

# THE FLOOD SITUATION

## Prospects Appear Better on the Mississippi.

### THE SITUATION AT GREENVILLE

The River Falling at Cairo—Rivers in North and South Dakota Causing Great Damage.

Memphis, April 5.—The flood situation in the Mississippi delta above Greenville is decidedly better tonight, as regards the threatened loss of life and further destruction of levees. The half dozen crevasses on the Arkansas and Mississippi shores between Helena and Greenville have drawn an immense volume of water out of the main channel, which is spreading over the lowlands, but not with that degree of rapidity that cuts off escape by the inhabitants of the low countries. The river shows a decline from a point below Helena to the Wayside crevasse. The decline above Greenville in many places is as great as ten inches. However, Helena, Ark., is not out of danger, for the waters from the St. Francis basin in Arkansas are still swelling the channel of the main river from the south of Helena, as no break occurs until Westover is reached, ten miles below that city.

The damage to the farming country in the delta cannot be exaggerated. Five counties will be for the most part under water for thirty days and the main line and branches of the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley road will have more than 100 miles of track inundated.

Opposite Perthshire, at the upper crevasse, a mile of track has been completely washed away. Probably twenty railroad stations and small towns are flooded tonight, among them being Gunnison, Rosedale, Perthshire, Terry, Riverton, Dahomey, Storm, Benoit, Benlah, Wayside, Longwood, Refuge, Swift Water and Australia.

The greatest danger now is to the south of Greenville, as the levees from Wayside to the mouth of the river must begin to feel the pressure of the movement of water back into the channel from the delta through the White river country and St. Francis basin. From Memphis to Crawley's ridge, the river is forty miles wide. A line east and west on the water across Rosedale would probably be fifty miles long. All of this water must pass out between the two walls of the levee, in many places but a few miles distant one from the other. Another rise of 1-10 of a foot in the river at Memphis is shown by the official bulletin. The gauge tonight registers 36.4 feet. At Cairo, an encouraging fall in the river is shown, while Paducah reports a fall of 7-10 of a foot. At Vicksburg the river is stationary. Shreveport and other points below Vicksburg report a continued rise.

The Louisville & Nashville has communication with Nashville, after a cessation of two weeks.

The local relief committee this afternoon sent a boat to the Francis river country, both to bring out people and carry supplies and food to man and beast. It is said that the destination in the territory to be covered is fearful, but the news of it did not reach Memphis until today.

### Situation at Greenville.

Greenville, Miss., April 5.—Over 10,000 people are homeless in the flooded districts. Many towns and cities are submerged, and desolation reigns over this lovely valley. A dismal waste of water covers the surrounding country on every side of Greenville, and the city is a desolate island, connected with the outside world by a mere thread, a telegraph line running east. Railroad communication is cut off north and south.

### Northern Rivers.

Omaha, April 5.—A Bee special from Sioux Falls says: The Big Sioux river is higher than ever known, and is still rising. Lake Kempestka, where the river has its source, has risen five feet, and is still rising. At Castlewood, the lowlands are flooded. At Brookings, the same condition exists. At Egan, the water is rising rapidly, doing much damage. At Sioux Falls, business along the river has been suspended. The water is still gradually rising, and will soon put out the fires in the Bell electric lighting plant and the pumping station. The bottoms above the city are a sea, and much fear is expressed, as the flood from the north is still to come. Damage to bridges in Minnehaha county alone so far is \$50,000.

### At the Twin Cities.

St. Paul, April 5.—The Mississippi river is at the high-water mark of 1881 and danger lurks along its path. It reached a stage of 19.7 in 1881, and late this afternoon the gauge showed 15.7, and still rising. Yesterday morning at 7 o'clock the river showed a height of 13.5, and this morning, it was 15.3, a rise of almost two feet in twenty-four hours.

Minneapolis, April 5.—A huge ice jam, which formed in the Mississippi at Forty-second avenue north, broke late yesterday afternoon. An immense volume of water, big cakes of ice and thousands of feet of logs went tearing down the river over St. Anthony falls. The water rose two feet inside of an hour, flooding many houses. It is estimated that 25,000 feet of logs were swept away. The damage will reach \$100,000.

