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Aeolian Hall, 353-355 Washington Street, cor. Park

Collapse of a Church Cupola. LONDON, May 1 .- A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph from Constantinople asseris that 15 persons were killed by the

Conger Entertained at Denver. DENVER, Colo., April 39.-Major E. H. Conger, Minister to China, and his seris that IS persons were killed by the collapse of the cupola of the Greek Church at Kliszura, Albania, and that the catastrophe is supposed to have been the work of Bulgarian agitators.

arrived in Denver early today. After a drive through the principal streets a public reception was held at the Brown Palace Hotel. The party left for Omaha at 4 P. M. In the private car of President Burt, of the Union Pacific Rallway.

The Presidential Train Arrives at Memphis.

IN ALABAMA AND MISSISSIPPI

A Cabinet Meeting on Wheels-Warm Welcome by ex-Confederate Veterans-Speech in Tennessee City.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 30.—The Presidential train passed through the heart of Dixie today and at 4:30 this afternoon reach Memphis, on the banks of the Mississippi. This was the first rest-ing place of the tour. After descend-ing the mountains last night the train today skimmed along through Northern Alabama and the valley of the Tennes-see River and touched at Corinth, Miss., where General Granted worsted Forrest in his campaign to cut the Confederacy in two. The fresh, green Southland, with its fruit trees in full blossom and its infinite variety of wild flowers in the fields and forest, was a great change from the backward spring which the party had left behind at Washington.

The heat was rather oppressive, but The heat was rather oppressive, but the weather was not so warm as the President's welcome. The hearty greet-ings extended to him along the route tes-tified how completely he had captured the hearts of the people of Dixle. Confeder-ate veterans at all the stopping places were among the President's most en-thusiastic auditors, and that he was im-pressed with their marks of love and esteem will be evident after a perusal of the brief speeches he made at Huntsville, Decatur, Tuscumbia and Corinth. During the morning, at the regular hour

for the Cabinet to assemble, the President ned his advisers into the observation car and there, behind closed doors, the first Cabinet meeting on wheels was held. No important advices had been received from Washington which required action, but the foreign dispatches in the papers were talked over, and some of the details as yet undetermined were dis-

cuesed.

At Memphis, the party received a wonderful welcome. A committee, headed by Senator Carmack, met the train at Corinth and escorted the party to this city. A National salute of 21 guns fired from the river bluffs signalled the approach to the city. At the station Governor McMillin and others reinforced the greetings to the party. A military party. greetings to the party. A military parade, with a company of grizzled Confederate veterans in their old uniforms, acting as a guard of honor, escorted the party in carriages through the principal streets and around the custom house, whence a view of the Mississippi, now almost overflowing on the Arkansas side. was obtained to Court Square. The city was elaborately decorated with flage and was elaborately decorated with flage and bunting. Not a residence or business house seemed to have escaped from the desire to decorate in honor of the President's coming. Banners were stretched across the streets, bearing such inscriptions as "Mr. President, the City is Yours;" "The Nation's President." The cheering through which the procession passed was tremendous at points along the route. In Court Square, where the reception occurred, the platform was so ception occurred, the platform was so hedged around with roses and other blos-soms as to make a flower show. Over 10,000 people were packed into the square when the President was introduced by Mayor Williams. In response to the Williams. In response to made the first really notable speech of his trip. His theme was on the resistless nis trip. His theme was on the resisteess power of a great, united people, and was delivered in his best vein. When he referred, in closing, to the noble record of the Tennessee Volunteers in the Spanish and Philippine Wars, Governor McMil. lin led in the cheering. The Reception in Court Square.

The speech in full follows:
"I reciprocate the sentiments of good
will and fraternity expressed by your
honored Mayor and shown in the cordial reception on the part of the people of Tennessee. I do not misinterpret this demonstration. I do not appropriate it, but accept it in its true spirit and recognize its true significance to our comm country. It is representative of that good feeling happily existing between the peo-ple of the United States, and which is not bound by state, political or geographical line. It is co-extensive with the Union litelf and exists because of our love for the Union. It is not perfunctory or superficial, but deep and heartfelt. It is the hearty, honest sentiment of honest people, loving their country and proud of its institutions, and determined that both shall be maintained. It is powerfully influencing our national life and development and completing that unification so essential to Naional security and so indispensable to the realization of our National strength and influence. What a mighty, resistless power for good is a united Nation of free men! It makes for peace and prestige, for progress and liberty. It conserves the rights of the peo-ple and strengthens the pillars of the Government and is a fulfillment of that mere perpetuation for which our revolutionary fathers strove, and for which the Constitution was made. No citizen of the epublic rejoices more than I do at his appy state, and none will do more with his sphere to continue and strengthen

"Our past has gone into history. No brighter one adorns the annals of man-kind. Our task is in the future. We wave the old century behind us, holding on to its achievements, and cherishing its memory, and turn with hope to the new, with its opportunities and its obligations. These we must meet, men of the South, men of the North, with high purpose and resolution. Without internal troubles to distract us or jealousies to distort our judgment, we will colve the problem which confronts us, untrammelled by the past, and wisely and courageously pur-sue a policy of right and justice in all things, making the future under God even more glorious than the past,

"I am glad to meet with the people of lemphis and of the State of Tennes-ee. Their history is associated with the greatest struggles and sacrifices of our country, and their valor has been consplc-uous on every battlefield of the Republic. The commonwealth has lost none of the seal and patriotism which gave to it in the early days the name of the 'volunteer state.' It shows it is still worthy of that proud designation, for even now its nlistments in the new Army, according to population, exceed any other state in the Union. (Appleuse.) Her record in the Spanish War was a distinguished one. I shall never forget that during the anxious days of 1896, it was the Tennessee soldlers in the Philippines, with unfaiter, ing patriotism, who led all others in reculistments for the new regiments then forming. (Renewed applause.) They en-

couraged their comrades and cheered the heart of the whole country. Nor can I feil to remember and recall in their presence and make acknowledgment to the gallant First Tennessee Ventusteers, who, having once embarked on the transports with their faces turned homeward and toward those they loved, voluntarily disembarked and, marching to the relief of their comrades in distress, fought a brave fight and with them turned defeat into victory. All honor to the Tennessee Volunteers and all the gratitude of which my heart is capable to the noble men and women of this city for this magnificent welcome to myself and my associates." (Prolonged applause.)

welcome to myself and my associates." (Prolonged applause.)

After this speech, the party was driven to the Twentieth Century Club, a ladies' organization of this city. Here there was a veritable beatuy show. About 30 charming Southern belies held court in a bower of roses, arranged around a glided armchair, which was designed to hold the President. Mr. McKinley, however, was too wary to be caught in the net. He did not take the chair, but be red the battery of eyes, and, after gausting each of the young ladies personally in turn, he was introduced by W. J. Crawford, of the Commercial-Appeal, and made a pretty speech.

pretty speech.

After this function the ladies of th party were taken in hand by the ladles of Memphis. A reception was held in their honor, and later a banquet was given them at the Peabody Hotel. At the same time, on the floor above the President and the gentlemen of his party, with about 200 prominent business me of the city, sat down to an elaborate din

McKinley on Trade Expansion. Ex-Representative Josiah Patterson pre Ex-Representative Jossan Fatterson pre-sided and much enthusiasm was mani-fested. Secretary Hay Spoke to the toast, "Our Country," and the President re-sponded to the toast, "The President of the United States." Mr. McKinley delivered a notable address, discussing the future of the great transportation lines and devoting special attention to the ship subsidy bill. It is understood that the President had not intended to make an important speech at this dinner, but the enthusiastic reception he had received inspired him to a somewhat long and ex-ceedingly memorable utterance as to the future policy of the United States regarding the expansion of our foreign com-merce. He spoke as follows: "Mr. Toastmaster, ladies and gentlemen.

wish I might be able to frame in words I wish I might be able to frame in words a fitting response to the gracious speech of your toastmaster in voicing Memphis' greeting and welcome to the President of the United States. I am glad to be in this commercial city, to be the guest of its business and representative men, in a city whose commercial integrity has never been questioned, whose business prudence and senseity drew it through prudence and sagacity drew it through the storm of panic in 1883 and the years following without a business collapse or the failure of a bank.

"I am giad to live in a country that produces three-fourths of all the cotton that is produced in the world, and to be the guest of the city that has the greatest international cotton market anywhere under the sun. I congratulate this city under the sun. I congratulate this city on its marve ous progress and development in the last decade. No city in the Union of its size has made greater advance. From 50,000 in 1899 you have leaped to more than 100,000 in 1800. But I will not call attention to the fact that some of that addition may be secounted for by an extension of your limits, by an ext of the Legislature, and without the consent of the governed

of the governed This city, with its magnificent river, with its early history and environments, could not fall to have the true instinct of commerce. You were born to commerce here in the City of Memphis. It was your early training. You saw the sbips go with products and the chips return with the products of other countries for your use and comfort. You early discerned the possibility of this great Republic, and you have been in the vanguard of advancement and progress and expansion from the earliest years of your history. You early learned that maxime were not as profitable as markets, and that the only way to get markets was to encourage commerce and transportation by age commerce and transportation by land and by sea. The State of Tennessee shares in the sentiment and spirit of the people of Memphis, and on the 1st of De-cember, 1847, the Legislature of this state, by joint resolution, instructed its Sena tors, members in the Congress of the United States, to vote for a great trans-continental line to the Pacific Coast, to be aided by the Government of the United

States. In the preamble of resolutions is the spirit and purpose of the American people today. It has been nowhere better explained, and let me read it to you:

"Whereas, the construction of a rallroad across the Continent of North America would make the United States the great highway between Europe and the great highway between Europe and the populous and wealthy empires of Asja; would greatly facilitate our intercourse with those regions; would tend to consolidate our nation; would connect and bind Oregon and the Pacific Coast and would give a fresh in settle. would give a fresh impetus to our agri-culture, manufacture and commercial in terests, and

ereas, this stupendous undertaking can be accomplished and the public lands constitute a fund appropriate for defraying the expenses of such an under-taking, as a small part of them would furnish the means and the value of the remainder would be greatly enhanced thereby, and,

Whereas, the plan of Asa-Whitney, of New York, in its great outlines, is, in our opinion, the only practicable scheme for the accomplishment of this great undertaking, which should be commenced as

soon as practicable; therefore,
"Resolved, by the General Assembly
of the State of Tennessee, that they approve of Mr. Whitney's plan, as explained
by himself to them, of constructing a
railroad from Michigan to the Pacific
Coast." Coast.

Coast.'
"That was on the 1st day of December, 1847, 54 years ago. Three years afterward the Legislature then assembled, not approving of this particular route to the Pacific Coast, suggested that all of the plans should be first laid before Congress before action was taken, and that the route that would do the most good for all the interests of the people should be the one that outh to be adonted. As be the one that ought to be adopted. (Applause.) Let me read you the preamble of the second resolution: of the second resolution:
"Whereas, the attention of the peo-

ple and Government of the United States is now being directed to the improvement and practicability of constructing a rail-road across the Continent of North Amer-ica as the means of making the United ica as the means of making the Charles ica as the great highway between Europe States the great highway between Europe States the great highway between Europe and the populous empires of Asia and facilitating our own intercourse with those regions, of connecting and binding Califor-nia and the Pacific Coast to our Union, and of developing our great agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests,

and,
"'Whereas, this stupendous work if accomplished by the aid of the Government,
complished by the aid of the government, ought to be so constructed as to confer its inestimable benefits as equally as pos-sible upon the people of the United States by making it the means of a more inti-mate and lasting connection of the North and South, rendering the interests of

each dependent upon and tributary to this magnificent thoroughfare of the com-merce of the weild.

"That was the purpose that was the spirit of the people of Tennessee 59 years ago. No question as to whether it was (Concluded on Second Page.)

Filipino Insurgent and Command Lay Down Arms.

PEACE IN NORTHERN LUZON

Alejandrino and Other Rebel Officlais Give Themselves Up-Fight With Bolomen in Abra Mountains.

MANILA, April 30.—General Tine, with his entire command, surrendered to Cap-tain Frederick V. Krug, of the Twentieth Infantry, at Sinait, Province of South

The report that General Alejandrino has surrendered is confirmed. He was looked upon as the possible successor of Agui-Padre Aglipay, the excommunicated Fili-

Padre Aglipay, the excommunicated Fili-pino priest who preached the doctrine of a holy war against the United States, has also surrendered.

Fifteen Filipino officers have surren-dered to Colonel Baldwin at Cavite Viejo. Baldomero Aguinaldo and Fedro Agui-naldo, relatives of General Emilio Agui-naldo, and five other insurgent leaders have surrendered.

have surrendered.

have surrendered.

Aguinaldo was subpoenaed as a witness for the defense in a Mando Dacut murder case pending in Tay-Tay, Province of Morong. Later it was decided that Aguinaldo is not available as a witness.

Captain John B. McDonald, with 21 men of the Third Cavairy, recently attacked 60 insurgent riflemen and 40 Bolomen in the mountains of Abra Province. The insurgents were defeated. Captain McDonald was wounded in the lungs and a private was killed.

Trial of Captain Read.

Trial of Captain Read.

The trial of Captain James C. Read, ex-depot commissary at Manila, charged with soliciting and receiving bribes, and with other official misconduct, which began here yesterday, was continued today, and was flercely contested.

Thomas Harries, a bookkeeper of the firm of Robinson & Macondray, testified that Mr. Robinson paid \$83. The firm's books contained entries to that effect.

Fred Macondray testified that he arranged to give Captain Read 10 per cent commission on sales of vegetables furnished to transports.

Before testifying Barry Baldwin, for-

commission on sales of vegetables furnished to transports.

Before testifying Barry Baldwin, formerly United States Marshal for California, and now manager of the Macondray Company, made a statement to the court. He said that attempts had been made to intimidate him, and he asked for the protection of the court. Mr. Baldwin testified to having a \$20,000 beef contract. Captain Read came to his office and claimed there was silght shortage in the beef deliveries on account of which Mr. Baldwin gave Captain Read \$26.

Adjutant-General Carlington testified that Captain Read said-Major Davis was short 14,500 pounds of beef. He admitted receiving money from Baldwin, but said the sum he received would be applied to the beef shortage.

Mr. Wolf, a partner in the firm of Castle Brothers, testified concerning at-

Mr. Wolf, a partner in the arm of Castle Brothers, testified concerning attempts to secure a commission for Captain Read out of the sale of vegetables. Colonel Woodruff, head of the subsistence department at Manila, gave testimony regarding the number of cigars supplied to the Casino.

supplied to the Casino.

R. Cason, chief cierk of the depot commissary, testified to onee obtaining funds from the bank and to a shortage being covered by placing five laborers at 40 nents per day on the emergency pay ting the investigation into the irregulari-fies in the depot commissary.

J. J. McLeod, manager of the Maritime Company, testified that he produced for Captain Read receipts from the general igar factories showing the amount of emmissions paid by Castle Brothers and

prosecution then rested. The defense will begin tomorrow

### SURRENDERS ARE IMPORTANT. The Only Aggressive Rebel Leader

in the Field In Cailles. WASHINGTON, April 30 .- Two important cablegrams were received today at the War Department from General Mac-Arthur, at Manila. In the opinion of the officials, the news contained in them marks the almost complete collapse of organized rebellion in the Philippines. The cablegrams are as follows:

The cablegrams are as follows:

"General Tinio surrendered with his command today at Sinait. He will deliver all men and guns in his command as soon as they can be gathered together. This completely pacifies the first department, Northern Luzon, for many months the worst in Luzon. Colonels Ciprianio Callao and Gregorio Katibac, Malvar's best officers, surrendered to Colonel Kline at Lipa, April 23, with 23 officers, 108 men and 88 rifles." Tinio is said here to have been, with

