

The Dalles Chronicle.

HAVE BLOWN UP BRIDGES

Temporarily Destroyed Roberts' Means of Crossing Rivers at Windburg and Kroonstadt.

NEWS OF RELIEF IS EXPECTED

Considerable Interest is Attached to the Fate of the City of Johannesburg—More Talk of Intervention—Cape Colony Insurgents Laying Down Arms Voluntarily.

CAPE TOWN, March 20.—The Boers have blown up the bridges north of Bloemfontein, including those at Windburg and Kroonstadt, and are now retreating to the north.

Close to Bloemfontein. BLOEMFONTEIN, Monday.—The Boers blew up the railroad bridge over the Modder river, fourteen miles north, yesterday. The law courts were reopened today.

Relief of Mafeking. LONDON, March 20.—For all the news that reached here yesterday and today, Great Britain might almost as well have been at peace. It is reasonable to believe that the relief of Mafeking may be heard at any hour.

General Kitchener has entered Erikska, Cape Colony, without opposition, the insurgents laying down their arms, which merely confirms the previous reports of their willingness to submit.

Considerable interest is attached to the fate of Johannesburg. Commenting on the reported consultation between Secretary Hay and the German Ambassador at Washington as to a proposition that both belligerents be asked to leave Johannesburg alone, the Pall Mall Gazette says:

"This time Dr. Leyds has, as we may without impropriety assume, put in circulation the tale to the effect that the German Ambassador at Washington and the American Consul at Pretoria are concocting a little scheme of German intervention. That is really a glorious yarn and one which shows to what desperate straits the enemies of this country are reduced. Just imagine a government which has formally declined all outside intervention, permitting Germany to dictate the course of Lord Roberts' march to Pretoria. The German foreign office knows better than to invite the snub it would receive if it ventured to whisper so preposterous a proposal in Downing street."

Russia's Answer to Kruger. BERLIN, March 20.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger telegraphs that the Minister of Foreign Affairs has prepared an official communication which will be published within the next day or two. It contains Russia's answer to President Kruger's request for intervention.

The communication has been drawn up with the knowledge and consent of France and Germany and has received the approval of the Czar. As regards its contents, all that the correspondent has been able to learn is that the note is directed with due precautions against England, and its tone is very serious and will certainly not fail to make a deep impression.

Miner's Proclamation. CAPE TOWN, March 20.—Sir Alfred Miner, Governor of Cape Colony and British commissioner of South Africa, has issued a proclamation declaring that the imperial government will not recognize as valid or effectual any alienations of property, whether of lands, railroads or mines within the Transvaal, or Orange Free State, or any interest therein or encumbrances, or any concessions granted by the said governments.

Germany Much Concerned. NEW YORK, March 20.—Much concern is being shown by the German government in the threat made by Montagu White that the Boers will destroy Johannesburg to prevent it being made the base of the British operations against Pretoria. The Berlin authorities will strongly oppose such action, because of

the damage which will be done to property owned by Germans.

In accordance with the instructions of his government, Baron von Holleben, German Ambassador, has gone so far as to sound the United States touching its views of Mr. White's threat. It is not thought that the United States will take any action or join in any representations to the Boer government on the subject. If Germany wishes to prevent the city from being razed to the ground it is said she should herself make representations to the belligerents. The interests of the United States in Johannesburg are comparatively small, while Germany is largely interested in the mines there.

In view of Germany's inquiries on the subject, it is thought not unlikely that she will make an effort herself, if she is unable to induce other powers to join her, to have the belligerents agree to protect foreign property in Johannesburg at least.

England's Plan. NEW YORK, March 20.—A dispatch to the World from London says: A part of the British plan for the pacification of South Africa is now apparent in the announcement that all the British authorities there will make every effort to induce the reservists, the time-expired men, the volunteers and the colonials from abroad, to settle there as soon as the war is over, by giving them 240 acres of land each, provided they will occupy the land for 10 years.

It is said that the men who do not wish to take up land will be made tempting offers to enlist in the Chartered (British) South Africa Company's field forces, under General Carrington. It is declared officially that the war office will not sanction or encourage transfers from the colonials, volunteers or yeomanry to the establishment of the British army.

GERMANS FOUGHT FOR AMERICANS

Sent Big Battleships Into the Interior of China—It Was a Matter of Policy.

