

ON THE WAY

British Will Next Relieve the Garrison at Mafeking.

CECIL RHODES IS INTERFERING

Boer Raiders Are Stirring Up the Cape Colony Dutch—Martial Law Proclaimed.

LONDON, March 6.—(Tuesday, 5 a. m.)—Mafeking is to be relieved as soon as the British force, already on the way to Kimberley, can raise the siege. This force is described vaguely as "strong". In view of the fact that the Kimberley light horse is under the control of the De Beers Company, Lord Roberts' visit to Kimberley probably had to do with arrangements with Cecil Rhodes to use this company of troops. Rhodes and Colonel Kekewich have had differences of policy, it appears, which did not end with the relief of Kimberley.

"What shall I do with him?" Colonel Kekewich is said to have wired to Lord Roberts, who half humorously replied, according to the story circulated at the clubs: "Put him in chains."

French intelligence as to what Lord Roberts is doing has ceased again. This silence is taken to mean that something has happened or is about to happen. The Boer raiders are uncommonly active in the northwestern section of Cape Colony, where they are stirring up the Dutch. Martial law has consequently been declared.

MARTIAL LAW.

Cape Town, March 5.—Sir Alfred Milner has issued the following proclamation:

Whereas, the enemy's forces have invaded the districts of Prieska, Kendarb, Bristown and Barkley West and many British subjects have taken up arms, and

"Whereas, it is necessary to repel the invasion and suppress the rebellion, now, therefore, martial law is hereby proclaimed in these districts."

A FIGHT PROBABLE.

Cape Town, March 5.—A strong force of British, including the Kimberley light horse, is marching northward from Kimberley. It is expected the crossing of the Vaal river will be disputed at Fourteen Streams, where the railway bridge has been wrecked.

A BIG FLEET.

London, March 5.—The mobilization of a powerful fleet began this evening, at Torbay. Fifteen battleships arrived.

ROBERTS' FORCES.

London, March 6.—A dispatch to the Standard, from Oshfontein, dated Sunday, March 4th, says:

"Lord Roberts' army now occupies a most advantageous position. The division under General Kelly-Kenny is posted on the right, and holds all kopjes for a distance of five miles south of Modder. The seventh division under General Tucker is in the centre immediately south of the river and General Colville with the ninth division is on the north bank. The cavalry brigade under General French is posted on the left front and the mounted infantry under Col. Kideley-Martyn on the right front.

"The country around consists of wide grassy plains broken only by ridges and isolated kopjes. A body of the enemy has taken up a position on one of the latter, in a flat-topped hill to the north of the river, five miles beyond General French, who today took out horse artillery and shelled them. Another force of 4000 strong holds an isolated group of kopjes south of Modder, and in front of the British mounted infantry. Their position is surrounded on all sides by level plains, over which the Boers must make their way in order to reach the river. As a consequence their situation appears precarious in the extreme."

THE IDAHO INVESTIGATION

A FORMER PRISONER IN THE FAMOUS BULL PEN.

Testified Before the Congressional Committee Yesterday—Complaints Against Negro Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—William Powers, former constable of Mullan, Idaho, who was a prisoner in the famous "bull pen" was a witness before the Idaho investigation committee today. Powers said the families of imprisoned men suffered, until a commissary store was established at Mullan, and about \$1,000 of charitable contributions from labor organizations and anti-trust associations were distributed. The military terrorized people. Women complained that negro soldiers attempted to enter their houses.

On cross-examination efforts were made to get the names of the men who returned after the blowing up of the mining property. Lentz protested to this as in line of "intimidation," as the information would be used to make military arrests. The witness did not give names, but said he had furnished them to sheriff. He said the terroriza-

tion of soldiers gradually diminished. There were no actual outrages, but the witness had seen negro soldiers spying around houses at night. He was treated kindly in the "bull pen," and saw no outrages. He and the sheriff intended to arrest the ringleaders of the crowd which blew up the mining property, but his own arrest prevented action on his part.

Representative Lentz said he had about concluded the direct presentation of the case, and after hearing one witness tomorrow would yield to General Merriam, Governor Steunenberg and others denying the charges. Several witnesses including former Master-Workman Sovereign, of the Knights of Labor, he said, would be reserved for rebuttal.

FILIPINOS DEFEATED.

GEN. BATES INVADES SOME SOUTHERN TOWNS.

