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THE PORTLAND PORTLAND, OREGON. AMERICAN PLAN \$3.00 PER DAY and up. COST ONE MILLION DOLLARS. HEADQUARTERS FOR TOURISTS AND COMMERCIAL TRAVELERS. Special rates made to families on a single gentleman. The management will be pleased at all times to show rooms and give prices. A modern Turkish bath establishment in the hotel. H. C. BOWERS, Manager.

Library Association of Portland 24,000 volumes and over 200 periodicals \$5.00 a year or \$1.50 a quarter Two books allowed on all subscriptions. HOURS—From 9:00 A. M. to 9:00 P. M. daily, except Sundays and holidays.

Boys' Shoes I am carrying a complete stock of eye-glass chains, hooks, pins and catches. I have some very handsome patterns in solid gold, gold filled, rolled plate and silver. I have an assortment of hairpin chains, ear chains and hook chains. The hairpin chain is especially desirable for ladies who wear glasses constantly. The chain passes over the ear from the eye-glass to the back hair. It is out of the way and does not catch or pull or like chains which hook on the dress. The hook chains are convenient for those who only wear glasses for reading. When the glasses are not in use they are hooked upon the dress. Let me show you the different styles. **WALTER REED** Eye Specialist 133 SIXTH STREET OREGONIAN BUILDING **E. C. GODDARD & CO.** Oregonian Building

ON EVE OF BATTLE

Lines Drawn for Important Fight at Wepener.

BOERS ARE UNEXPECTEDLY STRONG

Sir Charles Warren to Be Governor of Free State—Kitchener for an Independent Command.

LONDON, April 22, 5 A. M.—It is quite probable that by this time General Buller has fought a decisive battle with the Boers. He entrenched himself Saturday to await the arrival of General Campbell with the Sixteenth Brigade. That commander arrived Saturday evening, and news may therefore be expected at any moment. It is still impossible to ascertain the position of affairs at Bloemfontein or to learn what is the expected advance northward will begin. The dispatches conflict regarding the state of the preparations. For example, the Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Chronicle says the troops have been supplied with winter clothing, and that the Modder River has fallen sufficiently to permit cavalry to cross. The Standard's representative says almost no exact opinion. Present indications, however, point to still further delay.

Without attaching undue importance to the stories from Lourenco Marques concerning the strength of the Boer forces, it would almost seem that the former estimates of 30,000 were rather low. During the last few days there has been renewal of Boer activity in all parts of the theater of war. The tenacity of the enemy around Colong Dalgely proves that considerable forces are still in the vicinity. Lord Roberts has ordered Lord Methuen to retire from Boshof, probably for the same reason. The presence of a Boer force at Frankfort looks like an endeavor to cut off Methuen, who may next be heard of as retiring upon Kimberley. The Boers are said to have encircled Bloemfontein to the eastward. There have been several outbreaks in that vicinity. The Eleventh Division, under General Pole Carew, and the Fourth Cavalry Brigade are operating toward Bannas Post. In Natal there is no diminution of Boer activity. It is reported that Sir Charles Warren is to be appointed Governor of the Free State. Nothing is known regarding the general Buller, but there is little doubt regarding his removal, and rumor has it that Lord Kitchener will get an important independent command.

The Boer Peace Commissioners are understood to have been disappointed by their visit to The Hague, but are determined to visit Berlin and Paris before going to Washington. **DISTANT ROAR OF ARTILLERY.** Lines Believed to Be Drawn For An Important Engagement. MASERU, Basutoiland, April 21, evening. Four Boer divisions were at work all day on Colong Dalgely's position. The British guns have replied at intervals. The Boers are divided into three divisions, two being in position to lead the relief columns, the distant roar of whee artillery is audible. General Brabant's relief force is reported to be today in the neighborhood of Bushman's Kop, 30 miles from Wepener. The Basutos are posted on the border for defensive purposes. They are behaving in orderly fashion, but are showing the most intense interest.

