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ADVANCE ON PRETORIA

First Skirmish is Reported Six Miles North of Glen—Correspondents Seem to Be Making Supreme Efforts to Let Their Papers Know the Situation, But the Censorship is Too Strict.

LONDON, April 20.—A special dispatch from Bloemfontein under yesterday's date, says firing is reported to be in progress south of Karee Siding, six miles north of Glen. The strength of the Boers is not known. The British infantry, supported by artillery, held a strong position on a large dam.

LONDON, April 20.—The report of the fighting at Karee Siding, six miles north of Glen, contained in a special dispatch from Bloemfontein today, may be the first news of the progress of the British advance on Pretoria, but even if this were only a unimportant skirmish, there are many other indications that Lord Roberts is either starting or has already started for the northern goal.

A dispatch from Cape Town, under today's date, says: "The censorship restrictions have been greatly increased, owing to the movements of troops." All the dispatches bear traces of the strenuous efforts of the correspondents to give their papers an inkling of what is afoot.

The Boers south of Bloemfontein are reported to be retreating. Large commands were seen April 10 near Thabanchu, moving to the north. Their progress was slow, however, owing to the terrible condition of the country.

By way of Pretoria comes a report that fever is decimating the Mafeking garrison, and a letter from the Mayor of Mafeking, says Lord Roberts has asked Colonel Baden Powell to hold out until May 20.

Cecil Rhodes returns to Cape Town tomorrow. The announcement of his departure was unexpected. It is learned that the so-called "Empire maker" came to England purely on business connected with the British Chartered South African Company, and the DeBeers Mine Company.

Lady Gatacre will be a fellow passenger of Mr. Rhodes. She is going as far as Madeira to meet her husband, the British General, who has been sent back to England.

England is Interested.

LONDON, April 19.—Keen interest is manifested here in the threatened action of the United States against Turkey.

The fourth collective note of the embassies, objecting to an increase of 3 per cent in the duties on account of the bad condition of Turkish finances, without previous understanding with powers, was handed to the Turkish government yesterday. But Turkey maintains such a firm attitude that suspicion is growing that some covert intrigue is frustrating the effect of notes. The St. James Gazette says:

"It will be interesting to watch the game of procrastination to which Europe is accustomed, being played with the United States. America has entered the European arena, and apparently has no intention of standing any humbug from Turkey. Why should she? The Eastern question has no terrors for a power with a whole ocean between herself and the balance.

"The president thinks the Sultan has had grace enough. But if the United States sets foot in Asia Minor, perhaps she will find that neither Russia nor Germany will be uninterested spectators. From ourselves she will get nothing but sympathy and good will."

The papers generally think Abdul Hamid will pay up.

Renewed Activity.

LONDON, April 22.—Dispatches arriving from the seat of war, though meager and unsatisfactory, clearly indicate renewed activity at all points where the British and Boer forces are in striking distance of each other. Interest for the moment centers at De Wet's Dorp and Wepener, where fighting evidently is in progress. A dispatch received from Aliwal North, dated April 21, says that there was heavy firing the previous day between De Wet's Dorp and Wepener, and around Wepener Saturday, but that no particulars have been received. A special from Maseru, dated Saturday, says:

"The investment of Wepener continues. The Boers seem determined to do their utmost to capture the garrison

before relief arrives. Severe fighting appears imminent."

The activity of the Boers at Eland's Laagte apparently has failed to draw General Buller, if that was its object, into doing more than repel the attack made on his advance posts.

A dispatch from Warrenton, dated Saturday, says: "There has been intermittent and ineffective sniping by Boers, who also fired a few shells, both during the day and the night, at the station the past two days."

A special dispatch from Zwartkop, Josfontein, dated April 21, says:

"This morning 1500 Boers made a determined attack on a convoy returning to Boshof. The British succeeded in repulsing the attack, and their fire became so heavy and well-sustained that the Boers fell back with considerable loss. The British casualties were sixteen killed and wounded. The convoy reached Boshof safely."

