

Republican Progress.

BLOOMINGTON, IND.

DENNIS B. HAUNGS, - Proprietor.

1899. NOVEMBER. 1899.

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N. M. 3rd. F. Q. 10th. F. M. 17th. L. Q. 25th.

NEWS IN BRIEF GUSTS

BLOWN IN FROM ALL PARTS OF THE EARTH.

An Important Record of the Week As Told by the Telegraph—Latest from Foreign Shores—Crimes, Casualties, Fires, Etc.

Jim Jeffries Still Champion.

James J. Jeffries retains the championship of the world, referee George Siler giving him the decision at the end of the twenty-fifth round over "Sailor" Tom Sharkey, at the Coney Island Sporting Club, New York. It was one of the most marvelous battles that has taken place, and the greatest crowd that ever gathered in the Coney Island Club house witnessed the desperate struggle for supremacy.

In five rounds Jeffries had the better of the fight—in the first two and in the last three. During the other twenty Sharkey forced the issue and like a bull terrier was at his best with both hands unceasingly. In those twenty rounds Jeffries' great weight and brawn helped him to hold off "The Sailor" and in the twenty-second round he swung in a couple of vicious upper-cuts that made Sharkey groggy. Tom came back again in the twenty-fourth and twenty-fifth, but he was weakened greatly by Jeffries' vicious blows.

What the Filipinos Want Us to Do.

London special: A Scripps-McRea correspondent has received the written statement from the highest Filipino authority in Europe, addressed to the United States, in which he says to what the Filipinos are prepared to agree. First, to fully meet and assist the United States to fulfill the promises made to Spain for a stable government in the Philippines. Second, the Filipinos will accept an American protectorate, with a government similar to Canada, until a greater measure of self-government is permissible. Third, the United States to have every political and commercial facility. Fourth, the Americans to have all the privileges of the Filipinos. Fifth, a mixed commission to decide whether the indemnity paid to Spain should be charged to the Filipinos.

Drowned in Nicaragua.

Washington special: At the headquarters of the Isthmian Canal committee has been heard the reported drowning of Engineer White and other members of an engineering party at Machuca Falls, Nicaragua, and Admiral Walker has requested the State Department to cable the United States Consul at Managua for information. The commission has been besieged for information by relatives and friends of members of the several engineering parties sent to the Isthmus by the commission.

A Wronged Girl's Revenge.

Edward Grafe, foreman of a printing office at Pearl and Main streets, Cincinnati, was shot four times and fatally wounded on the street by Mamie Keting, daughter of Capt. Reting of the fire department. Miss Keting declared that Grafe had wronged her and when she met him she drew a revolver and fired four shots into his body. The wounds are regarded as fatal.

A New Bureau.

A new bureau is to be created in the War Department. It will be called the Bureau of the Insular and Colonial Affairs. The position has been offered to Robert P. Porter. The latter has reserved his decision until next week. The bureau is a compromise between the advocates of a new cabinet position and the opponents of that plan.

Japanese Schooner Sunk.

The whaler Charles Morgan, which has arrived at San Francisco, reports the Japanese sealing schooner Toisha as sunk by the Russian gunboat Alexis, while the former was poaching on Russian preserves in August. Eighteen of the Japanese crew were drowned and the rest of the crew were imprisoned by the Russians.

Rebels Routed.

Manila special: Lieut. Slavens with eighteen scouts, while reconnoitering the insurgents' position north of Angeles, encountered and routed the enemy's outpost, numbering forty men. Three insurgents were killed. Lieut. Slavens' force had no casualties. Lieut. Slavens was warmly commended by Gen. MacArthur.

Costa Rica Is Obdurate.

The Government of Costa Rica has definitely refused to surrender Rutherford, the man charged with the murder of the American citizen Archer, unless the British Government guarantees not to inflict capital punishment, to which the Government cannot accede, thus closing the case so far as Jamaica is concerned.

Three Lives Lost.

It is learned that three persons were lost from the yacht Chiquita, which was wrecked Friday off Miller's Station, Ind.—Capt. D. W. Way, his wife, and Rollin Frahier, all of Charlevoix, Mich. They had started for a trip down the Mississippi River.

DEFEAT OF BRITONS

Disastrous Result of the Battle Near Ladysmith.

BOERS ARE VICTORS.

Surround and Capture Three Regiments of the Queen's Troops.

