

... ASK FOR ...

"Charles Carroll"

10c

"General Good"

5c

*** CIGARS ***

TWO UNEQUALED SMOKES

ALLEN & LEWIS.

Distributors, Portland, Oregon

REPUBLICS HANG TOGETHER

(Continued from page one.)

general who first made proposals. Never did the Boer general refuse to listen. We do not fight except for peace. We are not conquerors but, although General Botha listened to the British proposals, he never uttered a word of equivocation on the subject of independence. Independence is the only treasure we cherish, even if we have to sacrifice all others.

"It is for this reason that our citizens forsook their farms and sacrificed their lives and our women and children now suffer temporary servitude in the enemy's camp."

"And," added the president with still more emphasis, "if the English are not blind, if they considered their own interests well, if they were not hopelessly enslaved by error and injustice, they would recognize the independence we demand because in the hope of safeguarding it we shall be ready to make many concessions and sacrifices and moreover it would assure peace forever in South Africa."

The subject of arbitration being next broached, Mr. Kruger expressed his entire readiness to submit all questions to the arbitration of an impartial tribunal, not even excepting the question of independence.

"We would sacrifice our liberty," he said, "if the verdict of arbitration decided that one or the other of the republics had done anything to forfeit it. But on that point we are at ease."

Here the Bible was invoked. Mr. Kruger reading a passage from the Psalms in which David calls upon the Lord and asks if there be any spot or blemish in him, or whether he had committed any mischief.

"But, like David," he said, "we have known that we are less impure than our aggressors and that our cause is holy and just. Therefore we fear not the judgment of the just and rely on the mercy of God."

British atrocities was the next topic of conversation. Mr. Kruger expatiated on the terms of the manifesto issued by Steyn and De Wet.

"I have myself witnessed the brutality with which the British have waged war against us," he said. "They have acted like savages, and on their own confession have been assisted by savages whom they have armed."

"They have once more merited the reproach heaped upon their fathers by old Chatham at the time of the war of American independence. Our enemies have violated all the laws of war between civilized nations. They have outraged liberty without regard to the lives of noncombatants and pillaged and burned private property. They have treated as rebels men who were known to be residents of the belligerent country. They have not even spared women and children, those sacred beings who are declared neutral and inviolate by all international codes. They have slavishly imitated the proceedings which have excited universal indignation when practiced in Cuba by a Spanish general, for which Spain was cruelly punished."

"Everything that has been said respecting the horrors of war as waged by the English is far below the truth. I declare—and history will bear me out when it ceases to be falsified—that people will shudder when they learn the details of all the atrocities that we have suffered."

"The South African war has been on the part of the British a perpetual defiance of the Geneva convention. To much greater extent than their refusal to accept any intervention is their defiance of the Hague convention."

Referring to General De Wet's raid into Cape Colony, Mr. Kruger denied that it was ever hoped to provoke a general uprising.

"We knew perfectly well that this will be impossible, because of the lack of munitions and arms as well as the difficulty of the combined action over such

immense distances. But the invasion demonstrated that the Afrikaners were everywhere favorable to our cause and ready to afford help within their power."

"President Steyn and General De Wet had, however, a different object in view and they attained it. They were able to obtain plentiful supplies of food and horses."

Moreover these brave allies operated a diversion which allowed General Botha to escape from a tight position in the east of the Transvaal. They compelled the English to spread their forces over the enormous distances and to recognize the fact that the Boers were masters in the field.

"These results are surely not to be despised. The English cannot be masters of the two republics. They are not even undisturbed at the Cape and in Natal."

Mr. Kruger next dealt with the question of the mines, where work is now said to have been resumed. He declared that so long as he was master in Pretoria the mines were safeguarded and work was continued.

"It is only since the British occupied Pretoria that property has deteriorated and that all work has ceased. Everybody should know that as long as we could we remained faithful guardians of this international trust, carrying out our scruples so far even as to respect the mines which are the cause of all our misfortune."

