

KLAMATH REPUBLICAN.

VOL. V.

KLAMATH FALLS, KLAMATH COUNTY, OREGON, JULY 26, 1900.

NO. 15.

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 free to all.

Ten thousand Boers are massing near Pretoria.

Demand for harvest hands in Eastern Oregon is enormous.

More soldiers are needed for garrison duty in the Philippines.

Chinese reformers are using every endeavor to save the foreigners.

A mountain of gold bearing quartz is said to have been found in the Blue river district.

A daughter of Theodore Havemeyer, the sugar king, shot and accidentally killed herself.

Manila is now the counterfeiters' paradise. Big snap in making American dollars out of Mexican dollars.

Andy Smith, 70 years old, was struck with paralysis at Kalama, Wash., and when found had been four days without food or water.

Heavy rain storms are raging in Northern Wisconsin. All railroads have suffered from washouts. Hail did great damage to crops.

It is reported that 10,000 Boers are preparing to emigrate to America. President Kruger will refuse to surrender until his supplies are exhausted.

Theodore Grell, aged 60, an employee of the woolen mills at Oregon City, Or., was accidentally drowned while attempting to get into a boat to row home.

The American bark McNear was lost on a reef near Laysan Island, near Japan. The passengers and crew spent two days on the water and landed on Laysan Island.

Admiral Seymour was compelled to shoot his own wounded during the recent disastrous retreat of the Pekin relief expedition. They preferred it to torture by barbarous Chinamen.

Judge W. H. Washington, of Philadelphia, a direct descendant of Augustine Washington, father of George Washington, is dead at Castle Creek Hot Springs, Arizona, of consumption. He was 42 years old and a lawyer of recognized ability.

A Holland submarine torpedo boat may protect the port of Portland, Or. Two of the new ones soon to be constructed will be assigned to service on the Pacific coast, and one may come to the Columbia river.

The Washington government will take every precaution against violence to Chinese in the United States, which is intimated in some sections. In order that the force of our demand for satisfaction from China shall not be weakened by counter claims.

American athletes were successful at the Paris tournament.

An all day fight between the Boers and British at Platkop resulted indecisively.

Nine houses were entirely consumed and many others damaged by fire at Dunsmuir, Cal.

A German paper says the seizure of Kiao Chou has caused the greatest trouble with China.

Fire at Durant, I. T., wiped out the greater portion of the town, causing a loss of \$1,000,000.

All foreigners have been removed from the town of Wa Chou, China, and are safe at Shanghai.

United States Senator John H. Gear, of Iowa, died at Washington City of heart disease, aged 75 years.

A large part of the business district of Prescott, Arizona, were burned, causing a loss of \$1,000,000.

The steamer City of Topeka arrived at Seattle from Lynn canal with between \$700,000 and \$1,000,000 in gold dust from Klondike.

Twenty square miles of forests were burned by a fire started by a firecracker near Grab Gulch, Cal. The loss will be hundreds of thousands.

General rain has fallen over nearly all India during the past few days and the prospects are that crops have immensely improved. The famine area has generally been benefited.

Eight-hour shifts for all underground men at the United Verde mine and an increase of 15 per cent in wages for miners in certain portions of the mine were announced at Jerome, Ariz.

Advices were received from Sydney that tribal wars are raging at the Solon group. There has been a fierce battle between the Mariau (Boys) and Malata tribes. The losses on each side were heavy.

Dynamite was exploded under a transit car in North St. Louis, and four passengers were injured. A suburban car, the only union line in the city, accidentally ran into a strikers' bus wagon and injured 12 occupants, two seriously.

Chinch bugs are doing great damage to Kansas crops.

American trade with China is chiefly in the region where the disturbance is greatest.

A steam automobile was built in England in 1834. It was regarded as a curiosity.

An Oklahoma woman wants a divorce because her husband had killed 27 men. After the 26th she drew the line.

LATER NEWS.

Smallpox is prevalent at Nome City. Boxers are reported on the Korean frontier.

The shingle mill at Toledo, Or., was totally destroyed by fire.

There is said to be a lack of harmony between the allies in China.

Fire in Pomroy, Wash., destroyed property to the value of \$10,000.

Prince Tuan has an army of 15,000 men ready to fight the foreigners.

Republicans of Idaho nominated D. W. Stanford, of Hancock county, for governor.

Prince Tuan has issued an edict to fix a definite date for a general uprising in China.

The steamer Cutch has arrived at Vancouver, B. C., from Skagway, with \$300,000 in gold dust.

Milk dealers of Chicago are being prosecuted for using formaldehyde to preserve their product.

San Francisco Chinese may fight the Boers. American born Mongolians are organizing a national guard company.

The steamship Garonne, just returned from Alaska, has been chartered by the United States and will be used to carry supplies and troops to China.

