

# Morning Oregonian

VOL. XL.—NO. 12,246.

PORTLAND, OREGON, TUESDAY, MARCH 13, 1900.

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In the City—at Retail and Wholesale.  
Newest, Best and Up-to-Date Goods Only.  
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Manufacturers of Exclusive Novelties in Fine Furs, ALASKA OUTFITS—in Fur Robes, Fur Overcoats, Caps, Gloves, Moccasins, etc. Highest price paid for Raw Furs.  
**G. P. Rummelin & Sons,**  
Oregon Phone Main 401. 126 SECOND ST., near Washington. Established 1870.

**HOTEL PERKINS**  
Fifth and Washington Streets PORTLAND, OREGON  
**EUROPEAN PLAN**  
First-Class Check Restaurant Connected With Hotel.  
Single rooms..... \$1.50 per day  
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**POULTRY NETTING**  
AT LOW PRICES  
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**PORTLAND WIRE & IRON WORKS**  
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WIRE AND IRON FENCING  
For public buildings, residences, cemeteries, etc.  
All kinds of wire work.  
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PORTLAND, OREGON  
American and European Plan.  
American plan..... \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75  
European plan..... 50c, 75c, \$1.00

**JEFF C. TAYLOR**  
Red, White and Blue Star  
A high-grade Kentucky whisky.  
You will like it.  
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR OREGON **BLUMAUER & HOCH 110 Fourth St.**

**INCUBATORS AND BROODERS**  
Also a full line of other supplies for poultry-keepers.  
**Portland Seed Company**  
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**THIS WEEK**  
**Road Wagons \$40**  
Better Ones at \$50, \$60, \$75 and \$100  
**Runabouts from \$60 to \$250**

**STUDEBAKER**  
Carriages, Wagons, Harness, 320-336 E. Morrison St.

**THE PIANOLA**  
One Jump 41  
If people appreciated that it is only one jump from sight to blindness, they would give more attention to their eyes. The great jump is neglect. You neglect the eyes because you think they will always serve you. It is better, even if you think the eyes are right, to be sure of them. No one can be sure of his eyes until they have been examined. Have yours examined today.  
**WALTER REED**  
Eye Specialist  
193 SIXTH STREET  
OREGONIAN BUILDING  
THE AEOLIAN CO.  
Morgam Bldg., cor. Seventh Street.

**AT STEYN'S CAPITAL**  
General French's Cavalry Arrives at Bloemfontein.

**HAD A FIGHT WITH THE BOERS**  
Lord Roberts Outwitted the Dutch by Marching on the City From the South.

LONDON, March 12, 10 A. M.—The War Office has received a dispatch from Lord Roberts announcing that, after a fight with the Boers, General French occupied two hills close to the station commanding Bloemfontein.  
The Main Army Following.  
LONDON, March 12, 10:05 A. M.—The War Office has received the following additional dispatch from Lord Roberts at Venter's Vleit:  
"Our march was again unopposed. We are now about 13 miles from Bloemfontein. The cavalry division is astride the railway six miles south of Bloemfontein. There are 32 men wounded. About 60 or 70 men were killed or are missing."

**POLITICAL ASPECT OF THE WAR.**  
Except in Case of Germany Europe's Attitude is Unknown.  
LONDON, March 12, 4:20 A. M.—Lord Roberts is making a very rapid advance and he is again mistaking the Boers by continuing the advance southward instead of through the flat country due east of Aasvoel Kop. He will probably seize the railway south of Bloemfontein, and, although another battle is possible, it is more likely that the Boers are only endeavoring to delay his advance until all the rolling stock of the railway and the stores and troops from the Orange River district can be gotten away.  
Such confidence is now felt in the military operations that interest rather centers in the political aspect of the war. The Daily News quotes Whiteley Reid as saying in a private letter: "I give you hearty congratulations on the changed aspect of the war. It is an immense relief to us all as well as to you."  
"This view," says the Daily News, "is welcome, as expressing with an unusual measure of authority enlightened public feeling in the United States."  
Except in the case of Germany, the replies of the powers to the Boer appeals for intervention are not yet known publicly here, but it is quite certain that Austria-Hungary will decline to interfere, and there is no apprehension that anything will come of the overtures of the two Republics.  
A dispatch from Lourenco Marques announces the arrival there of Mr. Fischer, the Orange Free State Secretary, and Mr. Woolmer, a member of the Transvaal Executive Council. It is not known whether they are bound on a mission to foreign countries or to Sir Alfred Milner. Mr. Woolmer is in President Kruger's confidence.

