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NO. 45.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting to Our Many Readers.

The Russian fleet has left Port Arthur. Advice from all sections point to hostilities soon.

The house committee promises to be very liberal to the 1905 fair.

The senate has passed the bill to lend the St. Louis fair \$1,500,000.

Senator Hanna is gravely ill. His sickness is pronounced typhoid fever.

The Japanese minister at London says his nation wants no help to fight Russia.

An issue of 1905 stamps is proposed, similar to those of other national exhibitions.

Japanese residents of Vladivostok are terror stricken and leaving as hastily as possible.

The candidacy of Senator Elkins, of West Virginia, for vice president has been announced.

The house has passed the agricultural appropriation bill, thus insuring free seed distribution.

Dominican rebels fired on an American launch, killing the engineer and thus insulting the flag.

Senator Hanna's condition is practically unchanged.

Charles M. Schwab gives in and the ship trust will be reorganized.

The house has passed the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill.

The last of the American troops in Cuba have taken their departure.

The naval committee of the house has decided for heavy fighting ships.

A bill has been introduced in the Maryland senate to eliminate the negro vote.

Eastern manufacturers are evincing great interest in the 1905 fair and will make large exhibits.

The United States government has been drawn into the Iroquois fire affair by the burning of the scenery, which was the property of an English concern and in this country under bond.

Russia has dispatched her reply to Japan's last note. It gives slight hope for peace. The entire Russian fleet is cruising off the peninsula and an attempt will be made to send troops to Korea. Japanese troops are already moving toward Seoul.

The house has given the Porto Rican commissioner all the rights of a delegate.

French cotton mills are short on material and the factories are unable to operate steadily.

The Russian fleet at Vladivostok has been made ready for sea. All wood fittings have been removed.

A bill has been introduced in the house to declare the citizens of Porto Rico citizens of the United States.

The car is considering the reply of Japan. The delay makes the mikado's people fearful and they are urging haste.

Senator Clarke, of Arkansas, greatly surprised Democrats by making a strong speech upholding the Panama policy of Roosevelt.

France, Great Britain and America are exerting no pressure on Japan for the acceptance of the coming Russian reply, as has been reported.

Martial law at Cripple Creek, Colorado, is at an end. A small detachment of the National Guard will remain for a time, but affairs will be turned over to the civil authorities.

King Meulick will welcome American capital in the development of Abyssinia.

Secretary of War Taft holds that tariff concessions will largely make the Philippines.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Whitney is seriously ill and his condition shows little improvement.

The Lewis and Clark bill has been introduced as an amendment to the urgent deficiency bill.

STRICTLY WITHIN TREATY.

Records Show America Took No Part in Internal Affairs of Colombia.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The president sent to the senate today a mass of correspondence in response to Senator Gorman's resolution calling for the dates and circumstances under which the United States used military forces in the internal affairs of New Granada, or Colombia, and whether such uses of military forces were on the initiative of New Granada or Colombia, or in consequence of any official representation of either. The resolution also called for copies of the orders by the military department relating to such use of military force.

The circumstances under which forces were landed are given by the president in detail, but orders by the war and navy departments concerning the workings of such departments, and which constitute a part of the offices of the military and naval intelligence, are withheld on the grounds that the disclosure of such confidential matters would be incompatible with the public interest.

As a preface to the correspondence Acting Secretary of State Loomis writes a letter in which he says all the correspondence on record in the department of state is given, and that from this it appears United States forces have been landed on the Isthmus of Panama 10 times from October 1856 to September, 1902, the last mentioned landing being the only one made with actual request from the government of the Isthmus.

BITTER ATTACK ON AMERICA.

Russian General Says If War Comes, It Will Be Her Fault.

London, Feb. 6.—Special dispatches received from the Far East, and published this morning, add nothing to the knowledge of the actual situation.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph quotes from the Novo Vremya a bitter editorial attack upon the United States, which he supposes to be an outcome of the dispatch of American consuls to Mukden and Antung. The Novo Vremya accuses the United States of a desire to win the hegemony of the entire globe, and exclude Europe from the Far Eastern market, and declares "if, as it seems likely, war breaks out, it will have been instigated by the Yankees with their utilitarian views."

Baron Hayashi, Japanese minister to Great Britain, describes the situation in the Far East as "certainly very threatening," but said everything depended on Russia's reply.

1904 FAIR STAMPS ORDERED.

They Are to Be On Sale in All Offices the First Day of May.

