WILL GIVE UP

Mafeking May Yet Be Compelled to Capitulate.

THE RELIEF EXPEDITION FAILS

General French Is Operating East of Bloemfontein, Against a Boer Force with Supplies.

LONDON, March 24.—(Saturday, 4:15 a. m.).—Lord Roberts' main army continues waiting at Bloemfontein. Sentimental interest in Mafeking has been intensified, with Colonel Plumer's forced retirement to Crocodile Pools, where he was two months ago. The relief from the north now dwindles to an improbability.

Lord Methuen is skirmishing with the Boers at Warrentown, 167 miles away. Although seemingly in force, sufficient to do pretty much as he likes, he has not advanced these five days.

General French's cavalry and mounted infantry, according to rumor, are fighting somewhere east of Bloemfontein. This suggests more Boer bad news, as Commandant Olivier's command with 2000 wagons, is reported on the Basutoland frontier, toiling northward to Kroonstad, via Ladybrand. This enormous wagon train is supposed to be moving twenty-five miles a day.

General Buller has not yet moved in Natal.

The eighth division will go direct to Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts' effective disposal at the front, ten days hence, will be, it is estimated, 70,000 men, with an easy possibility of moving eastward, forcing the Boers to evacuate the Biggarsberg range, and joining hands with General Buller before continuing the promenade to Pretoria.

PLUMER REPORTS.

London, March 23.—The war office has issued the following from Colonel Plumer:

"Lobatsi, March 14.—The Boers advanced from the south in considerable force this morning. They first advanced from Goode's Siding. After a sharp little engagement, Lieutenant Colonel Bodle's advanced post was compelled to retreat. The casualties included Lieutenant Chapman and a corporal, prisoners, and two missing, probably prisoners. Five troopers were wounded. Chapman's horse fell with him close to the enemy, who immediately surrounded him. The exact Boer casualties are not known. Lieutenant A. J. Tyler has since died of his wounds."

EATEN BY CANNIBALS.

NAVAL OFFICERS MEET WITH A HORRIBLE FATE.

While Exploring Dutch New Guinea —Three Men Tortured and Eaten Alive.

VANCOUVER, B. C., March 23.—The steamer Warimoo, from Australia, brings a shocking story from Dutch New Guinea, of the capture, by natives, of three officers of the steamer General Pel. The captives were subjected to the most horrible torttures, and were devoured while yet living by cannibalistic natives.

While the General Pel was in Dutch New Guinea, four of her officers went ashore and were about to take photographic views, when they were surrounded by natives and three of the naval officers were taken prisoners. Ernest Weigand, the chief officer, escaped, although wounded. He lingered in the woods long enough to see his comrades tied to trees and used as targets by natives, who subsequently sliced off portions of their living flesh, and finally devoured all three after roasting their feet and legs.

The Dutch government has sent the man-of-war Sumatra to the scene to avenge these atrocities.

MAY BE DEPORTED.

Tacoma, March 23.—Immigration Inspector Beach, of Fairhaven, has a party of thirteen Russians in jail, whom he arrested at Sumas. The entire party had but $3 in money, and are bound for Tacoma. Their arrest was caused by the fact that Dr. Sehug, the quarantine officer here, learned that there was smallpox on the vessel from which they landed at Augusta, Maine. An effort will be made to have the Russians deported.

MILITARY IN CONTROL.

GOVERNOR OF IDAHO DEFENDS HIS ACTION.

He Assumes All Responsibility for the Action Taken by the Authorities During the Strike.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—In the Couer d'Alene investigation this afternoon, Governor Steunenberg was questioned on his extension of the proclamation, on a permit, so as to include men above ground as well as underground men. When asked if he gave "blanket authority" to make arrests, he said the authority went to the extent of making arrests of all persons disturbing peace and order, and a violation of martial law. He did not know that Dr. France, the coroner, had made arrests, because the permit system had not been observed.