Dalgely Says "All Well." MASERU, Basutoiland, April 22.—General Brabant's advance guard reached Bushman's Kop last evening. The Boers held a strong position there with two guns. The engagement opened at sunrise, with heavy rifle fire. At 8:30 A. M., cannonading began and continued for several hours. General Brabant's force is on the plain, and have fairly open country all the way to Wepener. Evidently the Boers reattacked Colong Dalgely today. Colonel Dalgely telegraphed: "All well; Boers fired 300 shells yesterday without doing much damage."

One Party in South Africa. CAPE TOWN, April 22.—Sir Alfred Milner, replying today to a deputation of the Guild of Loyal Women of South Africa, who are sending an address to the Queen, said: "An attempt is being made to confuse men's minds by saying that in the future there will be two parties here in South Africa. Speaking as an Imperialist, I can only say that it is an essential part of my political creed that South Africa should be governed in the interest and by agency of the people who have made it their home. He deprecated the intolerant spirit and the mania of suspicion now rampant."

Irish Captured Free State Flag. WALKERBROM, near Dewey's Dooip, Saturday, April 21.—Fighting was continued today, mainly with artillery. The Yeomanry and Mounted Infantry pushed forward on the right flank, and were subjected to shelling and a heavy rifle fire. The Royal Irish Rifles captured a Free State flag. The Boers are well entrenched and hold their ground tenaciously. The British casualties have been light.

Profitable for Free Staters. KIMBERLEY, April 22.—A letter from Bloemfontein says that the Free Staters are coming money out of the British occupation. Bread is selling at 3 shillings and 6 pence per pound and Swiss milk 3 shillings a tin. Other articles are proportionately high. **Sir Charles Warren in Durban.** DURBAN, Saturday, April 21.—General Sir Charles Warren arrived here today en route to East London, Cape Colony. It is believed he is going to the Orange Free State to assume an important civil post.

VIEWS OF THE CORRESPONDENTS. What They Send From Various Points in the London Papers. LONDON, April 22.—The Kimberley correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Sunday, says: "The Boers are reported to be near Frankfort, where they are very difficult. At Klip Dam they are entrenching their positions." The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, in a dispatch dated Sunday, says: "All the troops are being rapidly equipped with boots, clothing and other accoutrements. Lord Kitchener is making various disciplinary changes. The weather remains fine." A correspondent of the Times at Boshof, telegraphing Saturday, says: "I have been with an ambulance to the Boer lines. While there, I conversed with Commandant Cronje, second son of the famous general, and with Assistant Commandant Bowdler. They had expected Lord Methuen to operate to the eastward and were still expecting him, and they were confident that they could defeat his column. Bowdler complained that he had not changed his clothing for a fortnight, indicating that he had been traveling a long distance, but could not ascertain from what point. The Boer commando occupies strong positions around Spitskop, about eight miles northeast of Boshof." A dispatch to the Times from Johannesburg, dated Saturday, says: "The Boers are displaying renewed activity. Five guns were used freely today from their positions against our camp. A rifle firing south and west was heavy and continuous. Officers and men are on duty day and night in the trenches, and the heavy rains of late have made the task a great feat of endurance and pluck." **Dutch Forces in the Field.** The Lourenco Marques correspondent of the Times, under Saturday's date, says: "Information received from responsible sources show that at one time the two republics had 100,000 men in the field, including the Colonial rebels. According to the same informant, they can still muster 80,000 men and the Free State, 10,000 are in the Bigaraberg district and 15,000 in the district of Fourteen Streams. It is now believed that before the war the Boers were able to muster a total of 100,000 men in order to deceive the British intelligence department." The Daily News has the following from Lourenco Marques, dated Friday, April 21: "It is reported here that General Dewet has been killed. Other European ambulance corps besides the Irish-American are taking up arms in behalf of the Boers. They are unable to obtain smokeless powder. Trenches are being constructed for eight miles around Pretoria. There are 69 guns in position at Kroonstad, and seven French guns at Pretoria. Twenty-five miles at Johannesburg have been charged with dynamite, and the Johannesburg fort has been dismantled." **Reports From Bloemfontein.** The Bloemfontein correspondent of the Morning Post, telegraphing Friday, says: "President Steyn addressed the burghers was an impassioned speech. He implored them to continue their resistance until the result of the efforts of the Boer peace commissioners is known." The Standard publishes a long dispatch from Bloemfontein, dated Friday, explaining the numerous difficulties which tend to delay the advance to Pretoria. The correspondent says: "Enormous transport difficulties are enhanced by the rainy weather and by the necessity of providing for the needs of the army for weeks, perhaps months, in case of an interruption of the long lines of communications, together with the unsettled state of the country in our rear and the guerrilla tactics of the army. It is obvious that our only chance of success is no longer menaced no forward movement is possible without incurring the gravest risks." "The pressing need is a further supply of horses. General Hamilton has availed himself of the services of the Australian bushmen to scour the Free State in all directions, buying horses from farmers who are unwilling to part with animals found upon unoccupied farms. Horse-raiding is dangerous work, but the bushmen are more than a match for the Boers."

