

The Dalles Chronicle

ENGLAND HOPES THE END IS NEAR

British Armies in South Africa Now on the Aggressive—Roberts' Plan is Definite

New York, July 27.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: South African news, while confused, is reassuring, from the British point of view. Lord Roberts has continued his advance to Balmoral, where General Botha established his headquarters for many weeks. The Boers were in full retreat eastward, and Generals French and Hutton were driving the commandos before them on each flank of the railway. Lord Roberts has clearly set an objective point before his army, and is aiming to drive President Kruger and General Botha from the railway into the Lydenburg district, where they can be starved out at leisure, when the railway communications with Delagoa Bay are broken off.

News from the Orange River colony, while indecisive, shows that Generals Hunter and Clements have been closing in upon the remaining Boer force entrenched in a natural stronghold, and that, while there has been stiff fighting and a repulse of the Sussex regiment the advantage on the whole has been on the British side. General Dewet evidently had hoped to divert General Hunter from these operations, by breaking through the cordon, but Colonel Broadwood was sent after him, and the bulk of the British force remained to complete the entrance of the eastern section of the colony and has captured one strong position and compelled the Boers to evacuate another. General Dewet is heading northward, and Sir Redvers Buller's army and General Rundell's division are only partially occupied.

The results are not yet positive in any quarter, but the British armies are moving and attacking the Boers with great spirit. The long halt seems to have ended, and the weary British public is beginning to hope that the close of the campaign is in sight.

The Oregon Docked.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The navy department today received the following cablegram from Captain Wilde, commander of the Oregon:

"Kure, July 26.—Secretary Navy, Washington—Ship docked. Structural strength intact. WILDE."

While the dispatch omits the technical details of the injury received by the Oregon in running on a rock in the Gulf of Pe Chi Li, Captain Wilde is known to have supplied some of these details. They indicate that, although the structural strength of the great ship is still intact, her injuries were of an ugly character. None of the longitudinal frames were injured, but the vessel's bottom was badly torn, and some of her pumping connections broken. The main injury sustained was to compartment A, as it is technically known. Captain Wilde, in his cable message of several days ago, estimated that it would require a few weeks to make temporary repairs, and at least four months to make complete repairs. The navy department authorized Captain Wilde to patch her up with temporary repairs in order that she might return to the Chinese coast for service. These orders will stand, unless, after full consideration of the character of the Oregon's injuries by the bureau chiefs at Washington, it is desired to proceed immediately with the necessary permanent repairs.

Bank of England's Anniversary.

LONDON, July 27.—"The Old Lady of Threadneedle Street," known otherwise as the bank of England, is today celebrating her 206th birthday, and from a monetary and high business standpoint she is much further from being "broke" today than she was 206 years ago. As a financial institution it is the greatest in the world, where no personal deposits of less than \$2500 are taken, and a corporation account of less than \$25,000 is not considered worth the bother of entering on the books.

Three At the Penitentiary.

SALEM, July 27.—James Ross, sheriff of Benton county, today brought to the penitentiary F. Baker and Bert Griffith, charged with stealing and killing cattle, to serve three years each; also Walter Ben, a Siletz Indian, charged with larceny from a store, to serve two years.

Rathbone in Jail.

HAVANA, July 28.—Estee G. Rathbone, recently director-general of posts in Cuba, was arrested here today at 11 o'clock. Mr. Rathbone remained in the courtroom all day awaiting the decision of the judge in the matter of acceptance of Francisco Gamba, one of the richest Spanish mer-

CHANTS OF HAVANA, AS BONDSMAN FOR \$25,000. Rathbone was obliged to go to the guardhouse tonight because the judge ruled that Gamba could not go on the bond without the consent of his business partner. Mr. Rathbone's lawyer says the bond is unreasonable, as the total amount of fraud alleged is not over \$4000.

Four charges were filed against Rathbone, one based on each of the two \$500 warrants alleged to have been converted to his personal use and no vouchers offered; third, on the allegation that he paid his coachman, footman and gardener from the postal funds; fourth, on the alleged taking of \$5 per diem without authority.