"But whatever Dr. France did," the governor said, "I stand by". The questions were directed to showing, that the writ of habeas corpus has been suspended. The governor maintained, however, that there was no declaration that the writ was suspended. He stated that, while he did not repudiate any action the attorney-general took, pleading that the writ was suspended, that officer acted on his own responsibility on law pleadings. He did not believe the condition of insurrection was suppressed at this time, and he said it would be difficult to say how much longer that condition would continue.

When asked if he intended to continue military control indefinitely, he said it would be continued until there was full assurance that order was restored, and all rights secured from violence.

A COUSIN OF GENERAL BULLER'S A WAITER.

San Francisco, Cal.—There is one Englishman in San Francisco to whom the news of Ladysmith's relief conveyed satisfaction that is based upon personal as well as patriotic feeling. His name is W. L. Buller. He is a son of Captain Buller, Fourteenth hussars, and a full cousin of General Buller. The young man is a waiter at the Palace hotel, and has been in San Francisco about two years. Of his own career he has little or nothing to say, but willingly talks about his distinguished cousin.—Chicago Record.

McGINN'S CHARGES FALSE.

SO REPORTS AN INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE

The Former Judge Accused District Attorney Sewell of Taking Bribes from Chinese Gamblers.

PORTLAND, March 23.—The committee appointed by the Republican Bar Association, to investigate the charges of, corruption made by ex-Judge Henry E. McGinn against District Attorney R. E. Sewall and his deputy, R. R. Giltner, reported tonight that the charges were not proven. Judge McGinn charged that the district attorney and his deputy received $1100 per month from the Chinese lotteries, for protection. Action on the report of the committee was deferred until next Tuesday.

THREE CONVICTS.

Lane County Has Several Boarders for Superintendent Lee.

Eugene, March 23.—Enoch Nott, who burglarized the store of C. F. Hurlburt, in Junction City, was today sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and to pay the costs of prosecution.

William Brownlee was sentenced to one year in the penitentiary for grand larceny. The youth of the lad, he being only 17, secured for him the minimum penalty. His crime was that of taking from the safe of his employer $225 in cash.

Pete McDonnell, the professional burglar, who robbed the Crain jewelry store in Junction City, was given five years on his plea of guilty.

TWO SLUGGERS MEET.

New York, March 23.—Frank Erne, of Buffalo, successfully defended his title of light weight champion of the world, against Joe Gans, (colored), of Baltimore, before the Broadway Athletic Club tonight. Erne did most of the heavy fighting, displaying greater judgment and more skill than his opponent. Gans received his punishment gamely, until the twelfth round, when his left eye was started from its socket by a terrific right hand swing from the Buffalo boy. Gans was helpless, and there was no alternative for the referee but to award the decision to Erne.

CRUISER NEW YORK.

Norfolk, Va., March 23.—The cruiser New York is due today from Guantanamo. She will go into drydock at once. Admiral Farquhar will transfer his flag from the New York to the battle-ship Kearsarge.

DUN'S REVIEW.

New York, March 23.—R. G. Dun's Weekly Review of Trade will say tomorrow: Failures for the week have been 183 in the United States against 200 last year, and twenty-seven in Canada against twenty-three last year.

DEMANDS HER PAY.

Great Britain Will Ask for Concessions on Alaskan Coast.

Chicago, March 23.—A special to the Tribune from Washington says: It was learned here today from reliable sources that the joint high commission will assemble in the immediate future to consider questions of great importance, including the fortification of the Nicaragua canal and the possible relinquishment of a small strip of Alaskan territory to the British government. It has not been determined whether the meeting will be in Washington or in Ottawa, nor just when the commission will be convened.

The proposal for reconvening the commission comes from Great Britain, and developments today seem to confirm the statement of Sir Wilfrid Laurier, made in the Canadian parliament, that the commission will soon be called together. As is well known, there is much opposition to the Hay-Pauncefote treaty, which provided in its original shape for a neutral canal, and one which could not be fortified by this country even in time of war. Senator Davis has proposed an amendment to the treaty, which gives this government to control the canal absolutely, whenever the United States becomes involved in war with a foreign nation.

