

BOERS SUING FOR PEACE

President Kruger's Message to the Prime Minister.

BUT ONE REPLY POSSIBLE

Authentic News Reported to Have Been Received From Mafeking—Riotous Demonstration in London.

London, May 22.—Displayed in the most conspicuous style in the Daily Express, is the dominant war news of the morning:

"We have the best reason for stating that in the last 24 hours a telegram has been received at the foreign office, addressed personally to the prime minister, from President Kruger, proposing terms of peace. The exact terms of the message cannot be stated; but we believe it is couched in an exceedingly humble strain."

It is inconceivable, of course, that Lord Salisbury can have sent any reply except the one that stands ready on the lip of every Briton—unconditional surrender.

Authentic News of Mafeking.

An extraordinary issue of the Gazette at Cape Town announces that in consequence of what is believed to be authentic news of the relief of Mafeking, Sir Alfred Milner will close the public offices today.

The boisterous rejoicings over the news of Mafeking have become riotous in parts of London, Aberdeen and Belfast, and elsewhere in the United Kingdom. In the Finchley district of suburban London, a mob stoned the railway station master's house and smashed the windows of a draper's shop, setting the building on fire also, although whether by accident or design it is not yet known. Two clerks were injured. The house of a Boer sympathizer at Harleston was attacked by a large mob and the windows were shattered. The police charged the mob and were greeted with a shower of decayed eggs. Numerous arrests were made and the police reserves were called out.

QUARANTINE IS IN FORCE.

Chinese Passengers to Be Detained at Astoria.

Astoria, May 22.—For the first time in the history of this port a quarantine has been established here against vessels arriving from San Francisco. This relates particularly to Chinese passengers, as thus far all others have been allowed to pass. Both State Health Officer Fulton and Quarantine Officer Hastings have received official notification of the existence of the plague at the bay city, and, while the latter has received no instructions from the department to establish an inter-state quarantine he deems strict precautions necessary to guard against the possible introduction of the disease here, and, together with the state health officer, will inspect all incoming vessels from that port and isolate all the Chinese passengers.

The first vessel affected by the new regulations was the O. R. & N. steamer Columbia, which arrived here this morning. She was detained in the quarantine grounds until a thorough inspection was made and then allowed to come to the dock. Two Chinese passengers were, however, taken to the government quarantine station, where their baggage will be fumigated, and they will be held for about 10 days.

Railroads in Nome District.

San Francisco, May 21.—Articles of incorporation of the Nome Railroad Company have been filed. The company propose to have a main line four miles long with a branch line two and a half miles long. The incorporators are C. D. Lane, E. J. Cutchen, C. X. Willard, P. J. Miller and F. W. Wynn. The capital stock is \$100,000. The road will run from Nome toward Anvil creek in Alaska.

The same persons have incorporated the Wild Goose Railway Company, with \$100,000 a capital stock to operate 4 1/2 miles of road from the shores of Behring sea near Nome, towards Anvil creek, with a branch line 1 1/2 miles long.

Molineux as a Consoler.

New York, May 22.—Roland B. Molineux did his utmost today to console Fritz Meyer, who, in an adjoining cell in the condemned men's quarters in Sing Sing prison, was looking forward to the execution of the electric chair tomorrow for the murder of Policeman Frederick Smith. General Molineux visited his son on Saturday and told him to be brave during Meyer's execution.

An Insurgent Ambush.

Manila, May 22.—Five hundred insurgents, half of whom were armed with rifles, ambushed 80 scouts of the Fortieth volunteer infantry in the hills near Aqusan, in the northern part of Mindanao. The Americans routed the natives, killing 51. The American casualties were two killed and three wounded.

Judge W. C. Hook of the United States district court at Topeka, Kan., decided that the section of the law prohibiting people from coming into the state and taking orders for liquors is unconstitutional.

MINES AND MINING.

Nome Business Eclipses the Klondike Stampede of 1898.

Seattle, May 21.—In point of number of passengers and tons of freight Seattle's Nome business eclipses the memorable Klondike stampede of 1898. Such scenes as were witnessed on the water front for the entire week, are a revelation even to those who were in Seattle at the time of the Klondike stampede. Then an occasional steamer departed for the north; now the daily sailings number from one to five.