THE SENATE SEATS

Three Contests May Be Decided This Week.

CLARK'S FIGHT MAY DELAY CASE

Philippine Bill Still Holds Its Place as Unfinished Business—Programme for the House.

WASHINGTON, April 22.—The Senate will give considerable attention during the present week to questions of privileges, involving three seats in the Senate. Under the unanimous consent agreement reached on the 19th inst., the resolution

declaring Senator Quay not to be entitled to the place in the Senate probably will be voted upon at 4 o'clock Tuesday, and in the meantime several speeches will be made upon the resolution. An indication has been given of a possible effort to postpone the case further, on the ground that there is not sufficient time left before the date set for the vote within which to deliver all the speeches Senators desire to make on the resolution, but if a movement is made in that direction, it will be stoutly resisted. It would be an exceptional occurrence if the unanimous agreement will be set aside. Among those who are expected to speak in Quay's behalf are Senators Penrose and Chandler, while Senators Platt, of Connecticut, Hale and Lindsey will probably speak in opposition to his claims. The leaders on both sides are claiming victory, but they do not in either case give figures on the result. After the Quay vote shall be taken, Senator McKimley, who is a member of the committee on privileges and elections, has had charge of the protest against Senator Scott continuing to occupy his seat as a Senator from West Virginia, will call up the resolution in that Senator's behalf and ask for immediate consideration. The prospect is that there will be no or little delay on this resolution, as the report of the committee is in line with the Senate precedents.

The report of the committee on elections in the Clark case, as positively announced, will be made Monday, and it is the intention of the committee to ask that it be taken up as soon as the Quay and Scott cases have been disposed of. How much time this case will consume will depend largely, if not wholly, upon Clark himself. He still says that he will not decide upon any line of action until the report of the committee is made public. If he should announce that he will not contest, there will be more or less delay for the preparation of speeches. It is expected that a vote will be reached on the Alaska code bill during the week, an agreement having practically been reached to withdraw the contested amendments and otherwise amend the bill so as to extend the provisions of the mining laws of the United States to Alaska. The Philippine bill will continue to hold its place as unfinished business on the calendar, but it is likely to receive comparatively little attention during the week. The Army appropriation bill will be taken up as soon as the election cases are disposed of. The fortifications and agricultural appropriations will be reported soon, and these also may be taken up as soon as opportunity permits. The Hawaiian conference report will be acted upon early in the week.

Work in the House. The major portion of the time of the House this week will probably be consumed in consideration of the Postoffice appropriation bill. Tomorrow is District of Columbia day, and the coming Friday, under the rule, is set apart for private pension bills. The bill appropriating \$1,000,000 for the militia of the several states may come up during the week.