Great Britain naturally opposes this amendment, but it is said that the government has proposed to reconvene the joint high commission with the intention of effecting negotiations which will permit the United States to fortify the Nicaragua canal, and in exchange for this Great Brittain will ask for an outlet through Alaska to the sea, which means the cession of Pyramid Harbor to the British government.

HAS GRANTED PERMITS.

War Department Gives Anthority to Dredge Off Alaskan Coast.

Washington, March 23.—Secretary of War Root today transmitted to the senate his reply to the resolution requesting information on the war department's practice of granting permits for gold dredging off the Alaskan coast. He states that no concessions or grants have been made, but that permits have been given under the navigation act of March 3, 1899, to excavate or dredge for gold at points where there can be no hindrance to navigation. He states that prospectors must secure such permits to avoid liability to the heavy fines under the act. All applications for permits will be granted.

THE KENTUCKY TRIALS.

SUSPECTS HAVE THEIR PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION.

No Disorder Occurred, and the Wild Mountain Men Failed to Appear—Everybody Armed.

FRANKFORT, Ky., March 23.—The preliminary examination of Secretary of State Caleb Powers, charged with abetting the assassination of William Goebel, began today before Judge Moore. The mountaineers failed to appear, and no disorder occurred. The witnesses today included Warden Eph Lillard, Detective Doc Armstrong, Sheriff Bosworth, of Fayette county, who arrested Secretary Powers and and Captain John Davis, and Silas Jones who is now under bonds charged with complicity in the murder. The testimony tended to show that the shots came from that section of the executive building in which Secretary Powers' office is located, although no one swore that the shots were from the secretary's office.

The strongest evidence, perhaps, was given by Sikas Jones, who was in Governor Taylor's ante room when the shooting took place. It was his impression that the shots were fired from the executive building, and, he thought, from the corner of the building in which Secretary Powers' office is loated.

"Did you see any one try to open Caleb Powers' door?" asked Attorney General Polsgrove.

"Yes, I saw a man with sandy whiskers trying to open the door. He struck it with a hatchet," replied Jones. On cross-examination Jones said he saw Powers leave his office during the morning for Louisville. This was previous to the shooting. No evidence was adduced today tending to show that the defendant was implicated in any conspiracy, but the fact was brought out that F. W. Golden, who is said to have made a confession, would be put on the witness stand before the hearing ends.

An incident occurred during the afternoon that showed how the people are prepared for emergencies. A soldier dropped his revolver on the stone flagging, and it exploded. In an instant every man in the crowded court room was on his feet, fully a third of them with their hands on their rear pockets.

BASEBALL CLUBS.

Cleveland, O., March 23.—The owners of the Interstate baseball clubs arranged a schedule for the coming season today. The following clubs were represented: Columbus, Dayton, Toledo, Fort Wayne, Mansfield, Youngstown, New Castle and Wheeling. The prospects for a successful season are bright.

THE BOERS' NATIONAL HYMN.

The national anthem of the Boers was written by an old lady who is at present living a peaceful, obscure life in Holland. This lady, Miss Catherine Felicia Van Rees, was born in Holland, at Zutphen, in 1831. She is an excellent musician and in her youth she composed several operettas which were performed by the choral society of Utrecht. At one of these performances she made the acquaintance of Mr. Burgers, a member of the society, who was at that time studying theology in the University of Utrecht. In 1875 Burgers, who in the meantime had become president of the South African Republic, went back to Europe and renewed the acquaintance of his old friend, Miss Van Rees. One day he begged her to write a national hymn for the Transvaal, and in a few hours the lady wrote both words and music for what is now the Boers' national hymn. The burghers were so pleased with the composition that the Volksraad of Pretoria officially accepted the work, and sent Miss Van Rees a letter of thanks and congratulations. The composition is very popular among the Boers, and it is said that the British soldiers in South Africa have heard it so often that many of them now sing and whistle it.