MINISTERS ON WAY TO TIEN TSIN

But the Powers Fear it May Be Part of a Plan to Conceal Date of Peking Massacre.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—Minister Wu was quite elated this morning when he was informed by a representative of the Associated Press, that it was reported the surviving members of the diplomatic corps were being conducted to Tien Tsin by troops of Jung Lu, commander-in-chief of the Chinese forces. He said he would not be surprised to hear at any time of their arrival at Tien Tsin. Minister Wu said he had received no news from China in the past twenty-four hours. He did not expect to visit the state department today unless he heard from his country.

The alleged departure of the ministers from Peking has led to a reassertion of the belief that the story is part of a deep-laid plan by China to conceal the date of the massacre at Peking, the suggestion being that Chinese officials will claim that the ministers left Peking under a strong escort, but were ambushed and massacred by Boxers en route to Tien Tsin. However, although it is still believed that a massacre has occurred of the colony at Peking, the disposition now is to think the ministers were somehow rescued from a tragic fate.

WASHINGTON, July 27.—The United States government has absolutely refused the Chinese proposition to suspend military operations against Peking in return for the delivery at Tien Tsin of the foreign ministers.

BERLIN, July 27.—A dispatch received here today, dated Tien Tsin, July 24, says: A messenger who left Peking Sunday July 15, brought today to the customs office here news that Prince Ching's soldiers had been fighting Prince Tung's troops and had been defeated. The foreigners were defending themselves in the Northern Cathedral near the Forbidden city.

Li Hung Chang's Message.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Tribune publishes the following dispatch from Li Hung Chang, dated Shanghai, July 27, and received at 1:15 this morning: "Pekin reports ministers alive. Safety assured. Allied forces entrance Peking unnecessary."

This dispatch was in answer to a message sent three days ago to the viceroy, asking for a statement as to the safety of foreigners in Peking.

Another Massacre.

SHANGHAI, July 28.—It is reported here that nine members of the China inland mission have been massacred near Chang Chow.

Three additional warships arrived today. There are now 2500 troops at the Woo Sung forts, seventeen miles from Shanghai, on the Yangtze. Three additional troops are now at the arsenal. Small detachments are arriving hourly. Canton is reported quiet.

Crushed Under a Wagon.

HOOD RIVER, July 27.—Willie, aged 8, son of John Forbes, of this place, was killed today. He tried to climb on a heavy load of lumber while the wagon was moving, and fell and the hind wheel passed over his body diagonally across his chest. After the wagon passed over him he got up and ran from the road to the house, but soon became unconscious and died in about fifteen minutes.

A Monster Devil Fish.

Destroying its victim, is a type of constipation. The power of this murderous malady is felt on organs and nerves and muscles and brain. There's no health till it's overcome. But Dr. King's New Life Pills are a safe and certain cure. Best in the world for stomach, liver, kidney, and bowels. Only 25 cents at Blakeley's drug store.

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HOPES OF EUROPE ARE ABOUT GONE

Europe Has Lost Faith in Chinese Assurances—Pekin Advance Will Be Pushed.

LONDON, July 29.—The hopes of Europe for the safety of at least some of the members of the legations at Peking, which earlier in the week had commenced to revive, are now flickering, and at the point of extinguishment. It has been pointed out that there has been ample time to get authentic messages signed and dated by the ministers. Until such advices have been received or until the ministers have been handed over in the flesh, the general public and the governments interested will not attach any credence to further Chinese statements or consent to stay preparations for the advance of the relief force toward Peking.

The latest story originating in other than Chinese sources is a special dispatch from Che Foo, dated July 27, according to which Missionary Wilder, who started for Peking a fortnight ago, has just returned, and reports that he found the Imperial Chinese forces completely surrounding the Tartar city. He was unable to deliver a message to the legation, and in reply to his intreaties the Chinese said they could not allow any one to pass to the foreigners. According to reports the attack on the legations ceased the afternoon of July 14. Everything was quiet during the remainder of Missionary Wilder's stay. When he left, July 18, a decree had been issued commanding all persons to protect the foreigners in China. Returning he saw no troops for sixty miles south of Peking, but he learned that 20,000 men were in the neighborhood of Yan Tsun and Pei Tsung.