NEW YORK, March 20.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It developed today that Germany stands ready with troops to protect American missionaries in Shan Tung province. It was further ascertained that the Berlin government, to the gratification of the United States, recently dispatched an expeditionary force from Kiaochow to Ichou Fu for the protection of American missionaries. This force suppressed the rioters at Ichou Fu, arrested the ringleaders, who have been punished, and taught the anti-foreign crusaders a lesson.

The State department has been informed that the German government contemplates another expeditionary force to the interior of Shan Tung, where most of the American missions are located, but it fully understands the willingness of the German authorities to take such action. In fact, I learned in a high diplomatic quarter that the German governor at Kiaochow has standing instructions to take such measures for the protection, not only of German missionaries and other interests in Shan Tung province as may seem necessary, but of American missionaries as well.

Because of the peculiar relation in which Germany stands to the province of Shan Tung by reason of her acquisition of Kiaochow and of court property rights in the promontory, she is particularly desirous of preserving order in the territory. It is for this reason that her troops are ready for service at any point within the province where there is danger of attack upon foreign interests by Chinese fanatics. To a certain extent Germany consequently dominates the province and she undoubtedly would rather use her own troops to protect foreigners than to allow a third government to land a force to protect its own citizens, when such action might lead to its remaining permanently in the territory, which its forces temporarily occupied.

The fact that Germany dispatched troops to Ichou Fu to protect American missionaries has never hitherto been published. The offer of Germany to send a force to this point was received with pleasure by the authorities, who do not contemplate any designs whatever on Chinese territory, and who are consequently very glad to assent to the German proposition.

Minister Wu Ting Fang, the diplomatic representative of China here, is inclined to look upon the reports of trouble in China as exaggerated.

Central American Governments Object. NEW YORK, March 20.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: It

can be stated authoritatively that the state department has been informed that all of the governments of Central America are opposed to the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

In the opinion of the governments designated, the amendment places entirely new phase upon the designs of the United States in connection with the construction of the canal. The neutrality of the waterway would, to a certain extent, have deprived the powerful republic of the north of an incentive to acquire their territory. Since the war with Spain and the consequent expansion of the United States some apprehension has been expressed by the Southern countries that the United States would next turn its attention to them. The Hay-Pauncefote treaty was consequently hailed by the Central American nations as a guarantee that they would not be molested, as the international neutrality of the canal would prevent interference in isthmian affairs by other governments.

The Davis amendment, however, places in the hands of this government the right not only to take measures for its own defense with reference to the canal, but permits it to use force "for the maintenance of public order."

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

Will Pay Bounty on Hats. ASTORIA, Or., March 21.—The city council at a special meeting last night, passed the ordinance authorizing the chief of police to pay a bounty of 5 cents each for all rats caught or killed within the city limits within the next 30 days, and appropriating \$50 for that purpose. The measure was signed by the mayor immediately after its passing, and is now in force. The object of the law is to guard the city against a possible epidemic of the bubonic plague.

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 couldn't 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.

Clayson's Body Found in Yukon River. VICTORIA, March 21.—The steamer Amur, arriving from Skagway today, reports that the bodies of Clayton and his missing companions, Belle and Oisen, have been found under the river ice, and enough evidence has been obtained to convict O'Brien.

A coroner's jury on the bodies of Rurt Horton and wife, returned a verdict of murder by Indians. Seven Indians have been arrested at Kluk wan for the murder of Mr. and Mrs. Horton.

O'Brien is in custody at Tagish. 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 doctor, 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 was 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.

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.

MAY BE DENIED PRIVILEGE OF VOTING

It Is Reported That England May Adopt This Method of Pacifying South Africa.

NOTHING PERMITTED TO BE KNOWN

Of the Progress of the Mafeking Relief Columns—It Is Really Not Known That They Are Making Any Progress at All.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A dispatch to the World from London says: It is said in London that the plan likely to be adopted for the further pacification of South Africa will be to disfranchise all rebels (Colonial Dutch), Free Staters and Transvaal Boers found in arms, captured or accused of rebellion, thus throwing the two republics and all of the colonies into the hands of the English and the Rhodes syndicate. This would break the power of the Afrikanerbund in Cape Colony and at all other points.