The Post-Intelligencer recently published what was believed to be a conservative estimate of the number of people that would go north on Seattle's various steamers. Transportation men are now a unit in saying that the estimate was too conservative; that at least 3,000 more than was shown by the Post-Intelligencer's figures will join in the rush, for the reason that many steamships have been engaged for that run that were not scheduled at the time the figures were compiled. The boats are taxed to their utmost capacity, and there are hundreds of people leaving daily who have only "deck" accommodations.

The present aggregation of fortune hunters is for the main part made up of miners, men practical and experienced in the affairs of gold digging. They appear to know what they are going north for.

Colorado and Montana, both mining states, have contributed a greater number to the Nome movement than any other two states. The state of Washington, perhaps, is sending as many as either, and California is not far behind. The four states have contributed more Nome fortune seekers than all the rest of the Union.

It is estimated that the Cripple Creek mining district alone is furnishing fully 1,000 people. Leadville, Denver, Butte, Anaconda and San Francisco are each contributing large delegations. But Seattle is supplying more than any one of the cities named.

Exodus From Portland.

Portland, May 21.—This is the week for the first sailings from Portland for Nome. Three immense cargoes of freight and passengers have attracted general attention. The steamers Elder and Nome City, also the big freight boat Dispatch were the first to get away, all loaded to their complete capacity with freight and passengers. Most of the early birds for Nome went with outfits large enough to provide for a year, but some were noticed that had barely enough to last until the boats get through.

Portland merchants report a good business for Nome travelers for several weeks, but sales have been heaviest during the past ten days. The crowd of passengers contained men of great mining experience and men who could not tell gold from corn meal. One crowd of nearly 50 hardy miners from Idaho had a portion of the Elder to themselves.

The steamboat companies have confidence that everything will go well with the boats during their first trip. Ice and cold weather are expected, but not to a disastrous or even annoying degree. Two round trips are planned for the Elder and Nome City this season.

Not over 1,000 people left Portland on the first trip of these steamers, but several hundred went from here to Tacoma and Seattle for sailing.

Tacoma's Cape Nome Traffic.

Tacoma, May 21.—With the sailings booked for the first three days of this week, 11 steamers have departed from here to Nome, carrying more than 4,000 people and enormous quantities of provisions, machinery and live stock. The Senator was the first boat to start, last Saturday, with 500 people. She was followed Sunday by the Olympia, Alliance and Lakme. Those three boats had 1,000 men aboard. The whole city watched the vessels sail, and there was great excitement along the wharves for day and night, beginning long before the first steamer got away.

The first Nome fleet has all got away, and the next sailings, which may be the last this season, will likely occur in about 10 weeks.

BEAVER CREEK PLACERS.

Section of Idaho That May Take on New Life Before Long.

Delta, Idaho, May 21.—Placer mining along Beaver creek, in Shoshone county, is being talked of again. Several miles of the creek remain unexplored. Water has prevented reaching bed rock at about 15 feet. High bars along the creek yield some gold, also the gulches. Trail gulch, above Delta, has produced over half a million in placer gold. After being worked 6 years, the old Myrtle claim still pays well. There are many placers that would yield several dollars a day, but some would yield much less. A. J. Prichard, who discovered the camp, talks of organizing a company to operate a large placer mining camp plant along the creek.

Oregon Mining Companies.

Salem, Or., May 21.—A million dollar mining company was incorporated this week. A Baker City institution called the Gold Standard Mining and Milling Company. Offices will be maintained in New York and Baker City. The smallest company started was for \$2,000, by Portland men.

ON THITHER COAST.

New Gold Fields on the Siberian Shore Will Be Opened to American Miners.

New gold fields rivaling in richness the deposits of Cape Nome will be opened to American miners, if the expectations of the members of the Russian expedition, which arrived in New York on the Campania, on its way to Northeastern Siberia, are fulfilled.