Washington, Feb. 6.—An order for the first of the new Louisiana purchase exposition postage stamps, which are to be placed on sale at all postoffices in the United States May 1, has been sent to the bureau of engraving and printing by Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden. It calls for the printing of 90,000,000 of the one-cent stamps, bearing the portrait of Robert R. Livingston; 225,000,000 of the two-cent stamps, bearing the portrait of Thomas Jefferson; 7,500,000 of the three-cent stamps, with Monroe's portrait; 9,500,000 of the five-cent stamps, with McKinley's portrait; and 6,500,000 of the ten-cent stamps, with a miniature map of the United States, showing the territory acquired by the Louisiana purchase.

CHINA AGREES ON WAR ACTION.

Rolling-Stock of Railroad Will Be Brought Inside Great Wall.

Tien Tsin, Feb. 5.—In the event of an outbreak of hostilities between Russia and Japan, the railroad administration has arranged to bring the rolling stock of the extra mural line inside the great wall.

Russia has ordered another 20,000 tons of Kaiting coal for delivery at Port Arthur, making 70,000 tons in a week. It is pointed out here that if war breaks out soon the coal will hardly reach its destination, as the stocks here are low and the steamers scarce.

It is reported that the Russians are building a railroad to connect Mukden with Sin Min Tsin, 30 miles west of Mukden, on the railroad running to Shan Hai Kwan and Tien Tsin.

Pank General in Corea.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 6.—Advice received here from Corea say that the feeling of panic is general there and that depression prevails in all the seaports, where massacres of foreigners are feared. Europeans are preparing to send their families to Shanghai.

Every steamer from Japan conveys to Corea many Japanese officers and soldiers in disguise, and their presence in such numbers is regarded with suspicion as being a secret occupation. Sixty doctors have left St. Petersburg during the last few days.

Lighthouse Service for Alaska.

Washington, Feb. 6.—Secretary Cortelyou today sent to congress a report from the lighthouse board recommending changes and improvements in Alaska. The board primarily recommends that the board primarily recommend that a separate lighthouse Alaska be made a separate lighthouse district, and a buoy station be established at Ward Cove, Tungas Narrows. The board further recommends the construction of a lighthouse tender for service exclusively in Alaska.

Agricultural Appropriation Bill.

Washington, Feb. 6.—The agricultural appropriation bill reported to the house today carries a total of \$5,711,240, an increase of \$233,000 over the current law.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

WITH BARK ON.

Big Fir Sticks Sent to St. Louis to Reproduce Fort Clatsop.

Rainier—The Wilson Case lumber company has shipped four cars of lumber for the Oregon state building at the St. Louis fair. The order is a peculiar one in that the bark is left on one side of each stick of timber.

Some of the timbers are 40 feet long, with two faces 10 inches wide and one face 7 1/2 inches, while the fourth face is round, with the bark still clinging to it. The palisade timbers are 11 feet long, with one 10-inch and two four-inch faces.

It requires 17,000 feet of these slabs to enclose the grounds around the building. The building and enclosure will be a reproduction of old Fort Clatsop and the stockade surrounding the fort.

This is probably the only consignment of the kind ever shipped from the state, and Mr. Leeper, the manager, says that it will probably be the last. A great deal of trouble was experienced in getting trees that were not too large and that would run the same thickness from which to cut the timbers, to give the right curve on the round side. Another difficulty was experienced in getting trees on which the bark was still firm.

The sap is now up and the bark peels off very readily. This is not commonly the case, but this winter has been so mild that the sap raised much earlier than usual. It will be hard for St. Louis people to understand that when these trees were cut eight degrees farther north than the city of St. Louis, and in a country where the thermometer has not registered zero in 40 years, and while the weather was so warm here that the sap in the trees was up on the 15th of January and at the same time in St. Louis the thermometer was 22 degrees below zero.

NOT ENOUGH FLAX RAISED.

Mill Will Be Built When the Acreage Reaches 1,000.

Salem—Threshing flax seed out of the straw and spreading the straw in fields to rot is now in progress at Eugene Rose's flax establishment at this place. Twenty men are engaged at the threshing house and 15 men and boys are employed to spread the straw on a field just east of town. Two hundred tons of straw will be spread out evenly over 60 acres of land and left exposed to the weather until it has rotted enough for the scutching mill. It will then be put through a scutching mill, which will turn out clean flax fiber. The fiber will be stored away to await the building of a linen mill.

