

# The Columbus Journal

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WHOLE NUMBER 1,565.

## BRITISH ON THE MOVE

Robert's Force Has Advanced Over Half a Hundred Miles North.

## THE BOERS RETIRE OUT OF REACH

But Little Opposition and That From Irish-American Brigade—Report That the Irish Lost Severely Mounted Infantry Has Picked Its Horses on the Vets' Banks.

LONDON, May 5.—The War office issued the following from Lord Roberts, dated Brandfort, Friday, May 4:

"The mounted infantry has gone on to the Vet river. The rest of the force will march there tomorrow. The railway has been repaired to this point.

"Hunter reports very satisfactory news—the passage of the Vaal has been carried at Windfontein without opposition."

Lord Roberts reports to the War office as follows, under date of Bloemfontein, May 5: "We occupied Brandfort today without much opposition and without, I hope, many casualties. The first brigade of mounted infantry covered the left flank of the Fourth brigade of the Seventh division and the right flank was supported by the Fifteenth brigade. Pole-Carew's division advanced directly on Brandfort. The Boer army, which was under command of Gen. Buller, retired in a northerly direction."

The mounted infantry, with Lord Roberts, among which are the Canadians, has picked its horses on the banks of the Vet river, eight miles from Brandfort. The head of Lord Roberts' column has advanced thus, in two days, fifty-two miles north of Bloemfontein.

Little power was spent. The British work was hard marching, the Boers retiring out of reach of the British shells. The correspondents supplement Lord Roberts' plain statement with a few details.

An General Hutton, with the first mounted infantry brigade, drew near Brandfort he saw a khaki-clad body of troops ahead of him. He was surprised, but thought they must be British. Soon, however, they opened fire on the British, who replied heavily. They were the Irish-American brigade from Lourenzo Marquez, and it is reported that the Irish lost severely.

The Boer flag was flying over Brandfort as the British entered the town. Several British wounded were found in the hospital. The Boer postmaster was taken to the Vets' river, and the British took possession of the public building to Captain Ross.

Lord Kitchener arrived at Brandfort at noon and Lord Roberts at dusk. General French's cavalry is sweeping the country northward. The expectation is the infantry advance will be continued toward Kroonstad immediately. Although no prisoners were taken and no hot pursuit was undertaken, the Boers were driven back. Nevertheless it has not been received with the fine capture that attended Lord Roberts' first successes.

General Hunter's crossing the Vaal at Windfontein, the relief of Mafeking, 155 miles beyond, almost within a calculable interval. It is now regarded as quite possible that Mafeking may be succeeded before the week's birthday.

The Boer army, which was at Brandfort, commanded by General De la Rey, is presumably retiring on Winburg, which will possibly be the next immediate objective of the British. Brandfort, thirty-five miles nearer the Transvaal capital, is now Lord Roberts' headquarters.

## CABINET DISCUSSES ISLANDS.

Each Time Given to New Hawaiian and Porto Rican Acts.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—At the cabinet meeting considerable time was consumed in discussing the new Hawaiian and Porto Rican acts. Although the treaty under which Hawaii was annexed to the United States provided that the United States should assume the debt of the islands, amounting to about \$4,000,000, there was some doubt as to the right of Secretary Taft to demand that the islands pay off the debt and it is probable that a bill will be introduced in congress, with a view to settling the matter right.

Nominations by the President.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—The president today sent the following nominations to the senate:

E. C. Bellows of Washington to be consul general at Yokohama, Japan; Lieutenant Commander Samuel C. Lemley, United States navy, of North Carolina, to be judge advocate general of the navy, with rank of captain, for the term of four years from the 4th of June, 1900.

Testimony in All Is.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 5.—The taking of testimony in the Court of Appeals closed after the day's continued uninterrupted since February 19, a period of nearly three months. Captain Lyons closed the testimony for the defense and after hearing some rebuttal evidence both sides rested and the committee excused all witnesses. Monday the arguments of counsel will begin, probably concluding that day.

## GENERAL OTIS IS RELIEVED.

MacArthur to Succeed in Command of Division of Philippines.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—In accordance with General Otis' request to be allowed to return to the United States, the War department issued orders today relieving him of his duties and directing that he be relieved tomorrow morning, May 5, the date fixed by General Otis for his sailing.

The orders designate Major General MacArthur to succeed General Otis in command of the division of the Philippines.

Elections Held in Havana.

