

The Dalles Chronicle

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CRONJE SURRENDERS TO ROBERTS

Surrender Was Unconditional and Took Place at Daylight This Morning.

ALL SENT TO CAPE TOWN

Prisoners Will All Be Sent There as Quickly as Marching and Trains Can Get Them There—Fifteen Big Guns Are Included in the Surrender.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—6:25 p. m.—It is now announced that Roberts has notified the war office that the number of Boer prisoners approximates 4000, of which about 1500 are citizens of the Orange Free State. The remainder are citizens of the Transvaal.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Twenty-nine Transvaal officers were captured and eighteen Free State officers were made prisoners. The guns captured from the Transvaal forces were three 75-centimeter Krupp, nine one-pounders and one Maxim gun. From the Free Staters the British captured one 75-centimeter Krupp and one Maxim gun.

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

"Paardeberg, Feb. 27.—11 o'clock Tuesday morning.—From information furnished daily to me by the intelligence department, it became apparent that Cronje's force was becoming more depressed, and that the discontent of the troops and discord among the leaders was rapidly increasing. This feeling was doubtless accentuated by the disappointment caused when the Boer reinforcements, which tried to relieve Cronje were defeated by our troops on February 23. I resolved, therefore, to bring pressure to bear upon the enemy.

"Each night the trenches were pushed forward toward the enemy's flag so as to gradually contract his position, and at the same time I bombarded it heavily with artillery, which was yesterday materially aided by the arrival of four 6-inch howitzers which I had ordered up from DeAar. In carrying out these measures a balloon gave great assistance by keeping us informed of the dispositions and movements of the enemy.

"At 3 a. m. today a most dashing advance was made by the Canadian regiment and some of the engineers, supported by the First Gordon Highlanders and the Second Shropshires, resulting in our gaining a point some 600 yards nearer the enemy and within about eighty yards of his trenches, where our men entrenched themselves and maintained their positions until morning, a gallant deed worthy of our colonial comrades, and which I am glad to say was attended by a comparatively slight loss.

"This apparently clinched matters, for at daylight a letter signed by Cronje, in which he stated that he surrendered unconditionally was brought to our outposts under a flag of truce. In my reply I told Cronje that he must present himself at my camp, and that his forces must come out of their laager after laying down their arms. By 7 a. m., I received Cronje and dispatched a telegram to you announcing the fact.

"In the course of conversation Cronje asked for kind treatment at our hands, and also that his wife, grandson, private secretary, Adjutant and servants might accompany him wherever he might be sent. I reassured him, and told him his request would be complied with. I informed him that a general officer would be sent with him to Cape Town to insure his being treated with proper respect en route. He will start this afternoon under charge of Major-General Prettyman, who will hand him over to the general commanding at Cape Town.

"The prisoners, who numbered about 3000, will be formed into commands under our own officers. They will also leave here today, reaching Modder river tomorrow, whence they will be railled to Cape Town in detachments.

The above dispatch was read in both the House of Lords and the House of Commons today. The reference to the Canadians evoked immense and prolonged cheering. Balfour, government leader in the House of Commons, said he had no information relative to the Boer guns.

Miller Gets a Consultship.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The President

has nominated Henry B. Miller, of Oregon, to be Consul at Chung King, China.

(Harry Miller, as he is known in Oregon, is one of the best-known business men and politicians in the state. In 1887-89 he represented Josephine County in the state senate, and subsequently represented that county in the assembly, and in both houses was an active leader in both political and business measures. For many years he was a partner of ex-Senator J. P. Carson in the manufacture of white pine lumber at Grant's Pass. In recent years he has devoted his attention almost exclusively to fruit culture, in which he has been very successful, having large orchards in Southern Oregon. For a while Mr. Miller served as President of the State Agricultural College at Albany. He has also been at the head of the horticultural board of the state, and was in one campaign a presidential elector. Though not a lawyer, Mr. Miller is an effective speaker, and in politics and business a very active, energetic man.

Russia Buys American Coal.

New York, March 1.—Russia is likely to become a large consumer of American bituminous coal. While no contract has yet been signed, representatives of the Russian Imperial Government have been making overtures to the Berwind-White Coal Mining Company looking to the purchase and shipment of nearly half a million tons to ports on the Baltic.

John Berwind, Vice-President of the Coal Company, said last night the only difficulty consisted in the problem of freights and transportation. Should the pending negotiations end successfully, he said, he thought likely that Russia would carry the coal in her own ships, probably utilizing the same vessels which she will employ to carry the iron, steel and ore already contracted for with the Carnegie-Frick Company.

