

The Dalles Chronicle

THE END BELIEVED TO BE VERY NEAR

Peace Party is Being Formed at the Transvaal Capital and Reports From There Indicate an Early Suing for Peace.

LONDON, May 18.—The latest news from South Africa and details of past operations tend to confirm the view that the end of the war is within measurable distance.

There is nothing to throw light on the mystery of Mafeking. National anxiety is strained almost beyond endurance, although nowhere is the slightest belief that Colonel Baden-Powell will not keep the Union Jack flying.

On the line of Lord Roberts' advance the Boers have blown up a bridge over the Rhenoster river, thirty-seven miles north of Kroonstad.

LONDON, May 18.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts' dispatch to the war office:

"Kroonstad, May 18.—Methuen entered Hoopstad yesterday unopposed. Generals Duprey and Daniels and forty men have surrendered.

"Broadwood occupied Lindley yesterday after slight opposition. Only two of our men were wounded slightly. Steyn was not there, and his government officials had left last Sunday.

"Hutton's mounted infantry yesterday surprised and captured, about thirty miles northwest of this place. Commandant Botha, Field Cornet Gassen, five Johannesburg policemen and seventeen Boers. There were no casualties on our side.

"Buller reports that several Natal farmers are handing in arms."

Mafeking's Relief.

LONDON, May 18.—A special dispatch from Lourenco Marques, dated yesterday says:

"The last 500 refugees who arrived here agree in stating that Mafeking has been relieved. The end of the war is anticipated by the Queen's birthday, May 24."

It is stated at the war office that no news as to the relief of Mafeking had been received up to 8 o'clock this morning.

Buller at Dannhauser.

DANNHAUSER, Thursday, May 17.—General Buller entered Dannhauser at 10 o'clock this morning. The houses in the town were found to be not much damaged, owing to the sympathies of the Boer inhabitants.

A number of rebels were found at their homes and arrested. The railway is little damaged. The Boers north of Newcastle are falling back.

General Buller has received a message from the Queen congratulating him upon the taking of Dundee, and expressing appreciation of the work of the troops, to which he has replied.

The Boers left two doctors and an ambulance here.

Boer Envoys' Imprudence.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A special to the Herald from Washington, says: What chance the Boer commissioners had of being received officially by the President and Secretary Hay is lessening in consequence of their conduct in New York.

Administration officials have been following with close interest the statements the delegates have made.

It is unusual, according to the officials, for the diplomatic representatives of foreign governments to come to the United States and immediately upon arrival publicly announce the purport of their mission before they obtain recognition, and some of the authorities do not hesitate to call such conduct highly improper.

From the administration's point of view, the action of the delegates and their friends is calculated to stir up a sentiment designed to force the government to receive them and carry out any suggestions they may make.

It is becoming apparent, however, that the mission of the commissioners is more of a political than a diplomatic character, and whatever propositions they may make looking to the intervention of the United States in South Africa it is altogether likely that the president will decline to act.

M. B. Smith, Butternut, Mich., says, "DeWitt's Little Early Risers are the very best pills I ever used for constiveness, liver and bowel troubles."

AGUINALDO HEARD FROM

His Latest Proclamation to the Insurgents.

MANILA, May 18.—A proclamation purporting to have been issued by Aguinaldo and dated May 4, from Polillo island, one of the Philippine group east of Luzon is circulating in Manila. It says the commission appointed by President McKinley was appointed without the authority of congress, and hence it cannot treat officially. It urges the Filipinos not to surrender their arms at the instigation of the commission and on promises which congress may not ratify, and also urges the Filipinos to enthusiastically welcome the commission when it arrives in the town and provinces, asking boldly for the form of government they most desire, as the Americans permit of freedom of speech. The proclamation closes with asking the Filipinos to strive for liberty and independence, and again warns them against deception.

In the Catarina district about 500 of the enemy attacked a portion of the forty-third regiment. The Americans killed 203 of the rebels. Only three Americans were wounded.