NICARAGUAN CANAL TREATIES

Report Circulated in Washington That Costa Rica and Nicaragua Have Definitely Agreed to Desired Concessions

NEW YORK, April 20.—A special to the Times from Washington says: A report is in circulation that the president is about to send to the senate treaties with Costa Rica and Nicaragua by which the latter countries propose to cede to the United States a strip of territory five miles in width on each side of the proposed canal, where it is constructed on the border between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and a similar area where it is wholly in Nicaragua.

In the absence of the president and the secretary of state, and of admitted knowledge in the state department, it is difficult to verify the report. Neither the representatives of Costa Rica nor of Nicaragua will confirm the report, but it is not denied that a proposition has been considered which, if adopted, would give the United States government power to protect a canal built under circumstances suggested in such a concession. The United States would have the right to police the canal, Nicaragua and Costa Rica would be permitted to move troops across the neutral strip but neither country would be permitted to place fortifications upon it or engage in military operations on the grounds described as neutral. But the United States would be authorized to place troops on the territory ceded in sufficient numbers to protect the canal, together with barracks, storehouses and material necessary to military operations.

The treaties will, it is further reported, guarantee the neutrality of the canal to the shipping of the world.

GOLD AND SILVER OUTPUT

Decrease in California, But Alaska More Than Doubled.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21.—The Superintendent of the United States Mint at San Francisco has forwarded to the Mint at Washington a report showing the gold and silver product of California for the calendar year 1899 amounted to \$15,840,043, of which \$15,336,031 was gold and \$504,012 silver.

Comparing the totals of gold and silver with the corresponding figures obtained from the same sources in the year 1898, the gold yield of the state shows a decrease of \$570,447, and the silver yield an increase of \$89,957, making a net decrease from the previous year of \$480,490. This is attributed to the fact that owing to the dry season many mines were shut down. The returns to the mint show the employment of 18,701 miners in the gold, silver, lead and copper mines of the state.

Alaska has more than doubled its bullion product in the last year. The receipts of Alaska gold at mints, assay offices, refineries, smelters, etc., for the calendar year 1899 were \$5,602,012, and the silver \$229,343, a total of \$5,831,355, \$3,199,844 more than in the year 1898. Of this increase, it is estimated that \$2,400,000 came from the new placer camp at Cape Nome last season, the first year in its history, and the rest of the increase from the quartz mines of Southeastern Alaska.

The receipts at mints, assay offices, private refineries and smelters for the calendar year 1899 from the Klondike were \$15,986,625 gold and \$267,360 silver, a total of \$16,254,107. This shows a marked advance in output for the Klondike field, since the increase over the previous year.

THE REBELS DEFEATED

A Bloody Week on the Island of Luzon—General Pilar's Band Again at Work and Gave San Miguel Garrison a Three-Hour Fight.

MANILA, April 22, 10:20 a. m.—Last week was one of the bloodiest of the war since the first day's fighting around Manila, authentic reports, mostly official, showing a total of 378 Filipinos killed, twelve officers and 244 men captured, and many more wounded. The number wounded is hardly guessable. Considering that the Filipinos entirely lack hospital facilities, a great majority of the wounded will die. Probably the week's work finished 1000 insurgents. The American loss was nine killed and sixteen wounded. Two sergeants and one private were killed in ambushes, while escorting provision trains.

The insurgents have been aggressive in almost every province of Luzon. General Pineda's band, numbering 300, which was out of sight for three months, the leader being reported killed, has reappeared in its old field about San Miguel. Pilar is supposed to be again in command. He gave the American garrison at San Miguel, consisting of three companies of the thirty-fifth infantry, with a Gatling, three hours' fighting, during a night attack. The loss of the insurgents in this engagement is not included in the foregoing total, as they removed their dead and wounded, but presumably it was considerable.