Irish Fusiliers, Tenth Mountain Battery and Gloucester Regiment Capitulat—General White's Staff Officers and Eight Cannon Included Among the Captures—News of the Disaster to British Arms Causes Gloom in London.

Gen. White, at the head of 12,000 British, and Gen. Joubert, commanding 10,000 Boers, measured arms in the vicinity of Ladysmith Sunday and Monday, and the result was a crushing defeat for the Britons. Three whole regiments were surrounded and captured and eight cannon were taken. The British admit casualties of from eighty to a hundred men.

The two armies on Monday fought from daybreak to the middle of the afternoon. Joubert began the fight about 5 o'clock in the morning, firing several 100-pound shells in the direction of that part of the British force stationed near the railway station. Their ammunition was good and their aim excellent. Gen. White first ordered the artillery fire re-



GEN. SIR GEORGE WHITE.

turned and then ordered out a large force of cavalry and infantry to advance upon the Boer positions. White's forces followed up the supposed advantage, but soon found themselves face to face with a large army of Boers, who were all well armed and full of fight. The fighting raged fiercely until shortly before noon, when White withdrew without having forced the Boers within their laagers, and with a heavy loss.

The column of troops, consisting of the Irish Fusiliers, the Tenth Mountain battery and the Gloucester regiment, sent against the Boers Sunday, was sent rounded in the hills and after losing heavily, had to capitulate. A Boer orderly came in to the British lines in the evening under a flag of truce with letters from the survivors of the captured column, asking assistance to bury the dead. Among those captured are Maj. Adye of Gen. White's staff; the lieutenant colonel, the majors and all the captains and lieutenants of the Irish Fusiliers; the majors, captains and lieutenants of the Gloucester regiment; Maj. Bryant of the Royal artillery, all the lieutenants of the Mountain battery and also the chaplain of the Irish Fusiliers. Many of the captured officers and men were wounded.

The Boers in the meantime kept up their artillery fire, and, besides playing havoc with the British troops, stampeded about forty mules used for transporting the heavy guns. The British were so busy using their small arms that they were unable to look after the mules, with the result that eight cannon were lost.

Charge Upon Big Guns.

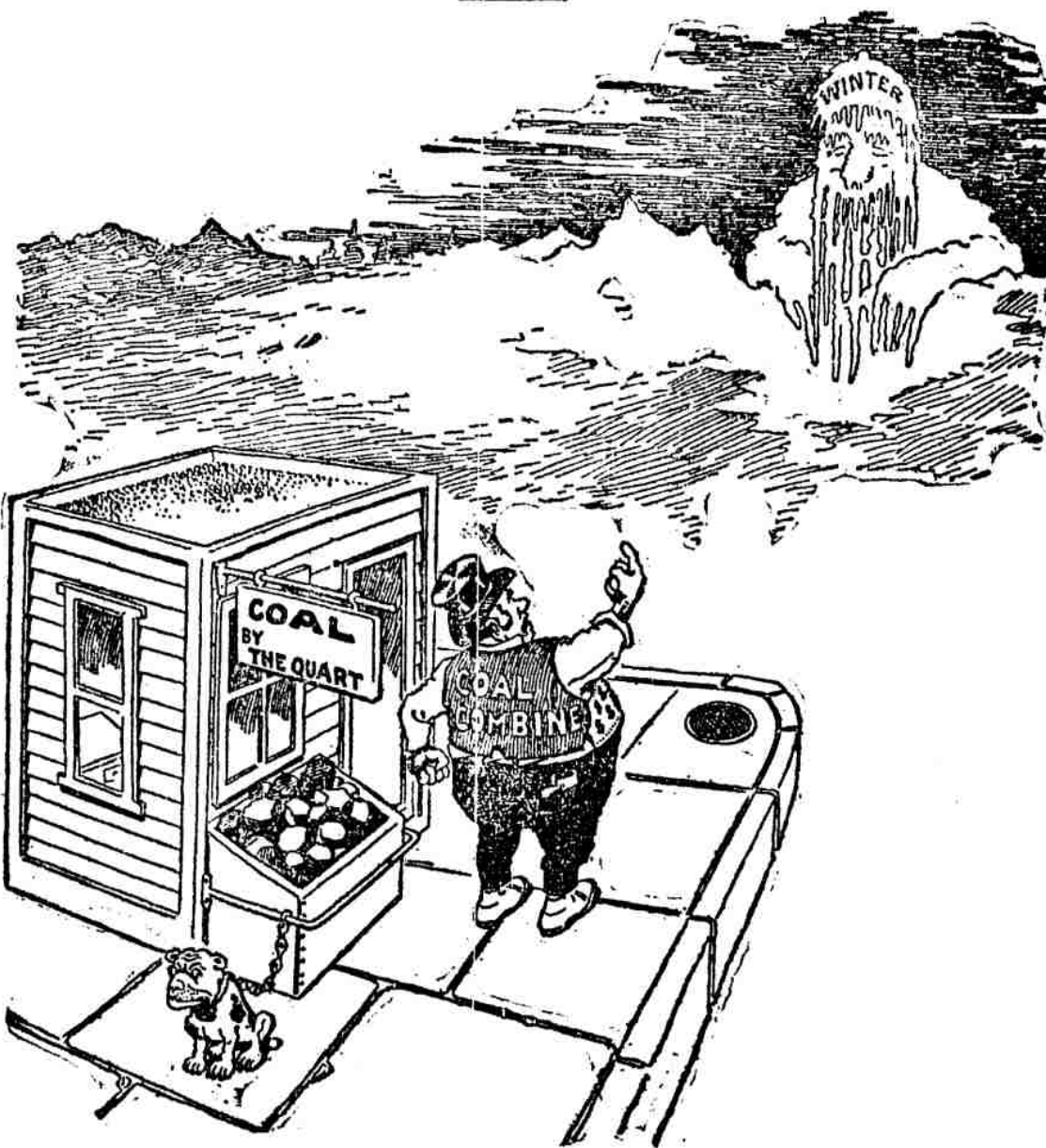
It seems Gen. White's first purpose was to charge the positions of the Boer batteries and capture, if possible, the big guns, which played so important a part at Glencoe. The charge was considered successful at first, but upon their arrival at the point where the Boer guns had been located the British found them gone. How Joubert managed to remove the awkward, heavy weapons is a mystery to the British, as they are said to weigh fully four tons each with their carriages.

