DAYTON HERALD.

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Dayton, Oregon.

DAYTON .....OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form

The Dean of Canterbury is seriously ill.

Sandico, the Filipino general, surrendered.

Aguinaldo will be removed to another prison.

Chinese troops in Mongolia and Shin Si have rebelled.

The Chinese court is preparing for a removal from Pekin.

The indemnity negotiations are likely to be long drawn out.

A naval school will be established at Newport for petty officers.

A plot to assassinate the president of France has been discovered.

Cecil Rhodes has entirely recovered and is now in good health.

A Mississippi woman shot and killed her husband during a family quarrel.

Over 1500 arrests have been made at Odessa during the past few days.

It is rumored in Brussels that General Botha will renew peace negotiations.

Seth Jaynes, a Klondike miner, made the trip from Dawson to Seattle in 19 days.

Aguinaldo is living high while in prison, and will soon remove to a fashionable residence.

The Portland torpedo-boat destroyer Goldsborough broke record for speed of vessels in her class.

Miscreants attempted to wreck an O. R. & N. train at Malad bridge, Idaho, but did little damage.

Two students of Havana were severely injured while being initiated into secret society of the students.

Admiral Remey has been authorized by the secretary of the navy to enlist 500 Filipinos in the American navy.

A voting machine was used in rerent Maine elections. The result was known two minutes after the polls closed.

Court dissolved injunction against Chicago Gas Company and holds that they can charge whatever they like for gas.

Bubonic plague has made its appearance in Alexandria, Egypt, and six new cases are also reported in Cape Town.

Twenty-one Russian students have been arrested at Kharhoff for rioting in consequence of the expulsion of several of their number.

Special committee finds that school land funds of Oregon are short $20,446 since Napoleon Davis' administration of school land board.

Kitchener is arranging to replace stale by fresh troops.

California oil experts have bonded 4000 acres near The Dalles.

The striking dock laborers at Marseilles have resumed work.

National railway employes' union will investigate Portland trouble.

Assurances of support from British Columbia for Portland's 1905 fair.

Earl Li says no more hitches are probable in negotiations with powers.

It daily becomes more evident that the Boers intend to fight to a finish.

The United States armored cruiser New York has left Algiers for Manila.

Augustus Byram, a pioneer mining man of California and Colorado, is dead.

B. F. Durphy brought from California to answer to a charge of bigamy.

Captain H. K. Steele, of the British ship Khyber, was arrested for kidnaping.

Young Women's Christian Association has begun Sunday afternoon services.

United States commission makes recommendations for civil government to be established July 1.

The largest steamer ever built has just been launched at Belfast. She is over 680 feet in length.

Lawyer Patrick, also accused of murder of Millionaire Rice, says Valet Jones' confession is not true.

Oregon will have to buy wood from men who have supply cornered, says principal factor in transaction.

The czar of Russia has given 2000 roubles toward the building of a new Greek orthodox church in New York City.

Official in charge of American legation wires that Russia will not receive official communications from China.

L. S. J. Hunt creates a sensation by returning to Seattle, and paying heavy outlawed debts. He will found a newspaper.

American officials are much perplexed over Russia's refusal to receive official communications from China.

The revenue collector of the second district of New York recently received an order for $587,413.84 worth of revenue stamps.

The "Edinburgh Castle" public house, situated in the Strand, London, is to be hauled down, and the London county council has to pay £22,500 as compensation.

Probably the smallest monarch in the world reigns over the Hindu vassal state of Bhopaul, and governs a people of more than a million souls. This dwarf is a woman, Djihan-Begum by name, but although she is about 50 years old, she does not appear larger than a child of 10.

Many varieties of colored marbles are found on the mountains surrounding Carrara, in Italy. Two varieties of blue, dove-colored marble, known as "Bardiglio" and "Pavonazro," are well known in the United States, the latter especially being largely used, and commanding a high price.

Street trees, properly planted and cared for, work a remarkable change in the value of residential property. Any one with doubts on this subject should look into the history of Washington, Minneapolis, Milwaukee, Buffalo and other cities where a comprehensive system of street planting has been carried into effect.