THE PORTE HAS REPLIED. Will Compensate Americans on Same Terms as Other Foreigners. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 22.—The Porte has replied to the American demands, stating that Turkey will compensate American missionaries under the same conditions as in the case of other foreign subjects. The United States Legation joined the other Embassies in protesting against the increase of import duties, the reply to the notification of the Porte asserting that the United States Government expects to be consulted with regard to any changes. There is the greatest interest in political circles regarding the attitude of the United States in the indemnity claim, and

it is believed that the powers having a similar claim will support American action. An imperial trade has been issued ordering the Porte to formulate proposals regarding the customs duties as suggested in the collective note of the Ambassadors presented on April 7.

No News in Washington. WASHINGTON, April 22.—Neither Secretary Hay nor the Turkish Minister has been advised of the reported action of the Porte in replying to the American demands. In the absence of official information and of the specific conditions of the reply, officials here prefer not to discuss the matter, but express the hope that a satisfactory settlement of the differences between the two countries may be reached.

Wallace Says Sultan is Honest. WASHINGTON, April 22.—General Lew Wallace, ex-Minister to Turkey, in discussing the present controversy respecting indemnity for the destruction of mission buildings, said tonight to a Post representative: "I think I am better acquainted with the Sultan of Turkey than, possibly, any other American, and I know that he is an honest man, and I never knew him to break a promise. Abdul Hamid is no more to be blamed for the gross atrocities committed and the property destroyed by the Khourids than would be McKinley if the Apaches should go upon the warpath and slay the white settlers, as they have done in times past. The acts were perpetrated upon the Armenians, but no Americans suffered the loss of a hair. The Christians in Turkey are there under the patronage of the Sultan and without his protection they could not remain. Not a Christian church is burned or a mission destroyed but the Sultan is the first man to subscribe to rebuilding. I know this to be so." Mr. Oscar Straus, the United States Minister to Turkey, arrived in the city tonight, from New York.

END OF 1000 REBELS

A Bloody Week on the Island of Luzon.

AMERICAN CASUALTIES WERE 25

General Pilar's Band Again at Work and Gave San Miguel Garrison a Three-Hour Fight.

MANILA, April 22, 10:30 A. M.—Last week was one of the bloodiest of the war since the first day's fighting around Manila, authentic reports, mostly official, showing a total of 578 Filipinos killed, 13 officers and 100 privates, and many more wounded. The number wounded is hardly guessable. Considering that the Filipinos entirely lack hospital facilities, a great majority of the wounded will die. Probably the week's work finished 1000 insurgents. The American loss was nine killed and 16 wounded. Two Sergeants and one private were killed in ambushes, while escorting provisions to the front. The insurgents have been aggressive in almost every province of Luzon. General Pio del Pilar's band, numbering 300, which was out of sight for three months, the leader of the Thirty-seventh Infantry, reappeared in its old field about San Miguel. Pilar is supposed to be again in command. He gave the American garrison at San Miguel, consisting of three companies of the Thirty-fifth Infantry, a three-hour fight, during a night attack. The loss of the insurgents in this engagement is not included in the foregoing total, as they removed their dead and wounded, but presumably it was considerable.

Twenty-two Filipinos in the Province of Sanangas attacked Lieutenant Wende, who, with eight men, was scouting near San Jose. The Lieutenant, with 70 men, had a five-hour fight with 400 insurgents in the Nueva Caocara District. Twenty of the insurgents were killed. Colonel Smith, of the Seventeenth Infantry, who captured General Montenegro, and brought him to Manila, is in the isolation hospital, suffering from smallpox. Colonel Smith's command captured 180 guns and men with the Montenegro. Montenegro, who was formerly one of the most dapper officers in the Filipino army, looks worn and haggard. He says he led a terrible life for months, and he has offered to return to the Montenegro. Smith, to endeavor to persuade his former comrades of the uselessness of opposing the Americans. One hundred escaped Spanish prisoners from the Province of South Cebu, were arrived at Manila. The insurgents have 400 more Spanish prisoners in that district. Recently the Filipinos destroyed several rods of the railroad line near Panique, in an unsuccessful attempt to wreck a train.

