# Morning Oregonian.

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# CRONJE GIVES UP

## Surrenders His Army Unconditionally.

## WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCES IT

### Boers Are Concentrating to Defend Bloemfontein.

### LARGE FORCE TO RESIST ROBERTS

**Stubborn Defense at Paardeberg Was to Enable Scattered Bands to Collect at the Capital.**

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Paardeberg, Feb. 27, 7:45 A. M.—General Cronje and all of his force capitulated, unconditionally, at daylight, and is now a prisoner in my camp. The strength of his force will be communicated later. I hope that Her Majesty's Government will consider this event satisfactory, occurring as it does on the anniversary of Majuba."

**MASSING AN ARMY.**

**Boers Concentrating at Bloemfontein.**

LONDON, Feb. 27, 4:20 A. M.—The Boers are assembling an army near Bloemfontein, with which to dispute the invasion of Lord Roberts.

This intelligence comes from Pretoria by way of Lourenco Marques. The commandos are described as "hastening from all quarters of the two Republics." No estimate is made of their numbers, but the withdrawal of the Boers from most of The places where they have been in contact with the British, except the district near Ladysmith, may raise the resisting force to 30,000 men. This figure assumes that the Boers have between 60,000 and 70,000 men in the field.

The gathering of this army across the path of Lord Roberts gives significance to General Cronje's steadfast defense. He has engaged the corps of Lord Roberts for 10 days, and has given time for the dispersed Boer factions to get together and to prepare positions to receive the advance of the British when Lord Roberts moves forward.

General Buller Saturday faced the last and strongest position of the Boers who bar his way to Ladysmith. The strenuous fighting indicates a battle between armies, rather than rear-guard actions protecting a retreat. Thursday and Friday he lost 43 officers killed and wounded, representing probably a total loss of from 400 to 500.

General White's guns worked Saturday upon the Boer positions, and a heliogram from Ladysmith reported that the Boers were retreating, and that larger rations were being issued, in view of the fact that relief was at hand.

Nothing has been heard from Mafeking since February 12.

The movement on the veldt away from the railway is becoming increasingly difficult for large bodies of troops, as the grass is burned up. General French has to wagon forage for his horses, and even the infantry finds the long marches harder than before, as forage for the transport animals must be carried. This requires the formation of garrisoned depots.

The ordinary campaigning season is over and the sickly season for both men and animals has set in. Technical military writers take these things into consideration in forecasting events.

The Daily Chronicle says it learns from private letters that British rifles and ammunition have been landed on the southern coast of Cape Colony, presumably for the Dutch colonists.

Lord Roberts has recently received 72 additional pieces of artillery. Whether all have been sent to Paardeberg is not known.

Probably the Eighth division will leave England next Monday.

**DEFENSE OF BLOEMFONTEIN.**

**Reinforcements Are Arriving From All Parts.**

LONDON, Feb. 26.—A dispatch to the Daily News from Lourenco Marques, dated Friday, February 23, says:

"It is reported here that 5000 burghers have left Ladysmith for the Free State. The Boers are concentrating their forces 30 miles outside of Bloemfontein, and the Free State government is moving to Winburg. Reinforcements from all parts are passing through Bloemfontein hourly. President Steyn has telegraphed President Kruger that Lord Roberts is within a few hours of Bloemfontein, and he urges that every male, irrespective of nationality, should be commandeered. President Steyn is said to favor peace.

"The Boer General who was in command at Colenso sent a message to President Kruger, saying that he had been smashed up there, and recommending overtures for peace. The burghers at Mafeking are also reported to have sent word to Kruger that they would rather defend their own farms than fight elsewhere.

"The Pretoria government is paying its debts with bar gold, the English professional coiners having refused to work. Understanding how Continental shareholders are affected by the closing of the Robinson Bank President Kruger allowed the institution to reopen."

**LORD ROBERTS' HUMANITY.**

**The Boers Are at His Mercy, but He Is Treating Them Considerately.**

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Daily Mail has the following dispatch from Paardeberg, dated Sunday:

"There are about 4000 beleaguered in General Cronje's camp, exclusive of the losses he has hitherto sustained. His wife is not with him, although there are women and children in the camp. The Boer position is now almost exclusively confined to the river bed. The enemy are entirely at our mercy, but Lord Roberts is treating them with great consideration, from motives of humanity."