INTERVIEW WITH KRUGER.

Opinion of Transvaal ex-President on the Situation.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:

An interview with Mr. Kruger appears in the Matin. The ex-president of the Transvaal was seen in a modest little inn at Utrecht, where he is staying for the moment. His eyes have been very much improved by recent operations, and he can now dispense with spectacles. Sitting in front of a table with a Bible under his left hand, Mr. Kruger delivered himself of an important statement, to which further significance was given by the presence of the Orange Free State delegate, Herr Fischer.

Mr. Kruger began by announcing that Saturday next he proposes retiring into the country for complete rest. The little village of Hilbersum, not far from Utrecht, has been selected for his abode. Nothing has yet been decided regarding his trip to America. Mr. Kruger will undertake the journey if his strength permits and if there is any hope of gaining advantage for the Boer cause.

Pointing to Herr Fischer, the aged president declared that the two republics are indissolubly united.

"Herr Fischer," he said, "is fighting for the same cause as my heroic friend President Steyn. The two presidents and the two commanding generals, Botha and Dewet, will share the same fate."

On being questioned regarding the reliance he placed on the Boer official telegrams and statements in parliament, Mr. Kruger, half rising from his arm chair, declared:

"The British government, British telegraph and the British press always try to make this much"—and he measured his little finger—"look like this much"—and he extended both arms.

"I am persuaded everything is going well there precisely because our enemies continue to dissimulate and travesty facts. As regards General Botha's negotiations, the public knows from the blue book and by reading General Botha's last dispatch that it was the British general who first made proposals. Never did the Boer general refuse to listen. We do not fight, except for peace. We are not conquerors, but, although General Botha listened to the British proposals, he never uttered a word of equivocation on the subject of independence. Independence is the only treasure we cherish, even if we have to sacrifice all others. It is for this reason our citizens forsook their farms and sacrificed their lives, and our women and children now suffer temporary servitude in the enemy's camp.

TO PREVENT ARMY FRAUDS.

Regulations Concerning the Transportation of Supplies.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The war department has received a copy of a regulation to carry into effect an act of the Philippine commission amending a section of the provisional customs regulations, which is of interest, in view of the recently reported frauds in the commissary department in the islands. It shows the precautions ordered to be taken to guard against any misappropriation of government supplies. These regulations provide briefly that where supplies for the army or navy in the Philippines come on other than government vessels they shall be accompanied by a certificate from the chief of department charged with their custody certifying that the goods are exclusively for the army or the navy or the insular government, and that no other disposition of them will be permitted. The regulations also set forth that prompt notice must be given the collector of customs for the islands in case of the nonacceptance of any consignment of goods or cancellation of sale. Goods purchased in the Philippines after importation must be accompanied by an affidavit of the seller affirming that an absolute sale has been made by him and that "he retains no interest of any kind or character in such goods."

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BOERS.

More of the Kitchener-Botha Correspondence Made Public.

LONDON, April 8.—The letter of General Botha, the Boer Commander-in-Chief, to Lord Kitchener, commanding the British forces in South Africa, preliminary to the recent peace meeting, casually referred to in Lieutenant General Kitchener's report of the negotiations and from which the opponents of Colonial Secretary Chamberlain hoped to obtain some clew of the reason of the failure of the conference, was published as a preliminary paper this morning. This letter is dated at the Commandant-General's camp, February 13, and commences with a reference to "the verbal message from your excellency." Continuing, the letter says:

"I have the honor to inform your excellency that no one desires more than I to bring this bloody strife to an end. I would also very much like to meet your excellency for the purpose of mutual discussion to see if it is not possible to discover terms under which this can be done."

PURSUED BY PLUMER.

Boer Seat of Government Is Again Shifted.

LONDON, April 8.—Lord Kitchener reports as follows to the war office:

"Colonel Plumer has advanced 20 miles beyond Nylstroom, unopposed on the way, toward Pietersburg."

According to the Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, the Boers have shifted their seat of government from Pietersburg to a point 35 miles northeast.

All the Guns Accounted For.

London, April 8.—Lord Kitchener, reporting to the war office the finding of an abandoned and destroyed pom-pom, near Vriheid, says: "This accounts for all the enemy's guns known to be in the southern district."

Cape Town, April 8.—General French continues to press the Boers at Vriheid, Transvaal colony. The Boers abandoned a pompom, which the British found in a small shed at the bottom of a precipice.

Ultimatum From Japan.

London, April 8.—"Russia's reply concerning Manchuria being unsatisfactory, the Japanese government has decided," says the Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring Thursday, "after a conference with the heads of the army and navy, with the departments of finance and foreign affairs, to address a second and more peremptory remonstrance, demanding a reply within a stated period. This remonstrance, communicated through the Japanese minister in St. Petersburg, almost amounts to an ultimatum."

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.

Forest Grove—Six inches of snow fell near Forest Grove on April 5.

The Dalles—The Dalles council has ordered six more fire plugs to be installed immediatley.

Nyssa—The citizens of Nyssa demand that the railroad company build a depot at that point.

Galls Creek—Operations have been resumed at Kubli & Co.'s quartz mine, in Gall's creek district.

Weston—This town will issue $5000 worth of bonds to raise money to improve its water supply.

Eugene—Boy tramps are reported as being more numerous in Eugene than ever before known.

Dusty—The school at Dusty has been closed again on account of a fresh outbreak of diphtheria.

Lincoln County—The Lincoln County Farmers' Association has decided to hold a county fair next fall.

Grants Pass—Work has commenced on the Grants Pass-Williams telephone line, and will soon be in operation.

Baker City—During March, 98 coyote scalps were turned in at Baker City at the office of the county clerk.

Baker City—Negotiations are now pending at Baker City for sale of the Pacific brewery to an Eastern buyer for $40,000.

Eugene—The board of directors of Eugene school district have accepted plans for a new school building, to cost about $15,000.

Wendling—Smallpox is very prevalent at this place, and county authorities have been appealed to. So far it is only in a mild form.

Corvallis—Benton county has issued a call for all warrants outstanding up to August 10, 1900, and same will be paid upon presentation.

Brownsville—There are now two brass bands in Brownsville. A new one has just been organized, known as the Brownsville Independent band.

Glendale—There have been 41 cases of smallpox in and about this place, but no deaths as yet. Several cases are now in a very critical condition.

Goble—The Goble & Nehalem Railway Company is operating six donkeys at its Goble camps and expect to install four additional donkeys about September.

Lebanon—The Electric Light and Water Company of Lebanon has let the contract for construction of a new water tower. The tower will be thirty-five feet high.

Athena—A man arrived at Athena on a new bicycle and was immediately arrested by request of Pendleton authorities. He had stolen the wheel from a store at that place.

Medford—A pioneer butcher of this place has been convicted of selling diseased meat. His employes testified that they had orders to kill any sick animal that was likely to die.

Klamath—Captain O. C. Applegate, agent at Klamath Indian agency, is making arrangements for extensive improvements at the agency, for which provision was made at the last session of congress.

Ione—A well is being sunk at Ione near the depot for the Oregon Railroad & Navigation Company. The road will have its windmill above town moved to the new well, the old being insufficient to supply the engines with water during the summer.

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, 13@14c; Eastern Oregon, 9@12c; mohair, 20@21c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 20@22½c; dairy, 15@18c; store, 10@12½c per pound.

Eggs—Oregan ranch, 13@13½c 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, 11@12c; 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@7¼c 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.

In 1800 Sweden had a population of 2,350,000, and at the present time, in spite of the large emigration which has given 1,000,000 people to the United States, the population is 5,150,000.

But one person is alive who sat in the house of commons when Queen Victoria came to the throne. It is Earl Fitzwilliam, who, when Viscount Milton, was elected a few months before William IV died. At the Diamond jubilee there were several survivors of pre-Victorian parliaments.

London consumes eleven tons of salt daily.

At a small village near Namur a discovery has been made of 960 pieces of Roman money in a perfect state of preservation, belonging to the third and fourth centuries, and bearing effiges of no fewer than fifteen different emperors and empresses.

