

The Dalles Chronicle

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CRUGER TO SALISBURY

Assurances That Boers Will Fight to Bitter End.

WAR BEGUN FOR DEFENSE ONLY

Confident That God Will Not Forsake Them, But Accomplish Freedom to Them and Their Descendants.

LONDON, March 13.—A parliamentary telegram containing the telegrams sent to British government by the Presidents of the South African Republics, Great Britain's reply thereto was published today. The first telegram sent by two Presidents to the Marquis of Salisbury was as follows:

BLOEMFONTEIN, March 5.—The blood tears of the thousands who have died by this war, and the prospect of the moral and economic ruin whereof South Africa is now threatened, make it necessary for both belligerents to themselves dispassionately and in the name of God, for what they are fighting; for the aim of each justifies all this killing misery and devastation; what is the object?

And, in view of the assertions of various British statesmen to the effect that war has begun and is being carried on with the set purpose of undermining Majesty's authority in South Africa, of setting up one government over South Africa, independent of Her Majesty's government, we consider it our duty to solemnly declare that this was undertaken solely as a defensive measure to maintain the threatened independence of the South African Republics, and is only continued in order to secure and maintain the incontestable independence of both Republics as sovereign international states, and to insure the assurance that those of Her Majesty's subjects who have taken part in this way shall suffer no harm either in person or property.

RY-PAUNCEFOTE TREATY IN CONGRESS

Democrats and Republicans Will Favor it as Amended—Other Countries Oppose.

Chicago, March 13.—A special to the Chicago Record from Washington says: There is no doubt that the senate will ratify the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, regarding that part of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty which affects the Nicaragua canal. The amendment adopted today by the committee on foreign relations, which provides for the insertion of the word "agreed," however, that none of

the immediately foregoing conditions and stipulations in sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 of this act shall apply to measures which the United States may find it necessary to take for securing by its own forces the defenses of the United States and the maintenance of public order."

With the exception of Senator Morgan, the amendment was supported by all the Republicans and Democrats on the committee, and Senator Jones of Arkansas says it is acceptable to the Democratic side of the senate.

IN COMMAND OF FREE STATE CAPITAL

After Losing Nearly 400 Men "Little Bobs" Hurrying Forward.

LONDON, March 13.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Ventzia Vici under date of March 12, 9.30 p. m., as follows: "I directed General French if there were time before dark, to seize the railway station at Bloemfontein, and thus secure the rolling stock. At midnight I received a report from him that after considerable opposition he had been able to occupy two hills close to the railway station, which commanded Bloemfontein.

"A brother of President Steyn has been made a prisoner. "The telephone line leading northward has been cut, and the railway broken up. "I am now starting with the Third Cavalry Brigade, which I called up from the Seventh Division, near Petrusburg yesterday, and the mounted infantry, to reinforce the cavalry division. The rest of the force will follow as quickly as possible.

"Colonel Humphreys has died of his wounds. Lieutenant Pratt, of the Essex Regiment, was wounded severely. The wounds are as a rule more serious than usual, owing to the expanding bullets which are freely used by the Boers. There are 321 men wounded. About 60 or 70 men were killed or are missing."

Insurgents Fight Hard.

ON BOARD THE STEAMER VENUS, Legaspi, Luzon, Jan. 23.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—Five companies of the Forty-seventh Volunteer Infantry, aided by the gunboat Nashville, today fought their way into the native towns of Legaspi and Albay. We had five men slightly wounded. Forty-five dead Filipinos had been counted by nightfall, and we are caring for a dozen of their wounded. Shells from the Nashville ignited two warehouses filled with baled hemp. These fires could not be put out, and 8000 bales, with a total valuation of \$120,000 were destroyed by nightfall.

An Honest Medicine for La Grippe.

George W. Wait, of Gardner, Me., says: "I have had the worst cough, cold, chills and grip and have taken lots of trash of no account but profit to the vendor. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the only thing that has done any good whatever. I have used one bottle of it and the chills, cold and grip have all left me. I congratulate the manufacturer of an honest medicine." For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

ENGLAND FOLITELY DECLINES

Will Not Accept the Proffer of United States' Kindly Intercession.

STATE WHAT THEY WILL DO

Germany, France and Russia Are All Anxious to See the War Ended—Cannot Take the Initiative.