### Car Will Soon Visit France.

Paris, April 5.—The Evreux announces that President Faure has been officially informed of the approaching visit of the czar and czarina to France.

## A FARMERS' TRUST.

An Alleged Plot to Control the Produce Markets.

Toledo, April 5.—Farmers are trying to form a trust. It is to spread all over the land, and if present plans carry, not a dollar's worth of farm produce of any kind will be sold for general consumption. In a nutshell, the idea is for the farmers to limit crops to the actual living needs of the members of the trust. The organization is secret, oathbound, and its principles known just now to only a select few outside of those directly concerned in its development. According to the promoters, however, the country is practically in condition to be placed in the grip of this remarkable combine.

Lancaster, Pa., was the birthplace of the trust. It saw light there several months ago, and was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey as the Agriculturalists' National Protective Association. The supreme body is made up of one representative from each state, whose duties are similar to those of the board of directors of an ordinary corporation. Each state has a subordinate board of directors, consisting of one representative from each congressional district. Each district in turn is governed by a board of two members from each county. Each county is under control of a board of from five to eleven in number, who direct the movements of the township organizations.

It is the purpose to do nothing this year in the way of controlling the markets, because the organization is not complete. Next year, however, the crops will be limited to actual living needs of members.

If the plan is carried out, not a dollar's worth of farm product of any kind will be sold for general consumption, it being the purpose to compel the people to import all food products. It is believed that by this method the power of the association can best make itself felt.

### To Enable the Deaf to Hear.

New York, April 5.—It is announced from Denver that Professor Dussand, of the university there, has invented an apparatus to enable the deaf to hear. A microphone he has just issued magnifies the human voice in the same way that a lens magnifies matter. It is simply a telephone connected electrically with a phonograph, but a far more sensitive phonograph than Edison's ordinary model. A battery of from one cell to sixty, according to the degree of deafness, is used.

Of course the apparatus is useless in the case of absolute deafness, but such infirmity is far rarer than is supposed. Ninety-five per cent of stone-deaf persons can be made to hear and understand by Dussand's invention. You speak into the phonograph and make it repeat the words which are transmitted by a sort of microphone and speaking tube into the deaf ear. Professor Dussand is preparing for the 1900 exhibition an apparatus which will enable 10,000 people who may all be deaf to follow the lecture.

### Butler Tried Suicide.

San Francisco, April 5.—Murderer Butler has made his anticipated attempt at suicide. Despite the presence in his cell day and night of guards supposed to be watchful, the fiend of the Blue mountains almost succeeded in cheating the gallows today. Early this morning Butler was observed to be unusually quiet. Investigation showed that his blanket was tight-drawn over his head, and when that was removed his face was found to be covered with blood. Butler has allowed his thumb nail to grow very long, and with the nail had opened an artery in his forehead from which he hoped to bleed to death. The wound was closed and greater precautions than ever will now be taken to preserve his life at least until after he sails on the Mariposa for Australia tomorrow afternoon.

### Colonel Grant Declined.

New York, April 5.—Colonel Fred D. Grant has declined to decline President McKinley's offer of the position of first assistant secretary of war.

Mr. Grant sent the following telegram to President McKinley: "Although you are pleased to urge me to think over the matter, it is impossible for me to consider the position of assistant secretary of war, which you were good enough to offer me. I therefore decline with thanks the appointment, at the same time regretting that I am not to serve the administration, for which I worked earnestly."

### A Powder Mill Wrecked.

Shamokin, Pa., April 5.—All the buildings of the Shamokin Powder Company were wrecked by a terrific explosion which occurred in the mill early this morning. Fortunately no lives were lost, all the men having gone home. Three houses half a mile away were damaged badly. Mrs. David Hann was badly cut about the face and body. Mr. and Mrs. Hann and Mrs. Klingler were buried in their beds beneath debris and boulders weighing 200 pounds. The loss is nearly \$50,000.

### Child Instantly Killed.

San Francisco, April 2.—A child named James Holmes was instantly killed today by being run over by a loaded truck. The driver, H. Meyer, was charged with manslaughter.