The government has created some large forest reserves in Northern Arizona, and promulgated rules for their regulation, with a view to prevent their spoilation and to preserve them from fire. The principal lumber mills of Arizona are situated at Flagstaff and Williams, in Coconino county.

ATE THEIR FELLOWS.

Shipwrecked Men on Raft Forty Days Two Out of Twelve Survive.

LONDON, April 9.—The Singapore correspondent of the Daily Express wires a story of cannibalism at sea brought to Singapore by two survivors of the Novo Scotian bark Angola, which was wrecked six days after sailing from Manila, October 23 last. The correspondent says:

"The survivors—Johnson, a Swede, and Marticornu, a Spaniard—assert that the Angola struck a reef. Two rafts were built. The smaller, bearing five men, disappeared. The other, with 12 men, drifted for 42 days. The sailors ate barnacles, seaweed, and finally their boots, and on the 25th day two became insane and killed themselves. On the 26th a Frenchman killed the mate with an ax, drank his blood and tried to eat his brains, but was prevented by the others. Next day the Frenchman was killed while attempting to murder the captain. The survivors, all of whom were now insane, ate the Frenchman's body. Cannibalism continued until only Johnson and Marticornu remained. On the 42d day the raft stranded on Subi, or Flat island, in the Natuna group, northwest of Borneo. Johnson and Marticornu were awfully emaciated. Friendly Malays sent them by junk to Singapore."

AGREED TO BY CANADA.

Will Examine all Cattle Destined for United States.

WASHINGTON, April 9.—As a result of negotiations between Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and the Canadian minister of agriculture, an agreement has been reached between the two administrations by which Canada is to have a first-class veterinarian stationed in England to test for tuberculosis all British cattle shipped to this country via Canada. The Canadian administration wanted cattle to be admitted from Canada without tests at the border by American experts. The department at Washington would not agree to this. Secretary Wilson said, however, that if Canada would send to England an agent who should have sufficient expert knowledge of the subject, the United States would admit cattle upon his certificate that the cattle had been tested and found free of tuberculosis. This was agreed to by the Canadian minister. It is officially explained that about 10 per cent of the livestock in the United States and about 40 per cent in Great Britain have tuberculosis. The cattle on the continent of Europe are so diseased that this government will not permit the admission of any animals from there.

CLEARING THE HARBOR.

Collier Merrimac is Being Blown Out of the Way.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, April 9.—Fifteen hundred pounds of dynamite were used yesterday afternoon in blowing up the forward superstructure of the sunken United States collier Merrimac, which has long impeded the entrance to the harbor. The explosion was heard plainly in the city, five miles away. Divers immediately descended and found 40 feet of clear water over the forward portion of the wreck. Port Captain Irving will begin tomorrow to place mines aft, which he expects to explode in a week, thus completely clearing the harbor entrance.

Yesterday's incident was highly spectacular. Residents on Smith Key, adjacent to the wreck, left the island, fearing that their houses would be demolished. The overlooking hills were lined with people, and large numbers of pleasure seekers encircled the wreck at a safe distance. When the electric button was touchd a pyramid of water arose 40 feet, and the surface was immediately covered with wreckage and tons of dead fish. The launches and yachts returned to the city laden with souvenirs of the wreck.

Reduction of Money Order Rates.

Washington, April 8.—In addition to the arrangement with Canada, it is expected that a reduction of postal money order rates between the United States and both the Philippines and Cuba will be put in operation on July 15, next. The arrangement just signed between the postal administrations of the United States and Canada will take effect on that day, and negotiations are now in progress with the islands mentioned which are expected to be consummated in time for all three arrangements to be effective simultaneously. This means a reduction on all money order business between the United States, Canada, Cuba and the Philippines of from 1 per cent, the international rate which now applies, to three-fourth of 1 per cent, which is the domestic rate.

Fatal Train Wreck.

Kansas City, Mo., April 9.—By the derailing of the engine and a number of empty freight cars being brought into the city this evening on the Kansas City Suburban Belt Line railroad line, four members of the crew were injured. William Prime, brakeman, had his skull broken and eyes scalded. He will die. The engine was demolished and 10 cars were reduced to kindling wood.