Sharp Fight with Insurgents Resulting in Killing Many of the Tagalo Warriors.

MANILA, March 5.—General Bates' expedition to Southern Luzon consisting of the Fortieth and Forty-fifth regiments, a total of 2300 men, has occupied Nueva Caceres, province of South Camarines; Daet, province of North Camarines; and the neighboring smaller towns. The enemy resisted at one point, and two Americans were killed, including Lieutenant John B. Gallagher of the Fortieth regiment.

On February 20th, the expedition arrived at San Miguel bay, landed, and in three columns pushed inland, converging upon Nueva Caceres and attempting to control the enemy's routes to retreat. At Libmanan, north of Nueva Caceres, the enemy was concealed in a rice field, and resisted a battalion of the Fortieth regiment, which engaged them at close quarters with bayonets. After 40 minutes' fighting, the enemy fled, and Libmanan was occupied. The Americans buried sixty-four of the enemy, whose total loss in killed and wounded is estimated at 140.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

Enormous Appropriations Voted by the House of Commons.

London, March 5.—The Budget carrying £154,082,000, was passed by the house of commons tonight. The chancellor of the exchequer, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach asked the taxpayers to subscribe to the cost of the war by an increase of the income tax to one shilling on the pound, as producing an additional £16,500,000. Sir Michael Hicks-Beach also said that in order to meet the war expenditure of £60,000,000, the world propose that the stamp duties on the stock exchange contract notes be extended to the sales on the produce exchange; that the beer duties would be increased a shilling a barrel of thirty-six gallons; that there would be an increase in the duty on spirits of six pence per pound and on tea of two pence per pound. He anticipated that the above changes would increase the revenue £12,317,000, and he proposed to save £4,049,000 by suspending the sinking fund in relation to certain annuities. He proposed to borrow the rest of the necessary funds.

HELD FOR TRIAL.

New York, March 5.—Police Magistrate Mott today held Olga Netherlands, Hamilton Revelle, Marquis Mayer and Theodore Moss for trial on the charge of presenting an immoral play, "Sappho." Bail was given at \$500.

IS A STRANGE CASE

MIL0 MATTHEWS DISAPPEARS SUDDENLY AND COMPLETELY.

He Was Last Seen on Saturday Evening and His Parents Are Much Concerned About Him.

(From Daily, March 6th.)

Milo Matthews, the 23-year old son of Mr. and Mrs. David Matthews, of East Salem disappeared very suddenly on last Saturday evening and not the slightest trace of his present whereabouts is possessed by his parents who are greatly concerned about his continued and unexplained absence.

About January 1st, young Matthews associated himself with Bert Edwards, and together the young men established a butcher shop on East State street, adjoining the grocery establishment of A. S. Eppley. On February 1st, the firm purchased the G. S. Freuburger market on State street near Twelfth street, where the young men have since been engaged in business.

When Matthews returned to his home in Brooklyn addition Saturday evening from his place of business he informed his parents what he would spend the night at the home of his partner. He went to Edwards' home, which is located in that neighborhood, and spent the evening. He made a settlement of some partnership money and departed at an early hour, presumably for his home, since which time nothing has been heard of him.

No reason can be assigned for Matthews' strange disappearance. Foul play is hardly suspected. His home life was most pleasant and agreeable while his business relations were the best. The firm was enjoying a good business and the young man was fairly prosperous.

The family and many friends of Matthews refuse for a moment to entertain the idea of self-destruction.

BROKE HIS THIGH

A Passenger Falls Off the Shasta Express near Woodburn

WHILE RIDING ON THE PLATFORM

The Injured Man Received Treatment and Will Be Brought to the Salem Hospital.

While the south-bound Shasta express passed the big trestle between Woodburn and Hubbard yesterday, a man riding on the platform of one of the coaches lost his footing and fell off the train, striking the edge of the trestle and falling to the ground beneath. He was at once picked up by sympathetic residents of that section and conveyed to Woodburn to secure attendance.

The unfortunate man was found to have sustained a fracture of the right thigh, and he was believed to have also suffered internal injuries. He was promptly treated by Woodburn physicians, and as he appeared to have no means, arrangements were made by telephone, with County Judge G. P. Terrell, to have him taken to the Salem Hospital for treatment, and he was to have been brought to this city last evening. Inquiry at the hospital, however, elicited the information that the patient had not arrived, and it is probable that he will come today. The name of the injured man could not be ascertained last night. Particulars received regarding the accident are very meagre.

