ITS GOOD OFFICES

United States Offers to Act as grievances under which British residents in Mediator

AT REQUEST OF BOER REPUBLICS by taken steps to provide corresponding reinforcement of the British garrisons at Cape rown and in Natal. No infringement

Lord Salisbury Courteously Declines the Ald Proffered by Ambassador Choate.

LONDON, March 13.-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 Sallsbury 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. It is understood the reasons of the Premier were lightest with those already cabled to the Associated Press. The interview between White and Salishover was year. White and Salisbury was very brief, the Premier confining himself to a courteous verbal declination, without entering into

America's Offer Was Too Late. LONDON, March 12.—The representa-

tions made to Great Britain were so put that they assumed nothing of a desire to intervene, but simply transmitted the communications made to United States Consul Hay, with the accompanying as-surances that anything the State Department could do in the interests of peace would be gladly undertaken. The offer of mediation springs from Pretoria, where Mr. Hay, with the other Consuls, subsequent to Presidents Kruger and Steyn sending their peace cablegram to Lord Salisbury, were asked to endeavor to se-cure the good offices of their respective Governments, apparently with the view of bringing outside influence to bear upon Lord Salisbury's reply to the Boer over-tures. These seem to be fruitless, except in the instance of the United States Consul, whose representations to Secre-tary Hay were forwarded March 12 to the United States Embassy in London, with the instructions outlined above. These, Mr. White personally presented to Lord Salisbury, who replied cordially, but without committing himself to any definite expression of opinion. As the Boer overtures had already been answered to the effect that no propositions, includ-ing the retention of the Republic's indedence, could be considered, the presentation of the American offer was already too late, but the Premier apparently deemed it a matter of sufficient im-portance to put himself on record with a

No Reply at Washington.

WASHINGTON, March 12.-Up to the time the Cabinet meeting adjourned today no answer had been received from Kruger's message has not been announced the British Government to the representa-tions made through Mr. Choate respecting the restoration of peace in South Africa. It was decided by the Cabinet upon an explanation of the case by Secing together in this matter. We feel retary Hay that it would not be proper at present to make any statement as to the part the United States Government is taking in the effort to terminate the war. It is stated on the highest authority that in its present capacity the United and instead of opening a way to honor-able peace would act as oil on the fiames Sintes Government is not a mediary, but and probably only create fresh complicasimply a go-between. Not a single proposition to serve as a basis of a peace tion can emanate from some power whose cordial relations with England prevents such a suggestion being construed as an untriondly act. The Emperor of Germany, for instance, might take the initiative, or President McKinley, without fear of cre-ating the friction which stands in the ent between Great Britain and the South African Republics was set out in the communication to Lord Salisbury. All that was ventured in this first overture was an inquiry as to what Great Britain was likely to demand as the price of stopping the war. To have gone ating the friction which stands in the way farther and have proposed terms on our of any such action on our part and, own account might have placed the after this is done, reliance can be placed

United States in the position of an un-invited mediator.

The Cabinet also discussed the resolu-the bloodshed and are eager to lend their tion of Senator Alien, calling for infor-mation as to what steps had been taken to bring about peace in South Africa. It Germany's Reply to the Republics. was decided that no statement on the to the fact that the correspondence involved other nations.

THE FIRST CORRESPONDENCE. Telegrams From the Boer Republics

and England's Reply.

LONDON, March 13.—A parilamentary paper containing the telegrams sent to the British Government by the Presidents of the South African Republics, and Great Britain's reply thereto was issued today. The first telegram sent by the two Presi-

ients to the Marquis of Salisbury was as

Bloemfontein, March 5.-The blood and tears of the thousands who have suffered by this war, and the prespect of all the moral and ecoromic ruin wherewith South Africa is now threatened, make it necessary for both belligerents to ask themselves dispassionately and in sight of God, for what they are fighting; whether the aim of each justifies all this appalling meery and devastation; what is the ob-