Vladimir Wronlarlarsky, a colonel of the Russian Imperial Guard, obtained the concession of the Siberian tract which the expedition is to examine. There were more than 40 applicants for the grant, which had been sought with eagerness since the discovery of gold on the American side of Behring sea. By means of court influence, Wronlarlarsky carried off the prize. He formed a company in Russia, which planned the present expedition, headed by A. Bogdanovitch, a Russian engineer. It is understood that a subsidiary company has been formed in England in connection with the concession, but secrecy is maintained in regard to the English and American interests.

Miners who have visited the Siberian coast by stealth have reported that it is practically the same as the Nome coast, consisting of a strip of beach, behind which lies a tundra, or belt of gold-bearing sand. Many companies have been formed to work dredges and pumps off the coast of Cape Nome, in order to draw up the precious sand where it reaches the beach. It is expected that the operation of these appliances will be prevented by the beach miners, and that apparatus in which large capital has been invested will be idle, unless new fields are opened to it. If the expedition to Siberia finds what it expects, the company will invite pumps and dredges to cross to the Siberian shore and operate there upon payment of a royalty.

Hooley, the English promoter, has nothing to do with the plan. George D. Roberts, who is a veteran California miner, will be a member of the exploring party. Mr. Roberts has made a study of gold deposits in sea sands, and has a plan for extracting the gold from the frozen tundra. The expedition will sail from San Francisco about June 1, after the Russians have conferred with the Russian minister at Washington. It will return about November 1, and expects then to make a complete report of the possibilities of the region.

Mr. Roberts said today that, from information he had received, the deposit of gold on the Siberian coast promised to be the most valuable ever discovered. No attempt will be made to work the tundra this year, but the party hopes to be able to make some contracts with American owners of pumps and dredges.

Northwest Notes.

The Oregon Hopgrowers' Association last week sold 670 bales of hops.

A telephone exchange with 20 subscribers is to be established in Canyon City, Or.

The Umatilla Indians have invited the Nez Percés, of Idaho, to join them in a Fourth of July celebration that will last about a week.

The Shamokawa, Wash., creamery is now turning out 175 pounds of gilded butter daily. It finds a ready market in Portland at top-notch prices.

The new creamery located at Norway, Or., has commenced operations. The plant is complete in every respect and is in charge of a competent manager.

Camas Prairie, southeast from Heppner, Or., is a great dairy region, and 800 cows are being milked there. The creameries pay 62 to 82 cents per 100 pounds for milk.

The original townsite of Prairie City, Or., was 80 acres. A land company has just platted additions to the extent of 364 acres, providing liberally for depot grounds, repair shops, etc.

Asotin, Wash., will soon have a bank, arrangements having been made to establish such an enterprise there by E. J. and W. L. Thompson, recently of Wisconsin. The bank will be organized under the state banking laws and will begin with a paid in capital of \$25,000.

The Anti-Saloon League, at Colfax, Wash., has a membership of about 80 persons, who are antagonistic to the saloon, and more especially to such as may violate the liquor selling laws. Active work is to be begun by the organization against the liquor traffic in the near future.

Grant county offered a reward of \$450 for the recapture of Al Keeton, held for murder, and William Wallace, charged with horse stealing, and it was divided equally between William Byram and Ray Short, of Canyon City; Ed Luce and Hamp Officer, of John Day, and W. C. Gibbs, of Susanville.

G. W. Kiger has a contract from the government to furnish 2,000 tons of rock to be placed behind the spur dikes recently constructed in Tillamook bay. As it is seen that the dikes are doing the work for which they were intended, the rock is for the purpose of making them permanent. Mr. Kiger will receive \$1 a ton for the rock.

SERIOUS FACTS ABOUT FOOD.

How Can the Danger from Alum Baking Powders Be Avoided?

The reported cases of poisoning from the use of alum baking powder have awakened the public to the serious danger which menaces the health of the people of this country in the numerous alum powders which are urged upon consumers.

Among the leading physicians and scientists there is no question as to the detrimental effects which alum baking powders produce upon the system. In many foreign countries and in many cities of this country, the authorities have absolutely prohibited their sale or the sale of bread containing alum.