HAVANA, May 5.—The election throughout the island of members of the boards of registration—three members for each district—terminated at noon today, having lasted since April 23, these chosen being those who have received the largest number of signatures of qualified voters. The national and republican parties claim they have won by an overwhelming majority of the board in the forty wards of Havana. The elections went off, so far as reports yet received would indicate, without trouble.

## TO AN IMPERIAL TRIBUNAL.

Boer Will Submit All Questions of Guarantees and Its Territory.

LONDON, May 5.—The Daily Express publishes an interview with Abraham Fischer of the Boer peace commission given one of its representatives at Boulogne-Sur-Mer. Fischer said:

"If we are at war with the British it is not because we wish or ever did wish to quarrel with them. We believed the British wanted to quarrel with us."

"Our ultimatum was issued under the belief that our destruction had been determined upon. We believed all our concessions had been rejected and that nothing we could offer would prevent them from seizing our territory."

"Since then your prime minister has declared that you want no territory and your colonial secretary told Parliament that he intended, in his September dispatch, to accept nine-tenths of our conditions."

"If these speeches had been made in September instead of October and November we would never have formulated an ultimatum. Therefore we would have been in the light of the assurances, to see if the war can be stopped. That is the object of our mission and its object only. We will gladly consent to submit all questions of guarantees and indemnity to the decision of any imperial tribunal. Grant us that and we will lay down our arms tomorrow."

## LOGGE TO BE THE CHAIRMAN.

Details for the Reorganization of President McKinley.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Joseph H. Manley of Maine was at the Fifth Avenue hotel today and had talks with several local politicians concerning the seating arrangements of the Philadelphia convention. Some of the local leaders who talked with Manley said that it had been practically settled by the national republican managers that Senator Wolcott of Colorado will be temporary chairman and Senator Lodge permanent chairman.

It had been settled that Senator Foraker of Ohio should make the speech re-nominating McKinley. Hanna's plan, it was further stated, was to bring Governor Roosevelt forward to second the nomination, but the governor had not yet consented to make the seconding speech. He will see President McKinley tomorrow, it was said, and this part of the program will be then settled definitely.

## FURNACES MUST BE REBUILT.

Strikers Leave Tons of Copper to Cool in Them.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The situation at the Oxford Copper works, at Constatle Hook, is unchanged. The strikers gathered at the works at an early hour today and seemed to be in a good mood, but the presence of the police and the deputy sheriffs prevented any outbreak. There are fifteen policemen and about sixty deputies on duty at the works. The strikers' number about 500. The men were all discharged yesterday when they were paid off, but it is stated that they will make another effort to induce the company to make concessions to the copper workers.

The copper works will probably not start up again for several weeks. When the men suddenly quit work there were tons of copper in the furnaces. This was not run off and is cold in the furnaces, which will have to be taken apart and then rebuilt. The loss caused by the stoppage of work is placed at \$35,000.

## D DEDICATES THE CHAPEL.

Edifice in Paris to Commemorate Bazaar Fire.

PARIS, March 5.—Cardinal Richard, the archbishop of Paris, today performed the ceremony of the dedication of the chapel in the Rue Jean Goujon, erected to the memory of the charity bazaar victims by Count and Countess Castellane. The monument is architecturally a fine piece of work and its sculptural decorations are singularly appropriate to the role of a commemorative chapel. A colossal statue of the Mater Dolorosa, with face upturned and arms outstretching toward heaven, stands on a marble base. The edifice is hung with sable trappings for today's ceremony. Owing to the size of the chapel only two representatives of each family which suffered by the disaster were invited. The dedication ceremony consisted of a low requiem mass. There was no singing. The cardinal recited the prayers and finally blessed the profane and finally blessed the profane.

## GRISCOM WINS HIS POINT.

Secures Release of Armenians Detained by Turkish Officials.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 5.—The situation regarding the American indemnity claims is unchanged. The American consul at Constantinople, Lloyd C. Griscom, the American charge d'affaires, two Armenians who had been prevented from embarking by the authorities at Alexandria, as suspects in the recent earthquake, have been allowed to leave and the incident is closed. The statement that the United States vice consul at Alexandria was maltreated by the police there is untrue.

## Big Libel Suit Dismissed.

NEW YORK, May 5.—Justice Freeman in the supreme court has, on request of the plaintiffs, ordered the discontinuance of the action for alleged libel instituted in 1897, by Al Hayman, Charles Frohman, Samuel F. Springer, Fred Ziegler, and Marie Klav and Abraham L. Erlanger, forming a co-partnership for carrying on theatrical enterprises, against Harrison Grey Fiske, editor of the Dramatic Mirror, damages in the sum of \$100,000. The defendant served his answer in the suit on January 6, 1898.