Two Armies Compared.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—The British intelligence department estimates the number of Boers liable to service in the Transvaal at 31,314; in the Orange Free State, 22,314; disloyal Cape Dutch, 4000, and foreigners enlisted 4000, making a total of 60,038, from which 1893 men are deducted for the police. The British forces prior to the war consisted of 9600 men, 7600 unmounted and 2000 mounted. Today they consist of 37,800 mounted men and 142,800 unmounted.

Dead on Board Hancock.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 27.—This morning the work of moving the dead from the transport Hancock will commence. The Hancock brought 505 bodies home, which, with those that have been returned on other transports, make a total of 1136 bodies received from the islands. The bodies will be met at the Presidio wharf by a detachment from Battery O, Third Artillery, which will escort them to the building, where they will await the disposal of relatives.

Prince Bought an Island.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Feb. 27.—The Island of Basilan, in the Philippines, is reported to have been purchased by Prince Poniatowski, of San Francisco, for \$500,000. The Prince, who is President of the Standard Electric Company, is in Pittsburg, buying electrical equipment. Basilan is twenty miles long, lies southeast of Mindanao, and is valuable for its pearl fisheries and hemp trade.

Beginning of Lent.

NEW YORK, Feb. 27.—With the beginning of Lent today ends one of the gayest social seasons New York has ever known. There have been fewer really great society functions, but the absence of these have lessened jealousy, and there has been a harmony in society not known in years. The Lenten season closes April 15.

Startling Claims.

Eighty-five per cent of all persons declared incurable or given up to die by physicians can be cured, or their lives greatly prolonged by the beneficent powers of the "Perfected" Oxygen King. This startling assertion is susceptible of proof. We have it in the form of letters from all classes of people "reading far and near" who are delighted to testify to the marvelous curative powers of this latest and most perfected home oxygenating instrument. For sale by J. M. Filloon, The Dalles, Ore. ml-1wd2v

Yale Debate.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 27.—The preliminary trials for the Yale-Harvard debate are being held today. The students are taking great interest in it, and many men will try for places on the team.

Detached From Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Commander R. R. Ingersoll was detached from the Naval Academy today and ordered to Norfolk as Ordnance Inspector.

Clark & Falk's drug stock is new fresh and complete.

SURRENDER NOT SERIOUS TO BOERS

Joubert Opposes Buller With More Determination.

GENERALS ARE AIDING HIM

Inniskilling Fusiliers Caught in Boer Trap at Railway Hill On Saturday Last and Unmercifully Slaughtered—Buller Holds His Ground Only With Great Loss.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: The effect of the victory upon Sir Redvers Buller's campaign in Natal was discussed by veterans last night with intense interest. It was generally conceded that, while General Joubert's troops would be disheartened and General Buller's soldiers would be inspired to emulate the example of their comrades in the west, there will be more desperate fighting in consequence of Lord Roberts' success.

General Joubert now has no motive for an immediate retreat, since it is too late to effect General Cronje's deliverance. He has behind him Sir George White's army, which is nearly starved out and helpless from lack of ammunition. If he can repel General Buller's assault upon his strong defensive positions and drive him back to the Tugela, he can compel General White to surrender and in a way offset Lord Roberts' victory, besides changing the balance in the comparative lists of prisoners. The opinion in official circles last night was that Lord Roberts had rendered General Buller's campaign more difficult by his victory.

There was no official news from General Buller when the War Office closed at midnight, and the press dispatches were fragmentary and inconclusive. It was clear that there had been a week's heavy fighting, with serious losses on the British side. The Boers were apparently reinforced on Friday, and made a determined effort to drive back the British brigades. General Buller's men only held their ground after desperate fighting. Military writers are beginning to criticize General Buller's tactics in putting forward his lines and not massing his troops for an attack.

THE SOLDIERS ARE AMAZED

Roberts Said to Have Violated the Ethics of War in Forcing a Conquered General to Appeal for Clemency.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A special to the World from Washington says: Continental diplomats accept the defeat of General Cronje in grim silence, but none will consent to be quoted for any expression except that the issue is what might have been expected. One of the attaches who has himself served as a soldier, however, said:

"There is one aspect of the capitulation of General Cronje which is humiliating to every soldier. There is a brotherhood of chivalry which binds all professional soldiers. General Cronje made a gallant defense. At the cost of the utmost sacrifice and pain he stopped the victorious Lord Roberts and held his ground until his hard-pressed countrymen could form for a final defense. The fact that Lord Roberts and his Lieutenant, Lord Kitchener, compelled Cronje to the bitter humiliation of presenting himself at the tent of his conqueror as a suppliant for the miserable boon of unconditional surrender is a requital of bravery not consistent with chivalrous conduct.

"Soldiers throughout the world will be amazed. There was no possible excuse. The fact that the British commanders might have apprehended treachery is flimsy. The British were strong enough to have executed the army were any violation of war committed. Cronje has been a brave foe. He made no discrimination between the wounded British and his own people. The bitter humiliation at upon him is a stain upon Christian Knighthood. It is without parallel.