"The erection of a linen mill here in the Willamette valley is delayed only by the lack of a supply of fibre," said Mr. Rose. "It won't do to build a mill to run two or three months in the year. We must have enough fibre to keep a mill running the year around. That will take 4,000 acres of flax. Whenever we can get that we will have raw material enough to operate with and a mill will be built."

Mr. Rose has 260 acres of land leased for flax raising purposes, and the farmers of this vicinity will put in about 100 acres more this season. Mr. Rose thinks the amount should be increased this year to 1,000 acres and in a year or two increased to 4,000 acres.

Albany Mills Start Up.

Albany—The Bannockburn woolen mill-company has started the big Albany woolen mills in operation. Work was commenced on fine cloth for suitings. The mills had been idle for some time and many men were thrown out of employment thereby. When the Bannockburn company purchased the mills they were immediately leased to the Oregon City company, which closed the plant down at the end of three months. Albany people were apprehensive lest the mills would not be put in operation again soon.

Telegraph to Wallawa.

Elgin—Arrangements are about completed for a telegraph line from here to Lastine. It will be used in connection with the telephone wire. It will be worked on a duplex system, both circuits being on one wire, and will be directly connected with the Western Union office here. Residents of Wallawa county are now anxious for a railroad. All freight hauling has to be done by wagons, and the roads are not of the best.

Biggest Plant in the West.

Hillsboro—C. T. Rogers, of Detroit, Mich., and one of the largest manufacturers of condensed milk machinery, has arrived here, and will superintend the installation of the new machinery for the big Hillsboro plant. Mr. Rogers says that this plant will be the largest west of the Mississippi river and that no plant in the world will have a more modern equipment.

Nugget Worth Forty Dollars.

Grants Pass—A \$40 nugget has been brought in from the Jewell, Moore & Hayes, placer on Oscar creek. This mine is one of the most noted producers of heavy pieces in the entire mineral district and Oscar creek, only a small stream, has become widely famous for the nuggets taken from it.

Opp Mine Resumes Operations.

Jacksonville—The Opp mine, located two miles west of Jacksonville, and which has been idle for more than a year, was started up last week by the owner, J. W. Opp, and the mill is being run day, night and Sunday on ore that is producing good values.

GRAIN AND FRUIT GIVE PROMISE.

Jackson County Will Not Have Sufficient Wheat, but Fruit in Plenty.

Jacksonville—Reports from all parts of Jackson county are that the winter wheat is in fine condition, both as to stand and growth. The acreage for this year is more than twice that of last year, yet so much wheat land has been given over to orchard and alfalfa that it is certain there will not be enough wheat in Rogue river valley this year to supply the local demand, a condition that has prevailed for several years past.

There is a large quantity of alfalfa hay yet held in the valley. The larger number of stockmen fear a hard winter and a slight shortage in the crop last season tempting the alfalfa growers to hold for high prices. The hay is now \$15 to \$16 a ton, but may not go higher, as the winter has been open and stockmen have required but little hay for their stock. From the amount of seed being handled by local dealers, the acreage of alfalfa will be increased fully 20 per cent in this valley this year.

Apple, pear, cherry, prune, peach and almond trees are in fine condition and the yield will be up to the usual standard for Rogue river. The vineyards are also in fine shape. The fruit acreage of Rogue river, while very large, will be increased by this winter's plantings fully 15 per cent, apples and pears leading the list.

STOCK HAS WINTERED WELL.

Baker County Has Had Very Favorable Weather So Far.

Baker City—Stockmen are congratulating themselves on their success in wintering their sheep, horses and cattle so far this winter. The weather has been very favorable. While it has been cold there has been no severe storms or blizzards.

Feed, while expensive, has been plentiful. Most of the ranchers raised their own hay, and while it is worth big money, the cost to the rancher who owns his own hay land is comparatively light. The man who has to buy hay to feed range stock is not so well off this year.

Mill of Macadam Road.

Jacksonville—The Jacksonville board of trade has undertaken to secure the building of a mile of macadam road on that section of the Jacksonville-Medford road from this place to the junction of the Medford-Central joint roads. A 20-foot wide trucking mill will be thrown up, the material for which will be gravel from Jackson creek, the channel of which adjoins this road. In removing the gravel for the road a straight deep channel will be made for the creek, to prevent floods from injuring the roadway, as has occurred.

Work on Irrigation Ditch.