A dispatch to the Daily Chronicle, from Paardeberg, dated Friday, February 23, says:

"General Cronje's attempt to mount guns was frustrated by our artillery."

A dispatch from Paardeberg, dated Friday, to the Times, says that several thousand Boers are hovering in that neighborhood.

**BULLER'S ADVANCE.**

**Boers Offer Stubborn Opposition—British Losses Heavy.**

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Winston Churchill, in a dispatch to the Morning Post from Frere Camp, dated Sunday, says:

"The idea that the Boers are raising the siege of Ladysmith is premature. The advance is being pursued in the face of the most stubborn opposition and of heavy loss. President Kruger's grandson is among the Boers killed."

Mr. Churchill then proceeds to describe the heavy fighting last Friday, in which the Inniskillings approached within 500 yards of the summit of a rocky Boer position, and then gallantly charged in the face of a hail of bullets. He says:

"After repeated attempts, however, and having lost heavily, they recognized that they were unable to prevail. Nevertheless, they refused to retreat, but law down on the slope, behind a shelter of walls. The Connaughts and the Dublin Fusiliers were sent to their support, but the light faded, and the night closed in before the main attack had developed."

Spencer Wilkinson's article in the Morning Post today is almost wholly devoted to criticism of General Buller's apparently mistaken tactics in sending small forces to take positions, and then reinforcing these by details, as revealed in the dispatch from Winston Churchill. Mr. Wilkinson admits, however, that Mr. Churchill's advices are too incomplete to enable a correct idea to be formed, since his dispatch breaks off in the middle, leaving the battle unfinished.

The Times has the following from Pietermaritzburg, dated Friday, February 23:

"The Dublin Fusiliers again distinguished themselves by volunteering to take Groebler's Kloof, which they did. This gallant battalion, which began the campaign 850 strong, can today be said to muster on parade only between 100 and 200 of its original members."

**CECIL RHODES' SPEECH.**

**Profits of the De Beers Company and Cause of the War.**

KIMBERLEY, Saturday, Feb. 24.—Cecil Rhodes, presiding at a meeting of the De Beers Company, delivered a speech which was received with enthusiasm. After announcing that the year's profits of the De Beers Company amounted to £3,000,000 he spoke of the Chartered Company's transaction with the De Beers, and said that the shareholders were divided into two classes—imaginative and unimaginative. The former, he said, passed their lives filling money-bags that are dissipated by their offsprings on wine, women and horses. To the latter class he stated that the transactions of the Chartered Company had closed satisfactorily, as the De Beers Company owned all the diamonds wherever its charter existed. To the imaginary he drew an eloquent picture of these mines 100 years hence as mirroring European civilization in the far south.

"The latter," he said, "feel a glow of satisfaction at the thought that the immense riches taken from the soil have not been merely devoted to the decoration of the fair sex."

Speaking of the war, he considered it a puzzle why it had arisen. The Transvaal and Free State were not republics, he declared, but oligarchies, and had been long conspiring to seize British South Africa. Each government was simply a small political gang, who humbugged the poor Dutch, appealing to their patriotism and dividing the spoils among their coteries. The Afrikander has been working 20 years for independence. He said that ex-President Reitz, of the Orange Free State, had years ago avowed that his only ambition in life was to drive England out of Africa.

**Afrikander Intriguing.**

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The Brussels correspondent of the Daily Mail says:

"As a result of special inquiries in Boer circles here I am able to corrobate fully the reported danger from the intrigues of the Afrikanderbund and the coming Congress. Unless the ends of the Bund are otherwise attained, it will fan the flame of rebellion throughout the colony."

**Canadians Arrive at the Cape.**

CAPE TOWN, Feb. 26.—The Canadian transport Pomeranian, from Halifax, January 25, with another contingent of Canadian troops on board, has arrived here.

The Boers are concentrating to defend Bloemfontein.

Lord Rosslyn, who has obtained a commission in the Thorneycroft Horse, has gone to join Sir Redvers Buller.

**Native Chief Attacked Boers.**

LOURENCO MARQUES, Monday, Feb. 26.—A dispatch from Gaberones, dated Thursday, February 22, says:

"Chief Linchwo has reported that he made reprisals from the Boers near Sekwani, killing a few men and capturing several wagons and oxen. There were some casualties on both sides."

