

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS

Covering Every County and Many Department Subjects

FOR INTERESTED READERS

Who Enjoy their Information in a Condensed and Pithy Form and are too Busy to Read Long and Useless Reports of Space Writers.

The Seattle City Council has legislation against the custom in Chinese and Japanese laundries of sprinkling clothes by mouth expectation.

Brisbane, Queensland, Nov. 23.—A band of Tugeri pirates in Dutch New Guinea raided the natives in the British possession there, killing 15 natives.

Intense excitement prevails throughout Montana over the burial of Marcus Daly in Greenwood cemetery, New York.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Nov. 23.—The Union has adopted the plan of placing armed guards upon its train which carry large shipments of money.

San Francisco, Nov. 23.—Glimondo Bartholomeo an Italian, was found dead in a small alley in the business section today.

Huntington, W. Va., Nov. 24.—Pearl Newman was today found guilty of murder in the first degree for the killing of Actor McCarty.

One Fare to Phoenix Carnival.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 24.—The Santa Fe and Southern Pacific railroads have agreed upon a one-fare hate from all points in the southwest to the Phoenix Carnival.

Court-Martial of Mason.

Victoria, B. C., Nov. 24.—Lient. G. M. Watson, of H. M. S. Phaeton, who absented himself from his ship for a week and had all the police in the northwest searching for him, has been cleared by court-martial.

Headless Corpse Found.

PHOENIX (Ariz.), Nov. 24.—News has just been received here of the finding of the headless body of a man between the Coronado stage station and Guthrie, Graham county.

Tramps' Last Ride.

SPOKANE (Wash.), Nov. 23.—A strange accident on the Northern Pacific last night near Connel resulted in the death of two men.

Aged Man Stabbed.

Solomonville, Ariz., Nov. 24.—M. I. Galeo has been jailed here to stand trial for a brutal assault upon an aged and feeble Mexican near Mesquite, Galego, to revenge some fancied wrong.

Ex-Convict's Revenge.

San Quentin, Guard Randolph was shot this afternoon by an ex-convict named J. E. Emmington. He has been out of San Quentin about three months having served a ten-year term for burglary.

Tummy A Big Winner.

London, Nov. 24.—The Prince of Wales has been the largest winner on the English turf for the season of 1900, in which flat racing ceased today.

Minister Conger Likely to Retire.

Washington, Nov. 24.—It is not probable that Mr. Conger will continue to represent the United States to China. His resignation is expected shortly.

Barbarous Punishment.

Newcastle, Del., Nov. 24.—John Aucker, 14 ears old and only four feet tall, was publicly lashed at the whipping post here today for stealing a ride in a freight car from Philadelphia and it is alleged, trying to carry off a bottle of perfume from the car.

Cigarettes Ordered Shipped out of Iowa.

Davenport, Ia., Nov. 23.—An order came to the state their entire stock of cigarette and cigarette papers. The order came from the American Tobacco Company in conformity with the recent decision of the United States Supreme Court.

Robles lifted a chair to strike at Parra, but was not quick enough, and Parra closed with his knife, striking Robles below the ear and sweeping around under his chin.

The blade laid bare the jugular vein, and his head would doubtless have been severed from his body had not Sergeant the station-keeper, leaped in and struck down Parra's arm.

REBELS ROUTED FROM A FORT. Strongest Position in the Island Captured.

MANILA, Nov. 24.—The fortress of the insurgent chief Geronimo, at Pinararuran, which the insurgents boasted was impregnable, was taken and destroyed.

Col. Thompson mobilized a thousand men at Montalbon. The attack was made upon four sides—the main body advancing from the south.

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WITCHCRAFT KILLS A CHILD

Horrible Death of a Little Indian Girl, Witchcraft the Cause

SAID YOUNG SISTER MUST BE KILLED

The Way The Faker Had of Doing up a Witch.

Cahto, Nov. 23.—News was received here tonight from Kabisallah, a small coast town, of the horrible death of a little Indian girl, a victim of witchcraft.

The child was living in an old hut or tepee with her parents, and for some time had been ill, and at times suffered untold agony.

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ALL ALONG THE COAST

Interesting General Information About California

MENTIONED IN THESE COLUMNS

San Bernardino proposes to prohibit boys of seventeen and under from visiting billiard halls.

Elder Williams pastor of the Adventist Church in Petaluma, is accused of beating his 11-year-old grand-son.

John T. Apperson janitor of the principal public school building at Red Bluff, committed suicide by shooting himself in the left eye.

The children of St. Mark's Church of Berkeley, will give a rag-time festival in rag-time costumes by rag-time dolls to rag-time music.

Alberty Wardrobe, a Lodi printer, has mysteriously disappeared. A week ago he borrowed a wheel to ride a mile to "see a man." Since then nothing has been heard of him.

Sacramento, Nov. 24.—The public school house at Perkins Station, in this county, was destroyed by fire today. The loss is \$2,000. The cause of the fire is not known.

