

CROSSED THE VAAL

Hunter's Column Is on the Way to Mafeking.

RELIEF OF TOWN EXPECTED SOON

Boers Retreating Northward and Fighting for All They Are Worth in the Thabane District.

WARRENTON, May 5, evening.—The Vaal river has been successfully crossed at Windsorton by Barton's brigade, with whom is General Hunter, commanding the division. The Boers have evacuated Windsorton and Kiliam. They are trekking northward and are fighting for all they are worth. Barton is hanging on to their rear and sparring vigorously. Judging from the clouds of dust, the retreating Boers must be in very large numbers.

RELIEF OF MAPEKING EXPECTED.

Boers Still Holding Their Own in Thabane District.

LONDON, May 4, 4.30 A. M.—London has been counting on expecting to have news of the relief of Mafeking before midnight, but at that hour the War Office stated that no further intelligence had been received of Hunter's column, to which the public believed had been assigned the work of relieving the town. Beyond further details of the occupation of Brandfort, little or no news has come during the night.

A dispatch from Thabane, dated May 4, says the situation is practically unchanged, the Boers holding their position and sending occasional shells into the British camp. From the top of Thabane Hill one can see over the Boer camp. The country, through which a number of Boers are trekking, is exceedingly difficult. It is learned that the Boers are trying to draw supplies from the Ladybrand district. The Seventeenth brigade has moved four miles south, presumably to assist General Buller if necessary.

dispatch from Allwal North, dated May 4.

Three hundred captured cattle and horses were brought in last night. The wounded are being gradually moved here from Hlateteng.

A dispatch from Cape Town says: "The general feeling here, in that Lord Roberts' advance toward Pretoria will be rapid, and that the Boers will be driven to their effective resistance will be encountered."

Anxiety is felt regarding the fate of Mr. Buller, who has been arrested in connection with the Boer army's shell factory. Consul Hay is watching the accused man's interests.

CAPTURE OF BRANDFORT.

Boers' Strategy Upset the Plans of the Boers, Who Retired Hastily.

BRANDFORT, May 4.—The capture of the town was the result of an admirably conceived and well-executed combined movement. The night before the Boers advanced, 400 Boers moved here, taking up a strong line of defense, with the avowed object of opposing the British to the latter end. As a result of the strategy of Lord Roberts, they were forced to retreat hastily, nearly losing a convoy of guns and abandoning the defense of the town. Lord Roberts was present while the operations were in progress on a kopje north of Karoo, in which position he was in telegraphic communication with each column.

On the right, Bruce's and Dammond's divisions moved eastward along the line of a kopje connecting with a road with the railway. In close touch followed Maxwell's brigade, with Wavel on his right. The British advanced to move silently after midnight and occupy the kopjes, which was done without opposition. This greatly facilitated the advance, as the Boers relinquished the spirit, although the passage of the whole force was unopposed.

About three hours after the advance commenced, heavy artillery firing was heard to the right. Maxwell finding that the Boers had two guns posted in a good position, engaged them with his artillery at 100 yards range. Both sides fired furiously, but the Boers' guns were soon completely silenced.

Gun fire was heard to the left, where General Hutton had come in touch with the Boers, who were holding a strong position. Hearing and firing, he tore his way through the crowd along the sidewalk half the length of the grand stand before he was finally brought under control, leaving a dozen persons prostrated and bleeding on the walk. Most of them were only slightly hurt, but one man and two women, kicked or trampled on by the crowd, were carried to near-by drug stores.

UNION OF MISSIONS

Subject Debated by the Methodist General Conference.

COMMITTEE WILL REPORT A PLAN

Reports of the Commission on Federation and the Board of Education—Resolutions Introduced.

CHICAGO, May 5.—After an hour of active debate among delegates to the Methodist General Conference today, a committee of 15 was appointed to report a plan for the consolidation of the Freedman's Aid and Southern Educational Societies.

NEW CONSUL-GENERAL AT YOKOHAMA.



HON. E. C. BELLOW, OF VANCOUVER.