## SITUATION IN KENTUCKY.

**Democratic Contestants for Minor State Offices Given Certificates.**

FRANKFORT, Ky., Feb. 26.—The State Contest Board this afternoon awarded certificates of election to all the Democratic contestants for minor State offices. Immediately afterward the contestants were sworn in and repaired to the Statehouse in a body, where they made a formal demand on the Republican incumbents for possession of the offices, but the demands were not acceded to. Clerk of the Court of Appeals Shackelford administered the oath of office to all the contestants for office other than Governor and Lieutenant-Governor.

Immediately after the swearing in of the Democratic officials, injunction suits were filed by each of the new officials, seeking to oust the present incumbents from office and enjoining them from exercising the rights, duties and prerogatives now appertaining thereto. The installation of the Democratic officials will have the effect of tying up tightly every branch of the State Government pending a decision of al the contests by the courts. From now until then the State will be practically without a State Government.

**Kautz Will Transfer His Flag.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—Admiral Kautz is expected to arrive at San Francisco on his flagship, the Iowa, about March 20. He is now in Mexican waters engaged in annual maneuvers and drill. At San Francisco he will transfer his flag to the Philadelphia, and the Iowa will be sent to Bremerton naval station, on Puget Sound, to be docked.

**British Warship at San Francisco.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 26.—The British warship Icarus steamed into the harbor yesterday, saluting the forts as she passed up the bay, and dropped anchor. The Icarus is on the way to Esquimalt, where she is to be given an overhauling before she joins the North Pacific squadron.

# A COMPROMISE BILL

## Agreement Reached on Tariff for Puerto Rico.

## PRESIDENT WANTS IT TO PASS

**Duty Reduced to 15 Per Cent of the Usual Rate—Operation of the Bill Two Years.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—At the conference of House Republicans tonight on the Puerto Rican tariff bill, assurances were given that the President believed the measure Constitutional and would approve it if it came to him, and an agreement was reached to limit the operation of the bill to two years and to reduce the duty imposed by it from 25 to 15 per cent of the American tariff. As a result, the Republican leaders claim that the bill will have the support of all the Republicans except four—McCall (Mass.), Littlefield (Me.), Lorimer (Ill.) and Crumpacker (Ind.), and that this loss will be offset by affirmative votes of the opposition. They claim the passage of the modified bill is certain.

After the conference adjourned at 11 o'clock, Chairman Cannon gave out the following statement of the amendments agreed upon by the conference:

"The conference requested the ways and means committee to offer amendments to the bill as follows: Amend the title to make it 'an act temporarily to provide revenue for the island of Puerto Rico and for other purposes,' and to add the following section: 'This act shall be taken and held to be provisional in its purposes, intended to meet a pressing, present need for revenue for the island of Puerto Rico, and is not to continue in force after March 1, 1902.' These amendments were adopted with practical unanimity. Another to reduce the duty imposed by the act from 25 to 15 per cent was adopted by a vote of 105 to 11. A further amendment is to be offered by the ways and means committee to make it clear that no double duty is imposed; that the payment of one internal revenue tax is the total tax on importations."

About 125 Republican members attended tonight's conference, which was held in the hall of the House of Representatives. The members had been in consultation during the day discussing plans for allaying the opposition to the bill and bringing the recalcitrants into line. So much had been made by the kickers of the alleged opposition of the President to the measure that the managers were particularly desirous of being able to offer some assurances that would remove all objections to the measure on that score, and this afternoon the Republican members of the ways and means committee, with the exception of McCall, the Massachusetts dissenter, called on the President at the White House.

The Republican members of the ways and means committee, with Speaker Henderson, remained at the capitol canvassing the situation during the interim between the adjournment of the House at 5 o'clock and the assembling of the conference at 8 o'clock.

Chairman Cannon presided over the caucus. As soon as it had been called to order, Payne, the floor leader, submitted two amendments, changing the title of the bill and limiting its operations to March 1, 1902.

General Shattuc opened the proceedings with a plain statement to the effect that he was willing to defer his opinion in this matter to the wishes of the President, although he was convinced that his constituents favored free trade with Puerto Rico. He demanded to know, however, and he wanted no equivocation about it, whether the President believed the bill was constitutional and whether he favored the measure. If he did not, Shattuc announced that he would not be bound by the action of the conference.