Praise a man while he lives if he deserves it. The good works in his epitaffy come too late.

A RELIEF BILL

Conference Report on the Puerto Rican Measure

PASSED THE SENATE YESTERDAY

Populists Introduce a Resolution, Demanding Withdrawal of Troops from Idaho Mines.

WASHINGTON, March 23.—The senate today adopted the conference report on the Puerto Rican relief bill, by a vote of 35 to 15, practically a strict party expression. No democrat voted for the report, but Stewart, the silver republican of Nevada, voted with the republicans.

A POPULIST MOVE.

Washington, March 23.—Senator Allen in the senate, and Representative Lentz in the house, today introduced a joint resolution setting forth the continued maintenance of martial law in the Coeur d'Alene mining country, and closing with the following:

"Be it resolved, that further use of troops of the United States, in aiding or assisting in the maintenance of martial law within Shoshone county, Idaho, is improper, unnecessary and unlawful, and that the president of the United States be requested forthwith to withdraw said troops now in Shoshone county, unless the permit system be immediately revoked, the writ of habeas corpus restored to the citizens of said county, and martial law declared to be at an end."

The resolution is preceded by a long recital of the alleged improper conditions existing.

PENSION BILLS.

Washington, March 23.—This was pension day in the house. Previous to proceeding with the regular order, a bill to establish a light and signal station at Brown's Point, Puget sound, was passed.

The house adopted a resolution calling upon the secretary of state for copies of letters on file in the department from citizens of the United States, complaining of ill treatment while in the South African republics.

Upon a motion to go into committee of the whole to consider pension legislation, only 157 members voted and Talbert made a point of no quorum. The speaker counted 193 present, and the house proceeded with the pension bills. The house passed 142 private pension bills.

PUERTO RICO'S RESOURCES.

Robert T. Hill, geologist of the United States survey for the Agricultural Department, has recently been at work in Puerto Rico. His report states that the island is ninety-five miles long, thirty-five wide, and has an area of 3,668 square miles, which exceeds that of Delaware, Rhode Island and the District of Columbia combined. It is not only one of the most productive, but most densely settled of any of the West India groups. It has a coast line of 360 miles. The last census reports show 433 sugar estates, 361 large coffee estates and 4,184 small coffee farms. It has also numerous tobacco estates, and 22,000 small farms devoted to small fruits and miscellaneous cultivation. Including the cattle farms there are 26,650 farms in Puerto Rico—or 7¼ farms to the square mile.

Among the fruits growing luxuriously are oranges, mangoes, aguacates, breadfruit, mameys, olives—the sago palm, coffee palm, cocoa palm, tamarind, pawpaw, and a variety of other food trees. Bananas are grown on almost every farm and in every garden. There are several varieties of these fruits which are eaten raw, or are cooked in a variety of ways. Vines, fig trees and pomegranates bear fruit the year around.

The coffee industry is far more profitable than the sugar industry, yet if American capital with modern machinery should go in these, and the sugar from that island be admitted into our ports with only nominal duties, the 433 sugar estates might become rivals that would greatly retard, if not ruin the sugar industry in this country.

Secretary Wilson, in his annual report for 1899, suggests the following: "Our imports of tropical plant products have a value of about $200,000,000. Nearly all these could be produced in Puerto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines, if the best use were made of the agricultural possibilities of those islands in connection with American industry, ingenuity and financial resources. Our tropical plant imports are four times as great as the total exports of Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Philippines. For coffee and sugar we pay an amount exceeding by more than $80,000 the agricultural and all other exports of those islands. Omitting sugar and tobacco, our tropical plant imports still greatly exceed the total agricultural exports of these dependencies. Our imports of oranges, lemons and cocoanuts have about the same value as the sugar and tobacco exports of Puerto Rico, and could readily be produced on that island.