Even small doses of alum given to children, have produced fatal results, while cases of heartburn, indigestion, griping constipation, dyspepsia and various kindred gastric troubles from irritation of the mucous membrane, attributed to the continuous use of food prepared with the alum or alum phosphate powders, are familiar in the practice of physicians generally.

Congress has recently been investigating the subject of food, and in its official report to the senate the committee says: "So far as the use of alum in the manufacture of a food product, such as baking powder, is concerned, the committee, in view of the overwhelming mass of evidence antagonistic to its use, recommends that its use in food products and baking powders be prohibited by law."

It is not possible that any prudent housewife, any loving mother, will knowingly use an article of food that will injure the health of her household, or perhaps cause the death of her children.

How shall the dangerous alum powders be distinguished? And how shall the danger to health from their use be avoided?

Generally alum powders may be known from the price at which they are sold, or from the fact that they are accompanied by a gift, or are disposed of under some scheme. The alum powder costs but a few cents a pound to make, and is often sold at 20 or 25 cents a pound; sometimes as low as 10 cents.

It is impossible to name all the alum powders in the market, but any baking powder sold at a low price, or advertised as costing much less than the well known, high class powders, or accompanied by a present, or disposed of under any scheme, is of this class, detrimental to health and to be avoided.

These facts should incline consumers to turn a deaf ear to all importunities to buy the inferior powders. The wise housekeeper will decline in all cases to take them.

Good Till He Took to Drink.

A few years since a large farmhouse on my country place being vacant, I offered, through one of the settlements, to take some poor woman with small children who seemed to need it for a two-months' rest and fresh air. Among those sent up was a good looking and soft spoken young woman with three small children. She had just come from the hospital, and had a scar nearly all around her neck which was just healing up. Her husband, a carpenter, had cut her throat in a drunken spree, nearly severing the jugular vein. She was taken to the hospital and he was tried and sent to prison. "Was he always ugly to you?" she was asked. "Oh, no," she replied. "He was very good till he took to drink."—National Advocate.

"Mr. Dolley, won't you let me look at your watch a little while?" "Certainly, Miss Flypp. Do you want to consult the time?"

"No," replied the girl, as she opened it and examined its case and works. "I was curious to see if water tarnished gold, or had any effect on the watch's delicate mechanism."

"Water? What do you mean?" "Well, Mr. Hunker told me you were in the habit of soaking your watch. What is the object of such treatment, Mr. Dolly?"—Harlem Life.

The uncommon woes of a married lady in Damascus, Ohio, have impelled her to seek a divorce. To prevent her from going to a party she declared that her husband threw her false teeth in the fire and concealed her switch of false hair. Now she can't go out until he gives her money to secure new teeth, and he heartlessly refuses unless she promises to renounce parties for evermore.

A Buffalo milk man is in trouble. To a customer he supplied milk which had earthworms in it, and the customer had him arrested. He has decided to carefully strain the water hereafter before he dilutes his milk with it, and use the worms for bait.

Governor Leary, of Guam, is a joker. He has placed a tariff of \$4 a gallon on whisky, which everybody there wants to drink, and yet has decided to admit free painting and statuary, which nobody there cares about.

"Your husband has a heap to say about how the country shall be run," said a neighbor. "I reckon he takes himself for a purty smart man."

"I reckon he does," said Mrs. Corn-tassel. "But I don't 'low he's ever goin' to set the world on fire."

"No, not if he has to git out hisself an' chop the wood fur kindlin' to start the blaze."—Washington Star.

BRADSTREET'S REPORT.

Wheat Higher on Unfavorable Crop Reports.

Bradstreet's says: Continued dullness in many branches and a further shading in several staple lines constitute the leading features in the business situation this week. The weakness of prices is displayed in lower quotations for corn, pork, butter, cheese, wool and cotton among the great agricultural products and petroleum and lead among the mineral products. Wheat is slightly higher, partly owing to less favorable crop reports here and abroad. Continued dryness in the Northwest has given the spring wheat situation a less satisfactory appearance and there is little improvement noted in the winter wheat sections of the central west. It is doubtful, however, if the dry weather has as yet really affected the spring wheat, the chief complaint coming from the lumber interests, which report low streams interfering with the forwarding of supplies.

