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Oregon Historical Society

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NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR MANY READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week in a Condensed Form.

Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, may resign.

Chief Surgeon Hall, of Northern Luzon, is dead.

Jones, the valet, told how he killed Millionaire Rice.

Rioting in Russia is no longer confined to students.

The Denver election resulted in a republican victory.

Aguinaldo has subscribed to the oath of allegiance.

Charge Griscom has effected a settlement with Turkey.

There have been 10 cases of plague at San Francisco this year.

Aguinaldo's last proclamation has been received at Washington.

Oregon stone will be used in construction of Salem postoffice.

Willie McCormick, a 10-year-old New York boy, has been kidnapped.

Tacoma republicans gained two councilmen in the city election.

Carter Harrison was re-elected mayor of Chicago by 28,257 plurality.

Prohibitionists were defeated in the principal town elections in Kansas.

Boer agents prevent the sailing of a mule transport from New Orleans.

J. P. Morgan denies that he is trying to purchase the Panama canal route.

It is rumored at Pao Ting Fu that the Manchurian treaty has been signed.

Rolla Wells, democrat, was elected mayor of St. Louis by about 10,000 plurality.

Oregon school fund loans have been increased $81,000 in the last three months.

Senator Rands will accept appointment of Washington commissioner for 1905 exposition in Portland.

Heavy snow in Northwestern Kansas has stopped railway traffic. Fuel and provisions are running short.

It is probable that Lord Salisbury will resign as prime minister of England sooner than expected. Mr. Balfour is mentioned as a successor.

The mayor of Havana resigned.

Salisbury is said to be improving.

There is no yellow fever in Havana.

Count Tolstoi was banished from Russia.

The business situation in Cuba is improved.

J. P. Morgan wants to build the Panama canal.

The army frauds at Manila are being investigated.

The foreign ministers are reforming the tsung li yamun.

The public debt decreased $18,876,595 in the past year.

Karpovich, the Russian assassin, will be sent to Siberia.

Titus, the musician, has been appointed a West Point cadet.

Southern China viceroys protest against the treaty with Russia.

Bids are being asked for supplies for the naval station at Seattle.

The Southern islands will have a departmenttal system of government.

A party of cavalrymen had a sharp encounter with rebels in Cavite province.

Three hundred metal polishers in San Francisco have struck for shorter hours.

Russia threatens to sever relations with China unless the Manchurian treaty is signed.

A gunboat will carry Minister Loomis from La Guayra to Porto Rico on his way home.

Botha and Dewet will join a gathering of 13,000 Boers for operations against the British.

Ex-Representative Peters, of Kansas, may succeed H. C. Evans, as pension commissioner.

Senator Proctor says the Platt amendment is satisfactory to the leading residents of Cuba.

In order to escape the tariff on imported material, the Sheffield steel works will locate a plant in the United States.

The United States steel corporation has absorbed the American bridge trust, and Rockefeller's iron mine interests.

As the result of an old quarrel, near Chehalis, Wash., three men were shot and seriously injured. One of them is not expected to recover.

The threatened revolution in Brazil has been put down. The government has sent communications to the European and United States legations, saying the country is safe.

J. Pierpont Morgans' big steel trust proposes to avoid labor troubles by establishing a permanent board of arbitration.

Ross Raymond, with many aliases, a swindler notorious all over the world, fleeced President Hadley, of Yale, out of $200 and landed in prison in New York.

St. Louis has secured the pavilion in which President McKinley's second inaugural address was delivered, and it is to be one of the novelties at the world's fair in 1903.

There are 5000 well-selected books in the library of the Missouri penitentiary.

Experiments of the agricultural department in the destruction of weeds by means of chemicals are reported as successful.

The subtreasurer at New York says the business of making bogus 50-cent pieces is on the increase, the same being true of pennies.

Snow visited unusual places the past winter. It fell in Mexico the first time in 50 years, and in Madrid, where it had not been seen for eight years. In Jerusalem snow fell to the depth of 12 inches.

$1,000,000 HOTEL FIRE.

The Jefferson, at Richmond, Va., Burned, But No Lives Lost.

RICHMOND, Va., April 1.—The Jefferson hotel, this city, which was erected and furnished by the late Louis Ginter at a cost of $1,000,000, was destroyed by fire. The magnificent structure covered half a block in the ultra-fashionable part of the city, and was built of buff brick on a granite foundation.

The flames were discovered in the upper part of the Main-street side shortly before midnight, and in a short time that part of the building was a roaring furnace. The guests who were first driven out of the Main-street portion of the hotel took refuge in the lobby on the Franklin-street side. There was much excitement, especially among the women, many of whom had retired for the night. Many persons lost all their effects.