When the British army evacuates the conquered territory, the governing power would be with the English and the only military strength the Rhodesian field force, the artillery promised by Cecil Rhodes for Kimberley, and the British garrisons at Cape Town and Durban, and perhaps at Pretoria.

LONDON, March 21.—The only news from South Africa, showing activity on either side comes from Warrentown, north of Kimberley, where desultory fighting occurred all Sunday, resulting in the retreat of the Boers towards Christiansburg, under shell fire. The progress of this column towards Mafeking has either almost ceased or is forbidden to be mentioned in dispatches. Nothing comes from Colonel Plumer and Mafeking apparently still awaits relief.

The Pretoria account of the skirmish at Fourteen Streams March 16, says that a Boer command was preparing to destroy a railroad bridge. The engagement lasted half an hour with the result that one burgher was slightly wounded. The same dispatch announces the arrival at the Transvaal capitol of General Schalkburgher from Natal.

The second edition of the Times today publishes a dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Monday, which says: "The blowing up of bridges by the Boers is an evident sign that the Transvaalers intend to abandon the defense of the Free State."

All is quiet in the South and West. A corps of young Boers from the farms surrounding Bloemfontein, under an imperial officer, has been detailed for police work and to prevent the further looting of the abandoned farms by the Kaffirs. It is said that when President Kruger left Bloemfontein, after his visit there, Steyn's parting remark was: "Mind that the British do not catch you or you will get better quarters at St. Helena than I."

Rudyard Kipling has gone to Bloemfontein. The Boers at Aliwal North are reported to be still holding a position in the big hills on the Free State side.

From a Pretoria dispatch it appears there is some misunderstanding regarding Lord Salisbury's reply to the American offer of mediation exists there. It had been quoted to the effect that Salisbury said he could accept the intervention of no other power, which leads to the belief that American representatives would listen to the final settlement. Private Cole, the Canadian whom the Queen visited at Netley Hospital, returned to South Africa today, fully recovered from his wounds.

Lady Smith's Sick.

NEW YORK, March 21.—A dispatch to the World from Pietermaritzburg says: A temporarily built bridge across the Tugela at Colenso is now open for traffic and there is at least a direct railway service between Durban and Eland's Laaght. The first train to cross the bridge was the Princess Christian's hospital train. This magnificent train has been badly wanted in Natal since the beginning of the war.

Major Creagh's improved hospital train has removed about 4000 wounded, but though every care was taken the narrow doors of the carriages and the bumping and shunting of the carriages

has caused much pain which, with appliances now at hand, may be avoided. There are still over 2000 patients in the Lady Smith hospital, so the train is not too late.

Sbaretti Must Leave Cuba.

HAVANA, March 21.—General Maximo Gomez has addressed to the committee which recently waited upon the Bishop of Havana. Mgr. Sbaretti, a protest against his continuance in the Bishopric. In the course of the letter, he says the committee ought not to have called upon the Bishop, but should have summoned him before them to hear the result of "his own obstinacy and that of the people." General Gomez goes on to say: "Mgr. Sbaretti is not the just man I had previously believed him to be, for if he were, he would not disturb a country so desolated by war troubles by insisting upon remaining as the head of the diocese of Havana. Cubans must not forget that the Pope blessed the armies of Weyler. The Pope and Mgr. Sbaretti will be responsible for the schism which will be produced in Cuba. If I were alone in the protest, I would climb to the highest peak in Cuba and cry, 'Begone, foreign usurpation!'"

On the other hand, a committee is being formed to protest against the action of the so-called Popular Committee, which waited upon Mgr. Sbaretti. The organizers of the new committee have obtained a large number of signatures to an address that will be presented to the Bishop assuring him that the Popular Committee does not represent the Cuban people or the Cuban army.

LEADERS ARE FINDING FAULT

Don. M. Dickinson Will Be Much Disappointed if the Lincoln Platform is Offered to the National Convention.

WASHINGTON, March 21.—Ex Postmaster-General Don M. Dickinson said last night of the Nebraska Democratic platform:

"I had hoped that the Democratic party would be allowed to write its platform this year. When the Lincoln party begins by re-adopting the Chicago platform entire and then proceeds to reassert it in particulars and we are given to understand that this platform is to be offered to the Democrats later on, perhaps we are to be disappointed."

Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the national committee, said: "I don't know why the newspapers should say that this is Mr. Bryan's platform, for I think it a very admirable expression of what Democrats all over the country are saying and thinking just now. The plank about the initiative and referendum is perhaps an exception. Within certain limits the referendum is a good thing. I don't believe, however, in submitting all kinds of legislation, and all public questions to the popular vote."

"As to the plank about imperialism I agree heartily with the first two propositions. I believe in giving the Filipinos independence, but when it comes to protecting them from outside interference, as we have protected the republics of Central and South America, that is a subject which requires consideration. I don't think it practicable to extend the Monroe doctrine to the Philippines. Otherwise, I regard the platform a very happy expression of Democratic sentiment, and strongly approve of it."

WILL ACCEPT THE DAVIS AMENDMENT

Showed Some Reluctance, But Will Now Agree That the United States Shall Have the Right to Defend Nicaragua Canal.

NEW YORK, March 22.—A special to the Herald from Washington says: There are good reasons now for believing that Great Britain will accept the Davis amendment to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, under which the United States shall have the right to place the same safeguards around the Nicaragua Canal as the British government enjoys in respect to the Suez Canal. It was strongly intimated to your correspondent by a diplomat usually well informed, that Great Britain, with some show of reluctance at first, will in the end accept the amendment. The informant also

expressed the opinion that all of the European nations will join in the neutrality agreement contemplated by the treaty, notwithstanding the Davis amendment.

Senator Davis will urge consideration of the treaty at an early date, as it is his belief that Great Britain will agree to the amendment. The object of the Davis amendment is in effect to place in the hands of the United States the same authority for the control of the Nicaragua Canal which Great Britain enjoys in respect to the Suez Canal—that is, the United States shall have the right to take measures it may find necessary for securing by its own forces the defense of the United States and the maintenance of public order.

The Central American Republics heartily applauded the Hay-Pauncefote treaty until the Davis amendment was adopted. Then they developed fear that this government might acquire a desire for increased expansion and that they might suffer as a result.

Conditions of Peace.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Lambert Tree returned to Chicago last evening, after a five months' absence in Europe. Most of that time he spent in England, where his interest in foreign affairs, gained during his residence as American Minister at Brussels and at St. Petersburg, under Cleveland, caused him to devote much attention to the varied phases of the Boer war.

"I am inclined to believe," said Mr. Tree, "that England will impose no very severe condition on the Boers in the terms of peace. There does not seem to be any real feeling of bitterness against the Boers in England, and revenge will not be one of the motives to animate England in the settlement."

"England will undoubtedly insist on a full acknowledgement of her suzerainty, and on a more liberal extension of the franchise and better representation for Uitlanders, so that they can have something to say in the taxing power. Furthermore, she will insist on the right to have English taught, especially in those schools where a majority of the children are of English parentage."

That these terms will be accepted by the Boers, and they will settle down quietly again after the war is over, Mr. Tree feels assured, as well as of the fact that the end of hostilities is not far off.

Declines to Intervene.

BERNE, Switzerland, March 21.—The federal council has answered the Boer appeal for mediation as follows:

"The Swiss federal council would have been pleased to co-operate in friendly mediation in order to end further bloodshed, but as the presidents of both South African republics have directly approached the British government in order to conclude peace on a basis indicated, and the British government has shown itself against the proposal; and as, furthermore, the British government has declared to the cabinet at Washington that it did not propose to accept the intervention of any power, the Swiss federal council, to its regret, must also renounce the idea of taking any steps on the lines of the request made by the presidents of the South African republics. There remains for the federal council in the circumstances nothing but to express its sincere wish that the belligerents will have succeeded, at no too distant date, in finding a basis for an understanding honorable to both parties."

Burghers Surrendering.

LONDON, March 22.—Lord Roberts telegraphs from Bloemfontein under date of March 21, as follows:

"So many burghers have expressed a desire to surrender under the terms of the last proclamation that I have sent some columns in various directions to register their names and take over their arms. A cavalry brigade has gone to the eastward to Tbananhu, and a detachment from Springfontein has occupied Smithfield, where some Transvaalers and a wagon with arms and ammunition were captured."

"The Scots Guards are at Edenburg and Rendenburg. General Clement's brigade is marching hither by way of Philippolis and Fauresmith."

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.