"And, in view of the assertions of various British statesmen to the effect that this war was begun and is being carried on with the set purpose of undermining Her Majesty's authority in South Africa, and of seiting up one government over all South Africa, independent of Her Majesty's Government, we consider it our duty to solemnly declare that this war was undertaken solely as a derensive measure to the threatened independence of the South African Republics, and is only tinued in order to secure and maintain the incontestable independence of both Re publics as sovereign international states, and to obtain the assurance that these of Her Majesty's subjects who have taken part with us in this war shall suffer no rm whatever in person or property.
'On these conditions, but on these con-

dirions alone, are we now as in the past, desirous of seeing peace re-established in South Africa, while, if Her Majesty's Government is determined to destroy the independence of the Republics there is nothing left to us and to our people but to persevere to the end in the course already begun. In spite of the overwhelm ing pre-eminence of the British Empire we are confident that God, who lightened unextinguishable fire of love of freedom in the hearts of ourselves, and of our belief that he will not foreake us, and that will accomplish his work in the United States and in our descendants.

"We hesitated to make this declaration earlier to Your Excellency, as we feared that as long as the advantage was alforces held defensive positions far within Her Majesty's colonies, such a declaration might hurt the feelings and honor of the British people. But now that the prestige of the British Empire may be considered to be restored by the capture of one of our forces by Her Majesty's troops, and that we have thereby been forced to evac-uate other positions which our forces had occupied, the difficulty is over, and we can no longer hesitate to clearly inform your government and people in the sight whole civilized world why we fighting, and on what conditions we are

ready to restore peace."

Marquis of Sallsbury to the Presidents
of the South African Republic and Orange Free State:

Foreign Office, March 11.-I have th honor to acknowledge your honors' tele-gram, dated March 5, from Bloemfontein, of which the purport is principally to de-mand that Her Majesty's Government shall recognize the incontestable indepen dence of the South African Republic and the Orange Free State as sovereign international states, and to offer on those terms

"In the beginning of October last, peace

existed between Her Majesty and the two Republics under conventions which then were in existence. A discussion had been proceeding for some months between Her

Majesty's Government and the South Afri-

Majesty's Government, made considerable armaments, and the latter had consequent-

of rights guaranteed by the conventions had up to that point taken place on the British side. Suddenly, at two days no-

tice, the South African Republic, after

issuing an insulting ultimatum, declared war upon Her Majesty, and the Orange

Free State, with whom there had not even been any discussion, took a similar step.

Her Majesty's dominions were immediate

Your honors make some observations of a

not think it necessary to discuss the ques-

secrecy, has been that the British Empire

has been compelled to confront an in-vasion which has entailed upon the em-

pire a costly war and the loss of thousands

desced to the existence of the two Re-

"In view of the use to which the two

Republics have put the position which was given them, and the calamities these

unprovoked attacks have inflicted on Her

Majesty's dominions, Her Majesty's Gov-ernment can only answer your Honors'

elegram by saying that they are not pre-

pared to assent to the independence either of the South African Republic or the

The correspondence was read in both Houses of Parliament today, and the con-

cluding paragraph of the British Premier's reply elicited prolonged cheers.

ATTITUDE OF FRANCE.

She Will Not Take the Initiative in

Intervening.

he Associated Press has secured from a

responsible mouthpiece of the French Government the following exposition of

France's attitude in the matter of inter-

vention in the Anglo-Transvaal War, which, it is said, has been solicited by

President Kruger. The official in question

has sent a request to the powers for their intervention, though up to this morning

As far as France is concerned, she cer-tainly will not take the initiative in of-

that in the present excited state of public

feeling in England, especially as regards ourselves, any step taken by the French

Government would defact its own object

"We consider that overtures for media-

State and the Transvaal addressed to a

number of the larger and smaller states a request for friendly mediation, the Ger-

willingly participate, provided the essen-

present, namely, the certainty that both

The Curious Wheat Problem.

The Spectator.