Begin Laying Cable.

BERLIN, May 5.—A dispatch from Berkum Island in the North sea, says the laying of the German-American cable was commenced there at 11:20 this morning.

To Report Chinese Exclusion Laws.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—Representative Baker of Maryland has introduced a bill repealing the Chinese exclusion laws and making the general immigration laws applicable to Chinese who shall prove themselves able to read the constitution of the United States in English or the Chinese language.

## MONEY IN TWO TREES

Discovery in Brazil of the Seedless Orange.

And Its Important Results to California and the World—Orange Growing Revolutionized by the New Fruit.

Twenty-five years ago there were no seedless or navel orange grown. A few oranges were raised in Florida, but the bulk of the supply in America came from the Mediterranean ports, and the fruit was expensive. The total annual yield of California oranges was less than five carloads. Now the annual orange yield in California is upward of 15,000 carloads, and next year it may exceed 20,000 carloads. The total amount invested in orange properties in California twenty-five years ago was about \$25,000. Now something like \$40,000,000 is invested in the orange industry in this state, and the amount is increasing by about \$2,000,000 every year. The introduction of the seedless navel orange has caused these changes. It has revolutionized the orange industry of the United States. It has drawn 13,000 men out of other pursuits. It has transformed vast areas of sun-baked land in California into the most fruitful orange groves that ever grew. It has been the prime factor in the growth from nothing of a dozen towns of 5,000, 8,000 and 10,000 people in southern California, and it has added directly more than \$43,000,000 and indirectly \$60,000,000 more to the taxable wealth of the state.

The first seedless orange trees were apparently first raised in Brazil. In the summer of 1872 William F. Judson, United States consul at Bahia, Brazil, heard an account from natives of a few trees in the swamps on the north bank of the Amazon some sixty miles inland that bore oranges without seeds. He was of scientific bent and a consul that knew his business. He had heard of the starting of orange groves in Florida, and he believed that seedless orange trees were well worth experimenting with there. So he sent a native up the river to cut some shoots off the trees and get some of the fruit. When the native returned the consul was delighted with the specimens. Forthwith he sent six of the orange tree shoots, carefully packed in wet moss and clay, to the agricultural department at Washington for propagation. The trees did not excite as much attention as the enthusiastic had expected. Two of the shoots, which were no bigger than horsehairs, died from lack of care in the department grounds and the others were almost forgotten in a few months.

In 1873 a man named Tibbets, who was establishing an orange orchard in California, secured the four best specimens from the government and planted them on his property at Riverside. One of the shoots died and a cow chewed up another.

Five years passed and the two surviving trees came into bearing. In the winter of 1877-78 they bore six or eight oranges, the first seedless oranges ever grown in North America. The specimens were carried about southern California and shown to all ranchmen and fruit growers. Nearly every one believed that the fruit would become coarse and tough in a few years more. So the second crop was awarded with curiosity among the neighbors. There were about a box of oranges in the second year, and they were even better than those of the first crop.

Mr. Tibbets was sure that there was a fortune in his new variety of oranges. For two years he experimented with propagating trees, by shoots and cuttings from his two seedless orange trees. But all his attempts were failures. Finally he hit upon the scheme of budding from the seedless navel trees upon seedling trees. Experiments along that line were successful. It was found that a bud taken from the trunk of one of the aged Pawnee who was brought to Washington for this purpose. The ritual of the earth lodge among the Indians has long been an object of special search with her, and this, though almost extinct, she has at length secured from some of the older members of the race.

Strong California Landslide.

A landslide of remarkable proportions followed the recent earthquake in San Jacinto county, in southern California. A tract covering 600 acres on San Jacinto mountain and 4,000 feet above the sea level slid 150 feet down the mountain and filled the small valley with debris. Great masses of granite were split by crevices from feet wide and seventy-five feet deep. The falling mass was upheaved as it fell, giving the earth the appearance of a mighty convulsion. The theory of local geologists is that a vacuum under the mountain, caused by drawing off water for irrigation, became filled with gas and that the explosion of these gases tore through the crust of the mountain and produced the earthquake and landslide.

Political Philanthropist.

