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BRITISH MISCONDUCT.

Grave Charges Made by American Captain Who Served With the Boers.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Captain Otto Von Lossburg, captain of the Second battery, Transvaal state artillery, who left the Boer army in January, being incapacitated with wounds, arrived from Europe with Montague White and is now at the Imperial hotel. He will start for New Orleans, his old home, tonight. In an interview he said: "I talked with General Louis Botha before I came away. 'You may go,' he told me: 'you have fought well. I give you your discharge. When you come back we shall be free or fighting. I shall fill a patriot's grave. Go, my boy. God be kind to you.'"

"That's the kind of men who fight for the Boer cause," continued Captain Von Lossburg. "The English have violated every law of civilized warfare. They have armed five thousand Kaffirs who are in Steinhacker's Horse, which is the soul of South Africa. They fight like the Hessians fought you—for hire. They get twelve shillings a day. They plunder and pillage everybody, young and old alike."

"When I was wounded I was put in a Red Cross ambulance and started for Lourenco Marques. We were held up by fifty Kaffirs, who wore nothing but breech cloths and carried British rifles. They took everything we had and turned me back to Pretoria. "I complained of the violation of the Red Cross flag and robbery to the British officers. They investigated and admitted that I had been shamefully treated. They promised restitution 'after the war.' You Americans have little conception of the resources of the Boers. General Delarey alone has three million rounds of ammunition. We have twenty guns and a long Tom. The latter is hidden for future need. We need nothing but ambulances and our supplies."

"Our Holland societies sent us three ambulances and horses several months ago via Lourenco Marques. The British there had them held up and they are there yet, while our men are dying for the need of them. "Our forces are distributed like this: Delarey has six thousand men; Botha, four thousand; De Wet five thousand and the rest are in flying corps. They constantly harass the British. Most of our men are fighting south of Pretoria. "The Americans with our army and particularly the Irish-Americans are doing magnificent fighting. One of the latter was a sergeant-major in the Sixth Massachusetts regiment. The Irish-Americans prevented the capture of our long Tom by their bravery at Leydenburg. They fought like fiends. "The English have 100,000 men tied up guarding the railroad at Port Elizabeth, New London, Durban and Cape Town. Last November a lot of mules and horses for their army reached Lourenco Marques. Only the French consul protested. The German and American consuls were mute. Portugal beseeched the French protest and made the ships unload elsewhere out of Portuguese territory. "The British recently desecrated the Lutheran church at Rustler mission. The Tommies took the church organ and while one of them played the others danced to the music with Kaffir girls. At Lystenberg the British desecrated a cemetery by making it a cattle pen. "Our winter season begins in May and ends in September. The Boers will take to the hills until it is over. They have little baggage to impede their mobility while the British troops are weighted down. We shall play havoc with them when the winter sets in. "The captain denied that General De Wet is insane. "He is the most dangerous 'insane man' that England ever coped with," he said. "General De Wet is a military genius. He has made his raw troops into one of the best disciplined and most dangerous forces in the world. They

love him like a father and would follow him into the very jaws of death."

SOUTHWESTERN DEAL.

Progress Being Made in the Consolidation of Railroads.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Herald says:

It can be definitely stated that further progress has been made in the Southwestern railroad "deal," which is being engineered by the Standard Oil-Gould-Harriman interests. Just what properties are to be included in this new consolidation of railroads cannot be accurately stated, but the prospective purchaser of the Mexican Central is, or is to be, the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad Company, and shrewd railway men say that if the "Frisco" has bought the Central then some one has bought the "Frisco. The strength and activity of Mexican Central issues clearly indicate a purchase for some private interests. From one of the very highest banking authorities the information is obtained that eventually the St. Louis & San Francisco will turn up as owner of the property. When asked if the St. Louis & San Francisco was not planning an extension into Mexico, President Yoakum of the road said: "Yes, we are to build an extension toward Mexico." Mr. Yoakum said that the "Frisco" had not bought the Mexican Central but when asked if it was not the intention of the "Frisco" interests to take over that property, he said that he could not tell what might happen in the future. Railroad men who have heard the report say without exception that if the "Frisco" has acquired or is to acquire the Mexican Central, then some greater power has acquired the "Frisco. The consensus of opinion is that any such purchase would logically be by the Gould interests which, despite its inactivity until recently, is still the dominant railway power in the Southwest. The reason advanced for saying that the "Frisco" is not alone in the matter is that the new construction to connect the "Frisco, either from Paris, Tex., or Oklahoma, its most western and southwestern terminal, with the Mexican Central at El Paso, is too extensive for that company to undertake single handed. Operating in harmony with the Gould roads, the extension required to make the connection would be far less considerable and then, too, the harmony of interest in the Southwest would be better conserved.

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JONES MAY BE INDICTED.

Both Attorney and Valet to Answer Charge of Murder.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Lawyer Albert T. Patrick, accused by Valet Chas. F. Jones of instigating the murder of Millionaire Wm. Rice, will be indicted for murder in the first degree within the next three days. Valet Jones may be also indicted for the murder. The latter is at present in the house of detention, charged only with forgery. Patrick's hearing was concluded Thursday last. The sole question at issue was whether or not Jones' story of the crime was sufficiently corroborated. Justice Jerome took the transcript of the case to decide for himself from the record. "An examination of the evidence," he said in his decision, "satisfies me that the witness, Jones, is adequately corroborated within the meaning of the code by evidence tending to connect the defendant with the commission of the crime charged. The defendant must, therefore, be held upon the charge of murder in the first degree to await the grand jury."

Patrick would not comment upon this decision. Assistant District Attorney Osborne said: "Patrick will be indicted right away—within the week. The state has no desire to delay the proceedings. Mr. Garvin is at work now on the complaints to be presented to the grand jury. There can be no doubt of the result of the grand jury's consideration of the complaint. I believe I have enough evidence to convict Patrick before any jury."

William W. Cantwell, of the counsel for Patrick, said: "Of course we are somewhat disappointed at Justice Jerome's action. We are satisfied that not one iota of evidence was submitted in corroboration of Jones' testimony of a nature to connect Patrick with Rice's murder. There was some corroboration, it is true, tending to confirm Jones' statement that he murdered Rice, but we do not wish to criticize the action of the justice. We do wish to say, however, that we desire the testimony submitted to the grand jury with the least possible delay. We shall be ready to go to trial immediately upon the action of that body."

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ing up all over the state and many cotton mills are being erected.

"While our coal and iron interests are not so large as those of some other states, it is not improbable they will be absorbed by the trusts. That seems to be the trend of events."

"I have been to Washington settling up some claims of the state against the general government growing out of the Spanish war."

"I am glad to say there has been a marked decrease in the number of lynchings in our state and I have been cordially aided by other officials in employing every recourse to secure a fair trial to all men accused of crime. There were only six lynchings in Georgia last year while in 1899 there were more than twice that many. The abominable crimes of which lynchings are the result are not the work of Georgia-born negroes. These are committed by colored men who are fugitives from other states."

Governor Chandler will leave for Georgia today.

SENSATION AT CONFERENCE.

Editor of New York Christian Advocate Alred Some of His Radical Views.

NEW YORK, April 17.—The Rev. Jas. H. Buckley startled the New York East conference of the Methodist Episcopal church last night at its session in the Hanson Place Methodist church, Brooklyn, by saying that Jamaica ginger as an American intoxicant is rivalled only by applejack.

Dr. Buckley was making his annual report upon the Christian Advocate of which he is the editor. He said that during the year he had refused \$43,000 worth of advertising on the ground that he could not endorse the articles sought to be advertised. He classifies Jamaica ginger among such objectionable articles and said he would not have it upon his table under any circumstances.

Dr. Buckley said he had refused to set apart a special department in the newspaper for the publication of temperance news because if temperance news items were to be presented under a temperance label those who most needed to read that column would be certain to skip it. He denounced as an absurdity having children six and eight years old, barely able to sign their names, brought forward to sign pledges, promising not to drink intoxicants or to use bad language.

Dr. Buckley characterized the agitation for individual communion cups as "the most consummate humbug ever foisted upon the Christian church."

IMPOSING MILITARY PARADE.

Ten Thousand Troops to Escort President McKinley Through San Francisco Streets.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—General Warfield, who will have charge of the military escort on the day of President McKinley's arrival in this city, estimates that there will be from 10,000 to 12,000. It will probably be one of the most imposing military parades ever witnessed on this coast. There will be no civic bodies in the line. The regular army will be led by either Major-General Shafter or Major-General Young, depending upon which of these officers is in command of the department of California at the time.

WHEAT MARKET. PORTLAND, April 17.—Wheat, Walla Walla, 54¢/57¢.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 17.—Wheat, December, 105¢; cash, 100¢.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Wheat, July, opening 74¢/77¢; closing, 74¢.

LIVERPOOL, April 17.—Wheat, July, 5s. 9½d.

JOHN MINTO'S ADDRESS

(Continued from Third Page)

for farm products and exchanging them for furs and peltries, and though the trade strike between the H. B. Co.'s trappers and hunters and those who had remained in the country of the Astor and West people, besides many of the H. B. Co.'s employees, still hunted and trapped, and so reduced the game locality. Fur was low in price and the lower class of skins like the large wolf had little or no value. The general depression of the fur trade had caused men like Wilkin and Ebberts, Newell and Meek to abandon trapping and come to Western Oregon to settle, and this class and those cast up by the sea found it very hard to live. The Canadian trapper farmers as a body were of the best of their class, their credit stood high with the fur company, of the trade plans of which they were as farmers a very important part—as the contract with the Alaskan Company required 15,000 bushels of wheat annually. They were thus a favored class. They represented, too, a possible plea of Great Britain's claim to Oregon by occupation of its subjects.

"The position of the M. E. missionaries was difficult. They came under engagements to the board of missions. Each adult received one hundred dollars annually and each child under 14 years of age had an allowance, from the board (understood to be sixty dollars per annum). Tools and implements were furnished lay-members who were expected to work. Some of them refused fealty to the mission cause above country, and like the employees of the H. B. Co. had the right to be returned to the place of their engagement. Thus it was the Hudson Bay Company and the M. E. church stood towards strangers and adventurers coming into Oregon between 1834 and 1842, somewhat as the plebeian stood to patrician in Roman society. As among these strangers there were intelligent as well as reckless men, some of each class were advised or assisted to leave the country as Hall J. Kelley, the Boston school teacher, the first advocate of the settlement of Oregon, in one case, and Chapman, ex-member of John A. Morris' gang, in the other. But in 1842 the adventurous spirits had increased, who would not take the position of plebeian to either the predominant Commercial Company, or the church. Between 1840 and 1842,

RHEUMATISM

No sure cure is yet known for chronic rheumatism. No man living can cure it always. He can try. If he fails he can try another way. There are many ways. Some harmless; others worse than the rheumatism. Better not take the chance of quack medicines. Scott's emulsion of cod-liver oil cures rheumatism only by crowding it out by vital force. If that succeeds, it succeeds; if that fails, it fails. It never does any harm.