If Sir William Crookes is to be believed.

carcity of food is not by any means re-

note; it may come within sight of persons low alive, and these not very young. As

present the deficiencies of the wheat-eat-

ng countries are supplied by North America, especially by the United States. In

1897-98 the wheat crop of the United States

was about 540,000,000 bushels. Of this quantity 217,000,000 bushels were exported

to Europe, where no country, excepting Russia and Turkey, grows enough for its own pouplation. The States are able to do this without trenching on the home

upply, because the total population is not nore than 75,000,000. In 1931, if the in-

crease of pouplat'on goes on at the same

rate as that of the last 30 years, the 75,000,000 will have increased to 130,000,000, and

the surplus for export will be no longer

Whence, therefore, will the wants of the world be supplied? Russia at present ex-

ports largely, the total being something more than two-fifths of that from the States. But it cannot be hoped that Rus-

sia will come to the rescue of a hungry world. It is already hungry itself, ex-porting food while its own people are

way of distribution. This change will be the more speedy because the Russian

copulation, in spite of its sufferings, in-

that, up to the point of actual starvation,

scarcity not only does not check, but ac-

nerally comfortable population has a

endency to dimin'sh rather than to grow.

Giving a Man a Chance

The Quiver.

A commanding officer who has studied human nature, he states, will occasionally

make a brilliant hit when he gives a man what is called a "chance." The following illustrative case was told to me by the

Colonel who tried the experiment. One day, when out for a walk, he met a man

of his regiment who was only too well

of his regiment was was can too her known to him on account of his frequent appearance in the orderly room. My friend stopped him and said: "You're a fine man,

six feet three in height, and yet don't you think that you are making a precious

nes of yourself with \$6 'drunks' in your

defaulter sheet? Suppose, now, that I were to put a Lance Corporal's stripe on your arm tomorrow, how would it be?" The man was so surprised and delighted that

he took the total abstinence pledge and

never drank any more intoxicating liquor. Four years afterward he married, and the

olonel attended the marriage feast. The

bridegroom took his commanding officer aside and said to him, as he pointed to the

lifferent kinds of liquor that were on the

table: "You see all that, sir, Well, I have not tasted a drop, even today, and won't, for if I did I must get drunk."

Practical Statesmanship.

Boston Herald. The Hon, Richard Olney is another of

hose statesmen who believe in recogniz

ng the fact that we have irrevocably ex-

panded, whether wisely or not, and that the problem today is how best to deal with our new possessions. This is practical

statesmanship, as distinguished from the

impractical variety.

creases. Indeed, the difficulty of the ses. Indeed, the difficulty of the gen-problem is aggravated by the fact

Any change here must be in the

belligerents desired it.

Mere

'We believe it is true the Transvaal

March 13.-A representative of

Orange Free State "

South Africa were suffering. In the course of these negotiations, the South Afri-can Republic had, to the knowledge of Her His Advance on the Free State Capital-Dispatches From Mafe-

king-War Loan Bill.

EXPECTS OPPOSITION ON OUTSKIRTS

OF BLOEMFONTEIN.

LONDON, March 13.-Lord Roberts' actual entry into the Orange Free State tomorrow, as his statement that he is going to reinforce General French im-plies that opposition is to be encountered on the outskirts of the town, though the lefinite statement that the British cavalry leader has a position which commands ly invaded by the two Republics. Siege was laid to three towns within the British frontier, a large portion of the two colonies was overrun, with great destruction of property and life, and the Republics claimed to treat the inhabitants of extending the state of th the situation leaves no doubt that the occupation will speedily be effected, and with it, so London critics think, will ac-crue to the British important captures of supplies, if not prisoners. However, it may be that the Boers may make stren-uous resistance, which will not be oversive portions of Her Majesty's dominions as if those dominions had been annexed to one or the other of them. ome until Roberts' main army catches up with the cavalry.

Lord Roberts telegraphs from Venters

"In anticipation of these operations, the South African Republic had been accumulating material for many years past, which, by their character, could only have been intended for use against Great Britain. Vieit, under date of March 12, 9:30 P. M., as follows: "I directed General Prench if there were time before dark to seize the railway station at Bloemfontein, and thus secure negative character upon the object with which these preparations were made. I do the rolling stock. At midnight, I re-ceived a report from him that after con-siderable opposition, he had been able to occupy two hills close to the railway sta-tion, which commanded Bloemfontein. A brother of President Steyn has been made tion you have raised, but the result of these preparations, carried on with great a prisoner. The telegraph line leading northward has been cut, and the railof preclous lives. This great calamity has been the penalty Great Britain has suffered for having of recent years ac-

"I am now starting with the Third Cavairy Brigade, which I called up from the Seventh Division, near Petrusburg yesterday, and the Mounted Infantry, to reinforce the cavairy division. The rest of the force will follow as quickly as possible.