Major John C. Gilmore and 100 men of the Forty-third regiment were ambushed May 6th near Pambagan, Samar. Seventy-five of the enemy were killed and no American casualties.

The transport Lennox has returned here after landing four troops of the Eleventh Cavalry to reinforce Colonel J. F. Bell. Two troops, Major Sims commanding, were landed at Legaspi and proceeded across the country to strengthen the garrison at Liago. They found numerous entrenchments manned by insurgents between the towns, and were two days on their way. Their only loss was three horses. The officers report they killed forty insurgents, but the natives declare eighty were killed.

MAFEKING HAS BEEN RELIEVED

Telegrams From Boer Sources Say They Abandoned the Siege Last Tuesday.

LONDON, May 18, 9:16 p. m.—Mafeking has been relieved.

PRETORIA, May 18.—It was officially announced today that when the laagers and forts around Mafeking had been severely bombarded, the siege was abandoned.

LONDON, May 18.—A special dispatch from Amsterdam says a telegram from Boer sources announces that Mafeking was relieved Tuesday.

In The House.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—For the first time since the rebellion, the House today passed a measure to pay confederate soldiers for losses growing out of the Civil war. It was a bill introduced by Cox (Dem. Tenn.) to pay the confederate soldiers who surrendered at Appomattox for the loss of horses and other personal effects taken from them in violation of Lee's capitulation to Grant, by which the officers and men of Lee's army were allowed to retain their baggage, side arms and horses. The bill originally carried \$200,000 but the specific sum was stricken out and the appropriation was made indefinite. The bill was passed out of its order as a special compliment to Cox, who, after ten years of service in the House, is to retire at the end of his present term. Many other claim bills were passed.

A bill to reimburse Colonel Charles B. Dougherty and other members of the Ninth Pennsylvania regiment for baggage destroyed at the opening of the Spanish war, favorably reported, but not reached when the House, at 5:25 p. m. adjourned.

A Cuban Official Confesses.

HAVANA, May 18.—W. H. Reeves, deputy ambassador of the island, made a confession at midnight and gave up \$4500 given to him by Neeley, financial agent of posts at Havana, to perform certain services the day he left. General Wood and the postal inspectors refuse to disclose the nature of the confession, barely admitting that the confession has been made. It is claimed that \$1400 will be recovered today.

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TO DICTATE WHEAT PRICES

Plan Submitted by the Russian Government.

CHICAGO, May 19.—The Record says: "There is before the state department at Washington a plan submitted by the Russian government whereby Russia and the United States could dictate wheat prices for the world," said J. M. Flynn, of San Francisco, at the Auditorium Hotel. Mr. Flynn is an agent of the Russian-American company, recently formed with a capital of \$5,000,000 and has been in consultation with the Russian Embassy in Washington for several weeks on matters pertaining to the company he represents. Continuing Mr. Flynn said:

"This plan was submitted during Cleveland's second term, but it has rested without action till the present time. I know that the Russian government is anxious that its overtures be met by this country. The trans-Siberian railroad develops a territory, the principal products of which are wheat and cotton. Russia believed that with the co-operation of this country, her wheat and cotton, the principal items of exports also of the United States, could bring much better prices.

Russia's proposition was the result of the investigations made some time ago by M. De Witte, minister of Finance, to discover the cause of the low price of wheat and cotton. They showed to the satisfaction of the government that this low price was not due to the increased acreage nor lessened consumption, but was the direct result of American competition."

BOER ENVOYS' CREDENTIALS

Peace Delegates May Be Received Officially.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The Boer delegates devoted most of their time today to receiving visitors and attending to their correspondence. It was made evident to Colonel O'Beirne today that the state department is disposed to treat the Boer delegates with absolute fairness, and that their credentials, consequently, are to be considered on their merits.