Alejandrino, one of the highest officers in the insurrectionary forces. He was in command in Northern Luson during the famous chase after Lieutenant Gillmore. Malvars, whose colonels surrendered to Kline, was also one of the best-known Filipino leaders. He was Lawton's most formidable foe and commanded the in-surgents at the fight at Zapot River, the most serious battle fought in the Philippines. He has confined his operations to Southern Luzon, which never has been southern Luson, when never has been completely subjugated, and Lipa, where the surrender occurred, has long been one of the principal insurgent arsenals. It is said at the War Department by

officers recently back from the Philippines, that there now remains in the field in Luzon only one chief whom they are particularly desirous of catching, namely, Cailles, the head-hunter. This man has violated every rule of warfare and it is not expected that he will be taken alive. expected that he will be taken alive Later the following cable message dated today at Manila, was received from Gen-eral MacArthur announcing several other important surrenders in the Philippines: "Juan and Blas Villamor, leaders Abra, surrendered Bangued April II; now engaged assembling scattered commands, delivered arms. Agripay, ex-priest, leader floces Norte Province, Lusen surren-dered at Lacag April 28."

DIVISION OF NEGROS. Two Provisional Governments to Be Established.

BACOLOR, Island of Negros, Philippine Islands, March M.—The three days stay of the United States Philippine Commission party at this rather remotely situsted capital of a great island, has been particularly notable for the various forms inated procession, remarkable for its beau-ty and variety. More than 100 novel and handsome, illuminated designs were car-ried about the plaza and to the home of the Governor, where a reception was held. Next day the feasting began with a ban-quet, the like of which the commissioners

had never seen before in all their Philippine journeys. It was given at the splendid country home of Anisado Lacson, five miles south of Bacolor, on a sugar plantation five miles in area and said to be productive, in years of good crops, of a profit of upwards of \$8,000 annually. One hundred people were served with a menu the choiceness and variety of which would have done credit to a city establishment in the United States, and the outlook was upon a charming scene of field, woodland and sea. Today the commissioners were entertained in a similar manner by Severino, the Civil Governor of the province. The political situation in Negros since the American occupation has been unique, Under a special order of General Otis the people had practical self-government for nearly two years, the only limit being the absolute veto power vested in the Military Governor. The people elected their Governor, Secretaries of State, Treasury and Interfor, Auditor and Attorney-General, besides an advisory or legislative council. They took most active interest in the election and were not slow to criticise the officers, who were paid salaries of from \$1500 to \$6000 (Mexican) annually.

The public sessions of the commission have developed the fact that free popular government has not been an unqualified auccess. The art of the politician in vote getting was quickly grasped by the leading spirts, who in some instances made

success. The art of the political in vote getting was quickly grasped by the leading spirts, who in some instances made combinations which would have done credit or discredit to a city political boss in the United States and according to the natives' testimony improvements in the Island had been commensurate with the taxes paid.

taxes paid. The delegates seemed disappointed on learning that the new general law for government of the provinces was so much more simple and limited than the previous form of government. For the first time during the organization of provincial governments were heard suggestions that all the officers be elected by the peo-ple or at least those whose positions did not require technical professional

training. President Taft replying questioned one of the native speakers as to whether the civil government as established by General Otis had been really successful. The nan declined to answer what he charac

Judge Taft said that the committee enacting the provincial government law had to save expense, and provided that the Governors be elected by the council of the town, as election of United States Senators by Legislatures, but that if the people of Negros desired to elect their provincial Covernors with computation cial Governors direct, the commission

would consider the proposition and prob-ably assent to it.

As to the complaint that the proposed provincial government would be narrow-er and in fact a curtaliment of the peoer and in fact a curtaiment of the peo-ple's former privileges in the way of self-government. President Taft said that a general central government of Pollippines will be established in which the people of Negros will certainly have representatives; that there is no purpose on the part of the United States to give less voice in the gov-ernment than their progress and circum-stances entitled them to and that all nostances entitled them to, and that all po-litical governments are practically pro-vincial in character and intend eventually to be replaced by laws of greater scope

and liberality.