"Colonel Humpheley has died of his wounds. Lieutenant Pratt, of the Essex Regiment, was wounded severely. The wounds are as a rule more serious than usual, owing to the expanding bullets which are freely used by the Boers. There are 321 men wounded. About 60 or 70 men were killed or are missing."
A dispatch received by a South African firm in London, dated, Mafeking, Tuesday, March 8, via Lobatsi, March 8, says:
"All is well, but the town is still be-

A dispatch to the Times from Mafe-king, dated March 5, says the garrison at that place were then feeling acutely the stress of the siege. They were re-duced to the use of horseflesh and bread made from horse forage, while the water was parasitically contaminated. Typhoid, dysentery and diphtheria was epidemic, but it was impossible to isolate the vic-tims. The sufferings of the women and children were terrible, and there were deaths in the women's laager daily, native population was starving. Mil operations were progressing favorably. They had been extended to the brick fields, whence the enemy had been completely expelled.

The war loan bill passed its second reading in the House of Commons today by a vote of 268 to 21.

THE FIGHT AT DRIEFONTEIN. Boers Stubbornly Contested Every Foot of Ground.

DRIEFONTEIN, Orange Free State, Sunday. - 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 flee-ing at dusk, when Roberts threw most of his troops against the center of their weakened line. At the point where Colo-nel Broadwood turned the Boer left he found himself under the fire of their ninepounders. The Boers, however, ultimatewood advanced, he was surprised to find that the Boers had taken advantage of the cessation of fire to escape in the dark-

Transvaal prisoners showed they were ntirely surprised by Roberts tactics. BERLIN, March 11.—It is semiofficially announced that when the Orange Free A Free Stater whose house President Kruger occupied during the Boer flight from Oxfontein said he complained to the President about the depredations of the man Government replied that it would replied:

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

Joubert at Glencoe. LADYSMITH, Monday, March 12.-The main body of the enemy is in position at Biggareberg. General Joubert is at Glen-coe. There is reason to believe that few Boers are at Dundee, though the place

White Going to Cape Colony. DURBAN, Monday, March 12.—General George White has arrived here and embarked upon a transport for East Lon-

"Th' Fr-rinch on Thrile." From "Mr. Dooley in the Hearts of His

Countrymen. "Th' honor iv th' Fr-rinch people an' th' honor iv th' Fr-rinch ar-rmy is on thrile, an' ye've put thim in th' dock inetead iv th' Cap. Th' honor iv Fr-rance is all right, me boy, an' will be so long as th' Fr-rinch newspapers is not read out iv Parce," I says. "An' if th' honor t iv Parce," I says. "An' if th' honor th' Fr-rinch ar-rmy can stand thim pants that we hew out iv red flannel fr thim, a little threachery won't injure it at all," I says. "Yes," says I, "th' honor iv Fr-rance an' th' honor iv th' ar-rmy'll come out all right," I saye; "but it wud-den't do anny harm f'r to sind th' honor iv th' Fr-rinch gen'rals to th' laundhry." I says. "I think ye'd have to sind Gen'ral Merceer's to th' dyer's." I says. "Ye niver can take out th' spots, an' it might as well all be th' same color." I says. "Mong Colonel," I says, imprissively, "so long as ivry man looks out f'r his own tually stimulates, the rate of increase, A perfectly well-fed, well-educated and honor th' honor ly th' counthry'll look out f'r itsilf," I says. "No wan iver heard iv a nation stealin' a lead pipe or com-mittin' perjury," I says. "'Tis th' men that makes up th' nation that goes in fr these diversions," I says. "I'd hate to insure again burgiars th' naytional honor that was guarded be that ol' gazabo," indicatin' Merceer with th' toe iv me