Ten Fresh Cases of Plague.

Cape Town, April 9.—In the last 48 hours 10 fresh cases of bubonic plague have been officially reported. Of these four are Europeans, and the others colored persons. The corpse of a colored person who died of the disease was found today.

America Must Pay Higher Duties.

London, April 9.—According to the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, import duties for Vladivostock have been raised on all American iron, steel and machinery.

No Verdict In Joinist Case.

Salina, Kan., April 9.—The first trial of a joinist under the new Hurrell law, passed by the last legislature, which makes it a misdemeanor to be found in possession of spirituous liquor, resulted in no verdict here late last night, and the jury was discharged. It was the case of Henry Stevens and wife, whose place was raided by the sheriff recently. The passage of the law was a result of the temperance crusade started by Mrs. Carrie Nation.

Only British Isle's Stock Admitted.

Washington, April 9.—The officials of the agricultural department are watching closely all reports from abroad regarding the extent of the foot and mouth disease, a fatal malady that is raging among the livestock in almost every country throughout Europe. For the last three years the outbreak has been general on the European continent, and recent reports from various foreign ports do not indicate any diminution in its extent. This government, as it has done since the epidemic reached such alarming dimensions, is refusing to admit any cattle, sheep or swine except from the British Isles.

WILL TAKE HER TIME

Russia Will Not Leave Manchuria Until She Sees Fit.

HER OCCUPATION IS ONLY TEMPORARY

Explanation of Her Attitude Is Satisfactory to America, but Not to Japan—Latter Makes a Vigorous Protest.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—The Official Messenger today publishes a detailed review of the negotiations conducted by the allied powers with the Chinese plenipotentiaries at Tien Tsin and Pekin, and of the negotiations that led to the presentation of the French draft of peace conditions, which consisted of 12 points, but which are not yet concluded. The Russian government then makes the following statement:

"While anticipating an early settlement of the questions affecting the mutual relations between all the powers and China, the Russian government, on its part, considered it necessary to concern itself with the establishment of a permanent order of things in the Chinese territories along the borders of which the Russian Asiatic possessions extend for a distance of 8000 versts (5300 miles). To this end, provisional written conditions for a modus vivendi were agreed upon first between the Russian military authorities and the Chinese governors of three Manchurian provinces. With reference to the institution of a local civil administration subsequently, and after a careful consideration of all the circumstances, the Russian government drew up the draft of a special agreement with China providing for the gradual evacuation of Manchuria, as well as for the adoption of provisional measures to assure peace in that territory, and to prevent the recurrence of events similar to those of last year. Unfortunately, with the object of stirring up public opinion against Russia, alarmist rumors were circulated in the foreign press regarding the purpose and intentions of the Russian government. Falsified texts of a treaty establishing a protectorate over Manchuria were quoted, and erroneous reports were designedly spread of an alleged agreement between Russia and China. As a matter of fact, this agreement was to serve as a basis for the restoration to China, as contemplated by the Russian government of Manchuria, which, in consequence of the alarming events of last year, were occupied by Russian troops. In order that the requisite military measures might be taken, it was imperative that the question should be settled one way or the other. It was impossible to lay down forthwith by means of a mutual agreement the conditions of the evacuation of Manchuria. According to news received, serious hindrances were placed in the way of the conclusion of such an agreement, and, in consequence, its acceptance by China, which was indispensable for the gradual evacuation of the province, proved to be impossible.

"As regards the eventual restoration of the province to China, it is manifest that such intention can only be carried out when the normal situation is completely restored to the empire, and the central government established at the capital independent and strong enough to guarantee Russia against a recurrence of the events of last year. While the Russian government maintains its present organization in Manchuria, to preserve order in the vicinity of the broad frontiers of Russia, and remains faithful to its original and oft-repeated political programme, it will quietly await the further course of events."

STORM IN MARYLAND.