Cecil Rhodes has issued a statement that his forthcoming visit to England has solely to do with private business, and is in no way connected with the South African settlement.  
All the morning papers take the line that the Government will decline to open negotiations with the Boer Republics, except upon the basis of complete surrender, and will also make it clear that nothing in the shape of foreign intervention will be tolerated. The Standard says:  
"There is an idea in some quarters that on arriving at Bloemfontein Lord Roberts will issue a proclamation which will leave little doubt as to the future of the Republics."  
Times says:  
"President Kruger and President Steyn should have counted the cost before they made war. They played for a great stake, and have lost. Until they are ready for unconditional surrender, the British Government will continue to send communications to Her Majesty's Government."  
"We are glad to see that it is understood in the United States, as well as on the Continent, that any proffer of mediation will be distinctly repugnant to this country. It would be wholly inadvisable, and the Dutch Minister at Washington is entirely mistaken in supposing we would listen to such proposals if only they came from a Nation on terms of cordial intimacy with us. We mean to settle this controversy ourselves, and in our own way."  
No further news has been received from Mafeking, but it turns out that Colonel Peekman's command, the relief column, which is marching from Kimberley.

**MARCHING ON BLOEMFONTEIN.**  
Roberts Outwitted the Boers by Marching on the City From the South.  
LONDON, March 12.—The Daily News has the following dispatch, dated Monday evening, March 12, from Venter's Vleit:  
"We left Aasvoel this morning, preceded by cavalry, and marched here, a distance about 15 miles. The army has been following Kael Spruit, and we are now rather to the south of Bloemfontein and only about 12 miles off."  
"All the divisions have now joined the main advance. Lord Roberts' headquarters are at Gregor's farm. You will remember that the reform prisoners were tried before Judge Gregor's farm."  
"By marching along Kael Spruit, Lord Roberts has again outwitted the Boers, who had entrenched themselves along the Modder River, thinking that our route would be in that direction. We found most of the farms along our line of march deserted, with white flags flying over the houses. All the belongings worth removal had been taken away, and there were evident signs that the occupants had fled in a hurry, things being littered about."  
"The Commander-in-Chief has given strict orders that nothing is to be touched. It is not expected that we shall meet with great opposition in entering Bloemfontein."  
"The Boer Position Turned."  
VENTER'S VLEIT, March 12, evening.—The British forces, which since the fighting at Dretfontein have been marching rapidly hither, have turned the Boer position. Our cavalry are ahead. The Boers were reported this morning about 12.00 strong, with 15 guns, in position on a range of kopjes commanding the road to Bloemfontein, which is 15 miles distant.

**THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.**  
Opening of Negotiations Between the Dutch Negotiators and Salisbury.  
PARIS, March 12, 6:40 A. M.—The Gaulois publishes the following from its London correspondent:  
"According to good authority, President Kruger and President Steyn have not made a formal proposition of peace, but have asked the British Government, through the United States, the condition it would accept for the opening of negotiations on the basis of the independence of the Republic."  
"President Kruger is alleged to have said that he would accept mediation, but the United States Government, in transmitting this communication, took care to declare that it did not assume the responsibility for the initiative in mediation."  
The London correspondent of the Matin says:  
"I learn that United States Ambassador Choate received last evening a long and important cable from the United States relative to South Africa, which he will communicate today to Lord Salisbury."  
**KRUGER'S PEACE PROPOSALS.**  
Correspondence Will Be Presented to Parliament Today.  
LONDON, March 12.—In the House of Commons today, Mr. Balfour, the First Lord of the Treasury and Government Leader, replying to a question as to whether, consistently with public interests, he could state the essential conditions on which alone the Government would entertain peace proposals from the South African Republic, promised that papers in this connection would shortly be presented to the House of Commons.