No one perished in the flames. The fire started in the linen room from a defective flue. The insurance is about $650,000. All the surrounding houses are filled with property taken from the hotel. There has been some looting, and several arrests have been made. There were in the hotel many works of art, including Valentine's marble statue of Jefferson, which stood in the Franklin-street court. This statue was broken.

Immediately upon the discovery of the fire, which was eating into the ceiling of the linen room, the hotel fire apparatus was brought into play, but the hose burst. Attendants then dashed through the building awakening the guests, many of whom were sleeping and had to be dragged out of bed. Most of the guests on the Franklin-street end of the hotel saved their baggage, and finally the Jefferson statue was gotten out, with the head broken off. The guests in the part where the fire started lost their baggage, and many of them lost all their clothes. Owing to the height of the building, the fire department was at a great disadvantage. The fire made an immense blaze, and practically awakened the entire city. There were no thrilling escapes, the halls and staircases being numerous and wide.

EFFECT OF CAPTURE.

Insurgent Leaders on Luzon Are Expected to Surrender.

MANILA, April 1.—Aguinaldo is now detained in a comfortable room in a wing of the Malacanan palace. He is in charge of Captain Benjamin H. Randolph and Lieutenant Gilbert A. Youngberg, of battery G, Third artillery.

When Aguinaldo was captured he wore a plain dark blue suit with the coat closely buttoned up at the throat and a wide white helmet with a leather band. He takes his capture philosophically. He is generally cheerful, but sometimes moody. His health during the past year has been very good. It is uncertain what attitude he will now assume. Certain visitors are permitted to see Aguinaldo, but newspaper interviews with the prisoner are not allowed.

Since Aguinaldo has been domiciled at the Malacanan palace, persons not provided with special permits have been denied admission to the grounds.

General Trias, the commander of the insurgent forces in Southern Luzon, who recently surrendered to the American authorities, visited Aguinaldo, and told the latter why he had surrendered. Trias said that a continuance of armed opposition to the United States was unjustifiable and ruinous; that the independence of the Philippines was impossible, and that the Filipinos had better accept liberty, prosperity and progress under American rule.

The capture of Aguinaldo, following the surrender of General Trias, will probably occasion the surrender of the insurgent leader Malavar in Batangas province, Luzon; Bellarmino, in Albay province, Luzon, and Lucban, in the island of Samar within a month. Many people visited the residence of General and Mrs. Funston on the Calle Reil, in the suburb of Ermita. The general modestly declined to talk. Mrs. Funston was evidently the happiest woman in the Philippine islands.

General Funston has been recommended for the highest practicable reward. It is believed here that he will receive an appointment of brigadier general in the regular army.

The Panama Waterway.

Washington, April 1.—The conditions under which the Colombian government will consent to the transfer of the French concession for the construction of the Panama canal to this government, should the latter select that route for an isthmian waterway, are before the state department for its consideration. Senor Silvela, the minister from Colombia, called on Secretary Hay today and left with him a memorandum bearing on the subject. This memorandum, being of a confidential nature, the minister refused to discuss its features while the matter is under consideration by the state department. The French concession originally expired in 1904, but it has been extended to 1910.

Work of a Lunatic.

Akron, O., April 1.—The Diamond pottery plant was totally destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in waste soaked in oil placed in various parts of the building. A well-dressed man was noticed loitering about the place some time before the fire started. Earlier in the evening an attempt was made to dynamite the pottery of the Robinson-Merrill Company. The watchman discovered sticks of dynamite placed in various parts of the main building before the fuses had been ignited. At other factories oil-soaked waste was found in various sections of the buildings.

Massacred by Tiburon Indians.

Proenix, Ariz., April 1.—It is reported that a party of goldseekers was massacred by Ceris Indians on the island of Tiburon, in the Gulf of California. Two weeks ago six Mexican prospectors left Tepopa on the west coast of Mexico in a small boat and went to Tiburon island in search of gold. Pedro Pasquiela, one of the party, has reached the mainland in a small boat, and reported a fierce fight with the Indians. He escaped, and believes his comrades were killed.

Another Invention.

Glasgow, Scotland, April 1.—A scientific paper in its issue today gives interesting information of an invention made by Professor Gustave Bischof, of Glasgow University, who has discovered a new process for the manufacture of white lead. His plan is the conversion of the metallic lead into litharge, by means of water gas at a temperature of 300 degrees C. to suboxide. Sufficient water is then added to moisten this suboxide, which is converted into hydrate. The substance is then inserted into a gas-tight apparatus, and by means of carbolic and diluted acetic acid manufactured into white lead.

OREGON STATE NEWS

Items of Interest From All Parts of the State.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL HAPPENINGS

A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth.

Athena—Negotiations are pending for a skimming plant at Athena.