It is by no means a foregone conclusion that the delegates are to be denied official recognition. That was the first decision, and it may after all be the outcome. But it is said that much depends upon the character of the credentials, and also upon the attitude of the delegates themselves. It is said among certain officials of the state department that if the government should consider it necessary to cast about for warrant for accepting them officially it might turn to the convention of 1884 between Great Britain and the Transvaal, and declare that in that document is by implication to be found a renunciation of Great Britain's suzerainty, and consequently there is no longer existing any obligation upon other nations in their dealings with the Boer republic, at least to the extent of offering official recognition to their diplomatic representatives.

The fact that consideration has been given at all to this phase of the matter may be regarded as significant of the fact that at present the administration holds itself in a receptive state, as far as the credentials are concerned, and is disposed to consider them on their merits.

Hated of America.

LONDON, May 19.—"However much Turkey may wrong the United States, American ships are not to pass the straits in order to exact redress from Constantinople, under penalty of being blown out of the water by Russian, German and Austrian ships."

This is the deduction drawn by the Spectator, which, in the course of a long article, based on the anti-American utterances of the Listock of Odessa, deals with the alleged hatred of America by the continental powers, especially Russia.

Call For Two Per Cents.

WASHINGTON, May 18.—Secretary Gage, after the cabinet meeting today, announced that he would issue a call at once for the redemption of the \$25,304,500 of outstanding 2 per cent bonds of the funded loan of 1891, interest to cease September 1 next. During the last 10 1/2 months of the present fiscal year the treasury receipts have exceeded the expenditures by something over \$58,000,000.

A FENDISH FENIAN PLOT

Attempt to Blow Up Fortifications at Esquimalt.

CHICAGO, May 19.—A special to the Times-Herald from Vancouver, B. C., says:

Fenian sympathizers with the Boers have made an attempt to blow up the British fortifications at Esquimalt. The big naval dock, where \$7,000,000 damage could have been done, was the objective point of the leaders in the plot, who barely escaped from the guard with their lives.

Major Bennett, of the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles, made a statement of the circumstances today. He says that three weeks ago the officer commanding at the Esquimalt fortifications was advised to look out for the possibility of a Fenian outrage. The information came from the military authorities at San Francisco, and with it the description of three well-known Fenians, who were a few days later recognized at Vancouver. Orders were given to sentries to shoot after the failure to reply to a second challenge, and to shoot to kill. Wednesday night, just at midnight, four men were discovered by the sentries within the line of first outposts, and they were just abreast of the Fort McCauley works, and within a short distance of the large dock of the North Pacific squadron. Two guards challenged almost simultaneously.

There was no response, and the dimly outlined figures crouched to the ground. The guards challenged again, and at this time several other sentries immediately fired. By the time a search party had been formed there was much confusion, and the men succeeded in running past the outer outposts.

Statement By Wyman.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Surgeon-General Wyman tonight gave out the following statement in regard to the plague situation at San Francisco:

"March 8 Surgeon Kenyon reported a suspicious death in Chinatown, and March 11 that he had found the plague bacillus. April 27, another case occurred, verified by bacteriological examination, so reported May 2. May 13, there were two deaths from plague. May 16 another case was reported. There have been six deaths so far as known the disease has appeared only among the Chinese. The bureau has sent to San Francisco about 25,000 bottles of Hoffkino preventive and is still forwarding it. It has also sent a quantity of the curative serum. Inspectors have been stationed at the railroad crossings of the state, and the railroad companies have been instructed to refuse sale of tickets to Chinese passengers. A train inspection service has been ordered. The interstate quarantine law of March 27, 1890, will be enforced."

Asks for Peace.

LONDON, May 21, 3:10 a. m.—Displayed in the most conspicuous style in the Daily Express, is the dominant war news of the morning:

"We have the best reason for stating that in the last twenty-four hours a telegram has been received at the foreign office, addressed personally to the Prime Minister, from President Kruger, proposing terms of peace. The exact terms of the message cannot be stated; but we believe it is couched in an exceedingly humble strain."