Twenty-two Filipinos in the province of Santas attacked Lieutenant Wende, who, with eight men, was scouting near San Jose. The lieutenant and five men were wounded, and one private was killed.

Sergeant Ledonios, of the thirty-fifth infantry, was badly wounded in an ambush near Baling. Lieutenant Bateh, of the thirty-seventh infantry, with 70 men, had a five hours' fight with 400 insurgents in the Nueva Caocaras District. Twenty of the insurgents were killed.

Colonel Smith, of the seventeenth infantry, who captured General Montenegro, and brought him to Manila, is in the isolation hospital, suffering from smallpox. Colonel Smith's command captured 180 officers and men with Montenegro. Montenegro, who was formerly one of the most dapper officers in the Filipino army, looks worn and haggard. He says he led a terrible life for months, and he has offered to return to the north with Colonel Smith, to endeavor to persuade his former comrades of the uselessness of opposing the Americans.

One hundred escaped Spanish prisoners from the Province of South Luzon have arrived at Manila. The insurgents have 400 more Spanish prisoners in that district. Recently the Filipinos destroyed several rods of the railroad line near Panique, in an unsuccessful attempt to wreck a train.

CLEVELAND ON BRYANISM

Democracy Only Strong When It Has Courage to Do Right.

PRINCETON, N. J.—Ex-President Grover Cleveland sent a letter of regret to be read at the dinner of the Brooklyn Democratic Club at Brooklyn, to commemorate the birth of Thomas Jefferson. Mr. Cleveland says:

"Whatever successes may have attended a party of opportunity with the sails spread for every transient breeze of popular sentiment or excitement, experience has abundantly demonstrated that Democracy is so constituted that it is only strong when courageous in the right and only victorious when its forces are marshaled under its old and well organized standards. There has never been a time when the false leadership of our party and departure from the simple Democratic faith have not been quickly discovered and ruthlessly rebuked by listless support, pronounced defection and bitter defeat. These consequences have thus far been so inevitable that the lessons they teach cannot be disregarded without inviting calamity. The healthfulness of our party may well be questioned when it shrinks from such examination of its position as will enable it to avoid disaster by keeping in the course of safety, under the guidance of

true Democracy. Therefore those who claim to be followers of Thomas Jefferson will fail to discharge a solemn duty if, in this time of doubt and temptation, they neglect such examination, and if this discloses a tendency in party control to subordinate principles of pure Democracy and to a distrust of their conquering power, then the conditions should not continue without brave and early Democrat protest."

THE KAISER WILL FIX IT

The Foreign Powers Have Not Exchanged Views on the Subject—English Press Comment.

BERLIN, April 21.—The Foreign Office says it has information indicating that the United States' difficulty with Turkey will be settled amicably in a few days. The Foreign Office does not believe a naval demonstration will become necessary. Questioned as to how the European powers would regard such a demonstration, a Foreign Office official replies that no exchange of views had yet been made.

No One Will Interfere.

LONDON, April 21.—Inquiries by the Associated Press regarding the attitude of Great Britain and other powers toward the American-Turkish difficulty reveals the fact that no one has the slightest intention of interfering in any way. The British government officials do not disguise their delight at the stand taken by Washington, and hope the Sultan's obstinacy will for once fail to achieve its ends. Great Britain herself, during the past years, has had much trouble in extracting payment of debts from the "sick man of the East," and appreciates the irritation displayed at Washington.

The British Ambassador at Constantinople has informed the Foreign Office of the conditions existing, but merely verifying what has already been published. So far, Lord Salisbury has sent him no instructions, but the Associated Press is officially informed that Great Britain and the other powers who are now making joint representations regarding the increase in the Turkish tariffs have no intention of pooling their issues upon the American claims or in any associating the tariff matter with that dispute. The possibility of serious results attracts general interest and much comment in England. The Spectator says:

"It is earnestly to be desired that Pharaoh should harden his heart. But there is little chance of such an advantage to the world. The Sultan will doubtless pay the money. If he does not, Dewey may go afloat again to do work rather less easy and much more important than the capture of Manila."

