

KLAMATH REPUBLICAN.

KLAMATH FALLS, KLAMATH COUNTY, OREGON, MARCH 15, 1900.

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VOL. IV.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraph News of the World.

TERSE TIKES FROM THE WIRE

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

Cecil Rhodes is on his way to England.

Princeton college wants a million dollars for a law library.

Cronje's men are now prisoners of board British warships.

Germany will admit American men for fear of a tariff war.

The machinists of Philadelphia demand a nine-hour day.

Six people were burned to death in New York tenement-house fire.

The increase in American imports has been nearly doubled in three years.

San Francisco highlanders murdered two men, looting merchants of the city.

General Woods asserts that trouble in Cuba is now absolutely out of the question.

The transport Grant has arrived at San Francisco from Manila with 201 sick soldiers aboard.

The British second-class cruiser Hemes is reported off Cat Island, in the Bahamas, in distress.

President David Starr Jordan, of Stanford University, in a speech at Chicago, said that England would soon topple.

Trouble has arisen between the cigar and box manufacturers of Tampa, Fla. Advance in the price of boxes is the cause.

Tom Sharkey and Bob Fitzsimmons signed articles of agreement for a 25-round bout before the club offering the largest purse.

The United States government will begin the manufacture of smokeless powder and complete with private manufacturers in point of quality.

The American Clay Manufacturing Company, the \$10,000,000 consolidation of seven pipe manufacturers, will control 85 per cent of the industry.

Near Olympia, Wash., three child drown, aged 5, 7 and 9 years, were burned to death while their parents were absent from home attending a dance.

At Hanover, Germany, some persons not yet identified tore a British flag and made an anti-British demonstration in front of the residence of an Englishman, who had displayed the Union Jack in celebration of the success in South Africa.

Prospects for the termination of the Colombian revolution are poorer than ever.

At Vienna, the Crown Princess Stephanie, of Austria, was married to Count Von Loulay.

The total number of Boer prisoners captured at Paardeberg by the Brits is 4,660 men.

A party of six American rubber prospectors have been massacred by Indians in the wilds of Brazil.

The twelfth convention of the National Republican League has been called to meet in the city of St. Paul, July 17, 1900.

Frozen meats, supplied to the American army in the Philippines, is reported by officials in Manila to be highly satisfactory.

A passenger train on the Canadian Pacific, near Toronto, Canada, jumped the track, and several members of parliament were injured.

The Kentucky legislature has passed a bill appropriating \$100,000 to carry on the work of hunting down the assassin of William Goebel.

In an engagement between Mexicans and Maya Indians, near Santa Cruz, 600 Mexicans defeated 3,000 Indians. Indians killed numbered 22.

Filipino insurrection has not yet been subdued. The rebels are preparing for the rainy season and will carry on guerrilla warfare on a large scale.

William Henry, a half-breed Indian of Coreto, Cal., shot and killed Nettie Smith, a young Indian woman, and then killed himself. Jealousy was the cause.

Forty-three and one-half inches of snow in 63 hours is the new record established at Rochester, N. Y. The railroad is recovering from the biggest fight against the elements they have had in many years.

The Carterville, Ill., union miners, who have been on trial for the past 40 days at Vienna, charged with murdering negro miners, were acquitted by the jury. Four other charges are pending against the miners.

Belief in the efficacy of prayer as a sure cure for disease was the cause of the divorce granted to George E. White, ex-congressman and a wealthy timber dealer of Chicago, from his wife, Mianie A. White.

In the United States there are 6,427,771 bachelors and 2,224,494 spinsters.

The first woman's club of Puerto Rico has been organized by some American women living in Ponce.

The longest span of telegraph wire in the world is that over the river Kistna in India. It is over 6,000 feet long.

The usual output from 100 gold mines in the immediate vicinity of Johannesburg is 15 tons of gold a month.

ARE STILL AT WAR

Fighting in the Southern Extremity of Luzon.