Snow in the Mountains May Lead to a Flood.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 8.—This section of the Cumberland valley is walled in with snow, which covers mountain ranges north and south to a depth of from three to five inches as a result of the recent storm. The rainfall was heavy, causing a sudden rise in the Potomac river and other streams. The Potomac is swollen about six feet, and is still rising, with every indication of the stream getting wild and doing damage. The banks of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal are being watched at points where the river bounds the towpath. Other streams are nearly out of their banks, but no damage is reported.

Reports from the famous South Mountain peach belt indicate that injury has been done to the early fruit by the freezing weather. The early buds had been forced almost open by the recent warm weather, and the sudden change with the temperature falling to freezing came at such a time as to do considerable injury. Up to this time there was every prospect of a large crop of peaches this summer.

Manila Harbor Improvements.

Washington, April 8.—The division of insular affairs, war department, has received copies of the specifications and blue prints showing the proposed improvement of the port of Manila authorized by the Philippine commission. The work includes about 150,000 cubic yards of riprap, 21,000 cubic yards of concrete, and rubble masonry in breakwaters, about 5,000,000 cubic yards of dredging and a pile of bulkhead 4700 feet long. The dredging will be in mud, sand and shells to a depth of 30 feet, the dredging material to be used for reclaiming land.

To Provide for the Indemnity.

Shanghai, April 8.—The China association has cabled to London to protest against the proposal to pay the Chinese indemnity by an increase of the tariff. The association claims that although such an increase is possibly practicable, it should remain for future settlement, as an increased tariff is calculated to deprive the commercial powers of means of redress for treaty grievances, and is also detrimental to the expansion of trade.

For the Comfort of Carriers.

Washington, April 8.—An innovation looking to the comfort of letter carriers throughout the country during the heat of summer probably will be introduced this year by official permission to them to divest themselves of their coats on their rounds when felt to be necessary. It is expected that the postmaster general in the near future will issue an order formally granting authority to postmasters for this purpose and modifying the requirements so as to allow the carriers to wear a suitable gray blouse with turn-down collar and a black tie.

GOLDSBORO FAST BOAT.

Makes Good Speed in Two Trials on Puget Sound.

SEATTLE, April 10.—The torpedo-boat destroyer Goldsborough, built by Wolff & Zwicker, of Portland, was given two of the first of her official trial runs in Puget Sound, off Alki Point Saturday; one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. The official trial board, comprised of Lieutenant Commanders G. H. Peters and Bulmer, Lieutenants A. B. Wilson and C. Offler; Assistant Naval Constructor Adams, all of the battleship Iowa; Frederick Ballin, representing the building firm, and several invited guests of the builders, and the correspondent of the Telegram, were aboard during the trial trips.

It was 9 o'clock in the morning when the order was given to cast away the shore line, and soon the little steel flyer swung from her moorings and headed down the harbor for Alki Point. She made the trip over at a comparatively slow speed. Thousands of spectators lined the wharves the entire distance of the long water front, and watched the pretty maneuvers of the destroyer, and they witnessed a fine sight, seldom seen in these waters.

Arrived at Alki Point, orders were given to let her go full speed ahead. The smoke poured from her two large stacks in dense columns, as she fairly flew through the blue waters of the Sound, spurting the spray high into the air from her bow. Over to Magnolia bluff she sped, like a racehorse, eager to win the highest trophies; circling around, she crossed back on the course just traversed. This was repeated four complete trips. Arriving back at Alki Point, where Puget Sound steamers make their runs to the city from Tacoma, she paused, as if to catch her breath, when the Flyer, the fastest steamer on the Sound, appeared. Still the Goldsborough waited. The Flyer came alongside, then passed on. The full speed ahead signal was given, and then a race such as was never before witnessed on Puget Sound, began, the distance to the city being three miles. Faster and faster through the waters sped the little steel destroyer, and it seemed that the Flyer had suddenly stopped, so slow was her speed compared to that of the Goldsborough. The latter was at her dock and tied up before the Flyer had blown her city whistle. Probably never again will so grand and majestic a sight be seen as that race, and the immense crowds on the docks seemed to appreciate it, for as the Goldsborough drew near to her wharf, she was greeted with tremendous shouts from a thousand and more throats. At noon the party went to the Butler cafe, where they were given a banquet by Mr. Ballin.