The Dutch Church and the Boers. The Forinightly Review. The Dutch Church was a privileged church, and it had long traditions of its of all nationalities falled to erase. It has furnished the backbone of that curious oli-garchy which has been cited as such an anomalous feature of the Boer states. Its peculiar religious tenets have been narrow and Calvinistic, and we cannot really expect much from the pastors and elders and leacons of a church that has fostered on the other the pride of the Calvinist in reion. Here is almost the worst possible mbination for a colonial church. Setting out from perfectly different standpoints the old Dutch colonial church seems to join hands with the antiquated despots of a Spanish South American viceroyalty. Such a viceroyalty, with its cumbrous church and state apparatus, presupposed a home monopoly in all things from the manufacture of a horseshoe to the appointment of a Prebendary. In the same way a Dutch East India Company, with its precise and silly rules about colonial trade official etiquette, precedence and ceremo-nies, all framed and manipulated by a chamber of 17 at Amsterdam meant a

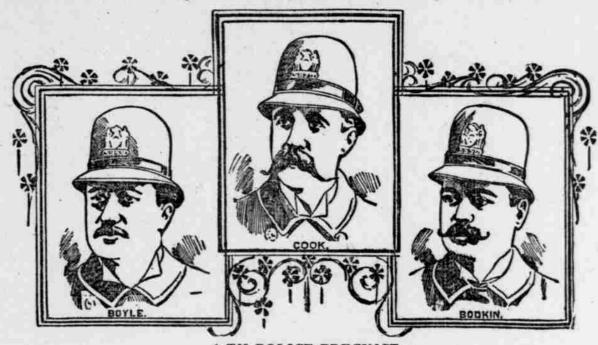
close monopoly. Today the Boer states have proved themselves worthy successors

of a clique of monopolists

LORD ROBERTS' ADVICES Test For Yourself the Wonderful Curative Powers of Swamp-Root

> To Prove What the Great Kidney Remedy Swamp-Root Will Do for YOU, Every Reader of "The Oregonian" May Have a Sample Bottle Free.

> Reporters Have Convincing Interviews With Prominent People in Greater New York Regarding Wonderful Cures.



65TH POLICE PRECINCT,

Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.: Greater New York, Nov. 11, 1899.

In justice to you, I feel it is my duty to send you an acknowledgement of the receipt of the sample bottle of Swamp-Root you so kindly sent me. I had been out of health for the past five years with kidney and bladder trouble. Had our best physicians prescribe for me. They would relieve me for the time being, but the old complaint would in a short time return again. I sent for a sample bottle of Swamp-Root, and I found it did me a world of good. Since then I have taken eight small bottles bought at my drug store, and I consider myself perfectly cured. It seemed as though my back would break in two after stooping. I do not have to get up during the night to urinate as I formerly did, three or four times a night, but now sleep the sleep of peace. My back is all right again, and in every way I am a new man. Two of my brother officers are still using Swamp-Root. They, like my-self, cannot say too much in praise of it. It is a boon to mankind. We recommend it to all humanity who are suffering from kidney and bladder diseases.

My brother officers (whose signatures accompany this letter), as well as myself, thank you for the blessing you have brought to the human race in the compounding of Swamp-Root.

We remain, yours very truly, AMES COOK, HUGH E. BOYLE,

Officers of the 65th Police Precinct, Greater New York,*

THEODORUS VAN WYCK, former Editor of the Mt. Vernon
News, and now one of the most prosperous real estate
brokers in New York, 128 South Eleventh Avenue,
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

His Physician P

Mount Vernen, N. Y.

Io Whom It May Concern:

I had been a sufferer for over four years from severe attacks of rheumatism and kidney trouble, probably contracted by exposure on hunting expeditions and wading trout streams.

I tried many remedies, the patent and other kind, but none of them seemed to do me any good. I was persuaded by an old and valued friend to try Swamp-Root; and frankly confess that it has benefited me as no other medicine has. I now feel like myself again. I do not have the constant aches and pains which at one time seemed to make life unbearable. It is a positive benefit in aliments of this kind. I always keep it in the house, as it is just as necessary as bread and butter.

New York, Nov. 17, 1899.

I was all run down in health and spirits, from overwork on the Exchange floor. I developed nervous neuralgia and also suffered from an acute attack of rheumatism.

Of course. I had careful medical attendance, but while contained from your physician himself ordered me to take Swamp-Root to build up my nervous system, and put my kidneys in chape. It helped me more than any curative or tonte I ever used, and now I always keep it in the house, as it is just as necessary as bread and butter.