In conclusion, Mr. Kruger declared that far from being exhausted the Boer commandos were able to go on fighting indefinitely.

"We have combatants, arms and ammunition in sufficient quantities. It is useless to hope to reduce us by lassitude or extermination."

He ended by expressing thanks to Providence for the manifold complications with which the British empire is now beset at other points of the globe, which one day will compel them to release their prey.

STILL DESTROYING TRAINS.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says:

The Boers are still active in destroying trains. They attacked two trains last Saturday near Johannesburg but were driven off before they could secure any loot or supplies. Traffic along the railways in South Africa just now is very uncertain and the reopening of the Rand mines will present serious supply problems to the military authorities.

De Wet appears still to be at Vrede, notwithstanding the stories of his crossing the Vaal, and great precautions are being taken to prevent Botha reaching him or conferring with him.

QUESTION OF MULE SHIPMENT.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A special dispatch to the Times from Washington says:

At the war department much interest is felt in the determination of the case brought in New Orleans to test the right of Great Britain to obtain a supply of horses and mules for South African services in the United States. The impression is that the view of the department of state that the citizens of the United States may sell horses and mules to the citizens of Great Britain without subjecting the government to the charge of violation of the neutrality laws will prevail in the New Orleans court. If it does not the immediate effect of a decision favoring the arguments of the Boer representatives would be to create a very decided difference in the cost of animals to the United States government and a great deal of dissatisfaction among dealers in horses and mules who have been obtaining high prices for animals for two years or more.

There were shipped from this country to Africa, during the eight months ending with February, 21,342 horses valued at \$1,998,670. In the same period there were shipped, principally to Africa, 27,594 mules at \$2,960,500. In February alone the shipments of horses to Africa were 2350 and of mules to all points, assumed to be chiefly to Africa, 1380. It does not appear that any of these horses and mules went to the Boers, but it is maintained that there would be no objection to selling to the Boers if they wished to buy and were willing to take chances in having their cargoes captured on the way out.

The effect of these great shipments of horses and mules has been to run the prices for these animals up far above the usual rates. The United States government has had to pay the prices established by the British demand. The railroads and the dealers in horses and mules are perfectly satisfied.

fed. The Illinois Central railroad is reported as having sent to New Orleans during the year more than 70,000 horses and this was only one of many roads carrying animals for shipment to Africa.

It may be mentioned that the numbers of horses required by the British seems large to the war department, which was staggered by the demand for ten thousand horses to be sent to the Philippines.

SAILING FOR MANILA.

Many Soldiers, Officers and Nurses Leave San Francisco on Transport Kilpatrick.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The transport Kilpatrick will sail today for Manila with the headquarters battalion of the Third battalion of the First infantry, consisting of companies K and L; the headquarters staff and band and companies I and M of the Eleventh infantry; company A of the Tenth infantry; troop G of the Fifteenth cavalry; one assistant hospital steward and six privates.

The passengers will include a surgeon's staff, consisting of Major-General Arlington Rand, Major Robert H. Zarnar, Major Walter Whitney, Captain Thomas W. Jackson, Captain W. T. Turner, Carl G. Clifford, Victor Emden and Miss Estelle Hine and Miss Edith Richmond, nurses.

Tomorrow the animal transport Aztec is scheduled to sail for Manila with 472 horses. The Ohio, now at the Union Iron Works, is scheduled to sail on the 12th, the Logan on the 15th and the Warren on the 20th. Nearly 500 men are at work on the Warren under rush orders, and repairs on the vessel are in progress day and night, in hope of having the transport ready to sail on schedule time.

SCHWAB WILL RETIRE.

Will Not Retain Presidency of Steel Trust More Than a Year.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The Times says:

The headquarters of the United States Steel Corporation are to be situated in this city. President Schwab has secured a suit of apartments on the second floor of the Waldorf-Astoria and proposes to make New York his temporary home.