PERRY IS TOO SLOW.

Destroyer Built by Union Iron Works Fails.

WASHINGTON, April 10.—Secretary Long was informed today that the torpedo-boat destroyer Perry, built by the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, failed to meet contract speed requirements on her official trial. Under the contract the vessel was required to develop a speed of 29 knots an hour, but the best she could do on her trial run was 28.2 knots an hour. The action of the department has not yet been determined, but the vessel probably will be accepted, subject to a slight deduction from the contract price.

Much Mail From Nome.

Seattle, April 10.—United States mail from Teller City, within the circle of the Arctic, Sinrock, Nome, St. Michael and all of the principal points along the Yukon, from its mouth to White Horse, arrived in this city today, on board the steamer City of Seattle. It is the third Nome mail received since the close of Behring sea navigation. There were probably 3000 Nome letters of date as late as January 15. From the stamping the carriers did not leave St. Michael until eight days subsequent to their departure from Nome. Numerous St. Michael letters were stamped January 22. The Nome mail which was carried in a single pouch, contained letters posted for every principal city in the United States and Canada, while not a few are addressed to European cities.

An Incendiary Fire.

St. Louis, April 10.—It is believed that the fire yesterday which caused the destruction of a grain elevator owned by the St. Louis Elevator & Storage Company, was of incendiary origin. Several boys whom the watchman just previous to his discovery of the fire had ordered from the premises are thought to be guilty. The fire started in the oil room.

Major Taylor in Paris.

Paris, April 10.—Major Taylor, the American cyclist, will make his first appearance on a European track this afternoon, when he starts in a mile open event. Taylor's European tour is under the management of Robert Coquelle, the Paris cycling promoter. One of the stipulations in the colored lad's contract is that he shall not be required to ride Sundays.

KILLED IN A WRECK.

Southern Pacific Firemen Meet Death in Smash-Up.

OGDEN, Utah, April 10.—Westbound Southern Pacific passenger No. 1 was wrecked at Moore's Hill, near Wells, Nev., last night. Fireman Hickman, of Ogden, and Fireman Loder, of Wells, were killed, and Engineers Warner, of Wells, and Bride, of Ogden, were seriously but not fatally injured. A broken truck caused half the train to leave the track, the two mail cars catching fire, cremating Hickman. Engineers Warner and Bride were badly scalded. The mail cars were entirely consumed.

Epworth League Tourists.

Indianapolis, April 10.—The Indiana Epworth League is the first to make official arrangements for the trip to San Francisco for the international convention in July. Northern Indiana will rendezvous at Chicago, leaving there July 9; Central Indiana will meet at Bloomington, Ill., and Southern Indiana at St. Louis, all leaving the same day and meeting at Kansas City. Sunday, July 14, will be spent at Salt Lake City. This state will send a delegation of 600 to the convention.

Smallpox Scare.

Roseburg, April 10.—What is feared to be smallpox has made its appearance here, and several suspected cases have been isolated, one of them being that of a woman naved Sloper, who has been frequenting the saloons here of late, and the others who hang around the same places. A railway conductor is also said to be developing a case of the disease, although it is not established. The strictest measures are being taken to prevent a spread of the malady here, and people are being vaccinated in large numbers.

REBELLION IN CHINA

Serious Uprising in the Interior Provinces.

THE GOVERNMENT IS GREATLY ALARMED

General Tung Fu Sian, Commander of the Northern Armies, is at the Head of the Movement.

PEKIN, April 10.—The rumors which have been current during the past few days of the outbreak of a rebellion, headed by General Tung Fu Sian, the ex-commander of the Northern army, in the provinces of Mongolia and Shen-Si, have been absolutely authenticated.

Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching have received information on the subject which, though indefinite, still proves that the court is seriously alarmed.