LONDON, March 12.—The United States government, at the request of President Kruger and President Steyn, has offered to the British government its services as mediator, with the view of bringing about peace in South Africa. Lord Salisbury has not yet replied, but a representative from the Associated Press learns that there is little doubt he will decline the United States good offices. He will do so, however, in terms as cordial and polite as those in which the offer was couched.

Salisbury's Reply.

LONDON, March 13.—United States Charge d'Affaires, Henry White, saw Lord Salisbury at the Foreign Office this evening and received the formal reply from the British government, declining the good offices of the United States in regard to peace. It is understood the reasons of the Premier were identical with those already cabled to the Associated Press. The interview between White and Salisbury was very brief, the Premier confining himself to a courteous verbal declination.

Salisbury to Kruger.

LONDON, March 13.—In the House of Lords today, the Premier, Lord Salisbury, read the British government's reply to President Steyn and Kruger. The concluding sentence is as follows: "Her Majesty's government can only answer your Honor's telegram by saying it is not prepared to assent to the independence of either the South African Republic or that of the Orange Free State."

Polity of France.

PARIS, March 13.—A representative of the Associated Press has secured from the responsible mouthpieces of the French government the following exposition of France's attitude in the matter of intervention in the Anglo-Transvaal War, which, it is said, has been solicited by President Kruger. The official in question said: "We believe it is true the Transvaal has sent a request to the powers for their intervention, though up to this morning Kruger's message has not been announced. As far as France is concerned, she certainly will not take the initiative in offering England mediation, neither will Russia, for the two are naturally working together in this matter. We feel that in the present excited state of public feeling in England especially as regards ourselves, any step taken by the French government would defeat its own object and instead of opening a way to honorable peace would act as oil on the flames and probably create fresh complications.

"We consider that the overtures for mediation can best emanate from some power whose cordial relations with England prevents such a suggestion being construed as an unfriendly act. The Emperor of Germany, for instance, might take the initiative, or President McKinley, without fear of creating the friction which stands in the way of any such action on our part and, after this is done, reliance can be placed on the unqualified support of France and Russia, who only desire to see the end of the bloodshed and are eager to lend their good offices in bringing about this result."

Germany's Position

BERLIN, March 13.—It is semi-officially announced that when the Orange Free State and the Transvaal addressed to a number of the larger and smaller states a request for friendly mediation, the German government replied that it would willingly participate, provided the essential conditions of such mediation were present, namely, the certainty that both belligerents desired it."

Sheepmen Losing Courage.

NORTH YAKIMA, March 13.—Although the sheepgrowers of Central Washington have not given up the fight for an open forest reserve, it is admitted that they are becoming much discouraged, and are almost without hope of success. A

letter received by the secretary of the Woolgrowers' Association from Congressman Jones stated that Mr. Jones had repeatedly called upon the Secretary of the Interior to discuss the matter of opening the reserve this year, but had not yet been able to go over the entire subject with him. At his last visit he found the Secretary inclined to be impatient and unwilling to discuss the matter.

Prominent sheepmen here have been talking the subject over today, and have wired Senator Foster to learn if in his opinion it would be advisable to send one of their number to Washington to present the case to the Secretary. Several large flockowners have already made arrangements to move to Montana, where free ranges may yet be had. A representative of the Great Northern was in town Saturday, and it is said he offered free transportation from Spokane to sheepmen who desired to go to Montana to look up new ranges. After shearing time a number of them will avail themselves of the offer. If the reserve is opened at all, it must be very soon, as the season is so far advanced that sheep should be on the ranges within a few days.

Campaign Document.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 14.—The Sentinel tomorrow will say: "One of the most prominent Republicans in Indiana, who has just returned from Washington and who is known to be very close to the Administration, is authority for the statement that a defense of the Puerto Rican tariff bill is being prepared that will show the politicians that the enactment of the bill, instead of being a blunder, was the shrewdest campaign move of the age. He says this defense is in the hands of Senator Frye, who will spring it in the Senate in due season. It will be shown, he says, that the sugar and tobacco trusts were opposing the bill with might and main, and that their demand was for free trade with all colonies. It will be further shown, he says, that it was the intention of the trusts to 'squat' in the colonies and flood America with their cheap products, which would have the effect to drive countless thousands of laboring men out of house and home. Even the approximate reduction in wages of American laboring men is being figured for campaign purposes, he says."

Adopted by the House.