Pendleton—C. G. Morey, principal of the Umatilla public schools, was in Pendleton last week. He is authority for the statement that 50 men are employed on the irrigation ditch being run from the Umatilla river, about a mile above Umatilla, to a point of 15 miles or more below. The ditch is to be run through the little town of Irrigon, which has derived its name from the first syllable of irrigation and the last syllable of Oregon.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74@75c; bluestem, 72@80c; valley, 78 1/2@80c. Barley—Feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$22@25.00; rolled, \$21. Flour—Valley, \$3.75@3.85 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$3.90@4.10; clear, \$3.55@3.75; hard wheat patents, \$4.20@4.50; Graham, \$3.75; whole wheat, \$4.10; rye flour, \$4.50@4.75. Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.07 1/2@1.10; gray, \$1.06@1.07 1/2 per cental. Millstuffs—Bran, \$18@18.50 per ton; middlings, \$26, shorts, \$19.50@20; chop, \$18; linseed, dairy food, \$19. Hay—Timothy, \$16@18 per ton; clover, \$12@13; grain, \$12@13; cheat, \$12@12. Butter—Sweet cream butter, 32 1/2c per pound; fancy creamery, 30c; choice creamery, 25@27 1/2c; dairy, 20@22 1/2c; store, 12@14c. Butter—Fat—Sweet cream, 31c; sour cream, 29c. Cheese—Fall cream, twins, 14c; Young America, 15c. Poultry—Chickens mixed, 11 1/2@12c per pound; springs, small, 13@14c; hens, 12@12 1/2c; turkeys, live, 17@18c; dressed, 20c; ducks, \$8@9 per dozen; geese, live, 8c per pound. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 26@27 1/2c per dozen. Vegetables—Turnips, 65c per sack; carrots, 75c; beets, 90c; parsnips, 75c @8c; cabbage, 13@22c; red cabbage, 1 1/2c; lettuce, head, 15c per dozen; parsley, 25c; tomatoes, \$1.50@2 per crate; cauliflower, 75c@81c per dozen; celery, 60c; pumpkins, 1c per pound; onions, Yellow Danvers, \$1.10@1.25 per sack. Honey—\$3@3.50 per case. Potatoes—Fancy, 80@90c per sack; common, 60@80c; sweets, 2 1/2c in sacks; 2 1/2c crated. Fruits—Apples, fancy Baldwins and Spitzenburgs, \$1.50 per box; cooking, 75c@81c. Hops—Choice, 26@27c per pound; prime, 25c; medium, 24c. Wool—Valley, 17@18c; Eastern Oregon, 12@15c; mohair, 32@35c. Beef—Dressed, 6@7 1/2c per pound. Mutton—Dressed, 6@7 1/2c per pound; lamb, 7 1/2c. Veal—Dressed, 8@9c. Pork—Dressed, 6 1/2@7c.

ARE DRIVEN OUT.

Russia Making Thousands of Hebrews Leave Moscow.

London, Feb. 4.—Moscow is being depopulated of its Jewish residents by order of the Russian governor of the city. Investigation, begun at his order, into the domiciliary rights, under an old law, of 30,000 Jewish workmen and artisans has resulted in the expulsion of thousands.

The police are carrying out the instructions given them with the greatest zeal. Jewish houses throughout the city are entered and searched at all hours of the day and night for evidence that will permit the expulsion of the residents.

The law upon which the governor bases his right to make the crusade against the Jews is an old one under which any Jewish workmen and those who were members of the First Guild of Merchants, or were academically educated, were allowed to remain in Moscow after the expulsion of 1891. Recently the governor ordered a strict investigation into the rights of those residents. On finding the slightest flaw the order of expulsion is issued.

Many families whose fathers during the '50s paid for the freedom of the city to their heirs have been expelled suddenly. It was charged that the fathers who paid for this right paid taxes only as members of the First Guild of Merchants for eight years.

According to a recent law the freedom of the city cannot be secured by any one who has not paid his taxes as a member of the First Guild for ten years. This recent law has been applied in the cases of the dead Jews, and their ancestors have been expelled under its provisions.

Those of the expelled Jews who have means have been taken to the railway station and compelled to buy tickets. Those who have not the means to buy tickets are forwarded without expense.

SCORE FOR FAIR.

Oregon Senators Take Diplomatic Move by Giving Way to St. Louis.

Washington, Feb. 4.—Senators Mitchell and Fulton appeared before the full committee on appropriations today, in connection with the proposed amendment offered by Senator Mitchell yesterday, to the urgent deficiency appropriation bill in the interest of the Lewis and Clark exposition. The St. Louis fair people, whose appeal for a loan was under consideration at the time, felt that they would be embarrassed by the retention of the Oregon amendment, and on this showing and the assurance of the committee that the Oregon exposition should receive favorable consideration, it was decided to withdraw the amendment and bring it up later in connection with the sundry civil bill.