Coquelin and Bernhard Coming. PARIS, April 22.—M. Coquelin and Mme. Bernhard intend making an American tour after the Paris exposition, with "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "L'Aiglon," both appearing in both plays.

LARGE OUTPUT OF COAL. For First Time in Ten Years the Price Advanced. WASHINGTON, April 22.—According to returns representing between 80 and 90 per cent of the total tonnage, the production of coal in the United States in 1899 is estimated by Edward W. Parker, Statistician of the United States Geological Survey, to have amounted to 238,837,723 long tons, equivalent to 258,525,659 short tons. As compared with the production in 1889, when the product amounted to 196,405,303 long tons, or 212,774,667 short tons, this indicates an increase of over 24,000,000 long tons, or 17.5 per cent. These figures exceed by 15,000,000 short tons, the outside estimates heretofore made on the coal tonnage for 1899. The production of 238,837,723 long tons, in 1899, was nearly 20,000,000 in excess of that in 1897, and both of these years were banner years in the industry. It is not impossible that the figure for 1899 is the highest yet, but it may be somewhat reduced by later and more complete returns, and in fact, this may be predicted as probable, but even a reduction of 5,000,000 tons would not amount to a perceptible change in the total. The total value of this enormous production is estimated at \$29,435,412, an increase of over \$1,000,000, or practically 30 per cent over the value of the product in 1889. Another interesting and unusual feature of coal production in 1899, was the fact that there was an advance in price, the first instance of the kind in 10 years. The production in 1898 and the estimated output for 1899 is shown in a table in which occurs the following:

Occupied New York Pulpits Members of Ecumenical Conference Busy—The President's Sunday. NEW YORK, April 22.—Although no session of the Ecumenical Conference was held today, most of the members of the conference found it a very busy day. With few exceptions they accepted invitations to speak at one of the services held in the several hundred churches of the five city boroughs, and even in the neighboring citizens' towns. President McKinley attended the 11 o'clock service at the Brick Presbyterian Church. With him were his brother, Abner McKinley, Secretary Cortelyou and Mrs. Morris K. Jessup. The President breakfasted with Mrs. McKinley in their apartments at the Manhattan Hotel. Mrs. McKinley was much rested after the trip to this city, but did not feel well enough to attend service. At the church Rev. J. H. Laughlin, missionary from the Province of Shan Tung, China, delivered an address on the progress of Christianity in that country. Although this province is the present storm center of the Chinese Nation, owing to the residence there of large numbers of the members of the "Boxers," he said the growth of Christianity had been great. Both going to and coming from the church the President was recognized by many people on Fifth avenue.

In the afternoon the President and Mrs. McKinley drove in the park. Among those who called upon President and Mrs. McKinley this evening were ex-President Harrison and ex-Secretary Blles. The President and his party left the Manhattan Hotel at 9 o'clock P. M. to take the train for Washington.

Wants Freedom of Education. NEW YORK, April 22.—In all the Roman Catholic churches of the diocese a letter from Archbishop Corrigan was read this morning. Education of the Catholic children takes up the most conspicuous place in the letter. The Archbishop urges the necessity of bringing Catholic schools to the greatest attainable efficiency, all instruction therein to be permeated by the spirit of religion, and urges the establishment of additional schools. He continues: "The tendency of the day is toward state monopoly of the teaching function, the crowding out of the parent and private teacher. As our country glories in freedom of speech and freedom of the press, it is difficult to conceive why we should not enjoy the same logical extension—freedom of education."

Not Afraid of English Law. CHICAGO, April 22.—Earl Russell, whose recent divorce in Nevada from the Countess Russell, and marriage immediately afterward to Mrs. Mollie Cook, arrived in Chicago today, accompanied by his wife. The Earl says he will leave in a few days for London, regardless of the theories of some English lawyers that his divorce is not valid there.

DUKE OF ARCOS.

THE SPANISH MINISTER WHO, BY MISTAKE, WAS INVITED TO THE DEWEY CELEBRATION AT CHICAGO.



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