Very respectfully,

Theodows Mulligof Dictated J. R.

His Physician Prescribed Swamp-Root.

JOHN J. BODKIN.

New York, Nov. -17, 1899.

manyer #81 Men Strat

How to Find Out if You Need Swamp-Root.

It used to be considered that only urinary and bladder troubles were to be traced to the kidneys, but now modern science proves that nearly all diseases have their beginning in the disorder of these most important organs.

The kidneys filter and purify the blood -that is their work.

So when your kidneys are weak or out of order, you can understand how quickly your entire body is affected, and how every organ seems to fall to do its duty. If you are sick or "feel badly," begin taking the famous new discovery Dr. Kllmer's Swamp-Root, because as soon as

convince any one. Weak and unhealthy kidneys are responsible for more sickness and suffering than any other disease, and if permitted to continue, FATAL RESULTS ARE SURE TO FOLLOW.

your kidneys are well they will help all

the other organs to health. A trial will

Kidney trouble irritates the nerves, makes you dizzy, restless, sleepless and irritable. Makes you pass water often during the day, and obliges you to get up many times during the night. Causes puffy or dark circles under the eyes, rheumatism, gravel, catarrh of the bladder, pain or dull ache in the back, joints and muscles, makes your head ache and back ache, causes indigestion, stomach and liver trouble, you get a sallow, yellow complexion; makes you feel as though you had heart trouble; you may have plenty of ambition, but no strength; get weak and waste away.

The cure for these troubles is Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the world-famous kidney remedy. In taking Swamp-Root you afford natural help to Nature, for Swamp-Root is the most perfect healer and gentle ald to the kidneys that is known to medi-

If there is any doubt in your mind as to your condition, take from your urine on rising about four ounces, place it in a glass or bottle and let it stand 24 hours. If on examination it is milky or cloudy, if there is a brick-dust settling, or if small particles float about in it, your kidneys are in need of immediate attention.

Swamp-Root is pleasant to take and is used in the leading hospitals, recommended by skillful physicians in their private practice, and is taken by doctors themselves who have kidney ailments, because they recognize in it the greatest and most successful remedy for kidney, liver and bladder troubles.

If you are already convinced that Swamp-Root is what you need you can purchase the regular 50-cent and \$1 size bottles at the drug stores everywhere.

EDITORIAL NOTE-The great kidney remedy, Swamp-Root, is so remarkably successful that a special arrangement has been made by which all our readers who have not already tried it, may have a sample bottle sent absolutely free by mail. Also a book telling all about kidney and bladder troubles and containing many of the thousands upon thousands of testimonial letters received from men and women cured by Swamp-Root. Be sure and mention reading this generous offer in Portland Daily Oregonian when sending your address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y.

UNITED STATES CANNOT CONTROL

RAINIER NATIONAL PARK. State of Washington Has Made No.

Cession of its Interest to the

General Government.

WASHINGTON, March 3 .- During the last few months a large number of sportsmen have complained that game is wantonly destroyed on the Mount Ra nier National Park Reserve, in the State of Washington. Many petitions and requests have been sent to the Secretary of the Interior, with a view to formulating regu-

lations that will prevent the further slaughter of game. The department, however, holds, after ooking very carefully into all phases of the question, that it will be impossible for it to provide any rules or enforce any regulations looking to the protection of game, or, for that matter, for the protec-tion of the beautiful scenery and natural beauties of the park against vandalism. The position taken by the department is that the State of Washington has never ceded to the United States its right, title and interest in the land included in the National Park limits. Accordingly the department is of the opinion that it canot exercise jurisdiction and cannot enforce any law that might be passed by Congress looking to the betterment of ex-

Representative Jones has before the louse a bill to punish any person detected slaughtering game or destroying any of the natural beauties of the park, but the department holds that if a bill of that kind be enacted into law, it would be ren-dered nugatory by the fact that the State of Washington has not ceded the neces-sary land to the Government. It would also hold that it would be impossible for the Government to grant permits to erect hotels in the park limits. Several requests have been made, emanating from various parts of the country, looking to the securing of rights for the establishment of large hotels for tourists traveling in the vicinity of the mountain. The Government has decided to notify all the applicants of its inability to act in the premises until the Legislature of the State of Washington has passed a bill ceding the United States its interest in the land ncluded inside of the park reserve. The Governor of the State of Washington has been notified to like effect, and it is probable that steps will be taken to transfer the desired title by the state to the United States at the next session of the Washingon State Legislature.