Pendleton—The O. R. & N. will supply its yards at Pendleton with a new switch engine.

Susanville—It is reported that a milling plant will soon be installed at the Badger mine, near Susanville.

Philomath—Two carloads of machinery have arrived for the new sawmill, in course of construction near Philomath.

Buena Vista—The steamer Modoc ran into the ferryboat at Buena Vista the other night. The company paid the damage.

Echo—John L. Crawford, of Echo, was injured by a pile of rocks falling on him. He sustained a compound fracture of his left leg.

Corvallis—A deed has been recorded at Corvallis, conveying from A. J. Johnson to J. H. Albert 2566 acres of land at Kings Valley for $10,000.

Wallowa—Luss Beddingfield, a Wallowa county sheepherder, committed suicide at the Hayes Kernan ranch. He left a note saying that he was tired of life.

Sprague River—John and Louis Gerber have purchased of the state 610 acres of land on Sprague river, known as the O. C. Applegate section, for about $6000.

Medford—The contractors who are digging the Britt ditch, extending from below Medford to the Britt farm on Rogue river, have their work nearly completed. This ditch will enable Mr. Britt to utilize a large tract of pumice land which is now useless.

Rogue River—Jesse Orme, while prospecting on the south bank of Rogue river, about a mile west of Savage rapids, found some good pay dirt. He dug a little ditch, built a reservoir and ground-sluiced for 12 days, and the clean-up amounted to about $60. He found two or three nuggets of $6 each and several more worth $4 each.

Condon—A disastrous "pile-up" took place at the sheep camp of S. B. Barker, near Condon. On a separation of the ewes from the lambs the latter piled up in a ditch, and 88 head were smothered.

Sumpter—It is reported from Sumpter that the Golconda mine is showing another rich ore body, and that as underground development continues the prospects of the mine grow better each succeeding day.

Canyon City—James Robinson, one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Grant county, died at Canyon City after a lingering illness of nearly 12 years. Deceased was born in New Brunswick, January 12, 1834.

Klamah Falls—The Ashland-Klamath Falls mail route and schedule has been changed. It will hereafter be a daylight run, and the route from Parker's station to Jenny creek will be over the logging camp road.

Canyonville—A company contemplates building a flume from Canyon Creek, five miles south of Canyonville, to the mines owned by Lewis Ash, which are situted about halfway between Riddle and Canyonville.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57c; Valley, nominal; bluestem, 59c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, $2 70@3 40 per barrel; graham, $2 60.

Oats—White, $1 25 per cental; gray, $1 20@1 22½ per cental.

Barley—Feed, $16 50@17; brewing, $16 50@17 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, $16 per ton; middlings, $21 50; shorts, $17 50; chop, $16.

Hay—Timothy, $12@12 50; clover, $7@9 50; Oregon wild hay, $6@7 per ton.

Hops—12@14c per pound; 1899 crop, 6@7c.

Wool—Valley, 14@15c; Eastern Oregon, 9@12c; mohair, 20@21c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 22½@25c; dairy, 17½@20c; store, 10@12½c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 13½@14c per dozen.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3 50@5; hens, $5@6; dressed, 11@12c per pound; springs, $4@5 per dozen; ducks, $5@6; geese, $6@8 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c; dressed, 13@14c per pound.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13@13½c; Young America, 13½@14c per pound.

Potatoes—45@55c per sack.

Mutton—Lambs, 12½c per pound gross; best sheep, wethers, $5; ewes $4 50; dressed, 7½@8¼c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, heavy, $5 75@6; light $4 75@5; dressed, 7c per pound.

Veal—Large, 7@7½c per pound; small, 8½@9c per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $5@5 25; cows and heifers, $4 50@4 75; dressed beef, 7@8¼c per pound.

Meeting his chief in the companionway, the ordinary pirate, although laboring under the intensest excitement, saluted. "I have the honor to inform you, sir," said he, "that the magazine has gone up!" "The powder magazine, you doubtless mean?" said the captain. "No. The magazine in which the story of our adventures is running!" The captain paled. For a moment he thought of shouting hoarsely to his men to clear away the boats, but this would obviously avail nothing. They must all perish.

It is proposed that $5,000,000 be expended in the Blue Ridge mountains for a national reserve of 2,000,000 acres.

Apropos of the snuff habit, an eloquent preacher of Glasgow, the Rev. William Anderson, was so addicted to snuff that he would take a pinch in the pulpit. Once, while uttering the words, "My soul cleaveth to the dust," he took a pinch of snuff. He lamented the mastery which the habit had gained over him, and once, while preaching from the text, "All is vanity," treated his nose to the snuff, and then said, "And this also is vanity."

DISASTER ON SHIP.

Commander Roper, of Gunboat Petrel, Suffocated.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The navy department early this morning received a cablegram from Admiral Remey, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, giving a brief account of a fire in the sail room of the gunboat Petrel, and of the death of the commanding officer, Lieutenant Commander Jesse M. Roper, as a result of a heroic effort to rescue the men below. The dispatch states that 22 other officers and men were prostrated, but all are recovering. Admiral Remey's dispatch follows:

"Cavite, March 31.—Fire was discovered in the sail room of the Petrel at 7 o'clock this morning, Roper commanding. After going below once, he went again against advice, and attempted to recover the men below. He was suffocated, and died at 7:45. Twenty-two other officers and men were entirely prostrated, but are recovering. The fire is out; damage immaterial. Will send Roper's remains by Buffalo. REMEY."

The department at once sent a telegram to H. F. Fay, brother-in-law of Lieutenant Commander Roper, at Longwood, Mass., asking that he inform Mrs. Roper of the news. The following expression of sympathy and appreciation was also made: "With this sad news the department sends to Mrs. Roper deep sympathy in the great loss she has sustained, and the highest appreciation of the gallantry and self-sacrifice with which Lieutenant Commander Roper gave his life for his fellow men. It was a heroic deed."

Lieutenant Commander Roper was born in Missouri, and entered the naval service June 25, 1868. He was commissioned to the rank held by him at the time of his death, March 31, 1899, and was ordered to the command of the Petrel November 15, 1899. The Petrel was one of the vessels under Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila bay, when she was in charge of Lieutenant Commander Wood. The latter officer came home shortly after, and Lieutenant Commander Roper succeeded him. The Buffalo, on which the remains will be sent home, is used for the transportation of troops, and is about to return to the United States by way of the Mediterranean.

SIX MONTHS MORE.

Then, General Young Says, a Small Force Will Do in the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Major General S. B. M. Young, who arrived from Manila today on the transport Logan, said:

"General Funston's exploit was one of remarkable bravery, and he is deserving of the highest recognition at the hands of our government. This talk about 'West Point influence' is all bosh. If any such statements have been made that graduates of West Point or men who have risen from the ranks will oppose Funston's advancement, it has come from the lips of disappointed officers. No good officer or gentleman would belittle such a brave achievement."

General Young, in speaking of the effect of the capture of Aguinaldo on the situation in the islands, said he believed the troops would have to be kept there but six months longer. He did not think it would be wise to bring them all away, however, for there was a large number of marauding bands throughout the islands who would have to be kept under subjection.

"It will take at least two generations," said the general, "to get the Filipinos to understand the meaning of self-government as we understand it. The Filipino idea is to have the country parceled out among the leaders, and they will rule the people and get all they can out of them. We shall have to look to the children of the babies over there now to get the matter on a correct basis."

REWARD FOR TITUS.

Brave Musician of the Fourteenth May Be Sent to West Point.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A petition signed by all officers serving with the Fourteenth infantry regiment has been sent to Adjutant General Corbin, requesting the appointment of Musician Calvin P. Titus, company E, Fourteenth infantry, the first American soldier to enter Pekin during the recent troubles in China, a cadet-at-large to the military academy. The petition says:

"During his service Musician Titus has proved himself to be a trustworthy, intelligent, sober, brave and thorough soldier. On August 14, 1900, at Pekin, China, he was the first American to scale the wall of the Chinese city and enter Pekin. On the following day, while engaged in the fight in the Imperial city, he received a slight wound. His meritorious conduct deserves recognition, and it is believed that if given an appointment to West Point, and a commission upon graduation, Musician Titus will make an excellent officer."

Roughly Treated by Burglars.

Pittsburg, Pa., April 2.—Mrs. Anna Ward, aged 60, is lying in a critical condition from the effects of brutal treatment by three masked burglars at her home this morning. Mrs. Ward and her daughter were awakened by the presence of burglars at their bedside, each woman finding a revolver pointed directly at her head. Mrs. Ward undertook to resist, and while the daughter was held in subjection by one of the men, another knocked the elder woman into unconsciousness, literally crushing her skull. The husband and son of Mrs. Ward were sleeping on the third floor, having in their possession about $1,200, the booty the burglars evidently were after.

Rain and High Wind.

Dallas, Tex., April 1.—A heavy rain storm, accompanied by a high wind, prevailed here this afternoon. The wind damaged roofs and blew down shrubbery and the precipitation was so heavy that it formed torrents in the streets which swept everything before them. Street-car traffic was delayed and a quarter of a mile of track in the southern portion of the city had to be abandoned for the remainder of the day. The damage in Dallas is estimated at $25,000.

$150,000 Hotel Burned.

New York, April 2.—The Hendrie-Hudson hotel, at Parkhill, near Yonkers, was burned early today. The building was to have been ready for occupancy on May 1, and part of the furnishings had been put in. The cost of the structure and furnishings was $150,000, and the building was so thoroughly damaged by fire that the walls had to be pulled down. The building is said to have been the largest hotel on the Hudson, and stood on the top of a hill 250 feet above the water. It was of stone and brick, and had been lavishly decorated.

LOOMIS IS RECALLED

Gunboat Will Carry Him From La Guayra to San Juan.

WILL TEACH VENEZUELA A LESSON

The Minister's Future Action Will Depend Altogether on His Conference With Secretary of State Hay.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Frank Loomis, United States minister to Venezuela, has been recalled, and will soon be on his way to the United States. The future of Minister Loomis depends upon the conference which will be held at the state department between Secretary Hay and himself when the minister reaches Washington. Until the secretary has had an opportunity to talk freely with Mr. Loomis as to the conditions in Venezuela, it cannot be known positively whether or not he will return to his post. Mr. Loomis has been the object of bitter attacks by some of the Venezuelan newspapers, not solely because of the asphalt controversy, but also because he was charged with making false reports to his government touching the insurrectionary government in Venezuela.

The minister did inform the state department of the conditions as he saw them, and the prospects of the revolutionary movement. The Venezuelan government could not have direct knowledge of the minister's report, but because they were followed by the appearance of three United States warships in Venezuelan waters, they came to the conclusion that the minister reported as very menacing and serious revolutionary movements which the government organs were trying their best to minimize. Therefore these papers lost no opportunity of attacking Mr. Loomis in print, and have succeeded in making his lot unpleasant.

It is only fair to state that the Venezuelan charge here asserts positively that these attacks were made by irresponsible newspapers and that the government was not behind them, and deprecated them. If Mr. Loomis confirms this view, and he cares to return to Caracas, he will be permitted to do so.

There is no present intention of sending the North Atlantic squadron to Venezuela, for, as above stated, the government cannot decide how this matter should be treated until Mr. Loomis has been personally consulted. The squadron, which is at Culebra island, engaged in maneuvers, is about to head north in a few days. One or two of the vessels will be sent first to Kingston, Jamaica, but the stay will be temporary, and the whole squadron will soon be under way for Tomkinsville.

It was decided that in the interest of a quick passage to the United States, Mr. Loomis should be carried by the Scorpion to San Juan, Porto Rico, there to take one of the regular merchant steamers for New York. The officials did not know positively when the minister would leave Venezuela, but at the navigation bureau it was stated that there was no good reason why the Scorpion should not sail today from La Guayra, if Mr. Loomis is on hand.

PANAMA CANAL CONCESSION.

Negotiations Without Colombia's Consent Would Forfeit Charter.

NEW YORK, April 3.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

While M. Hutin, president of the French Panama canal, has been awaiting the participation of Colombia in the negotiations for the sale of the Panama canal to the United States, M. Bruna Barila, formerly an engineer of the company, who says he represents some of the stockholders, has indicated to the Isthmian canal commission that the company is willing to sell its concessions and property. M. Barila will leave in a few days for France. He has been in Washington for several days. M. Hutin has seen M. Barila, and the two have talked over the situation.

M. Barila has represented to Rear Admiral Walker, president of the Isthmian canal commission, that M. Hutin is to be displaced from the office of president of the French company. It is learned, however, that M. Hutin was advised only a few days ago of his re-election to the presidency, showing that he is to be retained for another year, and that a majority of the stockholders are satisfied with his policy.

M. Hutin has contended that under the terms of the concession held by the company, the grant would be subject to forfeit from the moment negotiations began for its sale, unless such negotiations had the approval of the Colombian government. It was, therefore, impossible for him to submit a proposition for the sale of the concession to the United States as required by the Isthmian canal commission.

Mount Baker Road Nearly Ready.

Seattle, April 3.—P. B. Cornwall, president of the Bellingham Bay & British Columbia railroad, is in the city on business connected with his road. He stated today that the road to the Mount Baker mining district will be in operation by May 1. The roadbed has been graded, steel bridges put in, and the final tracklaying is now being hastened as much as possible. Mr. Cornwall is chief owner of the Black Diamond coal mines, and while in Washington will visit that property with a view to making extensive improvements preparatory to making larger shipments to meet the increased demand.

Big Timber Land Deal.

Eureka, Cal., April 3.—Two big deals in timber lands have just been consummated here, involving 3898 acres. Of this large transfer the Merryman Fruit Land & Lumber Company, of Michigan, secured 2500 acres, and Charles A. Smith, of Minneapolis, 1398 acres. In round numbers this last acquisition will increase the holdings of Smith and his partners to 30,000 acres, making them the largest owners of redwood timber in the world.

Will Build to Republic.