According to this morning's Berlin dispatches, the conservative government organs agree that Emperor William's words in Bremerhaven have been misrepresented abroad. The Kreuz Zeitung says that it was never intended to convey the idea that the troops could not make prisoners, but that the German emperor merely alluded to the Chinese, "who neither pardoned nor made prisoners."

A telegram from Rome reports that the organ of the Vatican, commenting upon the speech of Emperor William, says that it is the earnest wish of the Pope and Cardinal Rampolla that the powers should not resort to a policy of retaliation and vengeance, and that no power should be permitted to do this. The Pope has issued a letter directing prayers in all churches for the safety of the Christians, and, instead of motives of revenge, the letter expresses the hope that the Almighty will inspire thoughts of concord and peace, which will prevent further ruin and massacre.

Minto Pass Reopened.

SALEM, July 28.—Captain S. B. Ormsby superintendent of the Cascade Forest Reserve, has announced that the old Minto trail over the Cascade mountains has been reopened. This pass was discovered by Hon. John Minto about forty years ago, and connects the Willamette valley with Eastern Oregon. It has been closed for some time owing to the construction of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad to Detroit. This news will be gladly received by many, as it is the best pass over the mountains. Captain Ormsby has been working two years on it, keeping four men constantly employed last year.

Philippine Receipts.

WASHINGTON, July 28.—The treasury receipts in the Philippine islands during May, 1900, according to a statement made today by the division of customs and insular affairs of the war department, were \$766,326. Of this amount, \$628,884 was credited customs receipts; \$33,066 to internal revenue receipts and \$44,225 to miscellaneous receipts.

France Receives Hopeful Message.

PARIS, July 28.—The Chinese minister at Paris, Yu Kung, has received the following decree dated July 24:

"The foreign ministers are happily at present safe and sound, except Ketteler. We are having the foreign legations supplied with provisions and fruits, as a token of the interest we feel in them."

Worms Eat the Apples.

OREGON CITY, July 27.—Postmaster E. M. Harman, of Marquam, was here today, and stated that in some orchards the army of cut worms had begun on the apple trees and were doing considerable damage to the unusually large crop.

Like the American Rate.

HAVANA, July 29.—The decree calling the constitutional convention and providing for the election of delegates meets with almost universal approval at the

hands of the Cuban press. The element which has always clamored for independence sees in the convention the consummation of the plans of a lifetime.

The autonomists, Cuban capitalists generally and Cuban merchants alike look with concern upon the prospective devolution of large responsibilities upon inexperienced hands; and the word has gone around among them to try to elect the very best class of delegates possible. Probably they will rally to the banner of the Union democratic party.

From this time on those who share these apprehensions will use their funds and influence to secure the full registration of the better class of voters and to educate the people up to the idea that it would be advantageous to continue the American intervention several years longer.

KING HUMBERT ASSASSINATED

Anarchist Assassin Bares His Heart—King Had Been Attending the Gymnastic Exhibitions at Monza Health Resort.

MONZA, Italy, July 30.—King Humbert has been assassinated. He was shot here last evening at 10:45 by a man named Angelo Bressi, and died at 11:30.

The king had been attending a distribution of prizes in connection with a gymnastic competition about 10 o'clock. He had just entered his carriage with his aid-de-camp, amid the cheers of the crowd, when he was struck by three revolver shots fired in quick succession. One pierced the heart of His Majesty, who fell back and expired in a few minutes.

The assassin was immediately arrested and was with some difficulty saved from the fury of the populace. He gave his name as Angelo Bressi, describing himself as of Prato, in Tuscany. He cynically avowed his guilt of the crime.

Jean Marie Ferdinand Eugene Humbert I. King of Italy, was born March 14, 1844. He attended his father, Victor Emmanuel, during the war of Italian independence in 1859. In 1866, when Italy fought with Austria, the prince took the field as commander of a division in General Cialdini's army, and was present at the disastrous battle of Custoza, June 23, 1866. After Rome was occupied in 1870 by the Italian troops, he took up his residence there, and upon the death of his father, January 9, 1878, succeeded to the throne of Italy. In November of the same year an attempt was made to assassinate him, but it failed. When the would-be assassin was condemned to death, Humbert commuted his sentence to imprisonment at hard labor. During the cholera epidemic at Naples, he exposed himself frequently in his endeavors to alleviate the suffering of the sick and dying. By these and other acts of kindness the king won the affection of the Italian people. In 1868 he married his cousin, Princess Marguerite of Savoy, and a son was born of this marriage in 1869.

