

THE NEW AGE.

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THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS
Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Called From the Telegraph Columns

John Z. Little, the actor, died in Brooklyn, aged 62 years.

The United States will establish a naval station in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii.

San Francisco has had a case of genuine bubonic plague. Chinatown is to be cleaned up.

The Chinamen of Philadelphia have decided to band together for the purpose of self-protection.

Fifteen persons, the majority of whom were children, perished in a tenement-house fire at Newark, N. J.

In Chicago, while playing with a revolver, a 7-year-old boy shot his mother in the abdomen. The wound will prove fatal.

Erving Winslow, secretary of the Anti-Imperialist League, says that the anti-expansion vote will be between 2,000,000 and 3,000,000.

Walla Walla, Wash., veterans of the Spanish-American war contemplate organizing a camp to be named after General Henry W. Lawton.

Addison C. Rand, president of the Rand Drill Company, and treasurer of the Luffin & Rand Powder Company, died in New York, aged 59 years.

The schooner Lila and Mattie was wrecked on Tillamook bar, being blown ashore while trying to get out of the bay. The vessel will be a total wreck.

Puerto Ricans must be fed for many months yet. In the center of the island there is nothing to eat and fruit cannot be had for from two to four months.

The Portuguese authorities at Lourenco Marques, at the request of Great Britain, have arrested four Germans bound for Pretoria, with arms and letters of introduction from Dr. Leyds.

Permission to do general business in Japan has been refused 60 foreign insurance companies, most of them American. Japanese officials state that this results from the fact that their applications have failed to comply with the Japanese insurance laws.

It is probable that the warring Chinese tongs in San Francisco will be brought together for the purpose of effecting a peaceful settlement of the difficulties which caused the death of three prominent Chinese within the last two weeks. The Wah Ting and Sin Suey Ying tongs have been arrayed against the Suey Sing tongs, and while the former organizations started the shooting, the latter retaliated in a terrible way a week ago, when two prominent members of the first named tong were shot down in their places of business.

The senate passed the diplomatic and consular bill.

Queen Liliuokalani will receive no pension from the government.

General Joe Wheeler's resignation will be accepted on his arrival in Washington.

Rear-Admiral McCormick has been placed on the retired list on his own application.

Thousands of organized insurgents are resisting the Americans in the Antioque province in Panay.

The annual reports of Indian agents show that the entire Indian population of the United States is 297,905.

The legislature of Illinois appropriated \$100,000 for the reconstruction of the Lincoln monument at Springfield.

The mutual life insurance company of New York, has subscribed for \$2,000,000 of the new English war loans.

The legislative trouble at Frankfort, Ky., is at the boiling point. Militia is in complete control of the state executive building.

The threatened strike of the employees of the St. Louis Transit Company is off. An agreement satisfactory to both sides was reached.

Indications are that the Boer war is drawing to an end. President Kruger has appealed to Lord Salisbury for a cessation of hostilities.

Taxation of corporations in Paris has led to the transfer of many main offices to Brussels. French societies being incorporated there under the laws of Belgium to avoid the French income tax.

Admiral Kautz, commander-in-chief of the Pacific squadron, has been ordered to proceed with the Philadelphia to the coast of Central America for the purpose of protecting American interests there.

The president has commuted to imprisonment for life the sentence of death imposed by court-martial in the case of Private George Murphy, company C, Twenty-fourth infantry, convicted of the murder of another soldier of the same company in the Philippines.

LATER NEWS.

The United States is organizing a Chinese squadron.

Methuen occupied Boshof, on the way to Mafeking.

The Illinois river is flooded, owing, it is said to the Chicago drainage canal.

The house adopted the conference report on the currency bill by a vote of 166 to 120.

General Cronje and the remainder of the Paardeburg prisoners will be taken to St. Helena.

Rather than have it captured by the British, the Boers will raze Johannesburg to the ground.

The 56th anniversary of the birth of King Humbert I. was appropriately celebrated throughout Italy.

General Kobbe has been appointed governor of Albay province, Luzon. Himp ports have been opened.

Lord Roberts' forces have occupied Bloemfontein, and Kroonstadt will be the Free State's seat of government.

James G. Smith, president of the Telegraphers' Union and an inventor of telegraphic devices, died at his home in New York, aged 69.

The Armstrong Steel Works, at Flint, Mich., burned with a loss estimated at \$180,000. Golden's brewery and cooper shop, adjacent to the steel works, were also destroyed.

Patrick Egan, ex-minister to Chili, and ex-president of the Irish National Federation, has written a letter in which he says that 85 per cent of the Irish people dislike Queen Victoria.

At Price, Utah, Indian Agent Myton, leased 700,000 acres of government land on the Uintah reservation to Eastern Utah flockmasters. The leases run five years, and the amount involved is \$18,000, which goes to the Uintah Indians.

Rev. Dr. Isaac Meyer Wise celebrated his 81st birthday at Cincinnati. He is the oldest rabbi in active service in the United States. Dr. Wise was born in Steingrub, Bohemia, March 11, 1819. After more than half a century spent in America he stands today at the head of the Reform Jews of the country.

President Wheeler has announced the regents of the University of California that experts of acknowledged repute have been engaged to make excavations and explorations in parts of the world rich with relics of ancient learning. The entire expense of the work will be borne by Mrs. Phoebe A. Hearst. In Egypt, Dr. George Reisner will have charge of the explorations. The materials collected by these scientists will be placed in the Archaeological museum to be established at Berkeley.

Filipino insurgents are fighting hard to keep the Americans out of southern Luzon.

Plague in Honolulu is stamped out, after a total of 62 cases, 53 of which were fatal.

A brother of President Steyn, of the Orange Free State, has been captured by the British.

General George White has arrived at Durban and embarked upon the transport for East London.

England politely declines the proffer of the United States to intercede in the war in South Africa.

Near Baker City, Or., an O. R. & N. freight train ran down four Japanese section hands, two being killed.

Labor troubles are rife in Martinique. Riots and incendiary fires spread terror through the island, and ignorant negroes threatened to behead the whites.

The United States government has purchased the steamer Columbia from the Northern Pacific Steamship Company. She will go on the regular Manila run.

The steamship Armenia, loading at New York, will carry supplies to Manila for the American troops in the Philippines, and 2,200 tons of rails and a large amount of steel bridge and structural work for the Siberian railway, to be delivered at Vladivostok.

Senator Sewell has introduced a bill changing the name of the Paris, of the American line, to the Philadelphia. Three of the ships of the International Navigation Company constituting the American Trans-Atlantic mail service, already bear names of American cities—the St. Paul, the St. Louis and the New York.

T. K. Sudborough, formerly clerk in the auditor's office of the Pacific Express Company, at Omaha, has sued the express company and Ernest Young, its auditor, for \$30,000 damages, alleging that by reason of his arrest on May 26, 1898, on the charge of embezzlement, he has been brought into public scandal and disgrace.

At Columbus, O., the striking machinists, after conceding the right of employers to employ nonunion men on equal terms with union men, insisted upon the employers signing a contract with the union. The Columbus Metal Manufacturers' Association conceded all the demands of the machinists, in so far as wages and hours of labor are concerned, but refused to sign a contract with the union, and as an ultimatum, declared that they would deal with the machinists only as individuals.

OFFER TO ACT AS MEDIATOR

The United States Tenders Its Good Offices.

AT REQUEST OF THE BOERS

Lord Salisbury Courteously Declined the Aid Proffered by Ambassador Choate—Offer Came Too Late.

London, March 15.—The United States government, at the request of President Kruger and President Steyn, has offered to the British government its services as mediator, with the view of bringing about peace in South Africa.

United States charge d'affaires, Henry White, saw Lord Salisbury at the foreign office this evening and received the formal reply from the British government, declining the good offices of the United States in regard to peace. The interview between White and Salisbury was very brief, the premier confining himself to a courteous verbal declination, without entering into details.

THE FIGHT AT DRIEFONTEIN.

Boers Stubbornly Contested Every Foot of Ground.

Driefontein, Orange Free State, March 15.—Roberts' advance yesterday across the scorching plains from Poplar Grove to this place was marked by the most severe engagements since crossing the Modder river. The Boers stubbornly contested every foot of ground, only fleeing at dusk, when Roberts threw most of his troops against the center of their weakened line. At the point where Colonel Broadwood turned the Boer left he found himself under the fire of their nine-pounders. The Boers, however, ultimately hoisted the white flag. When Broadwood advanced, he was surprised to find that the Boers had taken advantage of the cessation of fire to escape in the darkness.

Transvaal prisoners showed they were entirely surprised by Roberts' tactics. A Free Stater whose house President Kruger occupied during the Boer fight from Oefontein said he complained to the president about the depredations of the Transvaalers, whereupon the president replied:

"No wonder we are beaten. The burghers entered into the war to fight for a righteous cause, but now they have developed into horse and cattle-stealers."

Bombardment of Mafeking.

London, March 15.—Lady Sarah Wilson wires to the Daily Mail from Mafeking, under date of March 9, by native runner to Lobatsi, March 6, as follows:

"Saturday, March 3, the Boers furiously bombarded the brick fields and trenches about a mile from the town, for three hours, killing one and wounding two colonials. Monday March 5, they made a determined attack. Owing to a misunderstanding, the colonials evacuated the foremost trench. This the Boers occupied, but reserves were called up, and the trench was recaptured with a rush. We had no casualties."

"The Boers are very active, and it taxes Colonel Baden-Powell and the garrison very heavily to prevent them encroaching on our lines. Since Commandant Syma returned from the North the siege has been prosecuted with renewed vigor."

Opening of Hemp Ports.