Spokane, April 3.—Traffic Manager G. M. Bosworth, of the Canadian Pacific railway, accompanied by several assistants, is here. He held a consultation with the manager of the Trail smelter, and today will meet prominent British Columbia mineowners. He is on a tour of inspection. He announces that the Canadian Pacific railway will build to Republic, Wash., from Grand Forks, B. C., but says definite arrangements have not been made. Lower rates on silver lead ores, he says, will only follow increased output.

ULTIMATUM TO CHINA.

Russian Threat Unless Manchurian Treaty is Signed. . .

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Information has reached here to the effect that the Russian government, being seriously perturbed by the course of China in not signing the Manchurian agreement, largely because of the protest made by the several powers, has conveyed a distinct and unmistakable intimation to China that if this course is persisted in there may be an interruption of diplomatic relations between Russia and China and a termination of the present intercourse between them. This is little short of an ultimatum that China must sign or take the consequences of a termination of her friendly relations with Russia.

To what extent the United States will take cognizance of Russia's disposition to enforce the signing of the agreement has not yet been made apparent. It appears to be the policy of the Chinese authorities to consider this as a subject which concerns the powers quite as much as it does China. The matter has become further complicated by reports reaching Washington that the Chinese authorities are divided on the course to be pursued, some of the most influential including Li Hung Chang, urging that acquiescence be given to the Russian proposals, while others insist on rejecting the agreement. The attitude of Li Hung Chang is accounted for by his well-known friendliness for Russian interests. In this case, however, there appears to be arrayed against him the strong influence of the southern viceroys, Chan Chi Tung and Lai Kun Yi, who oppose the signing of the treaty.

The reports reaching here this morning showed that the agreement had not yet been signed. Its status is most peculiar. The time within which it was to be signed expired last Tuesday, but on that day Yang Yu, the Chinese minister, fell in the St. Petersburg legation and hurt his head so that he was unable to transact business. This misfortune caused much amusement here, and some irritation in certain quarters, as it had been recognized as a timely means of avoiding a direct action on the subject.

It is not clear to what extent the Russian intimation has gone, but in any event it gives an urgency to China's course which has not been presented thus far.

MUCH MISERY IN FRANCE.

Result of Dock Strike at Marseilles—Floods Add to Distress.

PARIS, April 3.—The masters persist in their refusal to discuss a day of eight hours, which has all along been regarded by the strikers as the crucial point in the dispute. In spite of the increasing number of freight dockers now working, quantities of perishable goods lie rotting on the docks. Twenty-one steamers are awaiting discharge.

The general strike, while it lasted and the continued suspension of work, has done enormous injury to the commerce and industry of Marseilles. The calculations show an industrial loss of some 25,000,000 francs, while the men have lost 2,000,000 francs in wages. A curious illustration of the bitterness which the strike has engendered between the men and masters is seen in the fact that the strikers instructed their delegates to give formal notification to the minister of finance of frauds in the oil seed trade, pointing out that oil seeds were imported in bags, which the custom officers have not been in the habit of opening, with the result that articles subject to a much higher import duty are smuggled in. The commerce of Marseilles is, for the time being, almost at a complete standstill. Foods which are imported are scarce. The prices of sugar, coffee, flour and other necessities have increased. A number of factories have been obliged to close. These conditions, added to the serious damage done by the floods and hail, have thrown the whole population into deep misery. The store keepers and merchants intend to appeal to the government to remit the taxes for the first three months of the year.

FOREST FIRES IN NEW JERSEY.

Five Thousand Acres of Big Timber Destroyed—Windsor in Danger.

HAMMONTON, N. J., April 3.—One of the most extensive forest fires that has visited this section of the state is raging in the big woods north of this city. The fire reached a point just east of the town of Winslow last night, and for several hours it was feared the town would be wiped out. Men, women and children fought the flames and succeeded by back firing in turning the flames to the north of the town. While the men threw up trenches to keep the fire away, women and children carried their household goods to places of safety and are guarding them, as a change in the wind is feared.

Several farm buildings, about 5000 acres of big timber and thousands of cords of wood have been consumed. Many narrow escapes of the firefighters have been reported.

Interest in Spain in the Capture.

Madrid, April 3.—The capture of Aguinaldo has caused much interest here. The press is divided on the subject. In a published interview the director of the Filipino organ here and the president of the so-called Filipino junta emphatically declare that the capture will have no permanent effect on the war; that Aguinaldo will be replaced, and that the Filipinos, aided by the climate, will never be subdued.

Good Workers for Mills.

It is said that the New Englander makes the best mill hand.

Will Go to West Point.

Washington, April 3.—The president today appointed Calvin T. Titus to be a cadet at large at the United States military academy at West Point.

Titus was the first soldier to scale the wall at Pekin. General Corbin today cabled General MacArthur at Manila to send young Titus home on the first available transport, in order that he may take the entrance examination to the academy.

SATISFACTORY TO CUBANS.

Leading Residents Willing to Accept Platt Amendment.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Senator Proctor, of Vermont, who has just returned from Cuba, says he found a disposition among many leading Cubans to accept the terms of the Platt amendment and the most satisfactory solution of the relations between the United States and Cuba. There is some disposition among the Cubans to place a strained interpretation upon the Platt legislation and they are trying to convince the Cubans that the United States intends to do them great injustice.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE

Aguinaldo Acknowledges Uncle Sam's Sovereignty.

REPORT FROM GENERAL MACARTHUR

The Ex-Chief of the Tagal Rebels Promises Promises to Become a Peaceable and Law Abiding Citizen.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—The war department today received information from General MacArthur that Aguinaldo has taken the oath of allegiance to the United States under the terms of amnesty offered by General MacArthur by direction of the president. The dispatch conveying this information contained much more than was given to the public. The portion withheld related to the future disposition of Aguinaldo and made suggestions as to what the late chief of the insurrection might accomplish. No official statement could be obtained as to what finally would be done with the prisoner, but it was emphatically stated that he would be held for the present, but would be granted all possible immunity consistent with existing conditions. General MacArthur has hopes that a great deal may be accomplished through Aguinaldo. During the time he has been a prisoner he has made quite a favorable impression upon General MacArthur. General MacArthur's dispatch follows:

"Manila, April 2.—Adjutant General, Washington: Since arrival at Manila, Aguinaldo has, at Malacanan, been investigating conditions in archipelago. He has relied almost entirely upon the instructive advice of Chief Justice Arellano. As a result, today he subscribed and swore to the declaration on page 11 of my annual report. MacARTHUR."

The oath referred to is as follows:

"I hereby renounce all allegiance to any and all so-called revolutionary governments in the Philippine Islands, and recognize and accept the supreme authority of the United States of America therein. I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to that government; that I will at all times conduct myself as a faithful and law-abiding citizen of the said islands, and will not, either directly or indirectly, hold correspondence with or give intelligence to an enemy of the United States, nor will I abet, harbor or protect such enemy; that I impose upon myself these voluntary obligations without any mental reservations or purpose of evasion, so help me God."

It has been suggested that under the terms of the notice of amnesty, the prisoner should be set at liberty at once, but there is a provision in the amnesty proclamation which says that those who have violated the laws of war are excepted from its terms. Whether or not General MacArthur has been satisfied that Aguinaldo has not violated the laws cannot be stated, as the prisoner would be permitted to take the oath pending an investigation of his past conduct. Aguinaldo, having been the head of the insurrection, undoubtedly can be held until further investigation is made or until the circumstances which surround the situation in the Philippines make it advisable to release him outright, or otherwise dispose of him. These conditions and the general situation and Aguinaldo's relation to them was the subject of General MacArthur's dispatch.

RETURN OF GOVERNOR ALLEN.

May Decide Not to Return to Porto Rico.

WASHINGTON, April 4.—While Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, who sailed yesterday from San Juan, on the Mayflower, for Hampton Roads, has not formally submitted his resignation, so far as can be learned, his friends here would not be surprised if he decided not to return to Porto Rico. Governor Allen went to Porto Rico in May last, at the personal request of the president, to set up the new civil government there and get it into good working order, with the distinct understanding that he was not to be asked to remain after this was done. The president and the secretary of war are full of praise for the manner in which Governor Allen has accomplished his task. It is expected here that if Governor Allen declines to continue in office, Secretary Hunt, late of Montana, will succeed to the place. As to Governor Allen's future, his name is connected with official gossip with one of the foreign ministries, though as there are no present vacancies he might be obliged to wait for a time.

NONE OF HER BUSINESS.

Russia's Reply to the Protests of Japan.

YOKOHAMA, April 4.—Leading Japanese newspapers assert that the Russian government has replied to Japan's protest against the Manchurian convention to the effect that Russia does not wish to enter upon a discussion with a third power relative to her negotiations with China; that the proposed agreement is purely temporary, and not intended to impair the sovereignty of China or to injure the interests of other powers; that the contents of the agreement immediately upon its conclusion will be communicated to the other powers, who will undoubtedly find them acceptable, and, finally, that if any of the provisions are not acceptable to Japan, Russia is prepared to discuss the matter in a friendly spirit.

Disorders in Russia.

London, April 4.—The Vienna correspondent of the Times, reviewing the Russian political situation, takes a serious view of it, believing that the first reports of far-reaching revolutionary movements are confirmed by reports of sanguinary disturbances in Dialystock, where there is no university. The disorders there, in his opinion, show that the rioting is no longer confined to students. The correspondent, however, does not believe that the domestic situation will immediately hamper Russia's foreign policy.