The understanding is that Mr. Schwab will not retain the presidency for an indefinite period. It is said that he needs a rest, as he shows the effects of his work in solving many difficult problems that have confronted him in the details of the organization. Just when Mr. Schwab will retire from the presidency is not predicted but it is believed he will relinquish it within a year. Mr. Schwab would not discuss the matter last night.

MUST PAY TAXES HERE.

Bradley Martin Claimed to Have Acquired Residence in Scotland.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The appellate division of the supreme court has handed down a decision affirming an order by Justice Andrews to compel Bradley Martin to pay taxes in this city. His personal property has been assessed in the sum of \$200,000 for the year 1898.

Bradley Martin claimed to have ceased to have a residence in this city and to have acquired a residence in Scotland prior to January 1, 1898. The decision is based upon the opinion of Justice Andrews in the court below. Justice Andrews says that the relator had paid taxes on personal property here in previous years and without protest except in 1896. It appeared that he still retained his citizenship here and that there had been no change whatever in his habits or life since 1892.

DIFFICULTIES REGRETTED.

New York Chamber of Commerce Anxious for Commercial Understanding With Russia.

NEW YORK, April 5.—At the regular meeting of the chamber of commerce Isidor Strauss, acting chairman of the committee on commerce and revenue laws, reported a resolution regretting the differences "that have arisen in the commercial relations with the empire of Russia" and expressing "the earnest desire that these difficulties may be speedily removed and an understanding may be arrived at that will permit the unimpeded development of commercial intercourse between the two countries."

The resolution was adopted.

DUEL AT NICE.

Two Shots Exchanged and Then Combat Continued With Swords.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A dispatch to the Herald from Nice says:

A duel has taken place between Count Tarnowsky and Lieutenant-Colonel Tolstol.

At first two shots were exchanged and then the combat continued with swords. Count Tarnowsky was wounded in the forearm.

FRENCH BARK OVERDUE.

Out Ninety-One Days From Tahiti to Europe.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 5.—The French bark Granne-Duchesse Olga is the latest vessel to be placed on the overdue list. She is out ninety-one days from Tahiti for Europe. The underwriters, fearing that she has been lost, offer 25 per cent reinsurance on her.

WANTS WESTERN PLANT.

Steel Trust Reported to Be After Colorado Fuel and Iron Company.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The Journal and Advertiser says:

A positive offer has been made for the control of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company at prices above the present stock market quotation. It is reported that an important conference will be held next week at which tentative proposals made will be submitted in a definite proposition for the purchase of the property by interests claimed to represent the United States Steel Corporation. In order to strengthen their position in the negotiations the would-be purchasers have been buyers on a large scale in the open market.

It is claimed that of all the independent concerns, the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company would be the most valuable acquisition to the United States Steel Corporation. One method of economy to be pursued is to supply consumptive demand from the productive point nearest at hand. This will save freight rates as well as time. The United States Steel Corporation has at the present time to plant west of Chicago. The Colorado Fuel & Iron Company has an extensive iron and steel plant at Pueblo, Colorado, which could be used for supplying the demand for steel products on the Pacific coast and also provide for the export demands of the Orient. Furthermore, the interests in charge of the United States Steel Corporation are in control of the great railway systems in the far West, many of which depend upon the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company for coal. These reasons are alleged to have been considered when the proposition was made for the purchase of the property.

REPORT OFFICIALLY DENIED.

DENVER, April 5.—"There is absolutely no truth in the report that the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company is to be absorbed in the steel combination or that the steel combination will secure control of our company."

This statement was made by J. C. Osgood, president of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company.

"It would be impossible for the combination to absorb the company or to secure a controlling interest without my knowledge and I have heard nothing whatever of such a movement."

SNOW IN MARYLAND.

Injury Done to Peach Crop by Freezing Weather.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 5.—This section of the Cumberland valley is laid in with snow which covers the mountain ranges north and south to a depth of from three to five inches, as a result of the recent storm.

The rainfall was heavy, causing a sudden rise in the Potomac river and other streams. The Potomac is swollen about six feet and is still rising, with every indication of the stream getting wild and doing damage. The banks of the Chesapeake & Ohio canal are being watched at points where the river bounds the tow path. Other streams are nearly out of their banks but no damage is reported.

