service is Horatio J. Sprague, who became consul at Gibraltar in 1848.

The persons engaged in raising funds to buy a home in Washington for Rear Admiral Schley have made another appeal for money.

TURNING MOVEMENT

Roberts Preparing to Advance on Magersfontein.

United States Alone Opened the Door of China.

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 17.—President Jacob G. Schurman, of Cornell university, in an address before the Business Men's Association, of Ithaca, spoke at some length on the issues arising out of the Philippine question. Regarding the commercial benefits which the United States is to derive as a result of the Spanish-American war, he said:

"The markets of the world are open to us and receiving our products. The Spanish war gave us a solution to that

their pride and ours, emblem of the Orient in its highest and noblest form."

BETTER CONDITIONS.

Otis Reports a General Improvement in the Philippines.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The adjutant-general received the following cable message from General Otis:

"Manila, Feb. 17.—Bates left today with two regiments and battery of artillery on transports for San Miguel bay, province of Camarines Sur, to move on Nueva Caceres and towns in that section. The road east from Antimonan through the province of Tayabas is not practicable for troops. The insurgents in Camarines show considerable activity and make attacks on our troops along the southeastern

while the bombardment by the Boers has increased, and there is imminent danger of the town falling under the very eyes of Lord Roberts.

It is believed in circles close to the war office that he will move at once. Scouts have approached within 1,000 yards of the Boer entrenchments at Magersfontein. They have found these strong and ascertained that they are used as dwelling places. Naval gunners are constantly watching the enemy's lines with strong glasses, and they declare that there is appreciable diminution in the Boer forces.

In Natal the Boer commandos south of the Tugela occupy Bog's farm and several miles west of Chevelley. Two thousand Boers, with three guns, are advancing through Zululand toward Natal.

The war office is making preparations to continue the stream of troops for South Africa. Four large steamers have been chartered.

LAST WEEK OF DEBATE.

Three Speeches on the Senate Financial Bill.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The final week's discussion of the pending financial bill was begun in the senate today. The speakers were two Republicans—Elkins, of West Virginia, and Wolcott, of Colorado—and one Democrat—Butler, of North Carolina. Elkins advocated the passage of the pending senate measure in a brief, but forceful argument. Wolcott, chairman of the International Bimetallism Commission of 1897, spoke for many Republicans who adhere to bimetallism, and his speech, earnest and eloquent, was accorded unusual attention. Butler closed the debate for the day, advocating the adoption of his amendment providing for an issue of paper currency by the government.

An important bill was passed by the house today, which makes universally applicable the law that now permits the transit in bond of goods through the United States. Goods in bond can be shipped through any portion of the territory of the United States to foreign ports. It is principally designed to give the transportation companies of the United States a portion of the trans-continental trade to the Orient.

The bill also repeals the law of March 1, 1895, prohibiting the shipment of goods in bond to the Mexican free zone. The latter provision was fought by Stephens, of Texas. The remainder of the day was occupied in passing private pension bills favorably acted upon at last Friday night's session, and in District of Columbia legislation.

To Survey British North America.

Winnipeg, Man., Feb. 14.—The Canadian government is equipping a large survey party for an examination of the immediate territory lying between the Great Slave lake and Hudson's bay. This stretches from the Rockies to the Atlantic. It is 2,000 miles wide, and is supposed to contain rich mineral stores.

The War in Yucatan.

Anstine, Tex., Feb. 14.—A dispatch from Mexico, says that President Diaz has ordered two more regiments of troops to proceed immediately to Yucatan, where they will join General Bravo's forces in the campaign being waged against the Maya Indians.

A seven-year-old girl, of Butte, Mont., was killed by the accidental discharge of her father's revolver, in her own hands.

WE ARE AN ASIATIC POWER.

BACK TO RENSBERG

British Forced to Retire From the Colesberg District.