England is alarmed over report that Chinese are invading Siberia, thus giving Russia an excuse for descending on Pekin and holding territory conquered.

Germany, Russia and France have come to an agreement regarding future action in China. Russia will carry on a separate campaign against Pekin on the north.

The Chinese emperor is alleged to have proposed to Japan a wholesale massacre of foreigners in both countries. Li Hung Chang is said to have been implicated in the affair.

The postoffice department has ordered that beginning August 1 all mails for the Hawaiian Islands shall be forwarded exclusively to San Francisco or other American ports for dispatch, and that the present practice of dispatching these mails via Vancouver, B. C., be discontinued.

New locomotives just put on by the Denver & Rio Grande Railway have an unique attachment as a safeguard against robbers. In the way of a nozzle on the end of the cab. These connect with the hot water of the boiler, and point at the rear end of the tender. The nozzle can send a mixed stream of steam and boiling water at 200 pounds pressure that would kill anyone in its range.

Llama, Tex., was demolished by a cyclone.

St. Louis Transit Company refuses to arbitrate with the strikers.

Chicago Chinese, having just learned of the trouble in China, are greatly excited.

Twenty persons were prostrated by heat at New York. Temperature 100 degrees.

Foreign warships have their guns trained on Che Foo, in anticipation of an outbreak.

Fleet of the revolutionists has been captured by government forces in Colombian rebellion.

The big steel plant of the Federal Steel Company, at Lorain, Pa., has been closed down, throwing 4,000 men out of work.

Two transports, with 1,200 officers and men, sailed from Manila for Taku. The hospital ship Relief has also been sent to Taku.

Mrs. Elizabeth C. Tolman, wife of General J. C. Tolman, and a pioneer of 1852, died at her home in Ashland, Or., aged 71 years.

At New York city, Terry McGovern, feather weight champion of the world, defeated in three rounds, Frank Erne, light weight champion of the world.

Sealing claims are to be arbitrated. Russia, United States and England have finally agreed on a method of disposing of long pending Behring sea trouble.

In Bombay, India, for two weeks ending July 7, there were 9,228 cases of cholera in the famine district, of which 6,474 were fatal, and in the native states 9,526 cases, of which 5,892 were fatal.

Joe Bartoni, a wealthy sheepman of Westfall, Malheur county, Or., was accidentally killed while stacking hay on his ranch, being struck by a derrick fork, one prong of which pierced his neck.

Pooria, 60 miles southwest of Dallas, Texas, was swept by a cyclone, killing three persons. Two churches, several dwelling houses and an immense amount of farm property was destroyed.

The first suit for damages growing out of the Fourth of July street car accident at Tacoma, in which 43 lives were lost, has been filed by Harry Gaul, for the death of his son Harry, for \$5,000. Many other suits are expected.

Five Chinese regiments have been ordered from Pekin to Ching Han Po, on the Grand canal, the objective point of the southern extension of the Boxer movement. Shanghai and Che Foo are threatened, and an attack on New Chwang is imminent.

A Birmingham, N. Y., school teacher whipped a school boy and exploded a torpedo. He may die.

A six year old boy at Acorn Ridge, Mo., shot his brother dead as the result of a quarrel.

Japan has appropriated 50,000,000 yen or war purposes. A yen is about the same as our dollar.

The Christian Endeavor convention in London will be attended by 10,000 delegates, 3,000 from America.

BURST ITS BOUNDS

Chinese Army Invades Asiatic Russia.

ATTACKED CAPITAL OF AMUR

Practically a Declaration of War Against the Czar's Government.

London, July 19.—The Daily Mail publishes a sensational dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated Monday, which asserts that there is no doubt that China has declared war against Russia. "The Russian press," says the correspondent, "is restricted to the publication of official details, and the publication of any dispatches from the front has been prohibited. I hear, however, from a reliable source, that the Chinese troops and the Boxers seized a Russian transport vessel laden with munitions at Arigon on the Amur river, about 18 miles from the Russian frontier, killing almost the entire Russian escort. They next suddenly attacked and bombarded the town of Blagovestchensk, capital of the Amur government, on the Amur river. The garrison held out bravely, but was finally overwhelmed and overpowered. Nearly all perished and the town was burned."

Floody of Russians.

London, July 19.—The news of the Manchuria disturbances is not regarded as justifying the serious view attributed by the Daily Mail's advice. Amur is boundary territory between Eastern Siberia and Manchuria. The district has been the scene of local disturbances for a long time, owing to provocative conduct of the Cossacks toward the 25,000 Chinese employed in the construction of the Russo-Manchurian railway.

Several collisions have occurred between the Cossacks and the Chinese troops. One happened several weeks ago, when two Russian officers and 16 men were killed. The extension of the Boxer movement to Manchuria has resulted in great destruction of the railway, compelling the Russians to withdraw their officials. The Chinese tried to stop the Russian steamer Michael, carrying ammunition, and the steamer belongs to the Russian frontier commission on board, from passing up the Amur at Igou. They fired on the steamer, wounding an officer and a few men, but the steamer reached Blagovestchensk. The local commander at Arigon seems to have sent the Russian a sort of ultimatum to quiet Manchuria.

The Chinese, according to the Daily Mail's St. Petersburg correspondent, have thrown up fortifications and placed 40 guns at a point 12 miles from Arigon, to dispute the passage of the railway. The official Russian advice leaves the inference that Blagovestchensk is still in Russian hands, the Russian losses during the bombardment being only three killed and five wounded.

The Amur military district was mobilized a fortnight ago, on a war footing, and it is believed that the Russian forces there are 50,000 men and 112 guns. The governor-general has now ordered the troops on the frontier to form a cordon. The Russian papers demand retribution for Chinese audacity in Manchuria, but they hold to the view that Russia must persevere in her resolution to avoid war. The Chinese minister in St. Petersburg has disavowed the events in Manchuria, on behalf of his government, and has promised to make serious representations to Pekin regarding the consequences that will follow if the hostilities there be continued.

A CHINESE REFORMER.

Long Kai Chiu's Ideas of Governing the Empire.

Honolulu, July 12, via San Francisco, July 19.—Long Kai Chiu, the noted Chinese reformer, on whose head a reward of \$65,000 is offered by the empress dowager, has returned to Honolulu from the island of Maui. The reformer has been in the islands about three months, organizing the Po Wong movement, which has as its object the overthrow of the empress dowager's regime and the re-instatement of the young emperor. Societies have been organized here and a large amount of money raised. In speaking of how China may be governed in the future he said:

"The opening up of China so that the Chinese may be able to assimilate foreign ideas of progress and that all foreigners may share with the Chinese in development of the wealth of this vast empire, the power in China must be centralized to prevent jealousy among factions, and for the best interests of China and the world the emperor should be reinstated."

"Last year the United States proposed to the other powers to open up China and to protect her territory from partition. Such a course will be found most beneficial and a policy most appropriate to modern civilization."

Kumassie Relieved.

Fumes, July 18.—Kumassie has been relieved by the command under Colonel Willocks.

Anti-Chinese Riot in Virden.

Virden, Ill., July 19.—Enraged at the news from China, a mob today attacked a Chinese laundry here and demolished the entire front of the building. Six shots were fired at two Chinese laundrymen, but without effect. No arrests have yet been made.

Joseph Real, a white man, died in Toledo, O., from lockjaw, resulting from bites received in an assault by a negro, Haley Revelle.

LIGHT FROM PEKIN.

Administrative Arranges to Get Word Through.

Washington, July 19.—A decidedly more hopeful feeling with regard to the Chinese situation was apparent in all administrative circles this evening. The tide of sentiment, which had been markedly pessimistic, turned with the announcement of the victory of the allies at Tien Tsin, and the capture of the forts and native city, and gathered further strength from Minister Wu's cablegram declaring that the foreign ministers at Pekin were safe July 9. Aside from these dispatches, the arrival of the president and the special cabinet meeting called to consider the situation were the features of the day. The cabinet met at 2:30 this afternoon, less than an hour after the president reached the White House. Over 100 newspaper men thronged the corridors while the cabinet was sitting behind closed doors. The scene resembled the hottest days of the Spanish war. There were present Secretaries Hay, Root, Long, Gage and Postmaster-General Smith. At the conclusion of the session, which lasted two and a half hours, Secretary Root gave out the following formal statement of the action of the cabinet:

"The president has determined that facts known to us do not require or justify calling an extra session of congress, should future developments indicate that he is unable to do what is required with the means now at his command, and the action of congress is necessary to furnish either men or money or authority, he will not hesitate to call it together."

The decision that an extra session of congress was not demanded by existing conditions was the outcome of the showing which both Secretary Root and Secretary Long made as to the force that can be thrown into China without the authorization of additional troops by congress, and also the decidedly more hopeful feeling entertained by the president and members of his cabinet as to the safety of Minister Conger and the other foreigners in Pekin, due to the cable of Minister Wu, reporting the safety of the ministers July 9, two days after their reported massacre. While this cable is not regarded as conclusive, it is accepted in good faith for the present.

CAMPAIGN IN CAVITE.

General Grant Blames Captain Hollis' Conduct.