New York World: Capt. F. Norton Goddard, the young millionaire, philanthropist and political leader, is keeping up his single-handed crusade against the policy evil in this city. He is a reformer of an unusual type in more ways than one. When a policy man has had arrested in convicted and sent to prison, Capt. Goddard goes into his own pocket and supports the criminal's wife and family.

Roses That Change Color.

A peculiar rose has been successfully cultivated by Japanese florists. In the sunlight it looks red and in the shade it is white.

Parisians Study Foreign Languages.

In 1891 a society for the promotion of the study of foreign languages was founded in Paris. It now has over 2,000 members.

## LUCK IN ALASKA.

Story of Alexander McDonald, a Shipwrecked Sailor.

This is the story of Alexander McDonald, one of the best known characters in the Yukon valley, says *Alaska's Magazine*. He is a great, lumbering Scotchman—born in Nova Scotia—who up to the time of the Klondike discoveries never had an idea of winning a greater fortune than that of a day laborer. He worked from mining camp to mining camp all along the northwest. So slow was he and so awkward in his work—his feet entirely in his way and his bulk a misfit for the size of prospect holes—that he was reputed never to be able to hold a job for longer than three weeks. He was at Dawson shortly after the first lode was opened up in California, and he went out with numerous stampedes, but never arrived in time to locate a paying claim. Finally he stumbled across a newspaper man named Hunt, who had a claim on Bonanza Creek. Hunt had become discouraged because he had not the funds necessary to develop it.

This claim McDonald purchased for \$300, and set about developing it in his usual slow and aimless fashion. Finding the claim fairly rich, he put on a force of laborers, and in a few weeks he had taken out \$80,000. This sum he used immediately to purchase other claims. All that year he bought right and left everything of any promise that was offered to him, often mortgaging the claims thus bought to buy still other ground. Many of the ventures came to naught, but a few gave such phenomenal returns that he speedily took the rating of a millionaire.

Out of one claim on El Dorado creek he shovelled \$20,000 in twelve hours. Today he is probably worth between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

Many others came to success even more suddenly than McDonald. One man on Bonanza creek took out ninety pounds of gold—about \$25,000—in a single day. A man of gravel on El Dorado creek yielded its lucky owner \$2,100. This same man cleaned up 3,000 ounces of dust and nuggets from his first week's work.

## AFTER THIRTY YEARS.

Returned to Pay Marriage Fee—Minister Dead.

A wedding fee was paid by the groom here the other day after a lapse of nearly a third of a century, his conscience compelling him to make a 2,000-mile trip to pay the debt, says a Kokomo (Ind.) correspondent of the Indianapolis Journal. The other day a man of the name of Kokomo to be a man of affairs called at the office of Dr. I. W. Rayburn. He said that about thirty years ago he and his wife, who is still living, eloped from an adjoining state and were married in Kokomo by the Rev. Father Hayden Rayburn, the old "theologian" who died during the period of his fifty years' ministry married 1,400 couples, with but three resulting divorces. The ceremony was attended with much haste, as the couple knew they were pursued by an angry father, and in the bustle and confusion the youngsters hastened away, forgetting to pay the marriage fee to the minister. The couple was never heard of afterward until that day when the groom returned to settle the bill. He was pained to learn that Father Rayburn had been dead several years, but he paid the son, Dr. Rayburn, the long-delayed fee, with interest. He exacted a promise from the doctor not to disclose his identity. He is a successful man in a western city.

## MISS FLETCHER AND INDIANS.

One of Her Valuable Contributions to Ethnological Science.

For years Miss Alice Fletcher has been collecting and recording for preservation in the archives of the nation the native songs of the Indians, says the Southern Workman. One of her most valuable contributions to ethnological science is a collection of the rituals and chants of the Omahas and Pawnees. Many of these have been recorded by the graphophones as they were rendered by the Indians themselves. It is said that nearly 100 of them were secured from the lips of an aged Pawnee who was brought to Washington for this purpose. The ritual of the earth lodge among the Indians has long been an object of special search with her, and this, though almost extinct, she has at length secured from some of the older members of the race.

## GENERAL VON MOLTKE.

With Unerring Glimpse of a True Commander, Took the Good Cigar.