WASHINGTON, March 13.—The last legislative step in the enactment of the financial bill was taken by the House of Representatives today when the conference report on the bill was adopted by a vote of yes, 166; noes, 129; present and not voting, 10. The Senate had already adopted the conference report, so that it only remains for the President to affix his signature to the measure to make it a law. Representative Overstreet, the author of the bill, will take it to the White House tomorrow, and the signature is likely to be affixed soon thereafter.

When the session opened, a number of minor bills were passed. Grow (Rep. Pa.), in a personal statement, denied that he had ever said in a newspaper interview that the Puerto Rican bill "was an outrage and robbery." Then, under the order previously made, the House proceeded to consideration of the conference report upon the financial bill.

His Life Was Saved.

Mr. J. E. Lilly, a prominent citizen of Hannibal, Mo., lately had a wonderful deliverance from a frightful death. In telling of it he says: "I was taken with Typhoid fever, that ran into pneumonia. My lungs became hardened. I was so weak I could not even sit up in bed. Nothing helped me. I expected to soon die of consumption, when I heard of Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle gave great relief. I continued to use it, and now am well and strong. I can't say too much in its praise." This marvelous medicine is the surest and quickest cure in the world for all throat and lung trouble. Regular sizes 50 cents and \$1.00. Trial bottles free at Blakeley & Houghton's drugstore; every bottle guaranteed.

Will Destroy Johannesburg.

NEW YORK, March 13.—Montagu White confirms the rumor that the Boers will utterly destroy Johannesburg if forced to do so. Pretoria could not be defended, he says, if Johannesburg were permitted to remain.

A Good Cough Medicine for Children.

"I have no hesitancy in recommending Chamberlain's Cough Remedy," says F. P. Moran, a well known and popular baker, of Petersburg, Va. "We have given it to our children when troubled with bad coughs, also whooping cough, and it has always given perfect satisfaction. It is recommended to me by a druggist as the best cough medicine for children as it contained no opium or other harmful drug." Sold by Blakeley & Houghton.

FREE STATE'S SEAT OF GOVERNMENT

Bloemfontein Is Expected to Be Occupied By Roberts Today.

RELIEF COLUMNS NEAR MAFEKING

Garrison Cannot Hold Out Much Longer—All is Quiet in Natal—Cronje and All Paardeberg Prisoners Will Sail for St. Helena on March 15.

PRETORIA, March 13.—A dispatch from Bloemfontein says that in view of the military situation, the seat of government may be removed to Kroonstadt. LOBATS, March 8.—Colonel Plumer's force reached here March 6. It is believed only a single bridge southward has been destroyed, and that otherwise the railroad is intact within five miles of Mafeking. Plumer has already dispersed several Boer police posts in the neighborhood, and is actively pushing his advance southward.

CAPE TOWN, March 14.—Colonel Plumer is now within forty miles of Mafeking.

LONDON, March 14, p. m.—A few hours may bring important dispatches from Lord Roberts. No word has come from Bloemfontein today, although sharp fighting is believed to have occurred since the Commander-in-Chief was last heard from. London confidently expects the occupation of the Orange Free State capital will occur today, as previously forecasted. In the meantime, attention turns to Mafeking. The hamlet of the plans can scarcely hold out much longer. The news of Colonel Plumer's approach has given substance to the rumors of its relief, but those best informed are inclined to think the relief is more likely to become accomplished by Colonel Peckham's column from Kimberley. Private advices have set forth that Colonel Plumer has almost given up hope of accomplishing anything more than harassing the Boers, though since these were written, it is stated that the diminished number of the investing force may have rendered Plumer's task more feasible.

Judging from the lack of news everything is quiet in Natal, while from Herchel comes the statement that the total collapse of the insurgent colonists is imminent. General Cronje, according to a Cape Town special, sails for St. Helena on March 15, accompanied by all the Paardeberg prisoners.

Cecil Rhodes is suffering from catarrh of the stomach, and is unable to sail for England. Natal dispatches recount that the greatest satisfaction is felt there at Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer Presidents' peace overture. A dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, published in the second edition of the Times, says: "The reply, especially the last paragraph, relating to independence, has been received in Natal with a feeling of great relief, and is dispelling all doubts." A private dispatch from Johannesburg has been received in London, dated Saturday, March 10, contradicting the reports that the mines are flooded and all the machinery broken, and asserting that all is well.