"Contrast the conduct of Lord Roberts

and Kitchener with that of the victorious Schley and Shafter. The utmost courtesy was shown to the latter's overthrown foe. Phillip's 'Don't cheer, men; they are dying,' will stand in contrast to the conduct of the Generals who compelled a gallant foe, who had battled against tremendous odds, to come as a humble suppliant even to the very doors of their tents, to beg for his brave soldiers that they might ignominiously surrender.

"This ruthless, overbearing conduct will have an effect upon civilization. Soldiers will remember this treatment, and it is possible that on another day it may be returned with interest."

BELIEVES CAUSE IS STRENGTHENED

Largest Part of Cronje's Force and All of His Big Guns Succeeded in Escaping From Roberts.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—The World publishes the following statement by General Miles:

"Cronje's surrender was expected and it was all that could be expected when a force of 4000 holds out for over a week against a force of 50,000. You will observe that the first reports said General Cronje had a force of 9000 opposed to the British, but only 4000 surrendered. What became of the other 5000? The importance of the surrender under such circumstances only illustrates the fighting valor of this handful of Boer patriots.

The effect of Cronje's surrender will be to strengthen rather than to weaken the Boer patriots' cause in this war.

"We cannot help but admire those Boers, no matter where our sympathies may be. In my position it would not be diplomatic for me to say too much, but whoever is in the right, we must admire the 4000 patriots who stood off for ten days 50,000 of the British army."

LONDON, Feb. 28.—A dispatch from Arundel says the British troops have again occupied Rensberg.

CAPE TOWN, Monday, Feb. 26.—There are now 600 prisoners at Modder River, most of whom surrendered Friday and Saturday. They are kept guarded between wire fences.

Press Clamors for Intervention.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 28.—The newspapers here outdo the rest of the continental press in bewailing Cronje's defeat and in violently abusing Great Britain. They declare the Transvaal has fully demonstrated its right to complete political independence, with an outlet to the sea. They suggest that the best help for the Boers would be to create a diversion against Great Britain elsewhere and maintain it is the duty of Europe to intervene and end the most infamous of the wars England has ever waged for predatory purposes.

Cervera's Battleships.

NEW YORK, Feb. 28.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: All chance of saving any of the Spanish armored cruisers sunk off Santiago has gone. Word has reached the navy department that the Cristobal Colon, which was pushed on the beach by the cruiser New York after the battle with Cervera's command, has slid into deep water. The department long ago gave up the idea of saving the Colon.

No Right to Ugliness.

The woman who is lovely in face, form and temper will always have friends, but one who would be attractive must keep her health. If she is weak, sickly and all run down, she will be nervous and irritable. If she has constipation or kidney trouble, her impure blood will cause pimples, blotches, skin eruptions and a wretched complexion. Electric Bitters is the best medicine in the world to regulate stomach, liver and kidneys and to purify the blood. It gives strong nerves, bright eyes, smooth, velvety skin, rich complexion. It will make a good-looking, charming woman of a run-down invalid. Only 50 cents at Blakeley & Houghton's drugstore.

Substitute for Bill Defeated.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.—The substitute for the Puerto Rican bill was defeated, the vote being 169 yeas to 179 nays. This indicates the passage of the bill.

"I had bronchitis every winter for years and no medicine gave me permanent relief till I began to take One Minute Cough Cure. I know it is the best cough medicine made," says J. Kootz, Corry, Pa. It quickly cures coughs, colds, croup, asthma, grippe and throat and lung troubles. It is the children's favorite remedy. Cures quickly.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

ABSOLUTELY PURE

Makes the food more delicious and wholesome

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

IN FEAR OF BEING SHOT

Horrible Experiences of the Bull Pen Prisoners.

ONE MAN WENT INSANE

Was Subsequently Killed While Trying to Escape—Newspaper Man's Evidence.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Wilbur Stewart, a newspaper publisher of Mullan, Idaho, today continued his testimony before the House committee on military affairs, concerning the labor troubles in Idaho.

He said that on June 8 his newspaper was confiscated by two civilians, accompanied by a detachment of soldiers, causing him considerable loss. The witness said that throughout his detention he was given no trial except before the "Kangaroo Court." He said this was the name applied to an "inquisition" carried on by a local official, not a magistrate. He detailed a conversation with one of the state officials, in which the latter is said to have asked Stewart to resume publication of his paper on "the side of law and order," threatening that if the publication continued to be as it had been he would be kept in the "bull pen."