### Wages Increased in Michigan.

Ironwood, Mich., April 5.—The Metropolitan Iron & Land Company has announced an increase of 10 per cent in the wage scale here. The increase affects 1,000 men employed in the Norris and Pabst mines.

### Demand an Eight-Hour Day.

Milwaukee, April 5.—The 10,000 union brewery employes in Milwaukee made a formal demand for an eight-hour working day at the same wages as is now being paid for 10 hours.

## OREGON IN CONGRESS.

Measures Introduced and Championed by Our State Delegation.

Washington, April 2.—Senator McBride has introduced a large number of bills, several of which were pending in the last congress. He hopes to get favorable action on some of them, and expects that those which were favorably reported in the last congress will receive early consideration in this congress.

One bill appropriates \$650,000 for the public building at Portland, and fixes that sum, with what has heretofore been appropriated, as the limit of the cost of the building. This will bring the total cost of the building to \$1,000,000. The bill provides that when the building is completed it shall be used as a custom-house, for appraisers' stores, courtrooms, signal service offices and for the United States surveyor-general.

Another bill fixes the boundary of the Warm Springs Indian reservation on the northern side. It provides that the boundary shall be the same as defined in the treaty of 1855, and as found by Commissioners Fullerton, Dufur and Payne in 1891.

Other bills introduced by the Oregon senator are as follows:

Admitting veterans of Indian wars to the soldiers' homes; removing the charge of desertion from the name of James K. Parker; to reimburse the states of Oregon, California and Nevada for money expended in the rebellion, of which amount Oregon would receive \$305,915; providing for a quarantine station at Astoria, and appropriating \$30,000 for the same; to establish an assay office at Baker City; directing the accounting officers of the treasury to allow Orville T. Porter for all sums stolen or appropriated by his deputy while Porter was marshal for Alaska; to pay William A. Starkweather \$2,170, the amount paid by him for clerk hire while he was register of the land office at Oregon City; to pay Peter Grant Stewart, of Gervais, \$7,500 for land taken by the government at the mouth of the Columbia river in 1852; to pay H. W. Shipley \$2,487 for work done by him in excess of his contract in constructing buildings at the Nez Percé agency, in Idaho; to pay Avery D. Babcock and wife \$2,000 for the use and occupation of their land by the government; to pay John Campbell \$1,165 for property taken during the war.

Senator McBride has introduced a bill making Colonel George H. Mendell, late of the corps of engineers, a brigadier-general on the retired list. He recites in the bill the good work that Colonel Mendell has performed, and points out that when General Casey retired Colonel Mendell was next in line for promotion, but that another was made brigadier-general instead.

Another bill by Senator McBride allows persons making claims upon public lands to make proofs before any officer qualified to administer oaths in homestead cases, whether the lands are in the county or not. At present the making of such proofs must be before an officer in the county where the land is situated.

Another bill applicable to all public land states the law to settle accounts between the United States and Mississippi, which allowed for school purposes all lands embraced in reservations which would have been numbered 16 and 36. The states are to be allowed \$1.25 per acre for the loss of such lands.

Representative Ellis has introduced a bill to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the capitol building. This bill was passed by the house at the last session of congress, and was reported in the senate. No one, with very few exceptions, wanted it passed, but men did not want to go on record as opposing it. The bill might have passed the senate if it ever came to a vote, but Senator Hill, of New York, would never allow it to reach that stage. He was always ready to talk it to death whenever it appeared. Mr. Ellis may push it along, and it will no doubt pass the house if it ever comes to a vote again.

All members of the Oregon delegation indorsed Binger Hermann for commissioner of the general land office. His successor, Mr. Tongue, and other members of the delegation called personally upon the president and urged his appointment. Mr. Ellis went among the members of the house, and especially those from the West, and got their signature to a paper in which Hermann was indorsed for the place on the ground that it would be to the interest of the West.

### From the Bonanza.

Baker City, Or., April 3.—Albert Geiser, superintendent of the Bonanza mine, brought in about \$10,000 in gold bullion this afternoon. In addition to this, he has shipped sixty tons of concentrates, valued at \$60 a ton. On account of the many improvements which were made this month, the mill was only kept running for fifteen days.