The industrial situation is, on the whole, rather much better than for some time past, in that new disturbances are fewer and some old ones have been settled. But practical tie-ups in Chicago are still unbroken. At St. Louis all kinds of business have been hurt by the strike of street railway employees, and uncertainty at other cities, particularly in the building trade, has had an unsettling effect upon lumber.

Wheat, including flour, shipments for the week aggregate 5,178,422 bushels, against 3,480,574 bushels last week.

Business failures in the United States for the past week number 155, as compared with 174 last week. Failures in the Dominion of Canada are slightly more numerous, numbering 24 for the past week, against 19 last week.

PACIFIC COAST TRADE.

Seattle Markets.

Onions, \$9.
Lettuce, hot house, 40@45c doz.
Potatoes, \$16@17; \$17@18.
Beets, per sack, 50@60c.
Turnips, per sack, 40@60c.
Carrots, per sack, \$1.
Parsnips, per sack, 50@75c.
Cauliflower, California 85@90c.
Strawberries—\$2.25 per case.
Celery—40@60c per doz.
Cabbage, native and California, \$1.00@1.25 per 100 pounds.
Apples, \$2.00@2.75; \$3.00@3.50.
Prunes, 60c per box.
Butter—Creamery, 22c; Eastern 22c; dairy, 17@22c; ranch, 15@17c pound.
Eggs—18c.
Cheese—17@18c.
Poultry—14c; dressed, 14@15c; spring, \$5.

Hay—Puget Sound timothy, \$11.00@12.00; choice Eastern Washington timothy, \$18.00@19.00.

Corn—Whole, \$23.00; cracked, \$23; feed meal, \$23.

Barley—Rolled or ground, per ton, \$20.

Flour—Patent, per barrel, \$3.25; blended straight, \$3.00; California, \$3.25; buckwheat flour, \$6.00; graham, per barrel, \$3.00; whole wheat flour, \$3.00; rye flour, \$3.80@4.00.

Millstuffs—Bran, per ton, \$13.00; shorts, per ton, \$14.00.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$20; oil cake meal, per ton, \$30.00.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef steers, price 8c; cows, 7c; mutton 8c; pork, 8c; trimmed, 9c; veal, 8 1/2@10c.

Hams—Large, 13c; small, 13 1/2c; breakfast bacon, 12 1/2c; dry salt sides, 8c.

Portland Market.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 51@52c; Valley, 52c; Bluestem, 54c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$3.00; graham, \$2.50; superfine, \$2.10 per barrel.
Oats—Choice white, 36c; choice gray, 33c per bushel.
Barley—Feed barley, \$14@14.50; brewing, \$16.00@16.50 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$13 per ton; middlings, \$19; shorts, \$15; chop, \$14 per ton.

Hay—Timothy, \$9@11; clover, \$7@7.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@35c; seconds, 45c; dairy, 25@30c; store, 22 1/2@25c.

Eggs—13c per dozen.
Cheese—Oregon full cream, 13c; Young America, 14c; new cheese 10c per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.00@4.50 per dozen; hens, \$5.00; springs, \$2.50@3.50; geese, \$6.50@8.00 for old; \$4.50@6.50; ducks, \$6.00@7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 14@15c per pound.

Potatoes—40@65c per sack; sweets, 2@2 1/2c per pound.

Vegetables—Beets, \$1; turnips, 75c per sack; garlic, 7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; parsnips, 75c; onions, 3c per pound; carrots, 50c.

Hops—2@8c per pound
Wool—Valley, 12@13c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 10@15c; mohair, 27@30c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 3 1/2c; dressed mutton, 7@7 1/2c per pound; lambs, 5 1/2c.

Hogs—Gross, choice heavy, \$5.00 light and feeders, \$4.50; dressed, \$5.00@6.50 per 100 pounds.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.00@4.50; cows, \$3.50@4.00; dressed beef, 6 1/2@7 1/2c per pound.

Veal—Large, 6 1/2@7 1/2c; small, 8@8 1/2c per pound.
Tallow—5@5 1/2c; No. 2 and grease, 3 1/2@4c per pound.