Reports from the famous South Mountain peach belt indicate that injury was done to the early fruit by the freezing weather. The early buds had been forced almost open by the recent warm weather and the sudden change, with the temperature falling to freezing, came at such a time as to do considerable injury. Up to this time there was every prospect of a large crop of peaches this summer.

ALLEN'S SUCCESSOR.

Porto Ricans Anxious to Have Francis H. Wilson Appointed Governor.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—That the report that Governor Allen of Porto Rico is to resign upon his arrival in Washington is credited in the island is manifest from the fact that the people of the island are already making representations to the president regarding his successor. Wenceslao Borda, who is chairman of the Porto Rican commission which recently came to Washington to protest against the Hollander tax law, has written to the president on behalf of the commission, suggesting Francis H. Wilson, the present postmaster of Brooklyn, N. Y., as a successor to Governor Allen. In offering Mr. Wilson's name to the president, Mr. Borda, who is in New York, says he is obeying instructions called to him by the executive committee of the Merchants', Planters' and Bankers' Association of Porto Rico.

COMMISSARY SCANDALS.

Civilians Implicated Are to Be Tried Soon and Whole Matter Investigated.

MANILA, April 5.—Aguinaldo, composing his manifesto to the Filipino people, spends hours consulting the dictionary. The manifesto is not yet finished.

Promising gold discoveries are reported from the island of Masbate (close to the southern extremity of Luzon).

The collier Brutus has arrived here from Guam and reports that the Filipino prisoners there are in excellent health.

The investigation into the commissary scandals, and those civilians implicated therein will soon be tried.

WHEAT MARKET.

PORTLAND, April 5.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 57.

GREAT ELECTRIC ROAD.

Will Compete With Steam Roads Between New York and Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The World prints additional details regarding the incorporation at Trenton, N. J., of the Philadelphia, Trenton and New York Railroad Company. Says the World:

"Albert L. Johnson, the trolley magnate, has taken formal steps toward realizing his great project of building and operating an electric road between this city and Philadelphia. The terminus at this end of the line will be on Staten Island, unless he gets through his project of building a tunnel from the city hall under the East river to Brooklyn, through the latter borough and under the narrows."

The Philadelphia, Trenton and New York Railroad Company has been capitalized at \$500,000, but this is regarded as only a beginning. The Johnson syndicate already owns the trolley line running between Princeton and Trenton and also the upper Delaware river bridge. The latter was acquired when the syndicate recently got control of the New Jersey Street Railroad Company.

The line of the Trenton-Princeton road will be extended within a few weeks to New Brunswick and from that point to the Staten Island terminal over a right of way which has already been obtained by the Johnson syndicate.

It is the purpose of Mr. Johnson to charge a 50-cent fare between this city and Philadelphia, which is a small fraction of that charged by the steam railroads. He intends to compete with the latter, not only in passenger traffic but in the hauling of freight.

He already has in operation a vast system of trolley lines running out from Philadelphia, which connect about sixty towns in the Lehigh valley, and he declares he will extend this system until he gets into the heart of the coal-mining district of Pennsylvania.

Part of Johnson's plan to get a tunnel from Staten Island to the city hall is his offer to carry passengers from Manhattan to Brooklyn or Richmond boroughs for a three-cent fare.

COMING TO COAST.

Noted Chicago Divine Will Seek Health in California.

CHICAGO, April 5.—The Chronicle says:

Rev. Robert McIntyre, pastor of St. James Methodist Episcopal Church, well known as a lecturer, poet and humorist, will soon abandon his pastoral charge and will travel extensively in search of health. He is a brother of Rev. J. P. McIntyre, who served as chaplain on the battleship Oregon during the battle at Santiago bay.

Throat trouble is the immediate cause of his retirement. He intends to spend about a year in California and if his health is benefited there, may make his home on the Pacific coast permanently.

GALLANO NOT KILLED.