This brought Payne to his feet. He said he had seen the President this afternoon, and he announced emphatically that the President was convinced that the bill was constitutional, and that he would sign the bill. Corliss backed up Payne with the statement that he had seen the President since the House adjourned, and that the President desired the bill to pass.

Grow, the venerable ex-Speaker of the House, said that the amendments proposed made the bill an emergency measure, against which the question of constitutionality ought not to be raised, and Marsh earnestly appealed to the recalcitrants to rally around the Republican standard and bury their dissensions.

This drew statements from McCall and Littlefield, the two leaders of the Republican revolt. Both spoke in good temper, but abated not one jot of their individual opposition to the measure. McCall said that the modifications offered and the assurance from the President might remove the objections of those who had opposed the bill on the ground of expediency, but his objections, going deeper, to the constitutional question, could not be assuaged by any such amendments. He should, he announced, vote against the bill. Littlefield's speech was along the same lines. He, too, he said, must oppose the bill.

H. C. Smith then offered an amendment to reduce the duty imposed by the bill from 25 to 15 per cent. Powers, who was one of the objectors, then announced his willingness to vote for the bill. The time limit placed upon it, he said, did not remove his objections, but he said he was willing that the bill should become a law in order that its constitutionality might be tested, so as to clear the way for the future disposition of the broader questions relating to the Philippines.

Speaker Henderson and Chairman Payne wound up the speechmaking with eloquent appeals for harmony and united action in the face of the enemy. The speeches aroused great enthusiasm. Speaker Henderson concluded:

"This bill should pass. I say to you tonight, put on your armor and sing glory hallelujah."

Payne adjured his colleagues to stand shoulder to shoulder and to vote "solidly." The amendments offered were then adopted and the conference adjourned.

McCall said after the conference that he still believed the bill would be defeated. "It will be a tight squeeze, anyway," said he. Cannon said that the bill was misunderstood, that it was in fact a bill for the immediate relief of the Puerto Ricans by providing them an equitable means of raising $1,600,000 annually in an emergency.

## BONDS GO UP.

**Government Securities Reach a High Price in New York.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Government bonds went up a few points today, and the price of 4s of 1907 and 1925, with the 5 per cent bonds, reached a higher level than any touched last year. The demand was ascribed to the belief of individuals and corporations that there will be unusual call for the bonds when the refunding law goes into effect, and the banks are allowed to issue circulation up to the par value of the bonds. The 4 per cents of 1925 reached today the highest price in their history, and the 4s of 1907 the highest since 1901, when the Government was buying bonds heavily. Part of the heavy borrowings from the banks has been attributed to operations with a view to this future demand, and some of the banks have made purchases for the purpose.

## PENNSYLVANIA TOWN ON FIRE

**Water Pipes Frozen and Flames Could Not Be Controlled.**

PITTSBURG, Feb. 27.—At 1 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning fire was discovered in Wilson's billiard-hall, Main street, Clarion, Pa., and in a short time an entire block of business buildings was destroyed. The loss is estimated at $150,000. Judge W. W. Barr, the oldest inhabitant and a prominent politician, dropped dead from excitement. The water pipes are frozen. At 4 o'clock this morning, the fire was still raging, and not under control. Snow was being piled up in huge piles, and teams were used to cart it to the scene of the fire. Huge bonfires were lit at all fire plugs, but at late reports the water had not thawed out. The nearest town is Edenburg, 10 miles away, and there is no possibility of getting help there.

**Chicago Summer Resort Burned.**

CHICAGO, Feb. 26.—Franz Thielmann's summer garden, with its palm house, stage and other buildings, and the broad sweep of water pavilion threading the edge of the lake, the breathing spot for thousands of merry-making folk throughout the summer evenings, burned early today. The loss was $50,000; insurance, $9000.

**Montreal Theater Fire.**

MONTREAL, Feb. 26.—The Theater Francais and nearly the entire block on St. Catherine street, between St. Dominique and Cadieux streets, was burned this morning. Five business properties were destroyed besides the theater. Loss is about $100,000.

**English Theater Burned.**

LONDON, Feb. 26.—The Grand Theater, Islington, where Henry Irving and other actors have been in the habit of beginning provincial tours, was gutted by fire this morning. Arson is suspected. The theatrical wardrobes and properties were lost.