Washington, March 15.—General Otis has notified the war department that he has appointed Brigadier-General Wm. A. Kobbe, United States volunteer, military governor of the province of Albay, Luzon, and of the island of Catanduanes and temporarily of the islands of Samar and Leyte. General Kobbe is directed to occupy with his troops the towns of Sorsogon, Legaspi, Donzoi and Bulan, of the province of Albay; the town of Birac, on the island of Catanduanes, and the towns of Calbayog and Catbatogan, on the island of Samar, and the town of Tacloan, on the island of Leyte, and establish civil government as rapidly as possible. He is to appoint officers of his command as customs and internal revenue officers for the more important coast and interior towns that are occupied by our troops. General Otis says it is desirable that the ports in question be opened to trade as soon as practicable.

Merchants Sue a Prince.

Kingston, Jamaica, March 14.—Prince Clarence, chief of the Mosquito territory and protégé of the British government, who resides in Jamaica, has been sued by local merchants. His solicitor sets up in defense the allegations that Prince Clarence was the sovereign chief of the Mosquito territory prior to and at the time of the accruing of the cause of action, and therefore is entitled to all the rights appertaining to him as prince of the Mosquito territory.

The solicitor contends that Clarence ought not to be compelled against his will to answer in a legal action before any of the judges or before a minister of the queen in Jamaica, and, on behalf of his client he denies the jurisdiction of the Jamaican courts.

THE WHITE FLAG.

Bloemfontein Surrendered to Lord Roberts.

London, March 16.—The following is the text of Lord Roberts' dispatch to the war office, announcing his occupation of Bloemfontein:

"Bloemfontein, March 15.—By the help of God and by the bravery of her majesty's soldiers, the troops under my command have taken possession of Bloemfontein. The British flag now lies over the presidency, evacuated last evening by Mr. Steyn, late president of the Orange Free State. Mr. Fraser, member of the late executive government; the mayor, the secretary of the late governor, the landrost and other officials met me two miles from the town and presented me with the keys of the public offices.

"The enemy has withdrawn from the neighborhood, and all seems quiet. The inhabitants of Bloemfontein gave the troops a cordial welcome."

TELLER AND TURNER

Took Opposite Stands on the Expansion Question.

Washington, March 16.—Two arguments were presented to the senate today in which almost antipodal positions were taken by two senators. Teller, of Colorado, in a brief speech, maintained that the constitution could not extend over territory acquired by the United States, while Turner, of Washington, elaborately contended that the constitution embraced the acquired territory the very moment the United States took possession of it. Teller held that this government could make the outlying territory into states or could hold it as colonies, as it saw fit, while Turner maintained that the United States could not hold colonies or dependencies. Aside from the constitutional questions, the two senators were in practical agreement. Both were opposed to the pending bill, and both objected to any of the insular territory becoming a part of the United States or any of its inhabitants citizens of the United States.

The District of Columbia appropriation bill was taken up in the house today, and under the latitude allowed, Adamson, of Georgia, discussed the Nicaragua canal; Cowherd, of Missouri, the Philippine question; Howard, of Georgia, questions relating to the Philippines and the "open door" policy in the Orient; Rucker, of Missouri, the advisability of electing senators by the people, and Boutell, of Illinois, replied to Cowherd. The house adopted a resolution setting aside alternate Fridays for the consideration of private bills reported by the claims and war claims committee.

A Nickel Mountain.

Baker City, March 16.—Probably the most important strike ever made in Eastern Oregon was made known in this city today by the return of John T. English, of Illinois, manager of the Goldconda mine, and Frank Nelson, of this city, who stated they had found a solid mountain of nickel lying in Rye valley, about 20 miles southeast of Baker City, on the line of the O. R. & N. railroad. It is a wonderful property, according to their statements. For more than 5,000 feet the ore is traceable on the surface, and the ore bed stands up a distance of 20 feet, and is 1,000 to 1,500 feet wide. The nickel is free milling and runs about \$30 to the ton. Each staked out two claims adjoining each other. They will at once commence the sinking of a 100-foot tunnel under the mountain to test the richness of the discovery.

Solf Is Governor.

Auckland, N. Z., March 16.—Advices from Samoa, dated March 1, report that the German flag was hoisted at Apia in the presence of the treaty officials and of Maatafa and Tamasese. Dr. Solf, president of the municipality, is governor. Herr Knipping, formerly vice-consul at Sydney, will act as chief judge and vice-governor. A public reconciliation took place at the flag hoisting between Maatafa and Tamasese. The supreme court, the municipal council, the municipal magistracy and the consular courts were abolished. The laws will remain in force as at present. The natives are all quiet and awaiting news from Germany as to the form of government.

Robbed by Soldiers.

New York, March 16.—A correspondent of the Evening Post, writing from Manila, under date of February 2, says: "When Gregorio del Pilar's body was found, American soldiers stripped it of every bit of clothing, taking the rings from his fingers and a locket from the neck. Not a stitch of any kind was left on the body, everything being taken for souvenirs. For two days the body was left by the roadside unburied, until its odors were offensive and some lizards were ordered to cover it with dirt. Among the things taken were his watch, money, a gold ring and a diamond ring."

The Chain Trust.

New York, March 16.—Representatives of the various companies to be included in the Standard Chain Company are at present in this city. The company is capitalized at \$3,000,000, and in addition there is an authorized bond issue of \$700,000, of which about \$600,000, it is understood, will be issued at present.