Escaped From Maniac and Is in a Mining Camp.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., April 5.—Frank Gallano, who it was thought had been done away with by M. Alward in the desert, is alive at a mining camp. Alward will be examined by the lunacy commission. He is said to own valuable land near Cummins, Ia.

TAMALES FOR SOLDIERS.

CHICAGO, April 5.—Chicken tamales and "canned pies" are to be a help to the menu for soldiers in the Philippines. These articles of diet are on the list of provisions which will be purchased in Chicago Monday by the chief commissary officer of the department of the lakes.

Fisher's Opera House

L. E. SELIG, Lessee and Manager.

ONE WEEK COMMENCING

MONDAY, APRIL 1, 1901

AND MATINEE

FRANK COOLEY

Repertoire Company

REPERTOIRE

MONDAY

PEACEFUL VALLEY

TUESDAY

THE BUTTERFLIES

WEDNESDAY

LOST PARADISE

THURSDAY

SAPHO

FRIDAY

GALLEY SLAVE

SATURDAY MATINEE

The Banker's Children

SATURDAY EVENING.

THE BLACK FLAG

Prices—10, 20 and 30 cents. Reserved seat sale opens Saturday morning at Griffin & Reed's.

HEAD OF BUREAU OF PUBLIC PRINTING.

Chas. C. Whitney Uses Paine's Celery Compound Whenever He Is "Run Down."



Chas. C. Whitney has been at the head of the Bureau of Public Printing, State of Minnesota, for many years. He is also Secretary of the Republican State Central Committee.

His duties in these two capacities are at times so exacting that he finds himself worn out and in a low nervous condition. At all such times he confidently turns to Paine's celery compound, and has never been disappointed.

He says of this wonderful remedy:

"St. Paul, Feb. 18, 1901.
"Dear Sirs—I have been familiar with the merits of Paine's celery compound for a number of years and have used it when seriously run down from overwork, both mentally and physically. But its good qualities never appealed to me so forcibly as during the last campaign. The hard work devolving upon me, as Secretary of the State Central Committee, affected my nerves greatly and made it difficult for me to sleep. Paine's celery compound immediately restored the tone to my nervous system and enabled me to secure refreshing sleep."

"It benefited me at once, and I do not hesitate to recommend it to my friends who find themselves in the same nervous condition."
"Very truly yours,
"Chas. C. Whitney."

Paine's celery compound marks a tremendous stride in the cure of disease. No other remedy has ever succeeded in driving out the underlying causes of nervous and organic troubles so surely and rapidly. No remedy represents so comprehensive a knowledge of nervous exhaustion, and the best means for its alleviation.

It cures where other remedies—because they are either silly nostrums or well-meaning but old-fashioned and ignorant preparations—have been tried and found futile.

Paine's celery compound was first prescribed by Prof. Edward W. Paine, M. D., L.L.D., of Dartmouth College, in his private practice. It has been recommended by learned specialists in nervous diseases. By its use alone it has earned the highest commendations from physicians, the press and the public. It not only regulates the nervous system, but nourishes it, sends more and better blood to supply the wasted nerves and takes the lifting strain off the kidneys.

When pains appear in different parts of the body and one feels tired and depressed, the use of Paine's celery compound will drive away the rheumatism, ease the attack of indigestion, and correct the falling appetite, which keeps one so closely with the digestive power.

Paine's celery compound has proved itself to be the most advanced remedy yet discovered for tired nerves and worn out muscles.

Nerve tension is disguised under a good many symptoms that lead thoughtful persons to apply some useless local remedy when the only lasting relief will come from purified blood, kidneys aroused to work, stomach secreting abundance of digestive juices and a toned-up state of the nerves.

For all this there is no need of further proof as to the value of Paine's celery compound than can be furnished by the readers' own neighbors if one will take the pains to make inquiry.

The best test of the worth of Paine's celery compound is to use it yourself.

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Pears'

What a luxury Pears' soap is!

It is the cheapest and best toilet soap in all the world.

All sorts of people use it, all sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists.