

BOERS MAKE COUNTER PROPOSALS TO ENGLAND Ready to Grant Minor Concessions if Great Britain Will Cease Her Interference.



PRESIDENT KRUGER AND HIS MARBLE LIONS.

The lions that Barney Barnato presented to Mr. Kruger no doubt yield the President that daily reminder of the British might which Mr. Barnato probably intended. Anyway, Barney Barnato's gift contributes a pleasing irony to the present situation.—Extract from the London Illustrated News.

RETORIA, Aug. 22.—It is ascertained on the highest authority that no definite reply has been sent to the proposal of the British Secretary of State for the Colonies, Joseph Chamberlain, to submit to a joint committee of inquiry the effect on the Outlanders of the recent franchise reforms. The precise situation is that, as a result of the pourparlers, a communication was dispatched yesterday to Sir Alfred Milner, British High Commissioner in South Africa and Governor of Cape Colony, which embodies certain alternative proposals. For various reasons these are kept strictly confidential, but it is believed that they will admit of the conclusion of a modus vivendi.

It is understood, from official sources of information, that the alternative proposals of the Transvaal Government are for a five years' franchise and one-fifth representation of the Outlanders in the first Raad, provided the Imperial Government does not further interfere in the internal affairs of the Transvaal.

Official circles at present regard the situation as tending to improve. The war ammunition consigned to the South African republic is still detained by the Portuguese authorities in Delagoa Bay.

The Government of the Transvaal has received a communication from the Governor of Lourenço Marques relative to the stoppage of arms, to the effect that Portugal's obligations to all nations, including Great Britain, require the enforcement of the Transvaal-Portuguese treaty, and, as an unsatisfactory explanation existed as to the transportation of the arms, they were stopped at Delagoa Bay until the terms of the treaty are complied with, though no doubt the matter will ultimately be arranged satisfactorily. The Transvaal Government regards the communication as "extremely vague."

LONDON, Aug. 22.—A Parliamentary paper dealing with the Transvaal crisis was issued to-day. It details the efforts of the Boer Government during the past year to have the question of the suzerainty of Great Britain submitted to arbitration and Great Britain's refusal to discuss this basic point. The document adds that Sir Alfred Milner, Governor of Cape Colony and High Commissioner of South Africa, writing to Mr. Chamberlain, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, last June said: "The way in which the Secretary of State juggles with the convention of 1854 is rather irritating to a plain man."

The final dispatch from Chamberlain, dated July 13, 1899, to Sir Alfred Milner, concurs with the latter's views as to the untenable Transvaal contention, adding that the British Government had no intention to continue to discuss the question of suzerainty with the Transvaal.

The Johannesburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says: "The situation here is all the more alarming on account of the great stagnation of trade, which causes acute distress to the small storekeepers and their employees." CAPE TOWN, Aug. 22.—In the Cape Assembly to-day Cecil Rhodes, referring to the Transvaal question, said: "No, there will be no bloodshed. President Kruger, like a sensible man, will climb down. The less the Cape Colony is concerned in the quarrel the better."

Continuing, Mr. Rhodes said it was certain the Transvaal would become an English-speaking community, and the Outlanders, being in a vast majority, would form a government in keeping with their views. He expressed the hope that the settlement would be fair, and that the Cape Colony would let the Imperial Government deal with the matter. It is rumored here also that the Boers intend to attempt a coup to obtain forcible possession of the ammunition detained by the Portuguese.

JOHANNESBURG, Aug. 22.—The field cornets are busy distributing Mausers and ammunition to the burghers. The exodus of miners continues.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Aug. 22.—The Jamaican Government has offered a contingent of 300 native militia for the support of the white troops ordered hence for service in the Transvaal. Wonderful enthusiasm has been manifested in regard to enlistment for service in South Africa. When volunteers were called for an entire regiment responded.