William Shannon who was held up by foot-pads at Oakland, was so overcome by the shock that he was forced to lie to his bed, and in order to facilitate the importation of foreign energy and brain to the great Siberian gold fields, special concessions are held out to foreigners which the native does not enjoy.

Russian law is peculiar, complicated and a little awe-inspiring, and this may have a great effect upon the capitalist, backed up as it is by the extraordinary prejudice which still exists in civilized Europe against everything Russian.

In many respects Siberia resembles the Klondike district. Many of the mines are situated in places equally as inaccessible in winter, and which have the same characteristics in summer.

The alluvial deposits are free and in some cases rich. Quartz there is, but with the exception of one or two places this has never yet been tapped, and in the whole of Siberia at the present time there is not a single efficient battery for quartz crushing—this statement on the authority of Mr. Shostok, the minister of mines for Siberia.

There is here any machinery for the proper washing of alluvial gold, and yet millionaires gold miners, free men or exiles, may be found by the dozen in Tomsk, Irkutsk and Krasnoarsk. The practiced miner, fresh from the fields of western Australia, British Columbia or California, would doubtless laugh largely at the primitive arrangements in use in Siberia.

The foreigner desiring to become a mine owner in Siberia must first have a letter of recommendation from his ambassador or consul, and then he can either rent or buy existing mines or prospect for himself. He is not allowed more than five versts, or three and a quarter miles of land, in any one particular spot, but he can have as many mines as he likes, provided they are not on one run. All the gold he obtains he hands over to the government, which assays and smelts it for him, crediting him with its value, less 3 or 5 per cent, according to the district, which is tax money. Once in possession of the concession, the miner may go to any part of Siberia, and if he knows his business and is careful there is every prospect of his becoming a rich man, for, if anything, the protective laws of Russia are more severe than in any other country.

Such a thing as claim jumping is unknown, robbery or murder almost unheard of and food is astonishingly cheap, as also is labor. The government provides each mine owner with Cossacks to guard, the precious metal, and, in short, when one thoroughly understands the conditions, there can be no better way of pursuing the fascinating hunt for gold than under the Siberian regime.

One of the most astonishing features of Siberian gold mining is that many of the richest miners are exiles sent to Siberia years ago for some political or criminal offense, and although they have wealth in abundance, they cannot leave that land of snow, of steppes and mountains until the great white Czar should be pleased to grant his gracious pardon.—New York Herald.

ALL ABOUT RINGS. What They Mean and How They Were Worn in Old Times.

Rings have been worn by both savage and civilized people from the remotest antiquity. They have been worn in the ears, in the nose, around the neck, and around the wrists and the ankles.

But the most famous and universal use of rings has always been for finger adornment. In ancient times they were not merely for ornament, but had their use as signet rings.

The old Egyptians wore what were known as "tebh," or finger-rings, and "khatem," or signet rings. They also had certain kinds of rings that were used as money.

At one time finger-rings were the emblem of rank and authority. They were of two kinds: The solid ring made of gold, silver, copper, or iron, with a square or oval bezel, on which the subject to be impressed was either sunk or cut in intaglio, and the scarabaei rings of glazed steatite, set in frames of gold or silver.

These scarabaei rings were often used for bezels. As a rule, the base of the bezels was engraved with hieroglyphics the names of monarch, mottoes and devices, and figures of the deities. Very valuable gold rings with revolving bezels have been found, as that of Thothmes III, and another bearing the name of the monarch Horus. The Horus ring contained as much as a hundred dollars' worth of pure gold. Like the seal and counter-seal of the present day, the rings having revolving bezels could make two impressions.

The early Greeks and Romans wore iron signet rings. In later times they covered their fingers with rings, even wearing them on their thumbs. Some of the very wealthy Romans had rings for exclusive winter wear, and others that they wore only in summer.

Rings are closely associated with many of the Oriental beliefs and superstitions. Among the marvels attributed to Solomon's ring, it was believed to have power to seal up the refractory Jims in jars and hurl them into the Red Sea. The Greeks believed that

many rings possessed magic power; thus it was said that the ring of Gyges rendered him wholly invisible when its stone was turned inward. And the ring of Polycrates, so it was said, was thrown into the sea to conciliate Nemesis, and eventually its owner found it inside of a fish.

Many explanations have been given why rings have, from the most ancient times, been connected with marriage. One reason given is that the ring, having no end, thereby symbolizes eternity and constancy. It has been said, too, that in ancient days the delivery of the signet ring to anyone was a sign of greatest confidence; in like manner the transfer of a ring from husband to wife was a sign that she was to be his confidante. In Iceland, at one time, as a part of the marriage ceremony, the bridegroom passed his hand through a large ring and clasped the hand of his bride.

A great many of the old-time rings were not only of much intrinsic value, but were also of splendid workmanship.