The late Prince Bismarck was not given to the telling of stories, but once, at a banquet in Berlin, he told one of Gen. Moltke, who was dining at the same table. "Do you remember, general," he said, "turning to the great strategist, 'the last time you accepted a cigar from me?' Moltke could not recall the occasion. 'Well,' rejoined Bismarck, 'I myself shall never forget the circumstances. It was on the day of Koniggratz, during the anxious time when the battle stood still and we could neither go backward nor forward—when one side de-camp after another galloped off without ever returning, and we could get no news of the crown prince's coming. I was frightfully uneasy, and my eyes wandered round in search of you. I saw you standing not far off. You were gazing on the course of the battle with a look of the most serene indifference, and the stump of a cigar in your mouth. 'Well,' said I to myself, 'if Moltke can go on smoking so calmly as that it can't be so very bad with us after all.' So, riding up, I offered you my case, which contained two cigars, a good and a bad one. With the unerring glance of a true commander you selected the good one. I smoked the other myself after the battle, and I never enjoyed a smoke better in my life."

## New Shopping Device.

New York correspondent Chicago Inter Ocean: Three women and a man composing an expert gang of shoplifters from this city, were arrested in Newark Saturday night with nearly a wagon load of plunder taken from the counters of three or four big department stores in that city. The detectives found that the women had no pockets in their skirts or shoplifter's bags, but were provided with hook and sirlings, and had hooks on the heels of their shoes. Things which they had brushed from the counter to the floor were adroitly lifted with a hook and suspended inside of their skirt. One worked at a time, and transferred the loot to a companion in some dark hallway, where the goods were made secure under the skirts until the final transfer was made to the satchels carried by the man.

## Once a Musical Monarch.

King Oscar of Sweden is a musical monarch who may often be heard for hours improvising on the piano, and more particularly on the organ—an instrument which is almost unknown in private circles abroad. His mastery is also a great lover of glee singing.

## Stray Gun Found.

President Kruger by his first marriage had one child, who died young. By his second wife he has had sixteen children. His grandchildren number 104.

## Crying Made Her Blind.

Excessive weeping over the death of her only child has made Mrs. Matilda Quimby of New York totally blind. The child died last June and the mother's crying over her loss has since been constant. Doctors say that there is little hope of her ever regaining her sight. She is 36 years old.

## CONSUMPTION CURED.

FRESH AIR THE SOLE REMEDY FOR THE DISEASE.

Remedies Required to Keep Outdoors, Ignoring Damper and Showers—Some Remarkable Results Attained by This Treatment.

Remarkable results in the treatment of consumptives are revealed by Dr. C. S. Millet of Brockton, Mass. The remedy is a most simple one and within the reach of every victim of the disease. The matter where the sufferer may live, in the balmy south or the bleak north, sleep outdoors. Dew and summer showers will do the sleeper no harm, he asserts, whereas the close and poisonous air of a room would be sure to accelerate the progress of the disease. Dr. Millet says that he now prescribes sleeping outdoors himself, and he laughs at the popular idea regarding "dampness" and "draughts." They are, he says, mere bugbears. Many times, he continues, my patients have found their bed coverings and night clothes wet with dew, and once in a while a summer shower has drenched their bedclothes, but with no harm beyond the necessity of drying the bedclothes before another bedtime. I am quite ready to believe that if people could be taught to fear pure air and overheated rooms as they now dread a slight increase of moisture or a light air stirring in the house, tuberculosis in 1893 and 1894, it would be a small job. It is now nearly two years since I was called to see a young man whose family history is most remarkable, his brother, father, grandfather, two aunts—on one side died of chronic phthisis. He was suffering from cough, wheezing and dyspnea, and had a temperature of 105 degrees. Throughout that winter he continued to lose ground, in spite of the remedies ordinarily used in such cases, until in the spring he had lost nearly fifteen pounds. I urged this young man to try sleeping outdoors. He began in June, 1898, and slept with no awning or roof over his head for five consecutive months, with the exception of only nine nights, when rainy weather prevented. Within the first two weeks one could see that he was making progress in the right direction. At the end of a month his weight was normal, his cough and wheezing had almost disappeared, and he was apparently on the road to recovery. At Thanksgiving time, on the day before the great November storm of 1898, when he came into my office, his weight was 144 pounds, he having gained 22 pounds in four months. The phthisis which he took was the tubercle of nux vomica. He has continued perfectly well ever since, and now tips the scales at 147. This man has worked in a shoe factory nine hours a day without the loss of a day since his treatment began. While sleeping out of doors he wore a soft hat and cotton shirt and wearing had almost disappeared, and he was apparently on the road to recovery. At Thanksgiving time, on the day before the great November storm of 1898, when he came into my office, his weight was 144 pounds, he having gained 22 pounds in four months. The phthisis which he took was the tubercle of nux vomica. 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