PORTO RICANS ARE SUFFERING GREATLY General Davis Cables a Report Upon Their Condition to the War Department.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—A cable dispatch has been received at the War Department from General Davis giving the details of the conditions in Porto Rico. He places the number of killed

at 1000 and reiterates his estimate of 100,000 destitute.

General Davis says: "Rations from Neuviatas may be unloaded in quarantine, but it seems to me supplies can't double pay are untrue. The MacPherson of yellow fever from Cuba making extra precautions necessary. The press reports that the Porto Ricans refused to discharge relief supplies without double pay are untrue. The MacPherson arrived Saturday afternoon and unloading proceeded Sunday morning. The dock hands refused to work with the customary Santos pay. The members of the Porto Rican Battalion volunteered to take their places, but the longshoremen returned to work when they learned the nature of the supplies because they are to be fed by the Government. Some refused any pay whatever. Their original strike was due to a misapprehension. The stories that laborers in the interior refused to work because they are to be fed by the Government is principally sensational talk and hysterical. I can solve that matter easily, as no issues will be made to those able to work unless they do so. The cargo of the MacPherson was forwarded to the distributing centers and part was issued yesterday evening. In a few limited areas the coffee is half safe. In the remaining areas the crop is almost totally ruined and the trees so injured that next year's crop will not exceed 50 per cent of the average. Bananas furnished one-half the food and sweet potatoes, beans, rice, and other yams, all of which are grown here, supplied the other half to 50 per cent of the inhabitants. All the bananas, beans, rice and corn are destroyed and half the potatoes. I now estimate over 1000 are dead and 100,000 hungry, one-half this number being homeless. Hunger will increase rather than diminish for many weeks."

HUDYAN RELIEVES PAINS IN STOMACH.



Because Hudyan establishes perfect digestion. Stomach trouble is deceiving, for symptoms arise that are remote from the seat of disorder, and often mislead one as to the nature of the malady.

The numbers will enable you to diagnose your own case correctly. Have you frequent headaches or dizzy spells, Fig. 1; thin and pale face, Fig. 2; coated tongue, Fig. 3; periodic or irregular fluttering of heart, Fig. 4; pain or soreness in stomach, or bloating, Fig. 5? Are you weak, nervous, tired out and weary? Are you troubled with sleeplessness, constiveness or loss of appetite? If you suffer with any of these symptoms "take HUDYAN," for these symptoms indicate stomach trouble, and HUDYAN is a positive and permanent cure.

HUDYAN is for sale by druggists—50c a package, or six packages for \$2.50.

CONSULT THE HUDYAN DOCTORS ABOUT YOUR CASE, FREE OF CHARGE. CALL OR WRITE.

L. H. VAN SICKLEN FIRED AT A BEER Was Let Off With a Light Fine.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

SAN RAFAEL, Aug. 22.—When it became known to-day that L. H. Van Sicklen, a wealthy member of the Country Club, was arrested yesterday on a charge of breaking the new Marine County game ordinance, a sensation manifested on account of Van Sicklen's wealth and social position, but the charge of the ordinance was sworn to by the County Club, of which he is a member, was directly responsible for the enactment of the new game ordinance, and it was hardly thought possible that an influential member of that organization would be among the first to violate the law.

For some reason or other, the affair is shrouded in mystery. The warrant charging Van Sicklen with shooting at a deer on the county roads was sworn to by Thomas Irving, a deputy under Game Warden Robertson, before Justice George Rodden. Not an entry was made in the Justice's docket, and when questioned about it he flew into a furious passion, even denying that the warrant of arrest had been served. To a friend Rodden admitted that Van Sicklen had been fined the minimum penalty of \$20, because he was a particular friend.

Justice Rodden is of late being criticized in all quarters for imposing the lightest fines in cases of cruelty to animals, but so far as I am concerned there is at outs with the society. Secretary Case asserts that the Justice is seriously handicapping the society, and that a meeting will be held in the near future to determine what course to pursue in regard to his hostile attitude. The method mapped out is to give all cases of cruelty to animals to Recorder Gardner.