Horace Greeley once had a discussion with an advocate of woman suffrage shortly before the civil war, says the Woman's Journal. He was using, as his final argument, the inability of women to fight. "What would you do, for instance," he asked his friend, "in the event of war?" "Just what you would do, Mr. Greeley," she replied, promptly. "I should stay in an office and write articles urging other people to go and fight."

Among all the horrors of war, humorous situations often occur. An English surgeon in South Africa tells an amusing story of an Englishwoman of high rank who was engaged by the charms of amateur nursing. One morning, on approaching the cot of a soldier to whom she had given especial attention, she found him with his eyes tightly closed and a piece of paper pinned on the sheet, on which was written: "Too ill to be nursed today. Respectfully, J. L."

The late John J. Ingalls was employed by certain flash newspapers to write accounts of all sorts of events and sign his name to them. In the course of his contact with the sporting fraternity the ex-senator made the acquaintance of John L. Sullivan, and one day, after examining the pugilist's muscles and beating a tattoo on his chest, he asked: "Sullivan, why don't you enter the ring again and try to win the championship from Corbett?" "For the same reason," answered Sullivan, "that you didn't enter the race for senator: I consider one knockout enough."

Colonel Daniel R. Anthony, brother of Susan B. Anthony, and the last of the fighting editors of Kansas, is on record as the only man who has had his aorta severed and lived. In a newspaper feud with a gambler named Jennison, Anthony was shot. The doctor told him he could not live. The wounded man did not say anything but bade his sister good-by and went to sleep. When he awoke he asked the nurse: "What time is it?" "Six o'clock," replied the nurse. The colonel chuckled for a moment, then said: "Say, that's a good joke on the doctor, isn't it? He said I'd be dead at five-thirty." He fell asleep again, and when he awoke the doctor acknowledged his mistake.

There is no such luxury as privacy to him whose name is heralded far and wide. Some, no doubt, enjoy the distinction, but the majority must detest the intrusion. Goethe once arrived at such a pitch of irascibility by reason of the prying curiosity of visitors that, when a tourist would not be denied, he descended from his study, lighted candle in hand, and without a word of greeting merely placed the candle on a table and sat still. In no wise daunted by the cold reception, the tourist calmly seized the candle and went round and round the great man, examining his physiognomy with deliberate scrutiny. Whereupon the poet broke into a laugh and ordered wine. And this persistent visitor, needless to remark, was an American.

At one of their joint discussions, which took place in Kentucky some years ago, Tom Stuart, then editor of the Winchester Democrat, gave his opponent, I. N. Boone, a descendant of the great Daniel, a blow that fairly knocked him out of the race for the legislature. Boone was making his regular speech, and at the proper place in it he referred to the matter of his relation to the tolling masses. "My friend," said he, holding up a pair of hands that looked as if they had not been washed in a week, "to let you see for yourself that I am a horny-handed son of toil, I ask you to look at these hands, and," turning to Stuart, "I would ask my pale-faced young friend from the city what he thinks of them?" Stuart was on his feet in a minute. "I do not desire to embarrass my distinguished opponent, ladies and gentlemen," he said with a bow, "but I would say that I think that they need soap and water." It was such an apparent case that the crowd took hold at once with a shout, and Boone was completely floored, and later Stuart was elected.

What the Busy Bee Must Do. Bees, according to a statistician, must, in order to collect a pound of clover honey, deprive 62,000 clover blossoms of their nectar. To do this the 62,000 flowers must be visited by an aggregate of 3,750,000 bees; or, in other words, to collect his pound of honey one bee must make 3,750,000 trips from and to the hive. As bees are known to fly for miles in quest of suitable fields of operation, it is clear that a single ounce of honey represents millions of miles of travel.

Making Glass. The most ancient glass had exactly the same component parts as that of to-day, and the processes used seem to have been similar in all times.

Shortly after the wedding march many a man discovers that he is an April fool.

THE GOLD OF SIBERIA.

COUNTRY THAT IS RICH IN AU-RIFEROUS DEPOSITS.

Methods of Mining Are Still Slow and Primitive—Russian Law Very Favorable to Foreigners—Claim-Jumping Unknown, and Food and Labor Cheap.

"Keep your eyes on Siberia!" That is what a scientific writer on the old problem wrote only a few months ago, and those who have visited that supposedly bleak, cold and dismal country may fairly echo his words.

Siberia has been misunderstood. For forty years now mines have been opened all over the country. In Tomsk a minister of mines is permanently resident, as well as at Irkutsk, while the number of people employed in the mining industry is considerably in excess of 100,000.

Yet in spite of the marvelous richness of the country, which has been described by more than one writer as likely to become a second California, little or no attempt has been made by foreigners to enter and to take up the industry of gold mining. Yet the government is most anxious that should be the case, and in order to facilitate the importation of foreign energy and brain to the great Siberian gold fields, special concessions are held out to foreigners which the native does not enjoy.

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