The Outlook suggests that the United States might take the customs of Smyrna as a guarantee, but inclines to believe that the Sultan's new friend, Emperor William, will whisper "pay," and the incident will be ended.

Coeur d'Alene Investigation.

WASHINGTON, April 12.—The morning session of the Coeur d'Alene investigation was very brief, owing to the absence of witnesses, and the argument went over until this afternoon. At the afternoon session, Connor Mallot, a representative of the Spokesman Review, who was at Wardner at the time of the trouble, described the march of several hundred armed and masked men on the Bunker Hill mine, the seizing of a large quantity of dynamite, the explosion in the mill, and the many exciting events on that occasion. The testimony corroborated previous witnesses on this subject, but was more vivid and circumstantial on some points.

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BOERS CONTEST- ING EVERY INCH

British Relief Force Is Slowly Reaching Its Objective Point However. Driving the Boers Southward—Great Battles Will Probably Occur at Both Places.

BOER CAMP, Thabanchu, O. F. S., April 22.—Fighting continues day and night at Jammersburg Drift. The English entrenchments have been so full of rain that the men have been obliged every now and then to clamber to the banks, only to be shot down. The Boers were so drenched on Saturday that they were unable to sleep, so they started a debate on the subject of the good to be derived from virtue and courage. The discussion lasted most of the night, shells fired at intervals interrupting the speakers.

LONDON, April 23.—General Rundle is apparently advancing slowly toward Wepener, every step being contested by the Boers.

From the Republican side there is a good deal of interesting news today. A Thabanchu dispatch, dated Friday, April 20 reports the arrival there of Commandants Dewit and Villers, and an attack upon 3000 British under General Gatacre. The latter of course is a misstatement, and it is probable General Rundle is meant. The British, it is added, occupied some kopjes, but their left wing was driven back. The Boer loss was one killed and five wounded.

From Brandfort comes the news that on Saturday, April 21, a British patrol of ten men ventured near that place, and suffered the loss of one man killed and two men captured, including a Free Stater, who was leading the party.

A Pretoria dispatch dated April 21 says the latest official news was that fighting was proceeding within an hour's ride of Dewit's Dorp, with no results. The Transvaal Government, it is added, has asked Lord Roberts to be allowed to send a clergyman to St. Helena, and also a neutral consul to watch the interests of the British at Pretoria.

A proclamation has issued, prohibiting the working of the mines on Sundays and inflicting punishment on managers paying over £1 a month to natives.

From Ladysmith today comes a dispatch saying that all is quiet and the Boers are silent.

There is nothing further from Bloemfontein to indicate the progress of the preparations of the main advance.

At Cape Town a government contractor named Bam has been arrested for harboring three escaped Boer prisoners, dressed as clergymen.

Boer Defenses.

NEW YORK, April 23.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: There was last night the usual Sunday medley of ominous rumors and confused conjectures from the theater of war, with a heavy budget of mail correspondence on minor incidents of the period of masterly inactivity. The most serious news was the evidence from Boer sources that formidable preparations have been made to resist the advance of General Roberts' army. The Boers are vaguely reported to have mounted sixty-nine guns at Kromstad, and to have constructed a circuit of defenses eight miles long around Pretoria.

It is a foregone conclusion that Pretoria will be vigorously defended, but the experts are not prepared to accept evidence from a Boer source that Kromstad has been strongly fortified. Kromstad offers strong advantages for defense, but General Roberts, with his vastly superior force, can turn the position by either flank and compel its evacuation, with a good chance of inflicting a decisive defeat, which will greatly impair the Boer resources for repelling an attack upon Pretoria.