OPPOSED TO BURNS. Bulla's Firm Stand on the Senatorial Question.

LOS ANGELES, Aug. 22.—Senator Robert N. Bulla, when interrogated to-day regarding the story told in San Francisco to the effect that in the event of an extra session every Los Angeles member of the Legislature is pledged to go into caucus on the Senatorial side.

INSURGENTS HURASS THE AMERICANS Four Hours' Combat in the Intrenchments at Angeles.

NEWS WAS CENSORED General Otis Prevented the Sending of Detailed Accounts of the Fighting.

Special Dispatch to The Call.

MANILA, Aug. 19, via Hongkong Aug. 22.—The Filipino rebels appear to retain much more of a fighting spirit than might be expected after their recent San Fernando experiences and General Lawton's drubbings in the south. After giving up San Fernando with a feeble struggle they intrenched themselves at Angeles, working for several days and impressing non-combatants into the work, thus saving the armed men for the fighting. They engaged Lieutenant Colonel Smith's regiment and the artillery warmly for four hours, making one of the most stubborn resistances of the campaign. But the Americans are indebted to the usual poor marksmanship of the Filipinos, as well as their own strategy, for their small losses.

In the province of Cavite, where it was supposed the rebels had been scattered and demoralized beyond recuperation, they have assembled an army of several thousand men, distributed among the important towns from the lake to the bay.

After the San Fernando engagement the rebels attempted to deter the Americans from a further advance northward by menacing the railroad communications. Several hundred of General Pio del Pilar's men crossed the Rio Grande between the American outpost towns and threatened Balagu, Quingui and other places with small American garrisons, while during Sunday and Monday nights smaller bands tried to tear up the railroad tracks at several points between the American outposts. Reinforcements of American troops, however, were sent along the railroad from Manila to San Fernando, while the forces at Balagu and Quingui sallied out against General Pio del Pilar's and the rebels were easily driven away.

In brushes between the Filipinos and the Americans during three days the Americans lost several men, while the Filipinos lost was heavy.

Of these operations the Associated Press correspondents were permitted only to send an inadequate dispatch, dictated verbatim by Major General Otis. The censor writes stereotyped official phrases and adjectives into the dispatches, tending to magnify the American operations and to minimize the operations of the rebels. The newspapers are not public institutions but private enterprises, and the correspondents are only here on sufferance.

All reports from the rebel territory admit that the scarcity of food is increasing, and that the rebel commanders at Apuray and other points refused to obey Aguinaldo's orders in regard to closing the ports held by the rebels against American ships, and say that any ship bringing stores will be welcomed. Several ships from Manila are now at these ports.

Hundreds of people come into Manila daily and return to the rebel lines with food and other commodities. The guards stationed along the road reported that 5000 persons passed through the line in three days, and that for tons of rice were carried out in small parcels on the same road in ten days. Much of this undoubtedly goes to aid the rebels, but the authorities permit the traffic; they are charitable toward the women and children, who are undoubtedly suffering.

General MacArthur is establishing municipal governments in the villages north and south of the Mayor of Balagu, the first town where General Lawton established the same rule, who was supposed to be one of the most friendly and trustworthy of the natives, has been placed in charge, with arranging with the rebels for an attack on the town.

The American troops have been withdrawn from all that part of the country and returned to the main body of the expedition of the Americans in June last. The rebels have returned to San Mateo, which was abandoned for the third time after its recent capture. It is alleged that the rebels, Fred Howitzer ammunition used during the fight at Angeles was defective and failed to explode.

MERRITT TO REPRESENT THE AMERICAN ARMY Will Have Charge of Military Preparations for the Reception of Dewey.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—In the approaching ceremonies connected with the return of Admiral Dewey to the United States, Major General Merritt will represent the United States Army. He has been given instructions to General Merritt to arrange with the New York committee for the participation of the service in the ceremonies will doubtless be issued upon the return of Secretary Root from Lake Champlain.

Just to what extent the participation will be cannot be stated definitely by the department, but if troops should be desired for a parade, undoubtedly orders to bring about such participation will be issued by General Merritt. It will also be the duty of General Merritt to give necessary instructions to the commanding officers of forts along the bay to salute the admiral and the Olympia as she comes toward the port of New York, and the return will be fired by the warship.

No information has been received from Admiral Sampson relative to the programme he is preparing for the reception of the admiral, and Captain Evans has not yet consulted with the admiral and the New York committee, so far as known here, with reference to the navy's participation in the ceremonies. The department expects to receive Admiral Sampson's report in ample time to issue necessary orders.

LAWTON IS SANGUINE. Believes the End of the Insurrection is in Sight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—"I believe that the end of the organized opposition to the authority of the United States is now in sight, and that before this reaches you peace will be assured."

MAN OF CONTESTANTS' OFFICE IN THE GRAND COUNCIL Second Day's Session Largely Taken Up With the Hearing of Annual Reports.

SANTA-CRUZ, Aug. 22.—There is to be a hot fight for the grand officers of the Young Men's Institute this year, and the aspirants are doing much wire pulling. For grand president the contest is between Judge St. Sure and Anthony Schwamm of Los Angeles; for grand first vice president, L. E. Mahon of Eureka; grand second vice president, D. J. O'Leary of San Francisco No. 3; grand treasurer, the incumbent, William T. Argelle of San Jose, and William H. Gillespie of San Francisco; grand marshal, M. Newbauer of No. 219, San Francisco; E. J. Sweeney of Livermore and P. J. Murphy of Crockett; grand inside sentinel, Dan Hallahan of Oakland, T. J. Horan of San Francisco; grand outside sentinel, Fred H. Dunne of San Francisco; grand directors, H. E. Berg of Marysville, Dr. C. A. Glover of San Francisco and Antone Ploivich of San Francisco.

At the exemplification of the new ritual just adopted by the Supreme Grand Council the following delegates will officiate as officers: Phil Lawlor, D. J. O'Leary, T. J. Horan, John C. Riley, Antone Ploivich, F. J. Driscoll, George M. Kelly, E. J. Dollard, Rev. G. A. Gleason, Harry Pinkham, R. A. Miller, E. R. Myrick, Dr. C. A. Glover, M. J. Newbauer, Ed. M. O'Donnell, D. J. Powers.

The committee on resolutions appointed this morning was Rev. F. J. Clifford, Frank D. Ryan, A. F. St. Sure, S. R. O'Keefe, Frank D. Pine.

Committee on laws and supervision, T. E. Collins, John Riley, F. Pringle, Valle, J. D. Mahoney, Henry Kugeburg. The Grand Council of the Young Men's Institute convened this afternoon at 1 o'clock. The entire afternoon was spent in debating amendments to the constitution.

J. W. McNally of Petaluma was appointed grand director in place of Henry Kugeburg, absent.

William T. Argelle, grand treasurer, reported as follows: Receipts, \$4581.69; disbursements, \$5534.15.

The report of the grand directors was full of interest. They have prepared a revised constitution which will be completed and delivered to subordinate councils soon after adjournment.

During the year every effort was made to improve the condition of the councils. Santa Barbara Council did not respond to the efforts made and the council was suspended November 7, 1898, and was later dissolved by the Supreme Council. Council No. 115 of Hayward has struggled through adversities. Acting upon assurances of the board of favorable action the council set to work in earnest for the purpose of renewed and vigorous life. A third council was organized at Los Angeles on July 20. Efforts to organize at Berkeley, Suisun, Woodland and Auburn were ineffectual. At the present time a movement toward organization in the Richmond District, San Francisco, and in St. Peter and St. Paul parish, San Francisco, is being fostered.

At the request of Supreme President Kierce authorization was given for the organization of detached councils in Arizona, Utah and New Mexico. As a result a detached council is now in existence at Flagstaff, Ariz. Investigations made as to conditions at Hanford, Madera, Bakersfield and Porterville show that while said localities should in time offer opportunity for organization the present outlook is not such as to promise success.

J. J. O'Toole, president of the lecture bureau, reports that forty-five councils have complied with the law in having arranged and held their annual lectures.

At 5:30, after the adjournment of the Grand Council, carriages were in waiting and the grand officers and the officers of the local council enjoyed a drive along the cliffs, through Twin Lakes to the beautiful Catholic summer resort, Santa Maria del Mar.

Here they were the guests at dinner Mrs. Margaret Deane, grand president of the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society, and Miss Mary Thompson, manager of the hotel for the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society. The dinner was an elaborate one and a social hour was spent around the tables.

After dinner a social and informal time was spent in the parlors of the hotel with the guests, many of whom are prominent officers and workers in the Catholic Ladies' Aid Society and the Young Ladies' Institute throughout the State.

Officers will be elected Thursday and the place of meeting for the next Grand Council selected. The majority of the delegates at present favor San Francisco as the next meeting place.

REED RETIRES FROM CONGRESS AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 22.—The resignation of Thomas B. Reed as Congressman in the First Maine District was received by Governor Powers to-day. The resignation is to take effect September 4, and it has been accepted by Governor Powers.

Mr. Reed's letter was as follows: PORTLAND, Me., August 22.—I hereby resign the position of member of Congress from the First District of Maine, to take effect on this date (September 4). Very truly yours, T. B. REED.

AMERICAN LOSSES. General Otis Cables a List of the Recent Casualties.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 22.—General Otis reported to-day the following additional casualties: Killed near Angeles—Twelfth Infantry, August 16, Company C, Musician Edward S. Boatright, John P. Brooks; Company D, Edward Household, 18th, Company D, Lieutenant Alfred W. Drew.

Wounded at San Fernando—Hospital Corps, 9th, George W. Greenwell, head, moderate; Thirty-sixth Infantry, Company K, John G. Tahl, foot, slight; Twenty-second Infantry, near San Luis, William L. Hinkle, severe; Fred Fitzgibbon, slight; Company C, Corporal Frank J. Raft, foot, slight; Henry Malcosus, elbow, severe; Fred H. Hinkle, moderate; Company D, Carl Hennings, hand, severe; Jordan Rogers, leg, slight; Ansel F. Ware, arm, moderate; Company H, William L. Messinger, helmet, arm, moderate; Company M, Albert Iron, abdomen, severe; Louis R. Stroup, forearm, severe; Company D, Charles Milton Roder, leg, slight; Company E, Stephen Bradshill, forearm, slight; 15th, Company H, First Lieutenant William L. Hinkle, severe.

At Bacolor, 15th, Company K, Quartermaster Sergeant Fred Beach, slight; First Sergeant William H. Stoney, near San Pedro Macati, 15th, Company K, Corporal O. L. Denny, chest, severe; Twenty-third Infantry, near Guadalupe, Company I, Second Lieutenant Alex J. McNabb Jr., scalp, slight.

WADE SENTENCED TO LIFE IMPRISONMENT Gillespie's Slayer Pleads Guilty to Murder in the Second Degree.

HONOLULU, Aug. 13.—George Wade, the cook of the steamer Australia, was allowed to plead guilty on a charge of murder in the second degree.

He was sentenced to serve a life imprisonment by Judge Stanley. This was a surprise to the defendant and his attorney, as well as to the prosecution, for it was thought the sentence would be for twenty years only.

The court made a lengthy address in delivering his sentence, reviewing the case fully from beginning to end. He drew attention to the fact that Wade had shot Gillespie a second time after he was down, and also fired at others, including Officer Harry Evans. The case was a particularly provoking one and called for the greatest penalty the law could give.

Wade was taken at once from the courtroom to Oahu Prison. During the reading of the sentence Wade seemed cool, but when the words "for life" were pronounced he evinced nervousness and almost broke down.

Had the prisoner been given twenty years commutation for good conduct would have reduced his time to about thirteen years.

Badger at Portland. PORTLAND, Aug. 22.—The United States auxiliary cruise Badger arrived here to-day from San Francisco. She will start on a cruise with the Oregon Naval Militia next Friday.

ADVERTISEMENTS. OREGON ASSURED!

That's the universal verdict of A.I.L. who have taken time to investigate our carrying of the plans and prospects. You have not had time to come and look into it, let us tell you WHY the hundreds who have investigated have come in with us. Perhaps you may do the same.

BECAUSE No. 1. WE HAVE 2000 ACRES, THE LARGEST HOLDING OF ANY INDIVIDUAL COMPANY RIGHT IN THE ACKNOWLEDGED OIL BELT OF CALIFORNIA. The Great Pacific Oil Company is that which is producing wells of 1000 barrels a day and which, in the opinion of every expert who has been over it, will rival the oil fields of the world as a fortune maker.

BECAUSE No. 2. The company is incorporated with a capital stock sufficient to guarantee our carrying of the plans through to success. It will not mean the sinking of a well or two and the investors struck by the abandonment of work from lack of money. THE RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY ARE SUFFICIENT TO GUARANTEE THE SINKING OF WELLS UNTIL SOMEWHERE ON OUR 2000 ACRES A PRODUCER IS TAPPED.

BECAUSE No. 3. Sufficient stock has been placed in the treasury of the company to offset any possibility of assessments. The treasury stock to be sold from time to time at the advancing prices laid out by the Board of Directors will give the company for development purposes one hundred and thirty-five thousand dollars. This sum is sufficient to sink twenty-five wells, each fifteen hundred feet deep. As our experts predict oil on our property at six hundred feet it would be almost beyond the possibility of expenditure this sum without striking oil. VIRTUALLY GUARANTEED THE SINKING OF WELLS UNTIL SOMEWHERE ON OUR 2000 ACRES A PRODUCER IS TAPPED.

BECAUSE No. 4. The financial affairs of the company are in the hands of a Board of five trustees, composed of well-known and prominent California men.

BECAUSE No. 5. The location of the lands of the Union Consolidated Oil and Transportation Company is such as to insure absolute freedom from railroad severance. A pipe line is to be run to the well, a distance of only twelve miles, and oil shipped by boat to San Francisco, Oakland, and other ports. There is no competition in a facility no other oil company possesses, and enables the company to lay down a pipeline at a cost per barrel floor cheaper than any other. THIS AVOIDING ABSOLUTE ANY POSSIBILITY OF BEING SHUT OUT BY THE PROPOSED PROSPECTIVITY RATES BY THE SOUTH-PACIFIC OR OTHER ROADS—guaranteeing all other companies are subject to.

BECAUSE No. 6. Every man and woman looks forward to the possibility of some day being comfortably fixed, if not wealthy. There is a contentment accompanying freedom from financial worries that is most fascinating and making and woman-kind in general.

THE CONCLUSION HAS BEEN UNIVERSALLY REACHED THAT WEALTH IS NOT THE RESULT OF HARD WORK, SELF DENIAL AND SAVING. It is the result of judicious accumulations from lucky investments. The fortunes of Carnegie, Rockefeller and other millionaires were made by speculation. The stock of the Union Consolidated Oil and Transportation Company, will undoubtedly bring hundreds, and perhaps thousands, when oil is struck. It is a safe investment, and California have demonstrated that fortunes can be made quicker in oil than in any other known investment entailing as small an amount of risk. A FEW DOLLARS INVESTED WILL COMFORT THE BALANCE OF YOUR LIFE.

Can you blame the hundreds who have come in with us in grasping an opportunity that may mean deliverance from drudgery, self-denial and financial worry?

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