General Fu Sian was, according to last accounts, about 150 miles from the court with 11,000 regular troops, all supposed to be devoted to himself. The court has about the same number of soldiers at Singan Fu, but it is probable that the troops of Tung Fu Sian are better drilled and better armed. It is believed that the Mongolian rebellion was brought about through the agents of Prince Tuan and General Tung Fu Sian. Li Hung Chang thinks there are about 5000 regular troops in Mongolia, and inclines to the belief that they have not joined in the rebellion. He does not think the court is in any danger, and thinks the object of Prince Tuan (who was last reported at Ning Hsu Sian with 10,000 men prepared to resist arrest) and General Tung Fu Sian is to create a diversion of interest in order to force unconditional protection of themselves.

Unofficial Chinamen of intelligence regard the rising as most unfortunate at the present time to the interests of China, and as of possibly meaning the use of foreign troops to protect even the court itself. The ministers of the powers do not think that, provided foreign interests do not suffer, any present interference is likely. If the dynasty should be overthrown, it would, to a certain extent, delay the peace negotiations, but they consider that a regime not bound by traditions like those of the present court probably would be much easier to deal with eventually, as the ceremonial could be much curtailed.

Prince Ching, who, as a relative, may be considered to take the court view of the situation, thinks the rebellion is a storm in a teapot. He says the present court is loved and esteemed by nine-tenths of the population of China, and that the same proportion of able-bodied men in China would rise to protect the existing dynasty. The empress dowager, as the adviser of the emperor, holds the affections of the people, not dreamt of and not understood by foreigners. Her slightest wish is the emperor's law, though he is by no means a figurehead, as the foreign powers frequently suppose. The emperor recognizes her ability, invaluable aid and advice.

The remaining bodies of Americans were shipped homeward this morning. They now number 54, and will leave on board the transport Egbert tomorrow. The Egbert will also take 27 military prisoners, a number of sick men, the discharged soldiers, the teamsters and other civilians employed.

According to expert opinion, China would be able to pay from £20,000,000 to £30,000,000 without crippling her financial resources, while the amounts which the powers at present demand range from £80,000,000 to £100,000,000.

WOMEN TO GO TO SOUTH AFRICA.

English Girls Apply by Hundreds for the Opportunity.

NEW YORK, April 10.—A rather unexpected result has followed Mr. Chamberlain's recent speech in support of the scheme for sending women out to South Africa, at the conclusion of the war, says the London correspondent of the Tribune. An enormous number of letters has been received from women eager to emigrate and reluctant to wait until hostilities are ended. One woman who wrote direct to Lord Salisbury said she was prepared to go out at once with her mother and sisters, but she indicates no particular sphere of usefulness. Another wrote to the colonial office in behalf of herself and a few other "first-class lady barbers." Naturally, the colonial office authorities are doing their utmost to discourage applications from women other than those who are self-dependent, and girls of the servant type are urgently advised not to go at all. It is very doubtful whether there will be any openings for them, and the public funds cannot be used for the purpose of granting free passages to the Cape.

Flood Scare is Over.

Boston, April 10.—The flood scare all over New England, due to rising waters from five days of heavy rains, has died out, and tonight the reports indicated that a change for the better would come before daylight. The losses will be heavy, no doubt, but nothing to be compared to the freshets of recent springs. The reason is obvious to people in Southern New England, for the early spring left the ground open for a good soaking, and this natural absorption of the rain is taking care of much of the water, while the great surplus of the overflow, being unimpeded by ice, is rushing forward.

In Charge of Colorado Fuel & Iron.

Denver, April 10.—The statement was made today on what is said to be the highest authority that John W. Gates, chairman of the American Steel & Wire Company; John Lambert, ex-president of that company, and I. L. Wood, ex-second vice-president, have secured control of the Colorado Fuel & Iron Company by recent purchases of stock, and will at once double the capacity of the Pueblo plant, adding tin and wire mills and additional blast furnaces.

Loomis is Coming Home.

Washington, April 10.—The navy department received a cablegram from Commander Sargent, of the Scorpion, today, announcing the departure of that vessel from La Guayra for San Juan. Although no mention was made in the dispatch of Minister Loomis, it is understood that he is aboard the Scorpion, and will be transferred to a merchant steamer at San Juan for conveyance to the United States. The minister will arrive at San Juan Wednesday evening or Thursday morning, and if he meets a steamer there promptly he should be in New York the Thursday following, which is April 18.