**LEIDS THANKS THE IRISH.**  
LONDON, March 12.—The letter of Dr. Leys, the diplomatic agent for the Transvaal, to John Clancy, Irish Nationalist member of Parliament for the north division of County Dublin, thanking the public corporation for the resolution of sympathy for the South African Republics, says:  
"The resolution is greatly appreciated by me. I know how keenly it will be printed in the newspapers, and how it will be read in the future by the future struggling for independence and liberty. It is a satisfaction to know that a considerable part of the Irish population in the United Kingdom, mindful of the blood being shed in South Africa, continues to extend sympathy to our people. May this sympathy be re-echoed by numbers of your countrymen."  
**Annie Farnell is Bitter.**  
DUBLIN, March 12.—Miss Annie Farnell, sister of the late Charles Stewart Parnell, publishes the following letter:  
"Since the Queen, whose Irish soldiers have hitherto been punished if they ventured to spot the shamrock, has now ordered them to wear it as a token of their degradation, it seems to me those Irish who do not wish to be identified with the robber lords of South Africa should take some notice of this insult to their little island, whose very humbleness might have protected it from the Queen-Empress. I suggest that those who can not refrain from wearing the shamrock should dip it into ink until the disonor is wiped out by the final triumph of the Boers or in some other way."

**Strathcona Horse at Montreal.**  
MONTREAL, March 12.—Eighty thousand people lined the route of the parade of the Strathcona Horse today. The regiment passed through here en route from Ottawa to Halifax, from which port it will sail this week for South Africa. The stay in Montreal lasted only six hours. The line of parade was three miles long, and every inch was occupied by cheering citizens.  
**William Redmond Protests.**  
DUBLIN, March 12.—William Redmond, M. P., has written to the clerk of the corporation protesting against the proposed address of welcome to Queen Victoria and not refrains from resigning his seat in the council if the address is presented.  
**Recognition of Irish Bravery.**  
LONDON, March 12.—The Lord Mayor, A. E. Newton, has directed that the Irish flag be hoisted over the Mansion House on St. Patrick's day in recognition of the bravery of the Irish troops in South Africa.  
**Germany Declines to Interfere.**  
DURBAN, March 12.—The Transvaal having appealed to Germany for mediation or intervention in the war to Great Britain, Germany has replied that she declines to interfere, as she is in no way concerned in the conflict.

**CONFLICT OF OPINION**  
Republican Senators Cannot Agree on Puerto Rico.  
**MANY WANT NO CHANGE IN STATUS**  
Foraker Threatened to Introduce a Substitute Bill For Territory Government and Free Trade.  
WASHINGTON, March 12.—The Senate chamber and adjoining rooms today were the scene of a conflict of opinion which found no place in the Congressional Record. The basis of the disagreement was Senator Foraker's bill providing a form of government for Puerto Rico, and only Republican Senators participated in it. The controversy grew out of the efforts to pass the bill, which was introduced by Senator Foraker on March 10. There are some Senators who hold that legislation for Puerto Rico, for the present, at least, should be confined to providing for the immediate needs of the island, and should not include efforts to establish a form of government. These Senators generally believe that Puerto Rico should receive no favors in the way of tariff reduction, and are content to allow the present tariff rates to continue until, as they put it, there is more time, and the Senate is better prepared for the dispassionate consideration of the question. Their idea is to leave the island as a territory, giving it all the officers and all the privileges and immunities of such territories as Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona—not only making the Puerto Rican people full-fledged citizens of the United States, but establishing complete free trade between them and the United States proper. His further purpose, as he outlined it, was to introduce an amendment to the bill passed by the House and now pending in the Senate, appropriating the revenues collected from the island for the use of the people.  
When the purpose of Mr. Foraker became generally known among the Republican leaders, the Ohio Senator was immediately besieged by Republicans. While several of them supported his proposition as a wise one, many others contended against it, as calculated to commit the country to a course which might be more easily repented of than remedied. They held that it would be a mistake in the future to change from a present policy of imposing a tariff to free trade than it would be to change from free trade to a tariff. For was the aid of the advocates of a tariff that such an amendment could be passed with the assistance of the Democratic free-traders. Senator Foraker himself is wedded to the bill under consideration, and on account of this predilection he decided, after conferring with almost every one of the Republicans, to allow matters to drift for a few days.  
From the Senate adjourned a number of Senators held a formal conference in Senator Allison's rooms, but they declared with one accord that no definite conclusion had been reached as to a line of policy to be pursued with reference to Puerto Rico.