It is inconceivable, of course, that Lord Salisbury can have sent any reply except the one that stands ready on the lip of every Briton—unconditional surrender.

War Was a Blessing to Spain.

NEW YORK, May 18.—A dispatch to the Herald from London says: General Stewart L. Woodford, formerly United States minister at Madrid, speaking tonight to a correspondent, painted a glowing picture of the future of Spain.

"The loss of her colonies," he said, "means Spain's national rejuvenation. Relief after years of ceaseless, strength-sapping anxieties incident to the government of her scattered island possessions, leaves her statesmen free to work out the destiny of their own country. The war with the United States was a blessing in disguise.

"I have unbounded faith in the nation's future. A Spaniard is essentially honorable. He wants to pay his debts. He is jealous of his country's name and credit. The present agitation because of increased taxes will subside as soon as King Alfonso's subjects realize that additional revenue is necessary to maintain the national honor."

Good, pure natural ice from the Blue mountains for sale by the Columbia River Ice & Fuel Co. Phone 33 or 81 Long Dist.; 75 or 8 Siefert & Condon.

RELIEF OF MAFE-KING CONFIRMED

Relief Actually Accomplished by Colonel Mahon on Thursday Last.

LONDON, May 21.—The following dispatch from Sir Alfred Milner to Joseph Chamberlain was received today:

"Batton telegraphs from Tannage that Mafeking was relieved on May 17. The relieving column was a composite force, under Colonel Mahon, of about 2300 men."

The war office confirms the dispatch announcing that Mafeking has been relieved.

LONDON, May 21.—The Associated Press is able to say that no message from President Kruger, direct or indirect, has been recently received by Lord Salisbury or by any department of the British government. The proximity of peace, according to the government point of view, will remain a matter of military progress. How soon the latter may bring about the former is still too suppositious for a serious forecast on the part of any government official.

The consensus of opinion, as gleaned by the Associated Press and the government officers, is that the Boer delegates will exhaust every effort in the United States before resting.

It is announced that Colonel Baden-Powell will be made a major-general. Mafeking was actually relieved by Colonel Mahon.

A dispatch from Kroonstad dated May 20, says a British convoy on its way to Lindley was attacked by the Boers and obliged to halt. The result of the attack is not known, but it is evident the Boers facing the main British army are on the alert and aggressive.

Baden-Powell's Report.

LONDON, May 21.—The war office has received the following dispatch from Lord Roberts:

"Kroonstad, May 21.—Colonel Mahon reports having joined Plumer at Jansda May 15. He was followed by a Boer commando from Fartzam Siding and turned westward to avoid it. May 13 he was attacked in the thick brush, losing five men killed, two missing and twenty-four wounded, including a Daily Mail correspondent, dangerously."

Another report has been received from Baden Powell dated May 13, giving important news.

"Before dawn, May 12, a storming party 250 strong, personally led by Eloff, rushed the pickets and reached the Staat and Protectorate camp from the westward along the Maloppo valley, a strong musketry demonstration being at the same time kept up along the eastern front of our position. Our western posts closed in and stopped the Boer supports following, thus cutting off Eloff's retreat, while the two defenses stopped his further advance.

"His force got divided in the darkness and a strong party was placed between them, completely surrounding them. Firing continued all day long. Soon after nightfall the two parties surrendered and the enemy was driven out of the Staat under a heavy fire. Ten dead and 19 wounded of the enemy were left behind and 108 prisoners were taken, including Eloff and nine officers. Seventeen Frenchmen and many Germans were among the prisoners. Our losses were six men killed and two officers and nine men wounded."

Advance on Transvaal.

LONDON, May 21.—The war office has received the following message from Lord Roberts:

"Kroonstad, May 21.—Buller reports that his advance will be delayed for a few days, on account of the way in which the railroad has been destroyed.