One London newspaper, trying to account for the British retirement, says that presumably the Boers were driven back until they reached strong positions, which White naturally refused to attack. Gen. White reports the stampede happening during the night, as the result of battery fighting. But the newspaper accounts indicate the runaway occurred during the day's action.

England Is Startled.

All England was startled at the news of the first severe disaster to the British. White, in what was evidently an important movement, almost lost 20 per cent of his fighting force and eight of his fifty guns at one crack. Monday he had every available man engaged against the Boers, and reading between the lines of the official report and the dispatches of the English correspondents, he had all he could do to get back to his base at Ladysmith after making his sortie. It is apparent that he had hoped to march out and strike a blow at one column of the enemy that would weaken the attack on all sides and give him the upper hand. He lost his left wing in attempting this plan.

HERE, GET A MOVE ON YOU!



—St. Paul Pioneer Press.

DEWEY TO WED MRS. HAZEN.

The Admiral Announces His Engagement to a Washington Widow.

Admiral Dewey has authorized the announcement of his engagement to Mrs. Mildred Hazen, the widow of Gen. William B. Hazen. The admiral Monday moved into his new home, and his anxiety to occupy it without delay leads his friends to believe that the marriage of Mrs. Hazen and himself will be an event of the near future.

Mrs. Hazen is the daughter of Mrs. Washington McLean, whose Washington residence Admiral Dewey occupied during the ceremonies in his honor there, and for a short time thereafter. It is very evident that the admiral and Mrs. Hazen were engaged prior to his return to Washington. Mrs. Hazen is a sister of John R. McLean, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Ohio. Her sister is the wife of Capt. Nicoll Ludlow, U. S. N. Gen. Hazen at the time of his death a year ago was the chief signal officer of the United States army. He was succeeded by Brig. Gen. A. W. Greely, the arctic explorer.

FERRY STEAMER IS SUNK.

Collision in New York Harbor Results in Drowning of Two Men.

The Pennsylvania Railway Company's ferryboat Chicago, plying between Cortland street, New York City, and the Pennsylvania Railway depot in Jersey

ANOTHER INDIAN FAMINE.

One-fifth of the Peninsula Suffering from Hunger.