Some of the leading Visayan speakers argued that it were better to make all the provincial officers appointive by the commission, for the reason that if there were sylls such as exterilor and mismanagement existing they would be best stamped out by the use of suchber system.

ment existing they would be best stamped out by the use of another system.

The official result of the three days visit in Basolor was the adoption of a resolution declaring the advisability of establishing two provincial governments in Negros in the territories separated by the chain of mountains running lengthwise of the island, called respectively Occidental and Oriental Negros; but the application of the provincial law be deferred until the of the provincial law be deterred until the eastern district was visited and its conditions more accurately determined. The resolution included several provisions as to carrying over the government and for adapting certain provisions of laws (enacted by the island council) to the new and simple conditions of the provincial governments. It also directed that the Negros officials enter into an agreement pending the campaign.

The Negros country is the richest agri-

culturally and the most industriously til in the archipelago. The sugar planters are not inclined to be niggardly about taxes, but they insist on good government. The experiences related by the natives about the difficulties, petty drawbacks and al-leged injustices which seemed to have followed the self-government scheme applie solely to Negros, and which appeared to have extended into their social relations, was considered as impressive illustration of the dangers of self-government in the Philippines unless the tonic be first ministered in homeopathic doses. Under ministered in nomeopatine asses. Cases the new framework of government now gradually approaching completion, complete self-government is bestowed on the municipalities and a limited measure of self-government upon the provinces.

The question of the character and form of the first centralized general civil government of the Philippines is not yet decided, but it is certain that the ultimate authority under the first general government will be centered in the Governor-General, the direct representative of the Unit. eral, the direct representative of the ed States and that the legislative body whether partly composed of Filipinos or otherwise, will, at the outset be subject to and partly composed of the Governor and his official cabinet.

Investigating Towney's Case WASHINGTON, April 30.—The Nav Department has decided to take steps im ediately to ascertain the facts as to mediately to ascertain the facts as to the connection of Lieutenant Townley with the Army scandals in Manila devel-oped by his testimony before the court-martial yesterday. Admiral Remey be-ing absent from the station, an order will go forward to Admiral Kempff di-recting a report and probably a court of inquiry.

Lieutenant Townley was a retired officer born in Ohio and appointed from Nebraska. He has been 29 years out of the service and was the only retired offi-cer on the Manila station reinstated un-der the special act of Congress.

### TRANS-MISSISSIPPI CONGRESS

Thurston, Bryan and John Henry Smith Will Be There. CRIPPLE CREEK, Colo., April 30

dications are that the meeting of the trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, to be held here in June, will be the largest in the history of the organization. The local committee has received announcements which insure an attendance of 1500 ments which insure an attendance of 1800 delegates. Among the prominent men who have signified their intention to be in attendance are ex-Senator Thurston and William J. Bryan, Governor Sayre, of Texas, and John Henry Smith, of Utah, the present head of the Mormon council, An auditorium capable of holding 5009 people will be in readiness for the convention,

THE CENTER OF POPULATION Census Bureau Announces It Is in Southern Indiana.

WASHINGTON, April 30.-The Census Bureau today issued a bulletin announcing that the center of population of the United States, excluding Alaska and recent territorial acquisitions, on June 1 last was six miles southeast of Columbus, Bartholomew county, in Southern Indiana.

Chinese Rendered Honors to an Insulted French Consul.

GERMAN COLUMN IS RETIRING

The Transport Fleet Will Leave Maails Today to Move Chaffee's Army to the Philippines.

PARIS, April 30.-The Foreign Office has eceived a dispatch from Meng Tae, an-ouncing the arrival there of M. François, the French Consul, on his return to his post. M. Francois says that, according to the demands of the French Government he was met by Chinese troops, who ren-dered him honors, and high mandarina proffered the official apologies and regrets of the Chinese Government for the events

(The French Consular party under M. Francois, Consul at Yun Nan Fu, was at-acked June 10 on leaving Yun Nan Fu, and was forced to return to the town. All the baggage was rifled and the mis-sions and buildings were burned. M. Francois gathered his countrymen at his residence and defended the place with rifles. The Francoise party was allowed to start for Tonquin June 24, under the protection of the Vicercy of Yun Nan.)

WASHINGTON, April 20.—The trans-port fleet at Manila, which is to be used in transporting General Chaffee's army from China to the Philippines, will leave Manila tomorrow for Taku, unless some change has been made in the prearranged programme, in which the War Depart ment has not been advised. 1900 soldiers and about 1000 horses and mules to be transferred from China to the Philippines, together with a complet field output. The Indiana and the Sum-ner are to transport the troops, and the transports Lennox and Pak Ling the horses and transportation and field equip-ment. It is expected that these vessels will be sufficient to move General Chaffee's entire army in one trip, and that within three weeks.

Germana Are Retiring. BERLIN, April 30.—It is stated by of-clais here that the main German expeitionary force in China is now withdrawing to its former position, leaving a garopparticipation of the French in the battie was not due to orders received from Paris, but to their failure to arrive in Further expeditions will not indertaken unless the Chinese make necessary. In official circles it is believed that General Luf acted on his own initia tive, or perhaps at the suggestion of some anti-foreign mandarin, the officials not believing that the Chinese Government ordered General Lui to resist the Ger-

the government's interests. Chief of Staff to Von Waldersee. BERLIN, April 30.-Official dispatches received confirming reports from Pekin to the effect that General von Guyl has been appointed chief of staff to Field Marshal von Waldersee, suc General Schwartzkopt, who lost his life in the fire that destroyed Count von Wai-

mans, since such action is plainly against

### SUMMARY OF IMPORTANT NEWS.

Philippines. Senerals Tinio and Alejandrine and other in-aurgent officials surrendered. Page 1.

lerace's headquarters.

Captain McDonald, Third Cavalry, was wound-ed in an engagement in Alba Province. Page 1. the trial of Captain Read was continued at Manila. Page 1.
China.

Chinese officials applogized to an insulted French Consul. Page 1. The Germany expeditionary force is retiring.

The transport fleet will leave Manila today to transport Chaffee's army to the Philippines, Foreign. An extensive nihilist conspiracy was discov-ered in Russian Poland. Page 2. The Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York arrived at Albany, West Australia. Page 2.

Domestie. The President arrived at Memphis, and after a

speech and a reception proceeded to New Orleans. Page 1. erry McGovern knocked out Oscar Gardner in the fourth round at San Francisco, Page 2 Vice-President Roosevek spoke at the Home-Market Club dinner at Boston. Page 3.

An order has been issued that may prevent the consolidation of the Rio Grande roads. he Omaha kidnapers offer to return part of the money extorted from Cudahy. Page 5.

Pacific Coast. Wallowa County, Gregon, citizens again ask Government to deny Indiana right to visit their section. Page 4.

Vashington woman, delirlous from sufferin nearly met a terrible, self-inflicted em Page 4. Little doubt that girl, in male attire, arrested

nt Oregon City, is Eastern Oregon rumaway, Page 4. Much land in Palouse, Washington, section is being bonded for oil and gas. Page 4.

Page 4. Commercial. Domestic and foreign commercial news and quotations. Page 11.

Wheat and wool quotations. Page 11. ransactions of New York Stock Exchange, Page 11. Marine. Last month's grain shipments from Portland broke all previous records for April.

British bark Port Carliste loaded in less than two days. Page 10.

Portland and Vicinity.

Board of Public Works orders the streets cleaned for President McKinley's visit. Page 12. covisional committee of the Lewis and Clark Contennial takes stops to have President McKinley break ground for the fair, Page 7.

oregon dairy interests will ask that butter be admitted into the Philippines free of duty. opening for a condensed mifk factory in Ore-

gon. Page 8. Death of Slater Mary Hedwidge at St. Mary's Academy. Page 12. Foreclasure decree against Marquam proper appealed to the Supreme Court. Page 12.