**STAMPEDE FROM NOME.**  
Rich Strikes Made North of the Town and in Siberia.  
SEATTLE, Wash., March 12.—Two arrivals at Dawson City from Cape Nome, who left the latter place eight days after Carl Knoblesdorf and C. D. Campbell, tell a wonderful story of what is claimed to be the richest strike made in the north. The new field is 100 miles from Nome, and stories of its fabulous wealth were being passed from mouth to mouth at Nome when the latest arrivals left there. December 18. Reports of wonderful strikes on the Siberian Coast opposite Cape Nome were being received. It was reported that the Siberian earth was literally filled with various metals. A great rush from Nome to the new fields will commence as soon as the weather will permit.  
**MAY REFUSE TO CONSIDER IT**  
England's Probable Attitude Toward Amended Canal Treaty.  
LONDON, March 12.—No communications have passed between London and Washington in regard to the Nicaragua canal treaty, and the reports cable here that Lord Pauncefoot, the British Ambassador at Washington, had sent dispatches to the foreign office bearing on this subject are incorrect. The Associated Press is authorized to say that the attitude of the British Government is that, having agreed to all of Secretary Hay's requests without asking for a quid pro quo, it can do nothing more, nor express any opinion until new requests are made through the same

**DEATH IN A FIRE TRAP.**  
Fourteen Persons Perished in a Newark Tenement.  
NEWARK, N. J., March 12.—Fourteen persons lost their lives, two persons were seriously injured and many others slightly hurt in a fire in Newark this morning. The firemen, after the flames had been subdued, took 15 bodies from the ruins, and while they were thus engaged another victim of the fire died in the City Hospital. One family was wiped out completely, and of another only the father lives, and as the City Hospital, where it is believed he will die.  
The list of dead follows: Antonio Parricello; Bartolano, his wife; Giuseppe Parricello, 7 years old; Nuziello Parricello, 1 year; Antonio Bossa, Angelo Casina, Tony Casina, his son, 3 years; Desvino Casina, 4 years; Frank Casina, 2 1/2 years; Carrie Casina, daughter, 1 year old; Mrs. Nunziato Parricello, his wife; Theresa Barto, his daughter.  
The building in which the fire broke out was a veritable fire trap. It was old, of frame construction, and extended two stories above the ground floor. Until three or four years ago the structure had been used as a church, but it was converted into a tenement. The lower floor, fronting on 25, 22 and 24 Fourteenth avenue, was occupied by three stores, and the upper portion of the building was divided into 23 living-rooms. As nearly as can be learned, the structure was occupied by 19 families, all Italians. Two of the occupants, Vito Credenza and one other family, kept boarders, and though the total population of the rookery could not be definitely ascertained during the excitement attending the fire, there are said to have been 40 or 50 persons. Of both sexes and all ages, in the building when the fire started, and the fire was of incendiary origin, and they have arrested Vito Credenza on suspicion. There was a disorderly card game in one of the rooms that lasted well into the morning. Credenza was a participant, and is said to have made violent threats against his fellow-players.  
A few minutes before 5 o'clock the people in the building were awakened by the flames. They found them burning at the foot of the stairs leading from the first to the second story. The hallway and stairs were burning, entirely cutting off the egress from the upper floors, on which six families lived. It also cut off the escape by the door for those who lived in the rear part of the first floor. Those who could make for the windows. From these they leaped or dropped. The whole neighborhood was awake in an instant, and on account of the building came agonizing screams and calls for help. From the basement and ground floor the inmates of the building poured naked, or almost so. From the upper stories men and women leaped to the sidewalk. By the time the firemen reached the scene the building was wrapped in flames, and those who had not escaped were dead or doomed. They must have died within a few minutes, for the fire rushed through every room in the frail building within 10 minutes.  
The search for the bodies began within 30 minutes after the alarm sounded, so quickly was the fire conquered. When it became known the fire was of incendiary origin, men and women, well-nigh crazed by grief, ran tearing around the streets looking for the man who was responsible for the frightful tragedy and threatening dire vengeance.  
**DIFFERENCES ADJUSTED.**  
Typographers and Employes Come to an Agreement.  
PHILADELPHIA, March 12.—At a conference between the typographers of the United States and their employes regarding wages and hours, the differences have been settled in a manner satisfactory to both sides. The new wage scale and the nine hour work day will go into effect April 1. The advance in wages amounts to 15 to 20 per cent over the present scale. The unions demanded an increase from 20 to 30 per cent, but accepted a compromise. The conference was in progress nearly a week, during which time day and night sessions were held. The typographers at the meeting represented fully \$20,000,000 capital and the delegates of the workmen's union represented 1000 employes. Founders from nearly every section of the country were in attendance.  
**Daily Treasury Statement.**  
WASHINGTON, March 12.—Today's statement of the condition of the Treasury shows:  
Available cash balance..... \$28,875,000  
Gold reserve..... 24,875,000