CONTEST IS HEARD

The Kentucky Struggle Is Now in the State Courts.

SUBMITTED TO JUDGE FIELDS

Will Probably Go to the United States Supreme Court—Reward for Capturing the Assassin.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 3.—After hearing the arguments, Judge Fields, in the circuit court, this afternoon, took under advisement the cases to determine the right of the rival claimants to the offices of governor and lieutenant-governor. The opinion is not expected for several days. When it is announced an appeal will be taken to the state court of appeals, which, the democrats claim, has final jurisdiction. The republicans, however, will try to bring the case before the United States supreme court, if the decision is against them.

A REWARD OFFERED.

Frankfort, Ky., March 3.—The democratic senate today passed a bill for the appointment of a committee to hunt down the person or persons who assassinated Governor Goebel, and appropriating \$100,000 to carry on the work. The bill had previously passed the house, and now goes to Governor Beckham for approval. The republican senate, sitting in the same hall, took no part in the proceedings.

WU TING FANG

The Chinese Minister Says That the United States Has Become Such a Factor in the Far East That it is Probably Time for This Country to Extend the Monroe Doctrine to Asia.

(Philadelphia Times, Feb. 23d.)

Wu Ting Fang delivered a speech at the Academy of Music yesterday just after he was given the LL. D. degree by the University of Pennsylvania which electrified his hearers by its international importance. In it he made the daring proposal that the United States extend the Monroe doctrine to Asia. The subject of the address was, "The Proper Relation of the United States to Asia."

"Two years ago the president of the United States delivered the oration before you, and last year one of the most prominent and learned scholars, the Hon. Seth Low, was your orator. To succeed these eminent men in this distinguished role is indeed a great honor, but when it is considered that this is the first time the privilege of addressing you on Washington's Birthday has been accorded to a foreigner you will understand how proud and grateful I feel on this occasion.

"I am inclined to take this high compliment not as a recognition of any individual merit I may possess, but as a striking example of the friendly feeling shown to the country which I have the honor to represent. To the spirit of expansion also, unless I am mistaken, which pervades the whole country, I attribute this departure from the usual custom, and as the United States has extended its territory to the Far East, it is but natural that a great and leading university like this should catch the contagion, and invite the representative of a neighboring country to undertake this pleasant and honorable task.

United States China's Neighbor.

"Though it is not more than 125 years ago when Washington founded this young republic with thirteen states, she has since so enlarged her boundaries that the country is now composed of forty-five states and a half dozen territories. Through the logical course of recent events she has acquired territory far beyond this continent, and become practically a neighbor to China.

"It gives me the greatest pleasure to say the relations between the two countries are the most friendly and cordial, and I venture to express with confidence the hope that the fact of the United States acquiring the Philippines will not only not disturb those amicable relations, but will have the effect of yet cementing them more friendly and closely.

Should Study Chinese.

"I think that if a chair of the Chinese language and literature should be established it would prove very useful not only in teaching the Chinese language to those students wishing to learn, but it might be the means of diffusing information on all matters relating to China. I have heard that both the universities of Yale and Harvard had such a professorship in Chinese some years ago, but as there were very few students the vacancy in each case was not filled after the death of the first holder. But the times have changed. In view of your rapidly in-

creasing commerce and trade with China, and in view of your important political position there, the question is whether it is not worth your while to found a chair of the Chinese language and literature in this university.

"Constant intercourse between the East and the West of necessity requires a common medium of communication. The story of Babel has a moral to it. It was the confusion of tongues that scattered the people of the earth toward the four winds. Reverse the process, and you will bring the nations of the world together.

United States an Eastern Factor.

"The sudden possession of new and vast territories in the East with a population of 10,000,000, composed of thirty different races, speaking as many languages, presents problems of a most serious character for solution, and naturally taxes to the utmost all the ingenuity which even statesmen of a high order possess. Hitherto your attention has been confined to this continent, and the government of so large an alien population in another part of the world is a new experiment.