"There are several staple agricultural imports of the United States other than oranges, lemons and cocoanuts, to which attention should especially be called as worthy of consideration for introduction into Puerto Rico; such as vanilla, our imports of which vary in value from $279,755 to $1,013,608 per year. The improvement and extension of coffee culture in Puerto Rico are well worth careful investigation and encouragement, since our coffee imports in 1898 amounted to believe that a portion of our banana imports, which during 1899 reached a value of $5,665,583, may to good advantage be grown in Puerto Rico."

By removing the tariff from all tropical fruits coming from our new possessions to the United States, and from all other articles that do not come into competition with the yet undeveloped industries of this country, and retaining at least a nominal custom house charge on articles that do compete, both the Philippines, Puerto Rico and the United States would be the better for it. The matter, we think, should be left to congress to regulate, and to change from time to time. Perhaps it will be considered advisable, within a few years, to remove all tariff restrictions between the United States and our new possessions, and collect the revenues for conducting the governments of the islands by means of local taxation.

Nearly 5,000 immigrants arrived in New York in the first week in March, and Italians were a large part of the total number. They may long continue to be the largest element in the movement of Europeans westward. The United Kingdom, with about 10,000,000 more inhabitants, sends out every year from 50,000 to 100,000 fewer emigrants than are annually despatched from Italy. This is the more noteworthy because many British emigrants are specially encouraged, one way or another, to remove to the colonies and thus emigration is stimulated, while practically all the Italians go to alien lands and few of them, in recent years, have gone to any country that, like Venezuela, is officially offering them assistance. Most of them go to other countries of Europe or to the United States and Argentina. For six years the total Italian emigration has been annually from four to nine times as large as that from the German empire or, in other words, from a quarter to nearly a third of a million a year. The Italian government distinguishes between permanent and temporary emigrants and according to its own figures about 2,000,000 of its former subjects, or one in fifteen of the total population, have found new homes in other lands. This is a tremendous transferral of the citizens of one nation to other countries and it has been in progress only about twenty-three years. The ratio of emigrants seeking permanent homes abroad is steadily increasing. In 1877-80 about four-sevenths of the emigration was of a temporary character, while in the past few years considerably more than half of it has been classed as permanent. There has been a nearly steady growth in the movement which long ago became a veritable exodus.

The Statesman feels complimented in being termed the organ of "the push," if to attempt to do justice constitutes this newspaper such an organ. We can say that the Oregonian is a great newspaper—the most complete newspaper we know of in proportion to its field and the difficulties and expenses of gathering news—and it is as well edited as any of the great newspapers of the country, and more ably than most of them; but it is a most grievous offender against the rules of justice that should govern all men and all newspapers—more especially those of wide influence.

Senators "Billy" Mason, Hoar and Wellington, the three wildest and most excited of the anti-expansionists, have been bitterly opposing the Puerto Rican measure. They are for anything, or against anything, that is calculated to make the expansion policy seem a correct one, or satisfactory to the people of this country. It is strange that many of the men and newspapers heretofore at variance with "Billy" Mason, Mr. Hoar and the rest of the Aguinaldists should now fall in and follow their lead.

Col. Henry Watterson announces that he is and will be for Bryan, and he thunders finely against the republican as "an aggregation of all that is despotic and corrupt in our political autonomy" and so on; but a writer in the New York Sun says in regard thereto: "We detect a nux vomica expression on his face. Ah, where are the happy days when the colonel poured his soul out at the feet of the Star-Eyed Goddess, and Bryan was a thing unknown?"

TO RELIEVE CHOKING.

Ordinarily a few smart blows between the shoulders will throw out the substance. If this does not avail, let the patient get down on hands and knees, while the blows upon the shoulders are continued. As a last resort give an emetic and warm water.

WHERE THEY EAT HORSES.

The flesh of the horse has long been known to be good and nutritious food, and in France last year about 5,000 tons of it were consumed. This was the meat derived from 20,000 horses.