### A Russian Land Owner at Batoum.

A Russian land owner at Batoum during the big oil strike there had an income of about \$30,000 a day from his wells.

### Big Wool Sale at Caldwell.

Salt Lake, April 2.—A special to the Tribune from Caldwell, Idaho, says: One of the largest wool sales of the year was completed here Monday. Colonel James Clinton, jr., representing Hecht, Liebman & Co., of Boston, purchased of Robert Noble 400,000 pounds of the clip of 1896. The terms are private.

### Light Requires Eight Minutes and Eighteen Seconds to Pass from the Sun to the Earth when at its Mean Distance.

## NORTHWEST BREVITIES

### Evidence of Steady Growth and Enterprise.

#### ITEMS OF GENERAL INTEREST

From All the Cities and Towns of the Thriving Sister States—Oregon.

Sixteen hundred sheep were sold in Huntington last week at an average price of \$2 per head.

Clerk C. A. Jennings, of Lane county, issued a marriage license last week to Thomas C. Purcell, aged 67 years, and Elizabeth Hoffman, aged 57 years.

More beef cattle have been shipped from Galleto this season than any preceding winter, says the Lakeview Examiner. About 700 carloads have gone since September.

A large loaded with 150,000 feet of lumber belonging to Goering & Co., sank near the fishermen's cannery in Astoria. The lumber was washed up on the beach, and can be saved.

Senfert Bros. have bought the lease held by The Dalles Canning Company on their cannery above The Dalles, and will soon begin putting it in repair. They expect to put the cannery in good condition before the fishing season opens.

The Coquille river is cutting away the sand behind the south jetty, at Bandon, and will in time, if let alone, cut a channel clear through to the ocean, leaving the breakwater in the river, says a correspondent of a Coquille City paper.

Two shifts are at work at the Jewett mine, in Josephine county, and the work is progressing at the rate of about four feet per day. About 250 tons of good ore are on the dump, and a new mill will be erected as soon as the roads get better.

Dr. J. H. Hawkins and Joe Lyons, of Douglas county, have imported twenty prairie chickens from Eastern Oregon and turned them loose in the vicinity of Drain and Snowden. Their effort to introduce this favorite game bird into Southern Oregon will be appreciated by sportsmen.

A trapper who has been hunting and trapping on the Malheur river south of the agency valley this winter, reports to the Vale Advocate one of those prodigies of nature known as a wild man. The Advocate says the biped is of giant stature, being at least seven feet high, having long and massive arms that reach to its knees, while the whole body is covered with curly, glossy hair.

In the chase after the escaped convicts from Idaho, one of the officers, Hugh Fulton, had a peculiar accident, and a narrow escape from death. At Vale, when he was mounting his horse, the animal balked into a well sixteen feet deep. Fulton went down first, and the horse after him. By a remarkable chance, the animal did not fall on him. Fulton received a couple of broken ribs. The horse sprang to its feet and began to strike at Fulton, and came near crushing his skull before a rope could be lowered to the endangered man.

### Washington.

Beef cattle are scarce in Yakima.

The office of registrar of the university of Washington has been abolished.

The log drives in the Palouse are making some progress, although the river is too high for speedy driving.

Governor Rogers has announced the appointment of E. A. McDonald, a silver Republican, of Tacoma, as dairy commissioner.

Several of the stockmen about Waterville are preparing for a spring roundup to see how many of their stock they have lost during the winter.

A force of men is now at work grading the Northern Pacific railroad at Ritzville. The company intends grading the track from Cheney to Connell.

A farmer living near Zillah is reported to have raised thirty-five tons of potatoes on five acres of land without cultivating the ground after the first planting.

The Puyallup Commerce says that hops are already up a few inches, that the big Meeker yards have had their first plowing, and the men are now scalping.

News has been received in Walla Walla that it is Governor Rogers' intention to retain company C, of the National Guard, in the service, if possible.

The principal of the Cheney normal school has announced that the school will continue until commencement, June 16, despite the fact that the governor has vetoed the appropriation.