YOKOHAMA, Japan, May 5.—E. C. Bellows, who has just been appointed Consul-General at Yokohama, was born at Zanesville, Wis., March 4, 1856. At the age of 8 years he was thrown upon his own resources to earn a livelihood, and by pinching economy, hard work and sobriety he managed to work his way through the district graded and high schools of his county. At the age of 16 he went to the State of Iowa, and completed his education at the Iowa State Normal School. He then commenced life anew as a school teacher, in which vocation he rapidly rose to the front rank, having occupied many prominent positions in different schools in the State of Iowa, and was regarded as one of the foremost educators of the State. After 14 years of educational work he retired from the profession to accept a position as cashier in a bank, which position he occupied for five years. Seven years ago he resigned his position and came to the Pacific Coast, locating at Vancouver.

Mr. Bellows has always been an active advocate of the principles of the Republican party, and particularly has he always been in the line of finance, he having been among those who, even in the days when the free-silver craze was at its height, firmly believed in and boldly advocated the gold standard as a sound monetary system. In 1898 he was nominated and elected by the Republicans of Clark County as Representative to the Legislature, and was a prominent candidate for Speaker of the House, being defeated on a close vote by Hon. E. H. Guis, of King County. He took a prominent part in the Senatorial contest which occurred during the session, and was a staunch supporter of Senator A. G. Foster from the beginning of the contest until his election. From the day of his election to the Legislature Mr. Bellows has rapidly grown in prominence in politics in this state, and is today regarded as the leader of his party in this quarter of Washington, and his appointment is regarded as a just recognition of his services to his party and his qualifications.

driven by in the parade, and then pressed forward to some new point of vantage on the streets along which the parade wound its way through the business districts to the city square. At some points of the parade the crowds were so great that the police were utterly helpless, and dozens of bruised and fainting women and crying children were rescued only by the use of clubs. In some instances the helpless ones being carried over the heads of the almost immovable mass of people. In front of the grandstand at the Exposition the crowd got beyond the control of 100 policemen, and for an hour before the parade reached that point packed the street from curb to curb for a distance of three blocks, a narrow passage way for the parade finally being cleared with great difficulty.

At this point, almost exactly under the spot where the Admiral stood, a horse belonging to an officer of the Culver Military Academy became frightened and in an instant had thrown his rider and plunged into the mass of men, women and children. Hearing and kicking, he tore his way through the crowd along the sidewalk half the length of the grand stand before he was finally brought under control, leaving a dozen persons prostrated and bleeding on the walk. Most of them were only slightly hurt, but one man and two women, kicked or trampled on by the crowd, were carried to near-by drug stores.

Over the entire length of the line of march, extending for nearly six miles, the Admiral was given so hearty a reception that he was kept bowing and doffing his hat continuously.

The line of march was as follows: East on Washington to Channing, south on Channing to Memorial, west on Memorial to Fifteenth, north on Fifteenth to Washington, east on Washington to Fourth, south on Fourth to Clark, west on Clark to Broadway, north on Broadway to Olive, west on Olive to Seventeenth, south on Seventeenth to Pine, west on Pine to Twentieth and disband.

SUBJECT DEBATED BY THE METHODIST GENERAL CONFERENCE.

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Both Emperors appeared to be in good health and fine spirits. Most interesting features of the sham fighting were witnessed and explanations were given to the Austrian Emperor by Emperor William and General von Gossler, the Minister of War, and Count von Schleffen, the Chief of the general staff, about the improvements hitlerite held strictly secret of both the German army rifle of the latest pattern and the new field guns. These explanations were made to Emperor Francis Joseph alone, and not to his military suite. The Austrian Emperor was deeply interested in them. The exercises, however, in themselves made a picturesque spectacle, more especially the part which displayed the new tactics of the field artillery.

The Emperor, after their arrival at the Jüterbock depot, mounted horses and rode past the troops placed in the file and then to the maneuver field. When they arrived there the order de bataille was given out. The whole was under the command and direction of Major-General von Schmidt, representing the inspector of the artillery. The troops present were a battalion of the First Guard Regiment, a battalion of the Second Guard Regiment, a battalion composed of one company each of the Guard Grenadiers and Guard Schützen, and a battalion of infantry of the sharpshooters' school; also two squadrons of Life Hussars and a field artillery regiment, one of the latter being mounted on batteries of field artillery of the instruction corps. Each body was in full war strength, with cartridges also, as in time of war. The full strength of a guard platoon company of the instruction corps, the most remarkable feature, about which Emperor Francis Joseph repeatedly expressed his admiration, was the exactness with which the artillery and infantry, even at great distances. The Austrian Emperor once summoned a General of his suite and pointed out this feature to him.

At the conclusion of the sham battle, a parade march filed past the Emperors. Emperor Francis Joseph thanking the officers commanding for the impressive display witnessed, and according to high praise. Lunch was served at the Emperor's casino of the field artillery instruction school.

Emperor William's appointment as Austrian Field Marshal-General pleases him greatly, the more so because it is a grade seldom awarded, and none has existed in the Austrian army since the death of Archduke Albrecht, in 1859. His personal rank thus conferred on Emperor William is higher than his own in the German army. Besides this courtesy, the Austrian Emperor also gave Emperor Francis Joseph the rank of field marshal, and their success or failure constitutes a barometer showing the state of the political atmosphere. At the present moment, however, there is no sign of serious political strife, and the arrangement of the titles during the period of the various parties is a matter of minor importance.

The recent accident at the exposition has served them as a weapon of attack upon the Ministry, and this explains their incessant efforts to cast responsibility upon M. Millerand.

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An innovation has been introduced in the French artillery service by the decision to furnish the guns with a smoke-shell. Hitherto the cannon had been provided with melinite and shrapnel shells only. This new shell is intended to be launched at an opponent's artillery, which, on bursting, will envelop it in a dense cloud of smoke, thus hampering the aim of the enemy. It is the outcome of the introduction of smoke powder. Formerly, with the old powder, the result now aimed at was brought about by the guns themselves, the firing of which created a sort of smoke cloud, and the introduction of smoke powder creates a sort of veil before the enemy's artillery. Both the army and the navy will be supplied with these shells.

The date of inauguration of the American National pavilion in the exposition is now definitely fixed for next Saturday. The interior arrangements of the pavilion differs from that of other National pavilions, which are generally devoted to a display of additional exhibits or to some artistic exhibits characteristic of their respective countries. The American building, on the contrary, will be given up to administrative and reception purposes, the idea being to have a sort of club where Americans may fraternize and secure information.

Boiling Texas Populists.

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SAW A SHAM FIGHT

German Maneuvers for the Benefit of Francis Joseph.

IMPRESSIVE MILITARY SPECTACLE

The Kaiser Initiated His Guest in the Mysteries of the New Army Rifle and Field Gun.

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DROPS THE ADMIRAL

McLean Deserts His Brother-in-Law and Follows Bryan.

DEWEY'S CANDIDACY AT AN END

The Plan is to Let the Country Gradually Forget the Matter—Hawaii JudgeSHIP.

WASHINGTON, May 5.—A special from Springfield, O., says: W. S. Thomas, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, states that John B. McLean has deserted his brother-in-law, Admiral Dewey, and jumped into the front seat of Bryan's band wagon. McLean has abandoned the state convention, and has authorized the thought of having the time when it will best suit Dewey's interests. Chairman Thomas stated further that there was no possible room for misconception of McLean's action, declaring that it meant that the Dewey candidacy, which has fallen flat the country over, is to be gradually abandoned. The plan is to let the people gradually forget the matter.

For a Hawaiian JudgeSHIP.

Senator McBride is supposed to have called upon the President this morning to urge the appointment of Judge Copples, a Honolulu lawyer, to a Circuit Judgeship in Hawaii. Judge Copples was formerly of Seattle, but since has been practicing law in the Islands. Copples is also urged by Representative Cushman, of Washington. The President gave no indication as to what he means to do in making the appointment, but it is expected it will be filled within the next month.

The Populist Convention.

Before leaving for Sioux City, Senator Butler said the Populist convention would nominate Bryan by acclamation, but would either make no selection for second place or would choose some man to whom the Democrats would make no valid objection, and endeavor to force the Vice-Presidential candidate upon the Democracy.

It is expected that when Roosevelt visits Washington next week he will take occasion to discourage his Vice-Presidential boom.

It Made Hermann Sad.