English Bankers Victimized.

London, April 4.—Two men were charged in a London police court yesterday with defrauding Barclay & Co., Ltd., of some £23,000 by means of forged documents purporting to represent large shipments of gold ore which never existed. According to the Daily Chronicle, seven bankers were similarly defrauded of large amounts, the total sum involved being nearly $250,000. An unpleasant situation has been created by the huge and boldly executed swindle. Efforts have been made to hush up the matter, but this would be impossible. It is asserted that the supposed bags of bullion were filled with sand.

HER SAILING PREVENTED.

Injunction Suit Against British Mule Transport.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Proceedings were brought in the United States court here today by representatives of the Boers to prevent the sailing of the ship Anglo Australian, loaded with mules, consigned to the British in South Africa. Judge Parlange, after reading the petition, issued an order requiring the defendants in the case to show cause April 6 why a preliminary injunction should not be granted.

The petition sets forth that the United States and its people are at peace with the South African republic, and the Orange Free State and their citizens; that Great Britain is at war with these republics, seeking to destroy the property rights and credit of the petitioners; that for the purpose of carrying on this war, the Anglo Australian is now loading at this port with munitions of war, namely, mules and horses to the number of 1200, and to the value of $150,000; that the steamer is employed in the military service of the king of Great Britain; that for some time defendants have been forwarding from this port such munitions of war, knowing that these munitions and the ship were in the military service of Great Britain, and they were to be used against the people of the South African republic, and the Orange Free State; that defendants are making use of New Orleans as a basis of the military operations of Great Britain in its war in South Africa, and to augment its military supplies and arms; that by the use of these munitions the armies of Great Britain are laying waste and destroying the farms and home of petitioners and holding as prisoners of war the wife and children of one of the petitioners, Samuel Pearson; that Samuel Pearson has already suffered the destruction and loss of property to the value of $90,000, and is threatened with the loss of $150,000 more, and, finally, that the war can be carried on by Great Britain only through the renewal of its military supplies from this port, and that when these supplies cease, the war must end. In consideration of these statements an injunction is asked to prohibit the shipment of military supplies out of the port. A temporary injunction is asked in the meantime.

THE BOOZ INVESTIGATION.

Findings of the Military Court of Inquiry.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—The findings of the military court of inquiry which investigated the treatment alleged to have been accorded to the late Oscar L. Booz, ex-cadet at the West Point military academy, have been made public at the war department. The findings of the military court are summed up in a letter written to Secretary Root, which accompanies the report. The letter says:

"The findings of this court of inquiry, which are sustained by the evidence, show that the statements which led to the convening of the court to the effect that ex-Cadet Oscar L. Booz came to his death by reason of injuries received by hazing at the academy were not true. They show that at the same time Cadet Booz was a member of the academy hazing was prevalent there to a deplorable extent; that the present officers of the academy have shown commendable energy, zeal and efficiency in detecting and punishing offenses of this character, and that they greatly decreased the practice. The testimony and findings of the court were placed in the hands of the committee of congress charged at about the same time with the investigation of the subject, and the very efficient and beneficial action of that committee, followed by legislation upon the subject, contained in the act of March 2, 1901, renders further action by the department unnecessary."

THE MANCHURIAN TREATY.

Rumor at Pao Ting Fu That It Has Been Signed.

LONDON, April 4.—The Morning Post publishes the following dispatch from Pao Ting Fu, dated March 31:

"Chinese officials here profess to have received information from Li Hung Chang that the Manchurian convention has been signed."

"The Chinese expect after all that the Manchurian convention will be ratified in the course of the next five days," says the Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard, wiring Monday. "The southern viceroys and governors are incensed, and threaten rebellion if the court yields. The northern Chinese are more ignorant and indifferent. The Tartar general at Feng Tien, Manchuria, has issued a proclamation assuring the people that the Russian occupation is only temporary. The Chinese troops at Feng Tien are wearing Russian badges, and the town is occupied by a strong Russian force."

Settlement With Turkey.

Washington, April 4.—There is reason to believe that Lloyd C. Griscom, secretary and charge of the United States legation, at Constantinople, who is now on his way home, has earned the credit of effecting a final and satisfactory settlement of the American missionary claims against Turkey that have taxed the abilities of no less than three of the ablest ministers ever sent by the United States to Constantinople. It appears now that Mr. Griscom has finally succeeded in arranging with the Turkish government the principle upon which these long-standing claims shall be settled and that the pledge of the Turkish government is in such binding form that it is not doubted that payment will soon be made.

Fresh Disturbances in Manchuria.

Berlin, April 3.—A dispatch to the Cologne Gazette from St. Petersburg, dated April 1, says rob