Surrendered to the Sheriff.

GOLDBENDALE, Wash., March 14.—George R. A. Ferris, a Klickitat farmer, surrendered himself today to the sheriff of the county, stating that on Monday afternoon, at his farm in the Goodnow Hills, he shot and killed a man by the name of Wurrell, in self-defense. Wurrell—an unmarried man, formerly of Misouri—had Ferris' farm rented. Coroner Hart has gone to the scene of the homicide, some thirty miles from Goldendale.

Signed With a Gold Pen.

WASHINGTON, March 14.—At 12:46 o'clock this afternoon the President affixed his signature to the financial bill, thus making it a law of the land. Representative Overstreet, who had the bill in charge, arrived at the White House about five minutes before that time, and was shown into the cabinet-room, where he was joined by the President, who, after inquiring if the bill had been compared with care, affixed his signature to it. At the same time he recalled to those who stood by the fact that many

of the important financial bills which had been passed by Congress had been approved on the 14th of the month. He spoke of the Sherman act, the resumption act and now the bill which was before him. In signing the bill, the President used a new gold pen and holder, which Overstreet had brought with him for the purpose.

WILL REST AT BLOEMFONTEIN

Meanwhile News of Hard Fighting in North Natal May Be Expected at Any Time—Warren's Forces, Now at Durban, Have Been Ordered to Join Buller.

LONDON, March 15.—At precisely 1:30 o'clock, Tuesday afternoon, a Union Jack, specially made for this purpose by Lady Roberts, was hoisted over the presidency at Bloemfontein, amid the acclamations of the commander-in-chief's battalions, in which, curiously enough, the Orange Free State burghers appear to have joined with remarkable heartiness.

The opposition to the entry of the British troops into the capital was insignificant. The troops were occupying a few high places in the hills about the place, but a few shells drove them out at 1 o'clock in the morning. Newspaper correspondents entering the town, found Mr. Frazer and others who guided them to where Lord Roberts stood on the top of a hill waiting for them. As spokesman, Mr. Frazer asked protection for life and property and surrendered the keys. Lord Roberts, accompanied by his staff, rode at the head of a cavalcade a mile along to the Presidency, receiving an ovation throughout the route, culminating in a remarkable demonstration at the market square.

Reaching the government buildings, Lord Roberts took possession of the city in the name of the Queen and then repaired to the Presidency, where the ceremony of hoisting the Union Jack ended forever, according to universal opinion here, the Boer government of the Free State. During his progress through the town, Roberts stopped and ordered the instant replacement of goods which were being looted from the artillery barracks by Kaffirs, thus giving the populace an earnest assurance of the treatment they might expect from the victors.

President Steyn fled to Kroonstadt without replying to Lord Roberts' demand for his surrender, and the Commander-in-Chief remarked afterwards, during the course of conversation while breakfasting at the farm of President Steyn's brother, that the ex-President had become a nonentity. The British troops, with the exception of those necessary to police the town, remain outside. Bloemfontein is now regarded as a sort of half-way house and base of operations for the advance on Pretoria. The military authorities here expect a period of comparative quiet while Lord Roberts is establishing railroad connection with Noorvald Pont and Bethulie, relieving the men and horses and giving them the necessary rest to fit them for the severe struggles which are believed to be inevitable.

It seems likely that the news of fighting may next come from Natal. General Warren's division, which had reached Durban, has been ordered to join General Buller, indicating that the outflanking movement through the neck of Zululand is about to commence. It is reported at Bloemfontein that General Joubert is at Brandfort, but other reports locate him at Biggersburg.

English Colonists Pleased.

The text of the correspondence between the two Presidents and Lord Salisbury has been read with the liveliest feeling of satisfaction by the English in South Africa, where it is interpreted as a clear intimation that the war must go on until the Dutch Republics are ready to surrender unconditionally. The inference to be drawn from Pretoria dispatches is that the appeal of the two Presidents was designed to draw from the British government a reply which would convince the Dutch that there was nothing before them except a desperate resistance to a war of conquest.

The action of the United States State Department has caused much surprise here, especially as it is misunderstood by the public in the absence of the text of the correspondence between the two governments. The European governments are credited with acting more cautiously in waiting for the publication of Lord Salisbury's reply, before deciding whether there was any occasion for offering their services as peacemakers.