CAPTURE OF NUEVA CAERES

Brush With Insurgents North of the Town—Sixty-four Dead Rebels Found.

Washington, March 7.—General Otis has called the following account of the recent military operations in Luzon:

"Manila, March 7.—Bates, with two battalions of the Fortieth and Forty-fifth regiments, and detachments of artillery, engineers and signal corps, a total of 2,300 men, landed troops on the southeast, northwest and southern coasts of San Miguel bay, Camarines province, to move on Nueva Caeres, in three columns. The only strong opposition was encountered by Godwin and a battalion of his regiment at Libanan, northwest of Nueva Caeres. Godwin's loss was Adjutant Callahan, who died of wounds, and three enlisted men severely wounded and five slightly wounded. The enemy left 64 dead on the field and many wounded, who were cared for by our medical officers.

"Goodwin captured a number of arms, including 30 rifles and considerable ammunition and property. Particulars of minor engagements of the other columns not reported.

"Nueva Caeres was found practically deserted, the inhabitants having taken refuge in the mountains. The troops are covering important points in the provinces of Camarines and Albay. The navy rendered most valuable aid in landing troops and supplies."

General Bates' Expedition.

Manila, March 7.—General Bates' expedition to Southern Luzon, consisting of the Fortieth and Forty-fifth regiments, a total of 2,300 men, has occupied Nueva Caeres, province of South Camarines; Daet, province of North Camarines and the neighboring smaller towns. The enemy resisted at one point and two Americans were killed, including Lieutenant John B. Gallagher, of the Fortieth regiment.

February 20, the expedition arrived at San Miguel bay, landed, and in three columns pushed inland, converging upon Nueva Caeres and attempting to prevent the enemy's retreat. At Libanan, north of Nueva Caeres, the enemy was concealed in the rice field and resisted a battalion of the Fortieth regiment, which engaged them at close quarters with bayonets. After 40 minutes' fighting the enemy fled and Libanan was occupied. The Americans buried 64 of the enemy, whose total loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 140.

From Libanan the expedition proceeded to Nueva Caeres, the gunboat Paragua arriving 10 minutes ahead of the troops. The town was found practically deserted. The Americans, daily scouting in the vicinity, report that the enemy have retreated into the mountains.

ARCHAEOLOGY OF MEXICO.

Discoveries Near an Ancient City—Price of Cotton for Today.

City of Mexico, March 7.—Professor Marshall Saville, representing the American museum of natural history of New York, has left for home, taking many unique objects discovered by him at the ruins near the prehistoric City of Mitla, in the state of Oaxaca. The principal work of the professor was the uncovering of many ancient foundations overgrown with forests to which a road had to be constructed.

Duke de Loubat, himself interested in archaeological research, describes the work of Professor Saville as most important. Half of the objects discovered go to the Mexican government under the agreement made previously.

Some of the largest cotton mills at Puebla and Orizaba will suspend operations for a time, owing to the high price of cotton, and will sell off accumulated stock, which is considerable.

Yagui Indians dispersed 300 Mexicans who were acting as escort at the mail, near Potam, Mexico.

Cearline, the famous racing mare, winner of the world's record for half a mile, is dead at Napa, Cal.

General Gatacre has occupied Stornberg.

Cape Colony Boers are retreating to Orange Free State.

General Joe Wheeler has arrived at San Francisco from Manila.

A resolution was introduced in congress asking for repeal of the tariff on paper.

The British government has decided to retain Lord Pauncefoot as ambassador at Washington indefinitely.

The latest sugar trust's dividend was smaller than usual, supposed to be the result of the fight with Arnelco.

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SITUATION AT MAFEKING.

Terrible Flight of the Besieged, but No Talk of Surrender.

Mafeking, Feb. 21.—What may be typhoid fever has broken out in the women's laager, and dysentery, due to the absence of vegetables, is rife among the garrison. We are thrown upon our own resources. Such luxuries as we had are exhausted, or have been commandeered for the hospitals, which are filled to overflowing. The children's graveyard, close to the women's laager, grows weekly as the young lives are cut short prematurely by shells and fever. We look with hope deferred for relief.

The cheerfulness which was characteristic of the early days of the siege has almost deserted us, the men preferring to remain at their posts, rather than move about and work up an appetite, which cannot be satisfied. The natives are in the worst plight. Those who are unable to obtain work are allowed a small handful of meat daily. Many, leaving the danger, wander about the town with gaunt and hungry faces in search of work which entitles them to an extra ration of meat. If they find work they are generally too weak to perform it.

From their advance posts the Boers rake the streets and the market square. It is impossible to dodge their bullets. The Boers take remarkable precaution, however, and the casualties, though heavy, are not what they might have been with less able men at the head of affairs.

Even the headquarters' mess fares scantily. Like saints under the altar, we cry, "How long, O Lord, how long?"

Two hundred and ninety-two persons have been killed, wounded, or dead of disease. The garrison is so small that it would be criminal to make its weakness public, but there is never so much as a whisper or suggestion of the possibility of surrender, because we do not mean to get beaten, and we are cheerfully enduring the hardships of today rather than to make a surrender in any degree possible tomorrow.

GUARDED BY POLICE.

Nonunion Workmen Employed on Chicago Buildings.

Chicago, March 10.—Under police guard, over 300 nonunion workmen were today given work by contractors engaged in erecting various downtown buildings. This was the first serious attempt on the part of the contractors to resume the work interrupted by the strike of the unions affiliated with the Building Trades Council. Nearly all the unfinished buildings were heavily picketed by the unions, but beyond one or two attempts to persuade the nonunion men not to go to work, no attempt was made to interfere.

Labor troubles culminated in a riot at Thirty-sixth and Wallace streets this evening. William Schindler was shot and probably fatally wounded, and six others were injured. Joseph Walsh, foreman for the Link Belt Machinery Company, and H. K. McLaughlin, superintendent of the same company, were attacked by strikers. For some time the strikers have followed Walsh and McLaughlin every night when they left the shops, and have threatened to kill them.

Tonight some one threw a club at Walsh, striking him in the back of the head. He accused Schindler, and when the latter denied it a fight followed. A crowd of strikers gathered around Walsh, believing his life was in danger, shot Schindler in the breast. A general fight followed the shooting of Schindler, and strikers to the number of 40 made an attack upon Walsh and McLaughlin, and four others who were with them. Although badly pummed up, they managed to hold their own, and beat off their assailants until the arrival of the police. Walsh was placed under arrest.

Senate Takes It Up.

Washington, March 10.—Formal discussion of the Puerto Rican tariff and civil government bill began in the senate today, and continued uninterrupted for 4 1/2 hours. The principal speakers were Foraker, in charge of the measure, and Pettus, but at various times during the debate lively colloquies occurred, in which other senators were participants. After Mason had entered his motion to discharge the committee on foreign relations from further consideration of a resolution expressing sympathy for the Boers and it had gone over until tomorrow under the rules, Pettus delivered a carefully prepared speech in opposition to the pending bill. Foraker occupied the floor during the remainder of the session, speaking in defense of the bill.

Bad Fire in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, March 9.—Fire entailing an estimated loss of over \$700,000 occurred early today in the retail dry goods district. The conflagration originated in the engine room of Shoneman Brothers' store, which is considerable. The principal losers are: Shoneman Bros., dry goods store, four-story building, total loss, \$800,000; Marks Bros., dry goods store, a five-story building, completely gutted, estimated loss, \$300,000; Myerhoff Bros., manufacturers of women's and children's clothing, and the Philadelphia Electric Equipment Company, estimated loss, \$200,000. Several smaller buildings adjoining were more or less seriously damaged.

Chicago Church Destroyed.

Chicago, March 10.—The Second Presbyterian church, at Twentieth and Michigan avenue, was destroyed by fire tonight. The building is the home of one of the most artistic congregations in the city. A reunion was being given in the church rooms by the Young People's Christian League Society of the church, and the assemblage was in the midst of it when the fire broke out.

EXPLOSION OF DUST

Caused the Death of Fifty Coal Miners.

TEN BODIES WERE RECOVERED

Disaster Occurred in a West Virginia Town—Terrible Scenes at the Mouth of the Pit.

Fire Creek, W. Va., March 9.—The most destructive mine explosion ever known in the New River district occurred at the Red Ash mine, shortly after the miners went to work, early this morning. Although the most heroic work of the rescuing party has been going on incessantly all day, it is impossible tonight to estimate the full extent of the loss of life and property.

Ten dead bodies have already been taken out, and the number of the dead may reach 50 or more. It is thought tonight that at least 40 miners are yet entombed in the wrecked mine.

The Red Ash mine is a large drift, and the explosion occurred near the entrance, which is thus closed by the falling slate, entombed a large number of experts has been on the ground during the day rendering all assistance possible and devoting his attention more toward relief than to an official investigation as to the cause of the disaster. The managers and bosses of all the mines in this district came to the scene as soon as possible, and joined in the work of rescue, but they were greatly impeded by the extent of the enormous blockade at the entrance to the drift.

The large, heavy side tiers of the entrance, together with a lot of heavy timbers. Even mules were blown out some distance. The force of such an explosion caused an immense falling of the slate and other debris, so that the entrance was filled for a great distance. As many men as could work at one time were digging away with all their might, and these were relieved in short relays by other men, so as to expedite the work as much as possible.

The first successful strike of the rescuers was about 10 A. M., when 10 bodies were recovered. It was found that seven of them were already dead. The other three were dying. As the miners had fallen at different places in the drift, and the explosion had caused the falling slate to blockade the rooms in different parts of the mine, the work of rescuing the men met with one great obstacle after another. The men rescued at 10 A. M. were not far from the entrance, while others were at much greater distances within the drift.

At the mouth of the mine the scene was beyond description, the wives, children and neighbors of those who were known to be entombed being there in full force, and their distress was most intense. While they were all seeking to help those who were rescued and to get the mine reopened, yet these bereaved people were for the most part in the way of the rescuers and had to be held back from the entrance.

The mine is one of the largest in West Virginia, and was very heavily timbered in the different drifts. It was for this reason at once feared that those who had not been killed by falling debris at the time of the explosion would be pinioned by the timbers and suffer death from suffocation.

Air was forced into the mine by engines on the surface, which kept working after the explosion, but it was found that air could be pumped into the drift for only a short time, as the coal, stone and earth shut off all possibility of pumping into the mine. The pumps and all other machinery in the mine were demolished, so that everything had to be done through temporary arrangements on the surface.

After the men got under headway in the work of rescue, they reached the first party in half an hour, but they met greater difficulties after that time. It was then that telegrams were sent to Montgomery, Charleston and other places for physicians, nurses and caskets, but during the greater part of the day there was only use for the caskets.

All work was stopped in the surrounding mines of the district, and the people within a radius of many miles assembled on the grounds of the Red Ash company.

The general belief is that the explosion occurred from contact with dust when the miners entered this morning with their lights, and that it was possible to fire damp, as has been currently reported all day.

Business men of Juarez, Mexico, held a mass meeting at El Paso, Texas, to petition President Diaz to abolish the free zone of Mexico, in which Juarez is situated, and which is 60 miles in width, south of the Rio Grande. The merchants contend that the free zone is detrimental to them, as well as to manufacturing interests.

Suicide of a Professor.

Bangor, Me., March 8.—Professor Harvey of the University of Maine, shot and killed himself today at his home in Orono. He had been suffering from mental troubles, resulting from overwork.

Mrs. Lawton Received the Money.

Washington, March 8.—General Corbin today turned over to Mrs. Lawton, widow of the late General Lawton, the

MINES AND MINING.

Prospecting and Mining in Cape Nome Country.

Newspapers and private letters received from Cape Nome via Dawson say that considerable prospecting was carried on this winter. Many miners have an idea that at and below low water mark the richest sands will be found.

Therefore, as soon as the ice was solidly frozen to the bottom of the shore they began prospecting to solve a much-vexed question as to the origin of the gold in the beach sands. Prospecting in the tundra warrants the belief that it is impregnated with gold much in the same manner as the beach.

Tundra prospecting, the advice says, had not been carried on extensively, owing to the difficulty encountered in sinking to bedrock on account of water. The ground freezes to an unknown depth, the same as in the Klondike, and if it should prove rich an area of country will be developed that will be greater than a score of Klondikes rolled into one. From what has already been done, it was said to be reasonable to predict that the tundra would prove very rich. Big prospects had been found in dozens of places, right from the grass roots, but the weather has not yet been sufficiently cold to enable bedrock to be reached.

Anvil creek is the Eldorado of Western Alaska. Claim No. 1 below has thus far proved to be the banner claim, and is owned by Japhet Linderberg. The output has been enormous, when it is considered that it was worked but six weeks. From this claim \$117,000 was cleaned up, while Discovery yielded \$58,000 in three weeks; No. 2 above, \$30,000; No. 4, \$50,000; No. 5, \$40,000; No. 6 was worked, but the pay streak was not located. No. 7, owned by Dr. Kittelsen, produced about \$30,000; No. 8, belonging to Price & Lane, \$192,000; No. 9, belonging to the Swedish Mission, \$68,000; Nos. 10 and 11, owned by C. D. Lane.

Other claims on tributaries of Nome and Snake rivers have been prospected to a limited extent. Enough has been done, however, to warrant the belief that the work of next summer will reveal Eldorado and Bonanzas by the score.

Fire destroyed the store of the North American Transportation & Trading Company at Fort Yukon, January 9. All the valuable contents of provisions, dry goods, household goods, furs and everything else in the building was destroyed with it.

A new cabinet officer, to be known as the secretary of mines and mining, is provided in a bill favorably acted on by the house committee on mines and mining. The bill creates an executive department, which shall have entire charge of affairs relating to mines, including geological surveys.

The proposed secretary of mines is to have the same rank and salary as other cabinet officers, and an assistant secretary.

Another mining measure favorably acted upon establishes mining experiment stations in each of the mining states, similar to the agriculture experiment stations, and provides for the appointment of a government geologist at \$3,500 and an assayer at \$2,500, in the several mining states. These officers are to furnish assays, issue public bulletins and conduct explorations of mining regions.

Mining many years ago left the realm of speculation and now occupies a dignified and important position among the legitimate industries of the world. As the years pass gambling, as a feature of mining enterprises, is fast disappearing. While gambling in mining stocks may continue indefinitely, the mining industries, per se, is as free from illegitimate practices as in any other business. Hence it should receive the same interest, fostering care and protection, at the hands of the general and local governments, as do other industries.

A commercial club has been organized at Vale, Malheur county, Or., to promote the business interests of the community.

When a soldier enlists in the English army he has given him a little volume, containing among other things three blank forms for a will. These are usually found properly made out on the body of the soldier killed on the battlefield, but often wills are left in other ways. It is related that an English soldier, found dead on the battlefield, had scratched on the inside of his helmet.

TAKEN BY SURPRISE

Boers Outwitted by Roberts' Movement.

MADE NO DETERMINED STAND

Retreated Eastward, Being Followed by French's Cavalry—The Dutch Making for Bloemfontein.

London, March 10.—The Boers appear to have made no stand whatever, except that while in retreat they twice repulsed General French's cavalry with rifle fire. As no report has been made of the capture of prisoners, the enemy probably got away with their entire force. General French is still following them and keeping between them and Bloemfontein.

The evacuation of the northern districts of Cape Colony is now nearly complete. The British are in possession of the railroad crossings. The military critics comment on the discouraging news from Mafeking. Colonel Baden-Powell seems to be in grave need of outside help. Otherwise he would not allow correspondents to send out information respecting the distress of the garrison.

A re-adjustment of some of the higher commands is taking place. General White is to go to Stornberg to take supreme command of General Gatacre's division and the Tenth division, now in process of formation, which will be under the immediate command of General Hunter, Sir George White's chief-of-staff.

The Daily News makes the following announcement: "It was rumored in London yesterday—and we have no reason for believing the rumor to be correct—that the two republics made informal and unofficial overtures of peace on the preceding day. Unfortunately, the conditions suggested were of such character as to preclude the possibility of leading to any result. Terms which might have been gladly accepted before the war, in order to avert it, are impossible after the war, with all the sacrifices it has entailed."

General Roberts' Report.

London, March 10.—Following is the text of Lord Roberts' dispatch, received by the war office today:

"Poupar Grove, March 10.—Two brigades of cavalry, with horse artillery and Kelly-Kenny's division, marched today 10 miles eastward. The Boers were taken by surprise yesterday. They moved off so hurriedly that they left cooked dinners behind them. We captured a Krupp gun and several tents and wagons. The total casualties were: Killed, Lieutenants Keswick and Frieslick; wounded, Lieutenants Bailey, of the Twelfth Lancers, and Descriptive, of the Second Life Guards, both severely, and Lieutenant Smith, of the Shropshires, who is believed to have been picked up by Boer ambulance. Two men were killed, 46 wounded, and one man is missing."

Gatacre reports he intends occupying Burgersdorp today. Repairs to the railroad toward both Stornberg and Leydsburg are being pushed. Germans now occupy Norval's Point, on the south bank of the Orange river. The bridge was blown up March 6, and the enemy is holding the north bank of the river, but not, it is believed, in any great strength."

Many Haves Smallpox.

Jackson, Miss., March 10.—An official report made to the Hinds county board of supervisors reveals an alarming state of affairs in the Jones neighborhood, in the southern part of the county. The community is largely honeycombed with smallpox of the most virulent form, and during the past six weeks nearly 100 deaths have occurred. On some days the death rate has been so large that it was impossible to secure coffins, and rude caskets were made from rails. Whole families were wiped out of existence and several large families only one or two children are left.

Many of the patients who are now in a critical condition are without medical attention, and are dying at the rate of from three to five a day. The death rate exceeds 75 per cent, and the entire lower portion of the county is demoralized. The board of supervisors will make an effort to check further spread.

Anti-British Riot in Bordeaux.

Bordeaux, March 10.—Late yesterday evening students and others taking from a pro-Boer meeting marched to the British consulate, battered down the doors, shattered the windows with stones, and then proceeded to the consul's private residence, where they indulged in similar demonstrations. The police dispersed the mob and arrested several leaders. The prefect of the Gironde, the mayor of Bordeaux and the commissary of police called on the consul today and expressed regret at the occurrence.

Re-enacted to Full Strength.

Ottawa, March 10.—Minister Borden received tonight from the war office a cable accepting 100 men to recruit the First Canadian contingent to its full strength. They will leave with the Strathcona Horse.

Eight-Club Circuit.

New York, March 10.—The National Baseball League for the season of 1900 will have an eight-club circuit. This announcement was made at the Fifth Avenue hotel at 11:30 o'clock tonight, when the league meeting adjourned.

A verbal agreement was reached tonight, and tomorrow the agreement will be formally executed. The meeting clubs are Washington, Baltimore, St. Louis, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston and New York.

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