"Randle reports that Ladybrand has been occupied.

"Hunter is pushing up the railway with supplies for the Mafeking garrison and is arranging a hospital train for the conveyance of the sick and wounded to Kimberley.

"Methuen has left Hoopstad to co-operate with his force."

Dull Headache, Pains in various parts of the body, Sinking at the pit of the stomach, Loss of appetite, Feverishness, Pimples or Sores all positive evidences, of impure blood. No matter how it became so it must be purified in order to obtain good health. Acker's Blood Elixir has never failed to cure Scrofulous or Syphilitic poisons or any other blood diseases. It is certainly a wonderful remedy and we sell every bottle on a positive guarantee. Blakeley & Houghton's drug store.

Fresh cracked Nebraska corn at the Wasco warehouse. Finest kind of chicken feed. meb25-ti

THE KENTUCKY GOVERNORSHIP

Case Finally Decided in Favor of Beckham, the Democrat, Thus Upholding the Finding of the Kentucky Court of Appeals.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The United States supreme court today decided the Kentucky governorship case in favor of Governor Beckham, dismissing the writ of error from the Kentucky court of appeals. The opinion was handed down by Chief Justice Fuller this morning and a vigorous dissenting opinion was delivered by Justice Harlan. Justices Brewer, Brown and McKenna also dissented from portions of the opinion.

The opinion was handed down by Chief Justice Fuller, and the case dismissed for want of jurisdiction, it being held that determination of cases of this character and all contests for state officers must necessarily be settled by the political branch of the government. That branch had acted in the Kentucky case when the general assembly took jurisdiction. There was no appeal from the assembly's decision, which was favorably to Goebel and Beckham, except to the tribunal of the people, which tribunal, the chief justice said, was always in session.

He also said the case was purely a state case—that Kentucky was in full possession of its faculties, as a member of the Union and there was no emergency which called for interference.

The opinion in Kentucky was not unanimous, Justices Brewer, Harlan and McKenna dissenting.

CHARLES FINLEY WAS ARRESTED

But Governor Mount Refused to Honor the Requisition.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 21.—Charles Finley, ex-secretary of state of Kentucky, was arrested here tonight for complicity in the Goebel plot, but Governor Mount positively refused to honor the requisition from the Governor of Kentucky, and ordered the release of the culprit. Governor Mount's refusal to honor the requisition papers was as follows:

"The within application for the extradition of Charles Finley is hereby refused this 21st day of May 1900."

When Governor Mount was handed the requisition he asked to be shown the indictment.

"What was the complexion, politically, of the grand jury that found this indictment?" he asked.

The Kentucky officer replied that he did not know.

"Were not all the members democrats but two?" the governor asked.

He was given the same reply, after which the governor said, very emphatically: "I shall not honor this requisition. I am in a hurry to catch a train and cannot give you my reasons. I shall simply endorse that the requisition has been refused."

Later Governor Mount said: "When the proper time comes I will give an explanation for my refusal, which will be satisfactory to any fair-minded person." W. S. Taylor, of Kentucky, arrived here this afternoon on the train, and got off at a siding some distance from the station. He cannot be located, though it is believed he and Finley met each other at midnight.

Political Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 21.—The demagogues who are so rampant to make political capital out of the Boer situation and tried to involve the United States by some act of it to express sympathy or intervention may create some political capital out of it for the democratic party, although the republicans believe that when the situation is explained it will prove a boom-rang.

It is well understood that an expression of sympathy on the part of the United States will simply mean a rupture of diplomatic relations with Great Britain, which would accomplish nothing whatever for the Boers. Sympathy would mean nothing. Intervention is the only thing that would do the Boers any good, and the demagogues seem not to understand that intervention would mean war with Great Britain. The question arises whether the people of the United States want to plunge this country into the most wicked and cruel war of the century for the purpose of establishing the republics of South Africa.