## JONES ON THE ISSUES.

**Democracy Will Oppose Imperialism; as for Silver, He Says Little.**

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 26.—Senator James K. Jones, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who is in the city for a few days, submitted to an interview with the Post-Dispatch today. When asked what would be the position of the Democratic party on the issue of expansion in the coming campaign, Senator Jones said:

"The Democratic party will be opposed to imperialism, and by that I mean the acquisition of territory remote from this country, and its government, either as a part of the United States or as colonies. The Democratic party has always favored the extension of our commerce, while the Republican party, by its protective policy, has always opposed and discouraged it. The Democratic party will continue to favor every legitimate means of expanding and extending the commerce of the United States."

"Will silver be as important an issue as it was in the campaign of 1896?" he was asked.

"If you will come to me about November 15 next, I will be better informed on that point," answered the Senator.

"Do you think silver has paled any as an issue before the American people?"

"You know as much about that as I do. Conventions and platforms do not make issues. The wishes and opinions of voters make them. The Democratic party is the party of bimetalism, and its declaration in the next platform on this question will be as strong as it was in 1896. But whether silver, opposition to trusts, or imperialism will claim the most attention from the people is something I cannot tell you."

## FLOUR TRUST COLLAPSES.

**Three Receivers Appointed for the Company.**

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 26.—The United States Milling Company, generally known as the Flour Trust, collapsed Saturday afternoon, but the fact did not become known until today, when Judge Jenkins, in proceedings ancillary to the United States Court of New Jersey, appointed three receivers for the company, two of whom are now in charge of the property. The receivers are Daniel Thomas, of New York; Charles E. Kimball, of Summit, N. J., and Albert C. Loring, of Minneapolis. The collapse of the company was due, it is said, to inability to float its securities on the open market.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—The United States Milling Company was organized last May, with 16 mills in the principal milling cities of the country. Last year the bonds of the company took a tumble, and it was found that the company could not go on under its then management. To add to the complexities, the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Company stockholders, who had come into the consolidation some time ago, brought a suit looking to withdrawal.

"This appointment of a receiver," said George Ballou, secretary of the reorganization committee, "was asked for by stockholders, and was forced upon us by creditors, but has been carried through with the consent of the committee. It was inevitable, but the best thing to do. It will help on the reorganization. It will force stockholders who have been hanging out into the reorganization. The committee will now go in and carry out its scheme of reorganization to the end without trouble."

**A Carnegie Suit Begun.**

PITTSBURG, Feb. 26.—John Walker, guardian, Andrew Carnegie Wilson, S. L. Schoonmaker and John Pontefract, on behalf of themselves and such other stockholders of the H. C. Frick Company as may choose to join in the suit as plaintiffs, filed the much-talked-of bill in equity to annul the contract with the Coke Company by the Carnegie Steel Company, Ltd., in Common Pleas Court No. 2 late this afternoon. The action is remotely connected with the trouble now existing between H. C. Frick, ex-chairman of the Carnegie Steel Company, Ltd., and Andrew Carnegie, and was precipitated by the filing of Mr. Frick's bill in equity in Common Pleas Court No. 1 to secure an accounting of the affairs of the Carnegie Steel Company, Ltd.

**New Orleans Mardi Gras.**

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 26.—In the presence of an immense assemblage on the river front, Rex, King of the Carnival, made his entry into the City today. After the Marine parade, a pageant filed through the business district. At the City Hall the King received the keys of the municipality.

**Railroad President Dead.**

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 26.—President H. W. Comer, of the Central Railroad of Georgia, died here today. He had been ill for some time.

# THE TARIFF MUDDLE

## Republican Leaders in the House Blamed for It.

## STORM OF OPPOSITION RAISED

**Canal Legislation Delayed by the Senate—Democrats Want to Change the Convention Date.**

WASHINGTON, Feb. 26.—If the Puerto Rican bill is defeated in the House, it will be simply because of the manner in which it is presented and is being handled by the majority of the ways and means committee.