The senators believe that by their diplomatic course, taken at this time, they have greatly advanced the interests of their cause, and they feel more hopeful than ever of favorable action later on. They are now assured of the cordial and active support of the St. Louis people. The St. Louis proposition will undoubtedly be retained in the urgent deficiency bill, and this will be a good precedent for Oregon in the sundry civil bill.

FIGHTING IN PANAMA.

Colombian Troops Attack Indians on the San Blas Coast.

Panama, Feb. 4.—A report has reached the isthmus that Colombian troops are fighting with the Indians on the San Blas coast, which is in Panama territory. It is impossible, however, to obtain reliable confirmation of this.

The United States gunboat Bancroft was to have sailed today from Colon to Bocas del Toro, but the orders were countermanded at the last moment, because of the report of fighting on the coast.

A letter was received here some time ago from Captain Torres, commanding the Panama troops at Chipo, on the south side of the isthmus and directly south of the San Blas country, saying he had decided to cross over to the Atlantic side. There is a possibility that the Indians are fighting with Captain Torres' command, mistaking them for Colombians.

Ex-Secretary Whitney Dead.

New York, Feb. 3.—William Collins Whitney, ex-secretary of the navy, died a few minutes after 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon at his home, 871 Fifth avenue, in his 64th year. He died while under the influence of ether, administered preparatory to a second operation for appendicitis. By his bedside were his son, Harry Payne Whitney, and his daughter, Dorothy Whitney, as well as Dr. William T. Bull, the chief surgeon in attendance. Mr. Whitney was taken ill Friday night at the performance of "Rigoletto."

Taft a Friend of Willamette.

Washington, Feb. 4.—One of the first communications to the house signed by Secretary Taft related to the improvement of the Willamette river between Portland and Oregon City. He approved the recommendation of the engineers that \$5,100 should be spent to remove Capeley's rocks and dredging a channel to four feet deep and remove the sandbars at Jennings, Waldron's and Magoon's and at the head of the Clackamas river.

Considering Successor to Wright.

Washington, Feb. 4.—It is learned that the president in selecting an successor to Governor Luke E. Wright, of the Philippine commission, will take a man of prominence from this country. Governor Wright wishes to have the benefit of the counsel of a man fresh from the states and in touch with events here, and desires, it is said, an associate rather than a subordinate.

FOES TO AMERICA

POWERS TRIED TO HOLD UP THE PANAMA CANAL TREATY.

Germany Tried to Get an Island, Which Would Give Her Practical Control of the Route—France Was Also Active—Official Correspondence Sent to the Senate Discloses the Fact.

Washington, Feb. 8.—The interference of foreign governments to prevent the ratification of the Hay-Herran treaty between the governments of the United States and Colombia is clearly proven by the correspondence just sent to the senate in confidence by the president and in response to the Culberson resolution.

The documents include dispatches passing between Ministers Hart and Beaupre, at Bogota, and the state department relative to the Hay-Herran treaty, and the reasons for its rejection, and the meddling of those representing foreign governments. Among these documents are cablegrams calculated to prove that Germany sought to acquire from Colombia an island in the harbor of Cartagena for a coaling station, notwithstanding the Monroe doctrine. This island would enable that power to virtually control the canal when constructed. Minister Hart promptly notified the state department of these negotiations.

There are also dispatches intended to show that there was secret interference of European nations, notably Germany and France, to prevent the ratification of the treaty. Others indicate that a representative went to Berlin for the purpose of seeking to sell, either to the German government direct, or to a syndicate of capitalists representing the government, the shares of stock owned by Colombia in the new Panama canal company, and to encourage the purchase of that company's concessions and property by a syndicate composed of British, German and French financiers.

It is indicated that the assembling of a large American fleet in Caribbean waters was first brought by anticipated action from the French government in sending warships to Colon to protect the canal property, representations having been made at Paris that it would be threatened by a revolution on the isthmus. There is further correspondence indicating the apprehension of the American representative at Bogota that some of the European powers would attack Colombia, or possibly seize the neutral zone because of unpaid debts.

DEWEY IDEA OF SHIPS PREVAIL.

House Committee Goes on Record for Heavy Fighting Vessels.