Asked as to the death of one Johnson, a prisoner in the "bull pen," he said Johnson was taken before the "inquisition" and an effort made to learn from him the names of those who had participated in the riot. When Johnson returned to the "pen" he expressed fears that he would be hanged. He tried to kill himself with Indian clubs, and later, while fleeing from an imaginary foe, he was shot through the head and killed by a guard. The witness said Johnson was mentally sound before being put in the "pen," and was pronounced insane after being there. Other prisoners, he said, were in fear of being shot and many thought the place was to be set on fire. There were about 350 prisoners and about 1000 to 1200 soldiers in the Coeur d'Alene district. He expressed the opinion that there had been no occasion for declaring martial law.

Some of Mr. Lentz's inquiries brought into question the accuracy of the report of the testimony taken by the industrial committee as to the Idaho trouble, but this line of inquiry was ruled out on the ground that the committee had no authority to investigate the industrial condition.

On cross-examination, Representative Parker took the witness to task over circumstances on the day the mill was blown up. Stewart said he saw large parties leave Mullan and return later in the day, but he did not know the purpose of their movements. Several members of the committee questioned the witness as to the departure of the miners on the day of the dynamiting of the mill. He said the party numbered from 170 to 200. The mining population of Mullan was about 350. When the parties returned they refused to say where they had been or what had occurred. He saw one man carrying a shotgun, but none of them wore masks. The committee took a recess at this point.

Skirmish With Rebels.

MANILA, March 1.—An hundred insurgents, seven miles from San Fernando, ambushed ten men of the Third Cavalry who were escorting a provision train. The Americans were scattered and while returning to camp one man was killed. The insurgents captured four horses and a quantity of provisions.

A Convincing Answer.

"I hobbled into Mr. Blackmon's drug store one evening," says Wesley Nelson, of Hamilton, Ga., "and he asked me to try Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with which I had suffered for a long time. I told him I had no faith in

any medicine as they all failed. He said: 'Well if Chamberlain's Pain Balm does not help you, you need not pay for it.' I took a bottle of it home and used it according to directions and in one week I was cured, and have not since been troubled with rheumatism." Sold by Blakeley & Houghton.

Horse and Mule Meat.
LONDON, March 1.—Following is the text of Buller's dispatch:
"Nelthorpe, March 1, 5:25 p. m.—I have just returned from Ladysmith. Except a small guard north of Surprise Hill, the whole of the enemy lately besieging the town have retired in hot haste, and to the south of the town the country is quite clear of them.

"The garrison was on a half pound of meal for each man per day, and supplementing the meal was a ration of horses and mules. The men will want a little nursing before being fit for the field."

Catarrh Cannot be Cured
with local applications, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrh is a blood or constitutional disease, and in order to cure it you must take internal remedies. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces. Hall's Catarrh Cure is not a quack medicine. It was prescribed by one of the best physicians in this country for years, and is a regular prescription. It is composed of the best tonics known, combined with the best blood purifiers, acting directly on the mucous surfaces. The perfect combination of the two ingredients is what produces such wonderful results in curing Catarrh. Send for testimonials, free.

F. J. CHESNEY & Co., Props., Toledo O. Sold by druggists, price 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best. 12

ENGLAND CHEERS HER HEROES

Lord Dundonald Entered the Besieged Garrison Last Night With a Mixed Regiment, and Buller is Expected to Shake Hands With General White Some Time Tonight.

RENSBERG, Feb. 28.—General Clements, escorted by a squadron of Inniskilling, entered Colesberg this morning and received an enthusiastic reception. The Boers are in full retreat. A number of the leading men have been arrested. The inhabitants are well and not starving. They have suffered many indignities at the hands of the Boers, but no violence.

LONDON, March 1.—A special from Cape Town says that a telegram has been received there from Mafeking announcing that the Boers made a severe and protracted assault on February 17, but were driven off at all points. The truce, which is usually observed Sundays, was broken on the 18th by another fierce attack, but after determined fighting, the Boers were repulsed with a loss of 40 killed and wounded. The defenders, who were able to take advantage of the shelter of earthworks, lost only two killed and three wounded.

LONDON, March 1.—9:52 a. m.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Buller:
"Lyttleton's Headquarters, March 1.—Generals Dundonald, with the Natal Carbineers and a composite regiment, entered Ladysmith last night. The country between me and Ladysmith is reported clear of the enemy. I am moving on Nelthorpe."

LONDON, March 1.—Buller wires from Nelthorpe under today's date that he has just returned from Ladysmith. He adds that the whole country south of that place is cleared of Boers.

As a cure for rheumatism Chamberlain's Pain Balm is gaining a wide reputation. D. B. Johnston of Richmond, Ind., has been troubled with that ailment since 1862. In speaking of it he says: "I never found anything that would relieve me until I used Chamberlain's Pain Balm. It acts like magic with me. My foot was swollen and painful me very much, but one good application of Pain Balm relieved me. For sale by Blakeley & Houghton."