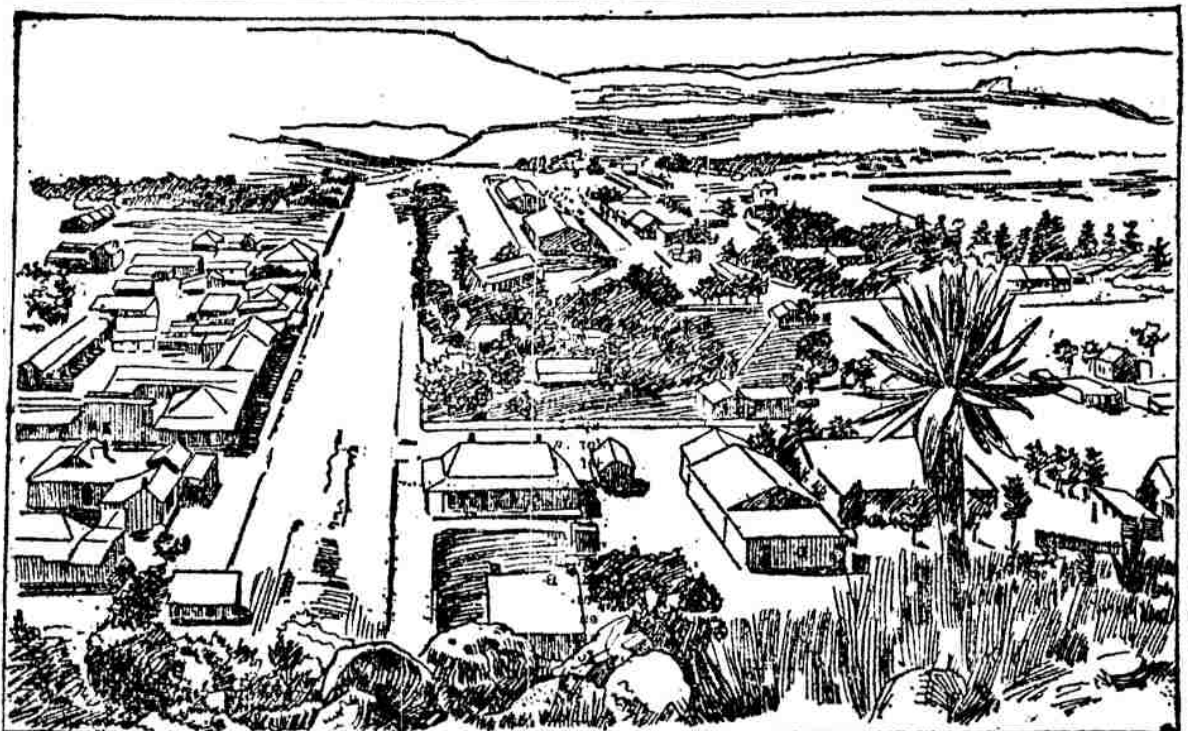
It is only three years since thousands of people were dying in India, and now about a fifth of the entire peninsula is again famine-stricken. The wide famine area extends through the interior from



DIAKENSBERG, ON THE TRANSVAAL BORDER.

northwesterly to central Punjab and embraces nearly 350,000 square miles; and though none of the most densely populated regions is included in this territory, its population is about 30,000,000.

No other part of the world suffers so terribly from famine as India. Two reasons combine to make this calamity fre-



SCENE AT LADYSMITH, NATAL.

Headquarters of the British troops under Generals White and Yule.

City, was cut down by the Savannah line steamship City of Augusta about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning as the ferryboat was crossing to the east side of the North river. Within a few minutes of the collision and before the Chicago could make her slip, she sunk in seventy-five feet of water. It is not definitely known how



GENERAL JOUBERT.

many passengers were on board the Chicago at the time of the disaster, but the number is variously estimated at from fifty to 100. One man, John Bryson, is known to have been drowned. His body was recovered.

quent and very destructive. One is that the population is so enormous as to require nearly all the food produced in the country even in the best of crop years. The other is that the monsoons from the Indian ocean which bring the rain are fickle, and when the rains fail altogether or are inadequate the irrigation ditches are empty and the lives of millions of people are in peril.

Ten million people perished in the famine of 1771 in Bengal and Behar. Since that greatest of historic famines twenty-five seasons of food scarcity have come to one or another part of the peninsula and the loss of life in about half of these calamities has been a million or more. A million died in the famine of 1836. The region affected in 1868 was almost identical with that which is now suffering, and the deaths in that terrible fall and winter numbered over 4,000,000. The famine of 1877 carried off about the same number of victims, and while people were dying by tens of thousands a day, Calcutta was sending wheat to foreign lands, the famine regions being unable to pay the high price demanded for the grain. Governmental efforts on a large scale to relieve such distress as this are proofs of advancing civilization.