Blame the Vatican.

LONDON, July 30.—Some evening papers here attempt to establish a connection between the assassination of King Humbert and the rancorous propaganda that the vatican is alleged to have conducted against the supremacy of the sovereign. These journals point out that the assassination occurred in the vicinity of Milan, where, it is alleged, the recent insurrection was largely fomented by the Roman Curia. The Globe editorializes as follows:

"As long as the vatican persists in its anti-national attitude it will be vain to hope for re-establishing the temporal power of the pope, and so long will fools and fanatics be provided with the fearfully potent reason for sedition and worse."

Cold Steel or Death.

"There is but one small chance to save your life and that is through an operation," was the awful prospect set before Mrs. I. B. Hunt, of Lane Ridge, Wis., by her doctor after vainly trying to cure her of a frightful case of stomach trouble and yellow jaundice. He didn't count on the marvellous power of Electric Bitters to cure stomach and liver troubles, but she heard of it, took seven bottles, was wholly cured, avoided surgeon's knife, now weighs more and feels better than ever. It is positively guaranteed to cure stomach, liver, and kidney troubles and never disappoints. Price 50c at Blakeley's drug store.

Clarke & Falk have received a carload of the celebrated Jame E. Patton strictly pure liquid paints

FIVE THOUSAND SURRENDERED

British Commanders Only Terms Were Unconditional Surrender.

CAPE TOWN, July 30.—General Prinsloo, with 5000 men, has surrendered unconditionally to the British.

LONDON, July 30.—The following official dispatch has been received from Lord Roberts:

"Pretoria, July 29.—On July 26 MacDonald fought a rear guard action with the enemy from early morning until dark, nine miles outside of Naanpoort, in the Bethlehem hills, resulting in his effectually blocking Naanpoort Nek to the Boer wagons. Hunter reports that the enemy twice checked his advance by holding strong positions on two naks, one of which was taken before dark by the Scots, the Royal Irish, the Wiltshire and the Leinster regiments. Our casualties were only five or six. The second nek was taken during the fight by the Scots and Guards without opposition, the enemy retreating closely to Naanpoort. Prisoners taken stated that 1200 burghers would surrender if guaranteed that they would be treated as prisoners of war, and not as rebels. To this I had assented. As a result of these operations, Prinsloo, commanding the Boers, asked, under a flag of truce, this morning, a four days' armistice for peace negotiations. Hunter replied the only terms he could accept were unconditional surrender, and until these were complied with hostilities could not cease. I expressed my approval and told Hunter on no account to enter into negotiations.

"As I am writing word has come from Hunter saying that Prinsloo had written a second letter expressing willingness to hand over himself, with his men, rifles, ammunition and other firearms, upon condition that the horses, saddles, bridles and other possessions of the burghers be guaranteed them, and they be free to return to their homes. I have replied that the surrender must be absolutely unconditional, that all rifles, ammunition, horses and other possessions must be given up and that the burghers will be considered prisoners of war. I added that Prinsloo's overtures will not be allowed in any way to interfere with Hunter's operations, which must be continued until the enemy is defeated or has surrendered."

A later dispatch from General Roberts dated July 29 confirms the surrender of Prinsloo with 5000 Boers.

Thousands Butchered.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai says: A telegram was received yesterday from Missionary Morgan, at Shinan Fu, stating that in Shan Si Province the natives and converts were being massacred and that five more foreigners had been murdered. Taotai Sheng yesterday made public a telegram, received July 19, confirming the murder of the foreigners who remained in Pao Ting Fu and the burning of all the foreign premises. He brazenly stated that he had kept this news back since the 19th.

Chinese lodes are now deluding the province of Chi Li with Christian blood. More than 2000 persons have already been butchered. The Catholic Cathedral at Huh Fung Kow is besieged and the inmates are doomed. Yu Sien, governor of Shan Si, has ordered that all missionaries and converts be massacred. The China inland mission at Ying Chow, Ngan Wheel province, has been burned.