**SIMON STANDS OUT**  
Will Not Support Tariff Against Puerto Rico.  
**IS USING INFLUENCE WITH OTHERS**  
As for Competition, He Says, the Island's Industries Are a Drop in the Bucket.  
WASHINGTON, March 12.—Senator Simon has been from the first a supporter of the position of the President with respect to Puerto Rico. He has been for free trade and against the House bill from the first.  
"I have talked with many Senators on this subject," said Senator Simon, "and have urged them to take the same stand. Without taking up the Constitutional question at all, there is enough merit in extending free trade to this island to make it compulsory upon us to do so. Being a new Senator among so many who have been so much longer in service, and who have had charge of these matters, I have not felt like making a speech on the subject, although I may state my position before a vote is taken. It seems to me that to have proposed a bill in opposition to the President's recommendation, especially in the case of a tariff bill, especially if the interests of the United States will be injured by the free admission of Puerto Rican products into this country do not seem to consider that it would be less than a drop in the bucket."  
Senator Simon's opposition is like that of a great many other Republican Senators, who do not see how the party can be saved by passing a tariff bill, especially if the country is so strong against it. It is these party men that have been making it necessary to seek some compromise, and have begun negotiations as being about a measure that will let the Republicans who have heretofore supported a Puerto Rican tariff down as easy as possible. The proposition for a simple form of territorial government seems to be the best that has yet been proposed.  
Foraker, who has been supporting his bill with a great deal of vigor, including the tariff feature, with a Constitutional amendment in the least, of this country to impose a tariff, has become convinced that he cannot put his bill through, and for that reason has been seeking the best method of a compromise that he can get. While he is not the author of the suggestion for a territorial government to be extended to Puerto Rico, he is willing to accept it if he can get the rapid procedure; element of his party in the Senate to join him.  
It is an interesting fact that one of the most earnest advocates of free trade with Puerto Rico is Senator Aldrich, the protectionist Senator from Rhode Island, whose clear insight into the situation leads him to believe that the Republican bill had better not pass this tariff bill. Among other Republican Senators who are supposed to be committed to free trade are: Hamsbrough and McCumber of North Dakota; Davis and Nelson of Minnesota; Cullum and Mason of Illinois; Hoar of Massachusetts; Fletcher of Vermont; Hale of Maine, and possibly one or two more. The Indiana Senators would prefer to vote for a free trade bill, although they may stand with the compromise of their party. This defection is sufficient to cause the managers of the bill great apprehension, hence the proposition of a compromise, which is talked of.

**Republicans Helping Morgan.**  
The proposition which Senator Morgan has introduced in the Senate, the Nicaragua canal treaty, supporting as he does the treaty as drawn by Secretary Hay, and the fact that he supports other Republican measures, especially expansion in belief, and the Democrats in the Senate to defeat him. The Democratic leaders want to have Morgan replaced by some one that they can control, and that will not take the present line. While he is not the author of the suggestion for a territorial government to be extended to Puerto Rico, he is willing to accept it if he can get the rapid procedure; element of his party in the Senate to join him.  
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**MAP SHOWING SCENE OF THE BRITISH ADVANCE INTO ORANGE FREE STATE**  
The map shows the Orange Free State territory, bordered by the Cape Colony to the west and the Natal Colony to the east. Key locations include Bloemfontein, the capital, and other towns such as Mafeking, Kimberley, and Durban. The map illustrates the British advance into the Orange Free State territory.

**STAMPEDE FROM NOME.**  
Rich Strikes Made North of the Town and in Siberia.  
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England's Probable Attitude Toward Amended Canal Treaty.  
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