Telegraphic Brevities.

Gas explosion at Wheeling, W. Va., killed Frank Martin.

President Gompers, Federation of Labor, wants oil well workers to organize.

Citizens of Billings, O. T., have ordered all negroes to decamp. They'll go.

Wm. Higgins, 45, Hoboken, N. J., was found buried beneath thirty tons of coal.

Burglars stole considerable jewelry from Gov. Stanley's home, Wichita, Kan.

Lewis Wymer, Troy, Ohio, killed himself because his son was brought home drunk.

SAYS WAR MUST GO ON

REPORT OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

Members Unanimous in Declaring that the United States Should Remain in the Philippines—Are Not Ready for Self-Government.

The preliminary statement of the Philippine commission was handed to President McKinley Thursday. An unanimity of opinion favoring the retention of the islands, the intimation being made that it will be a long time before the natives can govern themselves, and that government of the islands by the United States is the archipelago's only salvation, are the main features of the document. No advice, however, is given as to the proper course to pursue in the premises, and the statements made tend to lay all the blame on Aguinaldo for existing hostilities.

The historical events leading up to the rebellion of Aguinaldo against American authority are succinctly recorded, including a statement of the grievances that led to the uprising of the natives against Spain in 1896 and the responsibility for the existing condition of hostility between the insurgents and the American forces is clearly placed on the shoulders of the rebel leader, whose aim is shown to be not the advancement of his fellow countrymen, but solely the gratification of his personal ambitions. In the language of the commissioners, instead of being a patriot, a great champion of freedom and a second George Washington, Aguinaldo is pictured as a miserable, shifting, tricky, treacherous, murderous upstart, whom Gen. Otis and other Americans would be unwilling to even associate with.

One conclusion the commissioners reach relates to the capability of the Filipinos for self-government. According to their idea the people are not ready for it. The report of the commission makes it plain that at no time could the abandonment of the position taken when the American flag was raised over Manila have been seriously considered as compatible with the honor of the United States or its duty to the vast population of the archipelago placed in its hands by the treaty of Paris. The gist of the report specifies the need for American occupancy and urges the necessity for maintaining the army.

Among the more prominent suggestions embodied in the statement are references regarding the good conduct of the Americans now there and the bright future for the islands under the domination of Spain's successor. Concluding it says: "Our control means to the inhabitants of the Philippines internal peace and order, a guarantee against foreign aggression and against the dismemberment of their country, commercial and industrial prosperity and as large a share of the affairs of government as they shall prove fit to take. When peace and prosperity shall have been established throughout the archipelago, when education shall have become general, then, in the language of a leading Filipino, his people will under our guidance, 'become more American than the Americans themselves.'"

The report is signed by J. G. Schurman, George Dewey, Charles Denby and Dean C. Worcester.

WOULD BRING ON WAR

To Interfere by Force with Practices Among the Sulus.

Prof. Schurman of the Philippine commission says the treaty this Government made with the Sulu Sultan is the same in effect which the natives had with Spain. Before the United States troops stopped at Jolo, Prof. Schurman paid the Sultan a visit and talked at great length with him. The Sultan is most anxious to



SULTAN OF SULU.

be friendly with the Americans and he believes they mean to treat him and his people fairly. The religion of the natives is Mohammedan and they are both ignorant and fanatical. Polygamy is a part of their religion and slavery in the shape of a sort of feudal bondage exists. The men on the islands are powerful and strong and they are desperate fighters. They consider death, in the cause of religion, the easiest and surest way to heaven. Prof. Schurman says if the United States tries to interfere with rights and customs in the Sulu islands it will provoke a long and bloody war.

HERRON FORCED TO RESIGN.

Radical Lecturer Gives Up the Fight in Iowa College.

In accession to the wishes of the trustees of the Iowa College at Grinnell, Prof. George D. Herron has handed in his resignation, which was accepted at a session of the trustees called for the purpose. Prof. Herron says it had become evident that his presence was hurting the school. The endowment of \$35,000 by Mrs. Rand of Burlington is now certain to stand, the attitude of Prof. Herron now making no difference concerning its acceptance.