"The United States has now become an important factor in the far East, not only on account of her newly acquired possessions there, but also on account of her steadily increasing commerce with the nations in Asia. It behooves her to adopt a line of policy commensurate with the importance of the situation. Last December I attended one of the numerous exercises in commemoration of the death of Washington. The orator strongly advised the audience to read Washington's farewell address, remarking that he thought that not ten per cent. of that audience had ever seen that document. I took the hint, and upon my return from that meeting availed myself of the first opportunity to peruse the address. I was indeed full of good advice.

Monroe Doctrine Praised.

"What struck me most was the foresight and transcendent wisdom exhibited in every line of that address. For a foreign policy what can be grander than these words: 'Observe good faith and justice toward all nations. Cultivate peace and harmony with all.' These should be written in letters of gold, and serve as a guide to every nation in the world. It corresponds in effect to what Confucius inculcated when he said: 'Let your words be sincere and truthful and your policy honorable and just.' This good counsel of Washington has been a potent factor in shaping the policy of this country and warding off foreign encroachments. When it became universally known that the policy of this young republic, as foreshadowed by its founder, was that of keeping good faith and cultivating peace and harmony with all nations a favorable impression was naturally created far and wide.

"All nations perceived that this country was pursuing a just policy, and did not dare to give the American people any cause of offense. And twenty-seven years afterwards, when President Monroe issued his caveat against

foreign aggressions on the American continents, it was tacitly acquiesced in by all foreign powers. Why? Because it was founded on principles of justice and self-protection. It was not entirely a new doctrine, but a liberal interpretation of the sound principles laid down by Washington. So to secure the recognition of the 'open door' in China by the great powers, which has recently been brought about by your government through the able secretary of state, is not a departure from but a continuation of your traditional policy.

"The question now arises whether it is not time for this country to extend the Monroe doctrine to Asia. The Philippine islands are situated on the outskirts of Asia, and may be said to be at the very door of that continent. If it was necessary for President Monroe to declare any attempt to encroach upon any portion of the American continents extending over 6,000 miles from Alaska to Patagonia as dangerous to your peace and safety, what shall you say to this when you find that the mainland of Asia is not more than 600 miles distant from the Philippines? If it was thought proper not to allow Porto Rico or any of the islands on this side of the Atlantic to pass into the possession of any foreign power, would it be advisable to look with indifference on any encroachments on the mainland of Asia, especially the eastern portion, which is nearer to Manila than Porto Rico to Florida? I do not apprehend any encroachment will take place, but the Monroe doctrine being the fixed policy of your government, the natural logic is that it should be applied to that part of the world where this country has possessions. This policy is by no means a selfish one, but, as I have already remarked, is founded on justice and self-protection, and if persistently carried out it will tend greatly to the preservation of peace wherever it is enforced."

A COLLISION.

Brazil, Ind., March 5.—A miners' train, carrying 400 workmen employed at the mines north of here to their homes in this city, was run into by a local freight train on the Chicago & Indianapolis road this evening, and the caboose and two cars were shattered. Melvin Easter and Chas. Cropey were instantly killed and more than forty persons were severely wounded. Several of them will die.

LARGE LAND SALE.

North Yakima, Wash., March 5.—All the property of the Yakima Investment Company, including the famous Sunny side irrigating canal, and 28,000 acres of land, was sold this afternoon at public auction. There was but one bid, that of J. Dalzell Brown, for the Washington Irrigation Company. The property brought the upset price of \$335,000, fixed by the court.

A DIVIDENT.

New York, March 5.—The American Sugar Refining Company today declared a quarterly dividend of 35 per cent on the common stock. Today's reduction in the dividend rate is the result of the war between the American Company and the new refinery, built and operated by Ar buckle Bros., and John Dozier and Sons.

LEAVES A FAMILY.

New Westminster, B. C., March 5.—Louis Sampson, aged 60, who was found in a shack at the Star cannery with his throat cut yesterday, is said to leave a widow and family at Astoria, Oregon. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of suicide.

WOLCOTT DIVORCED.

Denver, March 5.—Mrs. Frances Wolcott was today granted an absolute divorce from Senator Edward O. Wolcott, on the ground of desertion.

THE UNQUIET SEX.