The Washington Post prints an interesting skit upon two Oregon men. It appears that Representative Curtis, of Kansas, one of the popular Western members of the House, was in the General Land Office recently, and having known Herrmann in the days when the latter was representing an Oregon district, they chatted and laughed a great deal. Curtis probably wanted to get something out of Herrmann, for he commended his management of the Land Office in the highest possible terms. Of course, nothing could be more pleasing to Herrmann than to have a man slip over and sing his praises, and he retorted by speaking in a similar tone regarding Mr. Curtis. His Congressional career. But Mr. Curtis went further, and said it was a great pity that Oregon had not continued Mr. Herrmann in Congress, and expressed the regret which he, himself, and his colleagues in Congress felt when they heard that Mr. Herrmann had not been re-nominated. As he was growing eloquent on this line, Herrmann began to cough and look sad and stern. Curtis scarcely understood why the chit-chat came over the versatile Commissioner, until he happened to turn around and see that Representative Tongue, of Oregon, was also present. It then finally dawned upon him that it was Tongue who beat Herrmann for the nomination.

Fairbanks Says Indiana Is Safe.

There is no Indiana Republican that does not fear that his state will go over to the Democracy this fall, and Senator Fairbanks is no exception. The Senator was out in the state during the recent state convention, and while there took in the whole situation. He now declares that, in spite of the Democratic tide, Indiana will not go over to the Democrats. The Senator was out in the state during the recent state convention, and while there took in the whole situation. He now declares that, in spite of the Democratic tide, Indiana will not go over to the Democrats. The Senator was out in the state during the recent state convention, and while there took in the whole situation. He now declares that, in spite of the Democratic tide, Indiana will not go over to the Democrats.

The St. Louis Exposition.

One of the most enthusiastic supporters of the St. Louis exposition in commemoration of the Louisiana purchase is Secretary Wilson of the Agricultural Department. He is deeply interested in the states of the Middle West, being an Iowa man himself, and has paid particular attention to the agricultural possibilities of the west section embraced within the Louisiana purchase.

"An exposition of the products and resources of this wonderful region," he said, "would undoubtedly afford a most interesting and instructive object-lesson. Much is being done for the education of agriculturists of the country through the agricultural colleges, but undoubtedly such an exposition as it is proposed at St. Louis would be helpful to their education."

Secretary Wilson points out the brilliant prospect for increasing the market for the products of the Louisiana purchase states, especially in view of the expansion of our territory and our commercial relations with foreign countries. He points out that the states of the purchase furnished the horses, mules and beef used in the Spanish War, and contributed much in the same line to the South African War, through purchase of Great Britain. But most of all he dwelt upon the wheat output and the wonderful producing capacities of the Middle West. He showed that the total production of \$47,000,546 bushels in the United States in 1899, over half came from the states of the Louisiana purchase.

He takes pride in showing that less than 100 years from the time of the purchase that vast section produced an annual wheat crop whose value is more than 10 times what was paid for the entire tract. He, of course, gives due credit to the wheat production of Oregon and Washington, but they, not being in the Louisiana purchase, were not directly concerned in his estimates.

PROGRESS OF REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

Following is a statement of the number of voters registered in the counties named to the close of business last night. For comparison the vote of each of the counties for Governor in 1896 is also given. Of course, there are more voters than actually get to the polls and vote ordinarily, so it may be expected that the registration will exceed the number of votes polled at any election in any county. In a number of the counties, possibly in all, Justices of the Peace and Notaries have many registrations not yet reported to the County Clerk, so the number actually registered at this date is materially larger than the figures shown in the respective County Clerks' offices. An effort was made to get reports from all the counties, but it failed in a few cases. The figures indicate that there is time for every voter to register in the remaining eight working days before the registry lists close:

County	Voters registered in 1896	Voters registered to date	County	Voters registered in 1896	Voters registered to date
Baker	4,108	4,108	Marion	4,108	4,108
Benton	1,945	1,945	Morrow	1,945	1,945
Clatsop	2,552	2,552	Multnomah	2,552	2,552
Clatsop	2,552	2,552	Polk	2,552	2,552
Clatsop	2,552	2,552	Wasco	2,552	2,552
Clatsop	2,552	2,552	Wash	2,552	2,552
Clatsop	2,552	2,552	Yamhill	2,552	2,552

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