Washington, Feb. 8.—Admiral Dewey's suggestions in favor of heavy fighting ships for the navy prevailed today with the house committee on naval affairs over the recommendation of the general board, submitted by Secretary Moody. The naval appropriation bill was completed by the committee after a hearing granted Admiral Dewey. It carried an aggregate appropriation of \$95,000,000. The ships authorized are one battleship, two armored cruisers, three scout cruisers and two squadron colliers. The appropriation of \$500,000 made last year for two submarine boats was reappropriated, the boats to be purchased in the discretion of the secretary of the navy.

This building program gives a total of 44,000 tons of heavy fighting ships, as compared with 62,000 tons last year. The heavy construction provided will cost \$21,750,000, while the lighter construction will bring the cost of the building program up to \$28,000,000. Provision was made for an armor-plate factory to cost \$4,000,000, which the secretary of the navy is authorized to construct, in case he cannot secure armor from private bidders at a reasonable price. An addition of 3,000 men is authorized to the personnel of the navy.

America to Keep Fleet Away.

Washington, Feb. 8.—In case of a Japanese-Russian war, the fighting ships of the Asiatic fleet will be kept away from the scene of hostilities and every care will be taken to observe good sea manners. That the American navy, however, may not be without observers of what will be the greatest naval struggle of modern times, it is possible several of the smaller ships of the fleet will be detailed to go northward with competent officers, who will be detailed to act as official observers of this government.

Urges China to Join Japan.

London, Feb. 8.—"Yuan Shi Kai (the commander of the Chinese imperial army and navy) and the vice president of the war board have memorialized the throne, urgently insisting upon an offensive and defensive alliance with Japan to regain Manchuria," cables the Shanghai correspondent of the London Globe. "The memorials," the correspondent adds, "maintain that the Japanese are better prepared for war than the Russians."

COLD RAIL SNAPPED.

Colorado Flyer Ditched While Running Forty Miles an Hour.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 3.—The Colorado flyer on the Missouri Pacific railway was derailed near Miller, Kan., today while running at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

The engine and the rear car, a Pullman, alone remained upright on the track. The baggage car, mail car, smoker and a chair car were thrown into the ditch, turning over and were badly shattered. One person was killed and 13 injured, one seriously.

The wreck was caused by the snapping of a rail, due evidently to the severe cold weather of the past week. Physicians reached the scene promptly and a relief train was hurried from Omatwatic, starting east with the injured during the afternoon.

At the time of the accident the train was two hours late and was making up time. It had no orders to stop at Miller and went by at full speed, being derailed on the outskirts of the town. The engine and tender passed over the defective rail safely.

The front trucks of the mail car jumped the track and crashed into a freight car on a siding. The baggage car followed, pushed the mail car at right angles across the track and both the forward cars served to block the smoker. The chair car following the smoker partially telescoped the smoker and the latter was rendered into kindling wood. The Pullan remained on the track and aside from a severe shaking up the passengers in that car were uninjured.

TIPS TRAIN OVER.

Gale Causes Wreck in Colorado in Which Five People are Hurt.

Denver, Feb. 3.—A special to the News from Idaho Springs, Colo., says:

A passenger train on the Colorado & Southern railroad, which left Denver this morning for Georgetown, was wrecked by a gale, two coaches and a combination baggage and express car being blown over and badly damaged. The engine and tender remained on the track. Four of the train crew and one passenger were injured.

The train had come to a standstill about 1,500 feet from the station in Georgetown, being unable to proceed further because of the wind. While waiting for the wind to subside, the cars were lifted from the rails by the wind, and forced over on their side. The passengers and crew were thrown with great force against the sides of the cars, but were able to escape through the doors and windows.

It was several hours before the news of the accident could be sent to Denver, as the telephone and telegraph wires were prostrated by the wind. A special relief train, sent from the latter city, encountered poles and wires strewn over the track in many places and with difficulty reached its destination. The severely injured were taken to a hospital in Georgetown for treatment.

MANY PERISH ON DESERT.

Bodies of a Score of Men Found on the Sands in Nevada.

Salt Lake, Feb. 3.—The bodies of between 20 and 30 men, who perished from thirst while attempting to cross the desert between Moapa and Loa Vegas, Nev., have been found within a few weeks, according to advices received from the latter place.

The men, it is believed, were mostly tramps who attempted to make the long journey on foot without sufficient supplies of food and water to carry them across. Many of the bodies found were without clothing, and it is believed that the victims had gone insane from thirst and had wandered about in a maddened condition in search of water.