The club woman irreverently speaks of women as the unquiet sex. "Lie for most of us," says the club woman writer, "is an unceasing scramble to catch up with things—and not half the time do we know or care whether they are things worth catching up with or not." The principal difference between the man and the woman in their pursuit of things is that the pursuit is new to woman, while man has always tried to keep abreast with things. It is only recently that woman has cared whether or not she was up with "things," in the large sense of the word: There were things of considerable importance to her that she held in her grasp, and now that she has set about catching up with the things she has only recently caught a glimpse of, she is not unnaturally a little flurried. The mercile club woman says again:

"A woman with no atmosphere of her own is one of the most uninteresting objects in the world. A woman should suggest to those with whom she comes most in contact something bright and beautiful or soft and restful. How can she, if she be uneasy, restless and strenuous?"

In the pursuit of things woman naturally parts with some of her charming personality she had cultivated when "things" were a matter of indifference to her. The modern woman has not time for self-contemplation. She may gain a certain polish in the rush, but physical nature teaches us that pebbles look much alike.—S. F. Bulletin.

It is a courageous woman who can go to sleep without looking under the bed.

QUAY'S CASE

Brings a Sharp Criticism from Carter of Montana

REGARDING THE OREGON HOLD-UP

H. W. Corbett Named as the Inspiring Genius of the Revolutionary Conduct in This State.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—The pension appropriation bill, which appropriates \$145,245,250, was passed by the senate today, and then Carter, republican of Montana, addressed the senate in favor of seating Quay as senator from Pennsylvania. He argued that the constitution contemplated that the seats in the senate should always be kept full. Referring to the precedents of the Mantle, Allen and Beckwith cases, he declared that the silver question really had decided those cases, but added that, notwithstanding the administration opposed seating Mantle because of silver, that gentleman would have been seated if the pairs had been properly arranged on that vote, and Allen and Beckwith also would have been seated as their cases were dependent upon the decision of the Mantle case.

"This," he said, "in 1893, technically made the recorded verdict of the senate the reverse of the real judgment."

As to the Corbett case, Carter said: "My vote was recorded against Corbett, and will be registered in the same way again on the same state of facts. The Oregon legislature was prevented from organizing until after the time limit of carrying into effect the will of the people had expired, and it was believed by many that Corbett was the inspiring genius of that revolutionary conduct. A large number of senators voted against Corbett because his appointment was regarded as the culmination of a conspiracy against the government of this state."

The senators were resolved, he said, that Corbett should not be the beneficiary of that wrong. Quay's case was the extreme opposite of this.

The president sent to the senate, today, the correspondence called for by the resolution of Senator Hoar, asking for information relative to our course in the Philippines. It contains much that has already been made public.

AN IDAHO PHYSICIAN.

Washington, March 5.—Among the names of the members of the board of visitors to the naval academy, appointed by the president today, was that of Dr. W. W. Watkins, of Idaho.

THE PAPER TRUST.

Washington, March 5.—Representative Devens, of California, today introduced a joint resolution for the repeal of the duties on white printing paper and material from which it is made, and directing the attorney-general to proceed under the anti-trust law against those maintaining a monopoly in such paper and material.

IN THE HOUSE.

Washington, March 5.—Considerable miscellaneous business, much of a minor character, was transacted in the house today. During the consideration of the bill to incorporate the Frederick Douglass Memorial and Historical association, the speaker and Bailey, democrat of Texas, exchanged sharp words, and the latter filibustered and ultimately prevented the final passage of the bill by demanding the reading of the engrossed bill. The bill proposed to collect, at the residence of the late Frederick Douglass in this city, the record of the anti-slavery movement.

FOR FREE TRADE.

Washington, March 5.—Senator Davis, of Minnesota, today offered an amendment to the Puerto Rican bill. Its effect is to extend the tariff of the United States, to apply to Puerto Rico upon foreign imports, but allow absolute free trade between the United States and Puerto Rico.

THE KENTUCKY FEUD.

Governor Taylor Ships State Arms to London.

Frankfort, Ky., March 5.—The shipment of guns and ammunition to London continued today. Senator Tripplett offered a resolution to investigate the published reports concerning the shipments of state arms to London by Governor Taylor, and to demand a return of the same to the state arsenal. If the return is refused, the committee shall bring in a bill make an appropriation of \$250,000 to buy new guns; also authorizing General Castleman to issue a call for a sufficient number of volunteers to take the guns from those now in possession of them, and return them to the arsenal.

A BLOODY WRECK.

Chicago, March 5.—Twenty stockmen and railroad employes were injured in a freight collision today, between two Illinois Central freight trains near Broadview, a few miles out of Chicago.

Fine printing, Statesman Job Office.