The offer to reduce the tariff to 15 per cent is such a bald proposition that everybody understands now that the desire is simply to retain the right of the United States to tax colonies, so that a tariff may be levied on Philippine products and on Cuba's sugar and tobacco if that island should ever be annexed. The only valid excuse for having a tariff between Puerto Rico and the United States was that the revenue to be raised was needed for the island, and this falls when only 15 per cent of the present duties are to be exacted. In the face of the often-repeated declarations that the president wants the Puerto Rican bill passed, there is sent today by the Secretary of War an argument by General Davis in favor of absolute free trade. Thus the official action of the President in his message, and of other men connected with the Administration, controverts the assertions of those who are pushing the measure in the House.

The proposed 15 per cent reduction, as cheap as it is, seems to have caught a number of members of the House who opposed the Puerto Rican bill, but it has disgusted some others because of the very transparent fact that all that is now desired is to maintain the principle of protection.

There never was such a muddle in Congress in many years as has occurred from this Puerto Rican bill, nor has any action ever been taken by the party which has raised such a storm of opposition through the country, and threatened the success of the party in the Presidential and Congressional elections. Some of the shrewder politicians, especially those in the Senate, who have been viewing the curious situation of the House, are wondering where the political sense of the leaders of the party has gone. Men are amazed that, in view of the fact that the President recommended free trade, and the chairman of the committee on ways and means offered a bill for free trade, this committee should then report a tariff bill and try to put it through under party whip and spur. Why the political Pandora's box should be opened on the threshold of an important campaign is one of the things that cannot be understood.

A very shrewd observer said today that the mistake of the ways and means committee was that it forgot that Reed was no longer Speaker, and that independent members could not be whipped into line as in former times. The belief is also general that no such bill as this would have been reported if Reed had been managing the House.

**Canal Legislation Delayed.**

The interest of the Administration in favor of the ratification of the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, in order that the canal might be built, is as strong as ever, but a careful investigation of the situation in the Senate indicates that little or nothing is being done or will be done looking to putting the treaty through, for fear that some one will shout "British-American alliance." Meanwhile, the canal bill stops because any attempt to put it through before some action is taken on the treaty will be resisted. It is well known that England has no objection to the fortification of the canal by the United States, and would probably say so, but it is also well understood that if England made any such declaration, every Continental power would object. A neutral canal seems to be the only solution, for an independent one, owned and fortified by the United States, would get the government into a great many complications. The statesmen of Great Britain know what every person should know, that the canal is for the strongest fleet in case of war.

**Democrats Are Dissatisfied.**

The selection of July 4 for the Democratic convention has not resulted in the establishment of harmony, and already efforts are on foot to have the date changed. It is understood that Bryan's friends think a great mistake was made to have it so long after the Populist convention, as the Populists will be insisting upon his accepting their nomination, and he will have no valid excuse for postponing it from the middle of May till the 4th of July.

It is also feared that the Republicans may steal some of the Democratic thunder in the declarations they make, but way down deep is the same suspicion of Gorman that the Democrats had during the last campaign, when they would not allow him to have any views in the management of the party. They fear that he fixed the latter date in order to give the Republicans some advantage. The Bryan men do not believe that Gorman wants to see Bryan elected, but hopes to take advantage of the Democratic slaughter in the coming fall to reorganize the party according to his own views.

Complaints are being made of the man Lentz, who undertook to speak for the Germans, and said, among other things, that he knew efforts were being made by the Republicans to buy up the German papers, and in order to circumvent this the convention should go to Milwaukee, which would head the German papers in line. Of course, the leaders of the party recognize that Lentz is an ass, and they were not responsible for him, but the Democratic papers have been obliged to do considerable explaining of that speech since the adjournment of the committee. Of course, these are minor matters compared to the money question, but it shows the Democracy has some annoyances in getting into the campaign, as well as the Republicans.

**Oregon Bills.**

Representative Tongue has introduced a bill extending the privilege of bounty land to persons who served in the Indian Wars subsequent to March 3, 1855, which is designed especially to reach the veterans of the Indian wars of Oregon and Washington.

It was recently erroneously announced in these dispatches that Representative Moody had introduced a bill for the Portland assay office. This bill was introduced by Representative Tongue.

Senator McBride today offered an amendment to the Indian bill, appropriating $394,859 for the payment of the Umpqua, Coos and Siuslaw Indians of Oregon who surrendered lands to the general government under the provisions of the treaty of 1855.

**Richard Hovey Is Dead.**

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Richard Hovey, the poet, professor of English literature in Barnard College, is dead in this city of apoplexy, aged 35 years.