The Olympic reserve is included between the 47th and 48th degrees of latitude, and the 123d and 124th degrees of longitude. The reserve taken in about two-thirds of the Olympic peninsula.

The warehouse at the end of the long wharf in Ocoosa collapsed during a strong gust of wind last week. The building has been a familiar landmark since the birth of Ocoosa, and will be greatly missed.

The Commercial Club of North Yakima has sent for a lot of sugar-beet seed to be distributed among farmers of the Yakima valley.

A patent has been received at the Spokane land office conveying title to the Northern Pacific Railway Company to 25,000 acres of land in southeastern Stevens and northern Spokane counties. The land lies in township 29, range 44, in which the town of Milan is situated; and in township 31, range 45, and township 31, range 46, just north of Newport.

## WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

One could write yards of matter and fill innumerable columns of space in attempting to describe the wheat market and its variations this week, giving a reason for each and every movement. A well-known operator puts it correctly and tersely when he says "the market is suffering from too much news and too many statistics." There is all kinds of news in wheat, and statistics enough to supply everybody, but whether traders are any better for having so much information is a question. Figures themselves don't lie, but it is said liars can figure, and they evidently have been doing it in a manner that may be satisfactory to themselves but certainly not soul-filling enough for the public who are growing rather chary of statisticians and their methods.

In speaking of figures, it must be confessed that they are unusually favorable for higher prices, but they, like bad crop reports, are ignored. The visible supply for the week was cut 1,407,000 bushels. The total is now 39,023,000 bushels, compared with 61,045,000 bushels last year; for the same week one year ago, a difference of 22,000,000 bushels. The world's stock for the week underwent a decrease of about 5,000,000 bushels. World's shipment for three weeks have been under 4,000,000 bushels, while the supposed or estimated requirements of the importing countries is 7,250,000 bushels per week. Wheat and flour on ocean passage decreases steadily, and this week was reduced 1,500,000 bushels. If that is not a plalanx of figures to warrant purchases of wheat, the buyer had better get out of the business. Sad to relate, however, statistics have little effect upon the market, and professional sellers go right ahead, never thinking that there is the barest sort of possibility of a day of reckoning before the new crop is in the shock.

Corn has held its own, and there is very little change to be noted in the market. That corn possesses merit on its own account has been and is daily demonstrated by the course of the market.

### Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., April 6, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.10; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.10; graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 76¢; Valley, 78¢ per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 40¢@42¢ per bushel; choice gray, 36¢@38¢.

Hay—Timothy, \$13.00@14.00 per ton; clover, \$11.50@12.50; wheat and oat, \$9.00@11.00 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, \$17.50 per ton; brewing, \$18@19.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26.

Butter—Creamery, 40¢@45¢; dairy, 30¢@40¢; store, 17¢@30¢ per roll.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 50¢@60¢; Garnet Chilies, 65¢@75¢; Early Rose, 80¢@90¢ per sack; sweets, \$3.00 per cwt. for Merced; new potatoes, 3¢@5¢ per pound.

Onions—\$2.00@2.25 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@4.00; geese, \$4.00@5.00; turkeys, live, 11¢@12¢; ducks, \$4.00@5.00 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 9¢ per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon, 12¢; Young America, 13¢ per pound.

Wool—Valley, 11¢ per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7¢@9¢.

Hops—9¢@10¢ per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.00@3.50; cows, \$2.25@3.00; dressed beef, 4¢@6¢ per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.50@3.75; dressed mutton, 6¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$4.00@4.25; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed \$4.50@5.00 per cwt.

Seattle, Wash., April 6, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, \$27 per ton.

Oats—Choice, \$23@24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, \$20 per ton.

Corn—Whole, \$19 per ton; cracked, \$19@20; feed meal, \$19@20.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.00; Novelty A, \$4.60; California brands, \$5.35; Dakota, \$5.65; patent, \$6.40.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.00 per ton; shorts, \$18.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oilcake meal, \$30.