A crisis is fast approaching here. Warships are concentrating. Great activity is manifest among the Chinese. Orders have been sent to all the forts and garrisons to be strictly on their guard. It is rumored that 10,000 troops have been secretly moved to the vicinity of Shanghai and Woo Sung. The arsenal in Nankin has been ordered to supply large quantities of swords and axes. Numbers of Boxers from Nankin are spreading over the Yang Tee valley, many going to Shanghai and the neighborhood disguised as coolies and priests.

Optimism Again Prevails.

WASHINGTON, July 30.—The view which the Washington cabinet has taken from the beginning, that with the exception of Baron von Ketteler, the Legation at Peking were alive there after the date which was said to have marked their massacre, is being slowly but surely confirmed. The most important contribution in support of our government's position since the receipt of the Conger autograph letter, representing the foreign ministers to have been alive on July 4th, came today from United States Consul Fowler at Che Foo. The letter referred to by the consul as coming from the German legation at Peking is sup-

posed here to have been an autographic letter, and as such absolutely removed from the possibility of fraud. The Japanese report is also understood to have come down to the sea without having passed through Chinese hands. It was one of the first results of the private messenger system, inaugurated by the commanders of the allied forces. Taken in conjunction, the two reports submitted by Mr. Fowler added overwhelmingly to the weight of testimony in favor of the existence of the legation.

General Chaffee, whose arrival is reported by cable this morning from Che Foo, certainly has made remarkable time in going from Nagasaki to Taku in two days, showing that the transport Grant must have been pressed to her utmost. The general's horses are expected to arrive there in about a week, when the forward movement on Peking probably will begin.

HOW THE KING OF ITALY DIED

Bressi's Attack on the King Was Unexpected—World Shares Italy's Grief.

MONA, July 30.—After the shooting of King Humbert last night, the king, as soon as His Majesty's attendant could realize what had happened, was placed in his carriage and driven as rapidly as possible to the palace. He was, however, beyond all human aid.

It appears that when King Humbert was wounded he explained, "It is nothing." The royal carriage covered the distance between the Gymnastic Society club-house, where the crime was committed, and the royal villa at full speed, requiring but three minutes. The king expired on the way, and, although placed in a bed, was dead when the doctors arrived.

The expression of the dead king's face is tranquil, and even smiling. The corpse was blessed immediately after death. It will be embalmed.

The assassin's name is variously given as Angelo and Gaetano Bressi. He is young, tall and swarthy. He was born in Prato, November 10, 1869, and is a weaver by trade. He says that he committed the deed because of his hatred of monarchical institutions. He reached Monza July 27 from Milan, where he stayed a few days. It appears he remained four days in Prato, and two days at Bologna, after which he came here.

When Queen Margherita arrived at the villa it was still hoped that the king would survive, and when the truth was broken to her a heart-rending scene ensued. Bursting into tears, she exclaimed: "It is the greatest crime of the century. Humbert was good and faithful. No person could have loved his people more. He was one who bore ill-will to none."

Chang Beginning to Show His Hand.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A dispatch to the Herald from Shanghai says: Li Hung Chang was questioned today. He says he is very much gratified by the amicable attitude shown by America, and believes a friendly settlement with the allies is possible. He explains that the intense heat prevents him from continuing the journey northward. He declares that the emperor, empress dowager and foreign ministers are all safe, but he has no more compunction than befits an Oriental for the condition of the women and children in Peking.

He is unable to explain why, if the ministers are safe, he cannot produce such proof as would satisfy the powers, but he strongly favors holding the ministers as hostages, so as to secure favorable terms for the empress dowager and the rebel government. He does not see that holding the envoys as hostages would be only a less crime than killing them. It is obvious now that the object of Li Hung Chang's visit here is to sow discord among the allies through the consuls, who virtually represent their governments, but he has not met with success as yet.

During last May an infant child of our neighbor was suffering from cholera infantum. The doctors had given up all hopes of recovery. I took a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy to the house, telling them I felt sure it would do good if used according to directions. In two days time the child had fully recovered. The child is now vigorous and healthy. I have recommended this remedy frequently and have never known it to fail.—Mrs. Curtis Baker, Brookwater, Ohio. Sold by Blakeley & Houghton.

Clark & Falk are never closed Sunday Don't forget this.