BOERS WERE IN GREAT FORCE

A Counter Stroke That May Cause Roberts to Change His Plans—Buller's Intentions.

London, Feb. 15.—The news of the day is the enforced retirement of the British from the Colesberg district under heavy Boer pressure, and probably after fighting. Thus at a time when Lord Roberts is apparently able to push an army into the Free State, the Boers make a counter stroke in unknown, but seemingly great force, not far from the vital line of railway connecting De Aar and Orange river. Military observers do not regard this as more than a menace. Nevertheless, the news produces an unpleasant impression here.

General French had maneuvered the Boers out of Rensberg in December. January 1, it was reported that he could take Colesberg in two days with re-enforcements. These were sent, but the Boers were also re-enforced. Since then the British lines have been extended east and west, so that at the opening of this week they constituted a great horseshoe 25 miles in length.

Test of Newspaper Advertising.

Between the acts recently at Wallack's New York theater, ushers distributed among the audience slips with a brief printed statement politely asking the recipient to indicate by a check mark in the list of various advertising forms employed which one had attracted him to the performance—newspapers, bill boards, window lithographs or something else. Eleven hundred slips were handed to the ushers, and of that number 991 had been attracted by the newspapers solely.

On the Yukon the gold is well below the surface, but at Nome it lies near the top of the ground. Many claims have been staked out, but there is a vast region still to be explored. The formation is very peculiar. Back of the beach, which is white sand, and rising 10 feet above it, is a flat strip called tundra, which extends from two to four miles back to the moon tains. This has a layer of moss or peat on top, then comes a layer of blue clay from 6 to 15 inches thick, and then the white sand to bedrock 25 feet below. The gold in the white sand runs from 50 cents to \$1.50 a pan, and the pay streak of ruby sand on the bedrock runs \$5 to the pan, besides coarse gold.

"One of the steamers took 350 tons of sand shoveled at random from the beach to San Francisco last year. It was put into a smelter and yielded \$9,000 in gold. The beach has been prospected for 15 miles. Nobody knows where the gold came from. Some think it was from hills brought down by glaciers, and some think it was thrown up by a volcano.

"Governor Brady wants Alaska to come in as a state when the population has been increased by the rush next summer. He is the one man that all the people there have absolute confidence in. If we are admitted to the union we can take care of ourselves. Miners began coming down from the Yukon last fall, and more will come. If we do not get authority to protect ourselves we shall have trouble."

In Delaware last week the National Cape Nome Mining & Transportation company was organized with a capital of \$5,000,000, to establish a steamship line and work with machinery claims covering 920 acres of beach and tundra. Francis B. Thurber, F. L. Lord and George Crawford are the incorporators.

The entire season's output of grain from the Walla Walla penitentiary has already been applied for, and many applications have been refused because of lack of capacity to supply them. The price has not yet been fixed. It is estimated that 10,000,000 bushels will be needed for the season's grain, only one-eighth of which can be manufactured at the state prison.

Mining Convention Delegates.

Governor Rogers, of Washington, is anxious to appoint delegates to the International Mining Convention, which meets in Milwaukee, Wis., on June 1. It is desirable that the state be well represented at the convention, and the governor will appoint any reputable citizen who may wish to attend. Three delegates will go from the state university school of mining, and three from the agricultural college school of mining.

The Herald from Paris says: A general meeting of the Compagnie Nouvelle du Canal de Panama was held in the Rue d'Arènes. Among those present were M. Samper, who represented the interests of the republic of Colombia, and also Mr. Ganton and Klegges and Perrett, shareholders appointed to act as scrutineers should a formal ballot be necessary. In the hall were about 200 shareholders, representing upwards of 400,000 shares.

MINES AND MINING.

KIMBERLEY RELIEVED

Retirement of Cronje and the Boer Army.

BRITISH EVACUATE RENSBERG

The War Office Has Issued Orders for the Formation of 21 New Batteries—Three Battalions of Infantry.