The Boers are reported as mustering every man capable of carrying a rifle and as taking their ambulance corps into the fighting line. They are alleged to have from 8000 to 10,000 men in the district between Dewit's Dorp and Wepener, where heavy fighting is reported Friday and Saturday. They are also described as occupying a line ten miles long in Upper Natal and as shelling the British positions at Eland's Laagte on Saturday with unabated spirit. The motive of this activity is not clear, but it is surmised that the Boers are anxious to prevent the transfer of British forces from Natal to Bloemfontein and Boshof, which apparently is still in progress.

The Boers have also been active in front of General Methuen and at Fourteen Streams. Mafeking remains

under investment.

The war office was silent at midnight, and the results of Rundle's advance toward Wepener were not announced, although there was little reason to doubt that there had been serious fighting Saturday. There were details of General Methuen's convoy fight near Boshof, but these did not materially alter previous account.

Boers Moving Southward.

WAKKERSTROOM, Sunday, April 22, Evening.—After yesterday's shelling it was expected that the Boers would open again, but Colonel Brabazon, with the Yeomanry, made a thorough scout to the left. The Boers endeavored to turn the British right wing, but the movement was detected by the Yeomanry and Mounted Infantry, and the guns opened fire and drove them off, greatly extending the position. None of the Boer guns was in action. There was no British casualties. Many of the Boers are moving southward.

OVATION TO GEO. J. BARRETT

Granite Much Gratified at His Nomination for Joint Representative.

GRANITE, April 23.—The announcement that the Hon. George J. Barrett had received the nomination at the hands of the Republican convention, at Portland, for joint representative from Grant, Gilliam, Wasco, Wheeler and Sherman counties, was received with the greatest satisfaction in Granite. Although occupied most of the time at the May Queen and Yellowstone mines, Mr. Barrett claims Granite as his home. It is here that every man, regardless of political affiliations, is Mr. Barrett's friend.

His popularity was demonstrated in no uncertain way upon the night of his return from Portland. The whole town went wild with jubilation, and it is doubtful whether a more royal reception has ever been tendered any man in the state. At the meeting held in the school house in his honor, J. N. Dittmars, a life-long Democrat, presided, and pledged the nominee his heartiest support. Other Democrats also swore allegiance, knowing Mr. Barrett to be a friend of the miner and that he will not forget the interests of the mining industry if elected.

That Mr. Barrett will be elected by a handsome majority there is not a shadow of a doubt, for no more popular man is to be found anywhere in this section of the state. He is a native of Fremont, Neb., and 39 years of age. He has been operating in this district the past five years, at present being engaged in the development of the Yellowstone mine, on Olive Creek, while he is also secretary of the May Queen Company. He will leave shortly for Fremont, his former home, where he will take unto himself a new mining partner.

After spending a few weeks on his honeymoon, in California, he will return to Granite to make this city his permanent home.

Clara Barton's Opinion.

CHICAGO, April 20.—Miss Clara Barton, president of the American National Red Cross Association, was asked by the Tribune for an expression of opinion regarding the story that members of the Chicago Red Cross Association had torn off their Red Cross badges upon their arrival at Pretoria and taken up arms for the Boers. She sent the following answer:

"Washington, April 19.—If report be true, these men have practiced gross deception, broken a pledge, and violated a confidence which they sought. The human world will not hold them guiltless."

"CLARA BARTON."

Caught a Dreadful Cold.

Marion Kooke, manager for T. M. Thompson, a large importer of fine millinery at 1658 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, says: "During the late severe weather I caught a dreadful cold which kept me awake at night and made me unfit to attend my work during the day. One of my milliners was taking Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for a severe cold at that time, which seemed to relieve her so quickly that I bought some for myself. It acted like magic and I began to improve at once. I am now entirely well and feel very pleased to acknowledge its merits." For sale by Blakeley & Houghton.

Be sure and examine our stock of wall paper thoroughly before buying elsewhere, as we have the latest shipment made to this city, now ready for inspection at H. Glenn & Co.'s. a17-1w