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Joseph Gale, John Cannon, Pleasant Armstrong, Ralph Kilbourn, Henry Wood, George Davis and Jacob Green, Americans in self helpfulness, associated themselves together and built a schooner. They were refused the supplies at Vancouver necessary to finish building their little ship. Dr. McLaughlin eventually saw their situation of danger, when happily Captain Wilkes came into the Columbia in time to prevent an outbreak by visiting the little ship and her builders, movement so fully impressed by the enterprise as to assist it with an anchor, hawser, nautical instruments, a flag and a clearance, and offered himself to become responsible to Dr. McLaughlin for what was necessary, which enabled them to finish their work. If am indebted to the annual address of J. W. Nesmith, to the Pioneers in 1880, for the facts of this successful creation of capital so to say. They were rescued from Capt. Gale himself, who, as the only experienced sailor on board, took this first Oregon-built ship out of the mouth of the Columbia on the evening of September 12, 1842, with John Cannon, Pleasant Armstrong, Ralph Kilbourn, Jacob Green and an Indian boy as assistants. There was but one passenger, a Mr. Piffenhauser. Captain Joseph Gale was the leading spirit in this enterprise and it is very probable that he and Pleasant Armstrong were intrusted with interests she represented by others in Oregon in addition to those going with him to California, where she was sold for 350 cows soon after her arrival.

"Captain Gale so passed his time during the winter of 1842-3 that in the spring of 1843 he started as leader, to Oregon, of forty-two men, bringing 1250 head of cattle, 600 head of horses and colts, horses and mules, and 2000 sheep. They were 75 days reaching the Willamette. On their arrival with their herds, the monopoly of stock cattle came to an end in Oregon. "I have marred the fine description of the public-spirited movement by J. W. Nesmith, in order to show briefly that it was public-spirited and recognized as such by those who, at the call of the wolf meeting, organized the provisional government of Oregon placed its leading spirit, Joseph Gale, as a member of its governing triumvirate, or executive committee, with Alaman, Esq., the most conspicuously industrious and capable laymembers of the M. E. mission, and Davis, Esq., one of the most highly esteemed men of the free trapper class. "By this cattle drive and organization of government, unreasonable claims to land, as well as cattle monopoly, came to an end. The spirit that made the wolf meeting a success, increased rapidly by the increase of individual owners of stock, who were more than doubled in number by those who were on the way from the Missouri river to the Willamette valley, while Captain Gale and his followers were between the Sacramento valley and the same destination. The first object agreed upon at the Wolf meeting, the payment of bounties in property for killing wolves, I believe was never carried out, but I shall endeavor to show their destruction was such a public necessity as justified the call of the meeting for that purpose alone. "The writer arrived in Oregon one year later and did not own property except a saddle-horse till the fall of 1845, when he became owner of a young sow as a present from her owner, and of the vacant original M. E. mission claim and buildings. That young sow and her first farrow of pigs were eaten up alive, I may say, within twenty steps of the young oak tree Dr. White had ascended in 1842. The sow was turned out on Mission Bottom at that time with a raw-hide trail rope it would be cut off close at his heels probably the first night by coyotes. The second sow I purchased after my marriage in 1847, was dragged out of the little house I constructed for her near our cabin by the big wolves. For twenty-five years thereafter the loss of swine, sheep and cattle was annually a loss to my neighbors and myself and we, like many others, held local wolf meetings, formed clubs and paid premiums and in some instances collected and kept bounds by associated effort and hunted them to the death and killed them there. The necessity for doing this still exists in portions of Western Oregon and the need of protection from wolves to stock owners in the eastern portion of the state is in danger of becoming a cause of a division of the state. Should such be the result of a nagardly refusal by the commercial, manufacturing, mechanical, farming and fruit-growing interests of Western Oregon to give those in the pastoral portions of the state the aid of a legal bounty for destroying wolves; we may have a state of Oregon east of the Cascade range, that repeating probably all there was of the myth of Romanian twins. Two governments partitioned in life and power by the fequidity of the she wolf. The poor free men of Canby, Oregon, 162 in number, instituted a government which has not since been improved much. It was the work of the men who believed in protecting the means of supporting a family first, and the protection of the family naturally followed. What 102 men could do in 1843, 120,000 can do in 1901 if they so resolve."

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