London, Feb. 17.—The war office announces that General French reached Kimberley Thursday evening.

Following is Lord Roberts' message to the war office:

"Jacobsdal, Feb. 17.—French, with a force of artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry, reached Kimberley this evening (Thursday)."

Cronje's Retirement.

London, Feb. 17.—As Gen. Cronje's communications with Bloemfontein have been cut, England would like to hear that he elects to give battle among the low hills and ridges east of Kimberley. Should he determine not to do this, he must retreat to a point where he would prefer to fight. This retirement could be a long detour around the head of the British advance to Bloemfontein, or, as seems to military students more practicable, he could withdraw to the north, using the railroad for his guns and heavy baggage, moving to Fourteen Streams station, and thence into the Transvaal territory.

The Boers have made no preparations to defend Bloemfontein, and there is no particular reason why General Cronje should risk a battle to protect the capital of the Free State.

Operations elsewhere are apparently suspended.

A correspondent, writing from Chevelley, February 15, says: "We are still hopeful of relieving Ladysmith."

Colonel Baden-Powell, in a dispatch from Mafeking, dated January 29, after mentioning matters already sent out by correspondents, gives his total casualties up to January 25 as follows: Killed, five officers and 60 men; wounded, eight officers and 123 men; missing, 34 men.

No word has been received regarding General Gatacre's 12,000 men at Stormberg. The impression is that these forces are on the way to Lord Roberts.

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement in the house of commons of the intention of the government to encourage the Zulus to defend themselves from the Boers is a contingency the Boers seem to have anticipated, as they have been doing everything in their power to win the good will of the Ba-utos, who have thousands of good rifles. The Boers gave 2,000 Basutos safe conduct. If the British let loose one tribe the Boers will probably let loose another.

The war office has issued orders for the formation of 21 new batteries and three battalions of infantry.

The cabinet council was in session yesterday for two hours. It will meet again today. This is quite unusual.

British Evacuate Rensberg.

London, Feb. 17.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, telegraphing, says:

"It is reported here that the British have evacuated Rensberg and retired to Arundel."

Arundel, Feb. 17.—General Clements withdrew from Rensberg during the night, his rear guard arriving at Arundel early this morning. The Boers promptly followed, reconquering their old position on the Taisbosch hills, which they have been shelling. The British guns returned the fire, making fairly accurate practice.

PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Decisive Majority for the Financial Bill.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The senate substituted for the house currency bill was passed by the senate today by the decisive majority of 46 to 29.

Prior to the final passage of the bill, amendments were considered under the 10-minute rule. Only two of these amendments were adopted, viz: One offered by the financial committee, keeping the door open to international bimetallism, and one by Nelson, of Minnesota, providing for national legislation, with \$25,000 capital in towns of more than 4,000 inhabitants.

The house today completed 26 of 124 pages of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, without amendment. During the general debate, which closed at 4 o'clock, a variety of topics were touched upon. Boutell, of Illinois, Myers, of Indiana, and Showalter, of Pennsylvania, discussed the Philippine question; Grosvenor, of Ohio, and Gillett, of Massachusetts, civil service reform; Briggs, of New York, pensions, and Underwood, of Alabama, his resolution to repeal the 15th amendment to the constitution. The legislative bill probably will be passed tomorrow.

Lima, Peru, via Galveston, Feb. 17.—A severe earthquake shock, which caused great alarm, was felt in section. In the course of the day River Rimac flooded its banks in the outskirts of Lima, endangering life and property.

Fighting in Albay Province.

Manila, Feb. 17.—Insurgent forces, estimated at 5,000 soldiers, mostly bolomen, attacked the American garrison in the convent at Daraga, province of Albay, the night of February 5. They were repulsed, however, after they had burned much of the town. One lieutenant wounded was the only loss sustained by the Americans.

Steel ornaments should always be kept in powdered starch to prevent their rusting.