The law as it stands allows mineral lands o be located inside the park, and with this provision operative the Secretary feels that it would be practically impossit properly to govern the reserve. A b A bill sovering the Secretary's views will be reported as a substitute to the Jones bill.

Corporal Damphoffer's Escape. The War Department is considering what ction shall be taken with regard to the escape of Corporal Damphoffer while en to the United States to undergo a sentence of 20 years in the Fort Leavenworth penitentiary. The department was

JURISDICTION officially notified upon the arrangement of transport Meade at San Francisco that Young Damphoffer had escaped at Nagarsaki. There seems to be no disposition to institute any particular search for the young man, but should his whereabouts be made known to any Governmen officia would at once be apprehended and

sent forward to serve out his sentence. Should young Damphoffer voluntarily surrender himself, he would be subject to court-martial under a recent law; but it is not probable that his sentence would be extended in case he gives himself up. There were several points in Damphoffer's favor in connection with his trial with others on the charge of rape and robbery while serving in the Philippines. By escaping, however, it is feared that the case will be prejudiced against him. Soon after the arrival of the Meade Damphoffer's friends in Washington State were notified of the circumstances under were notified of the circumstances under which he escaped, and some of them seemed anxious to know on what terms he would be received by the Government in case he gave himself up.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

Appreciation of the Work of the Poet of the Sierras.

PORTLAND, March 3 .- (To the Editor.) It is strange to what accidents men and books owe the discovery by the world of the virtue that is in them. William Watson, who divides with Kipling the honor of being first of the younger poets, owes the world's discovery of him to the fact that in a fit of desperation or madness, he stopped the carriage of a nobleman, and, since the death of the author of "Lorna Doone," the story has gone the rounds of the press-or is still going the rounds of the press-that this once popu-iar book, after a first edition had slowly dribbled away, was given sudden popu larity by the accident that a second edi-tion was published on the morning of the marriage of the Duchess of Lorne. resemblance in the names led people fancy that the book had to do with the ers. They found nothing about alty, the story goes, but they found a good movel, and they never forgot it. Somewhat like this is the revival of in-

terest in Joaquin Miller. We Americans had allowed England to admire him and praise him, but we were unmoved until he did what thousands of other men did -braved the hardships of an Arctic win-ter. It made no better poet of him, but it brought him to men's notice, and we, of the West, discovered that we have at our own doors, what is indeed rare, a poet of the first order, a man to be talked of with Tennyson, Wordsworth and Milton. To claim for our poet a place with these men is high praise of him, and must be justified. It does not imply that his genius is universal. No man can be great in all ways, and no two men are great in the same way. It is not dispraise of Miller to say that his work is not so even in quality as Longfellow's; if it were evened and trimmed, perhaps it would lose its glow and spontaneity. It is not so artis-tic as Tennyson's; if it were, it would be less natural than it is. In his best nents, Joaquin Miller reaches a note

forever strives to attain.

And love, it is grand in a reasonable way,

have a rich music that is like nature:

the wild scenery of the Amazon and you

Our loves they are told by the myriad-eye

And fame, it is good in its way for a day, Borne dusty from books and dusty from wars; And death, I say, is an absolute need, And a calm delight, and an ultimate good; But a song that is blown from a watery reed, By a soundless deep from a soundless wood, With never a hearer to heed or to pr But God and the birds and the hairy wild

Is sweeter than love, than fame, or than

feasts. Or anything else that is under the skies. Here there is much that jars on the ritical ear, but poetry is not written for he mind in critical mood. If the beauty of this is uneven, so is the beauty of the orest uneven; but the hints of symmetry. of arches and pillars unfinished and gamuts of color not complete, please better than the rounded domes of men and the

colors of the spectroscope.