Washington, July 19.—Brigadier-General Fred D. Grant, United States volunteer, in submitting to the war department an interesting account of the fighting around Imus, in Cavite province, from September 29 to October 8, last, closes by saying:

"All the officers and men under my command behaved well in all engagements, unless I except the movement of Captain Hollis' battalion of the Fourth infantry, from Imus, on October 3, which was not well conducted. Some deserve especial mention for their bravery and energy. Among these I would mention Captain Reilly, of the Fifth artillery, who conducted the move against Binacayan, October 6; Lieutenant Knatsenshue, my aid-de-camp, who commanded the scouts during the whole time; Lieutenant Featon, Fifth cavalry, aid-de-camp, who conducted a company through from Bacoor to Imus, October 2, and was much exposed in the fighting which occurred October 2, 3 and 6, and Captain Cowles, who commanded the reconnaissance, October 8, which resulted in a fight at St. Nicholas."

"Major Lee and Captains King and Fuller, of General Lawton's staff, who were with me on October 3 and 6, deserve special mention for their gallantry, and my personal thanks for the assistance they rendered me."

New York Sweltered.

New York, July 19.—There was no relief for suffering New Yorkers today. In fact, it was hotter this afternoon than yesterday, and there was scarcely any breeze. As was the case yesterday, many business houses were compelled to close early in the afternoon, and it was impossible for laboring men to work in the streets after 2 o'clock. In Greater New York there were about 35 cases of heat prostrations. Five persons died from the effects of the heat, and one person, who had been overcome and taken to a hospital, succumbed to the heat. Officially, the mercury ranged from 92 to 100 degrees between the hours of 10 A. M. and 5 P. M., but many thermometers at different points throughout the city registered as high as 108.

Bocas del Toro Destroyed.

Kingston, Jamaica, July 18.—A letter from Atrato, Colombia, says Bocas del Toro has been visited by a terrific gale, which destroyed many buildings and banana plantations. Immediately after the gale a fearful fire swept the town, destroying its finest buildings. The situation is said to be desperate, the people being demoralized.

Perished in Utah Desert.

Williams, Ariz., July 19.—Word reached here today of the death of J. M. Meneck, upon the desert of southern Utah. Meneck, who was an engineer and mining expert, and a representative of the Smithsonian institution, left here June 24 in company with four others for northern Utah in quest of the far famed lost copper mine that was claimed to have been visited by one of the party, E. R. Good.

Worried to Death Over the Massacre.

Davenport, Ia., July 19.—John B. Phelps, a prominent lumberman, died today of apoplexy, attributed to worry over the fate of relatives in Pekin who are guests of Minister Conger's family at the American legation.

Halifax, N. S., July 19.—A cablegram from South Africa reports that Captain Harold Borden, of the Canadian contingent, had been killed in action. He was the only son of F. W. Borden, Canadian minister of militia.

LACK OF HARMONY

Serious Friction Reported Between the Allies.

JAPAN DELAYS REINFORCEMENTS

Headline the Rebellion is Spreading South and West—A Boxer Proclamation.

London, July 20.—While evidence accumulates daily that China has long been preparing a formidable military organization in anticipation of the present conflict and that the area of the rebellion is continuously extending, harmony among the allies, which is to meet such a grave situation, is still deplorably lacking. The Russians have refused Admiral Seymour's request to hand over the restored Taku-Tien Tsin railway to the English company, and it is rumored that Germany purposes taking a serious independent step, namely, to patrol the Yangtze Kiang with men-of-war. Such a step would be greatly resented by England. Still more alarming news has been conveyed to the Daily Express from Tokio, to the effect that the apparent reluctance of Germany and Russia to consent to a Japanese commander for the army corps has led the Japanese government to delay the forwarding of the division already mobilized.

The Standard in alarmist editorial says:

"It is useless any longer to hide from ourselves the fact that China has declared war on civilization and has plunged into the conflict with rabid frenzy. It is equally futile to discuss whether hostilities are being waged by the Chinese government, in which it is evident that an administration of some kind exists. Unless unmistakable evidence exculpating the Pekin government is promptly forthcoming, the powers should treat China as a belligerent state and act accordingly."

The first Boxer proclamation has made its appearance in Shanghai. It declares that Kwan, the war god, desires the blood of foreigners, and threatens 10 plagues if the Boxer tenets are not followed and spread.

The governors of the provinces of Hunan, Hu Pi and Honan have now openly joined Prince Tuan and are marching overland with their armies to Pekin.

BOLD CHARGE REFUSED.

Boers' Attack on Pole-Carew's Position—Hamilton at Waterfall.

London, July 20.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 17.—Yesterday the enemy made a determined attack on the left of Pole-Carew's position, and he withdrew in agony, he was stabbed to death. His body was cut to pieces. Robson, the other missionary, was slaughtered without being so long in agony. He was cut down by a mob and hacked to pieces almost instantly. A number of the mission converts were slaughtered. Some were asked to recant and those who did so to save their lives were saddled and bridled and forced to crawl to the temple idols."

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