I read recently several of Miller's longer poems, and I was astonished at the marvelous beauty of color and imagery and the luxurious sadness of the music. It was:

Music yearning like a god in pain, The sobbing of some rich instrument in

an orchestra when all the others are si-lent, or music and reveiling heard through doors opened then closed again.

Joaquin Miller does not assimilate mod-ern life well; but one Kipling is enough for a generation; Miller does what is just as well: he breathes on modern life and it glows with "The light that never on sea or land," it becomes poetic! In thought he is not an echo of other men and herein is his claim to a place among the greatest-

Well! Who shall lay hands on my harp but me, Or shall chide my song from the sounding trees?

he passionate sun and the resolute sea. These were my masters, and only there. Notes like these are his strongest, truest,

At their best they become the chants of a prophet. Through them he touches elbows with Milton and the greatest amo the sons of song. Whether he reaches the full stature of these singers, cannot be determined now; all we can say is that he stands by their side on holy ground. He is a true poet, one of the few CHARLES HERBERT.

> Women Entering the Field. Baltimore Herald.

The sandwich men, who have long had a monopoly of that business in the streets of London, are now threatened with a siness rival in the form of the sandwich woman. Women have recently taken to the occupation with such success as to threaten to monopolize all the trade and drive the men completely to the wall. It estimated that these London sandwich-sellers dispose of nearly half a million a week.

Taking a Criminal Advantage.

Cincinnati Commercial Tribune, If permitted to sell their products in the United States free from duty, and buywhat American products they need duty free, the Puerto Ricans will be able to that is, perhaps, above Longfellow's or pay all the taxes that will be required to Tennyson's, a wild thrill, a forest-like raise money for the support of the insular melody to which the music of instruments government. To give them less than thisis to take criminal advantage of helpless-Place this in the poem gorgeous with

LEFT TO THE COURTS

BOTH SIDES IN KENTUCKY REACH AN UNDERSTANDING.

Taylor Will Continue to Act as Governor - If Decision Is Against Him, He Will Step Out.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 13.-The Legislature of Kentucky adjourned sine die today. A conference between Adjutant-Generals Collier and Castleman resulted n a perfect understanding being reached. Governor Taylor will continue to act as Governor. Governor Beckham will make no move toward securing possession of the state buildings until the Court of Appeals has decided the matter. The Legislature appropriated \$109,000 for the use of Govrnor Beckham in reorganizing the state

Governor Taylor will not outline his plan of action, beyond the statement which he made to the Associated Press correspondent today that he "would continue to act as Governor." Republicans in Govern-or Taylor's confidence, however, say that he will remain at Frankfort in the dis-charge of his duties until the court of last resort passes upon the question at issue, Then, if the decision be against him, he will step out at once and turn over the state buildings to Governor Beckhain,

An Encounter With Turner.

W. J. Stillman in the March Atlantic. One day I received a message from Grif-fiths to say that Turner was coming to the gallery at a certain time on a business appointment, and if I would happen in just before the hour fixed for it I might see At the appointed hour Turner came, and found me in an earnest study of the pictures in the further end of the gallery, where I remained, unnoticing and unnoticed, until a sign from Griffiths called me up. He then introduced me as a young American artist, who had a great admiration for his work, and who being about to return home, would be glad to take him by the hand. I was amazed at the sight of this little old man with a nose like an eagle's beak and an eye like the eagle's, but in every other way insignificant, and half-awed and half-surprised I held out my hand. He put his behind him, regarding me with a humorous, malicious look, saying nothing. Confused, and not a little mortified, I turned away, and, walking down the gallery, went to

studying the pictures again.

When I looked back, a few minutes later, he held out his hand to me, and we entered into a conversation, which lasted un-til Griffiths gave me a hint that Turner had business to transact which I must leave him to. He gave me a hearty handshake, and in his oracular way said: "H'mph-(nod) if you come to England aga'n-h'mph-(nod)-h'mph - (nod)" and again a mpn—(nod)—n mpn— (nod) and another handshake with more cordinitity, end a nod for good-by. I never saw a keener eye than bis, and the way that he held himself up, so etraight that he seemed almost to lean backward, with his forehead thrown forward, and his piercing eyes looking out from under their heavy brows, and his diminutive stature coupled with the imposing bearing, combined to make a very peculiar and vivid impression