Hay—Puget sound, per ton, \$10.00; Eastern Washington, \$14.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 26¢; select, 24¢; tube, 23¢; ranch, 15¢@17.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12¢.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$16.50@18; parsnips, per sack, 75¢; beets, per sack, 60¢; turnips, per sack, 60¢; rutabagas, per sack, 50¢; carrots, per sack, 40¢@50¢; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$2.90.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$4.00.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, 10¢@11¢; ducks, \$6@6.50; dressed turkeys, 15¢.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 11¢@12¢.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7¢; cows, 6¢; mutton, sheep, 9¢ per pound; lamb, 5¢; pork, 6¢ per pound; veal, small, 8¢.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4¢@6¢; salmon, 5¢@6¢; salmon trout, 7¢@10¢; flounders and soles, 3¢@4¢.

Provisions—Hams, large, 11¢; hams, small, 11¢; breakfast bacon, 10¢; dry salt sides, 6¢ per pound.

San Francisco, April 6, 1897.

Potatoes—Salinas Burbanks, 90¢@1.10; Early Rose, 65¢@75¢; River Burbanks, 50¢@70¢; sweets, \$1.00@1.75 per cental.

Onions—\$1.75@2.25 per cental.

Eggs—Ranch, 10¢@12¢ per dozen.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 13¢; do seconds, 12¢@13¢; fancy dairy, 12¢; seconds, 11¢@12¢.

Cheese—Fancy mild, new, 6¢; fair to good, 5¢@6¢; Young America, 7¢@8¢; Eastern, 14¢@14½¢.

## TARIFF BILL CHANGES.

A General Remodeling by the Senate Committee.

Washington, April 5.—The Republicans of the senate committee on finance are continuing their work day and night on the tariff bill with the intention of reporting it to the senate at the earliest possible day. They are not prepared to give out any results of their investigations and state that they have not reached any conclusions as to the proposed changes. There is, however, a well-defined impression about the senate that the bill will be generally remodeled and the rates considerably reduced in many schedules.

There is a general belief among Western senators that there will be material changes in rates on wools, especially those of the third class. Among other suggestions urged is a return to the Wilson law of 8 cents a pound duty on hops, instead of 15 cents, as proposed by the Dingley bill. It is claimed that the proposed increase will be an injury rather than a benefit to the producer, and a hardship to the consumer.

There is much contention about the lumber schedule. The American lumbermen interested in Canadian forests appear to be especially concerned over the Dingley rates.

The committee is not receiving any verbal statements except from senators, but is giving close attention to typewritten presentations of fact and argument.

### Secretary Gage Will Comply.

Washington, April 5.—Secretary Gage today announced that he had decided to comply with the requirements of section 27, of the pending tariff bill, providing for the retention of samples of merchandise, imported under orders given subsequent to April 1, and which were not purchased and directed by the owner to be shipped for import into the United States prior to April 1. This action, however, will be taken under section 249 of the revised statutes, which authorizes the secretary to exercise a superintendency of the collection of customs duties.

### Discussed by Americans in France.

London, April 5.—The Times will publish a dispatch from its Paris correspondent, saying:

The Dingley tariff bill has caused considerable excitement among American business houses here. The questions growing out of it have been discussed at a large meeting of the American chamber of commerce, at which the American embassy was represented by Henry Wignaud, secretary of Ambassador Eustis. The vice-president of the chamber said:

"America sends France 180,000,000 francs' worth of goods duty free, as against 80,000,000 worth sent by France, duty free, to America. The chamber suggests that the United States should reduce the tariff in some important French exports, the natural result of which would be that France would admit many American manufactures at a reduced tariff. The advantage to America under existing conditions by France admitting some articles at the minimum tariff is over 18,000,000 francs. The chamber hopes that President McKinley's request for additional discretionary power may be granted, so that reciprocal commercial relations may be established in order to open new markets for manufactured American products."

### SPAIN'S EASTERN WAR.

Madrid Authorities Declare the Philippine Revolt Ended.

Washington, April 5.—The Spanish legation has received official dispatches from Madrid, under date of April 3, announcing the most decisive engagements in the Philippine islands since the insurrection there began. The losses were heavy and 1,630 prisoners surrendered as a result of the shelling of Cavitego. The officials of the Spanish legation are highly gratified at the announcements, and state that the results practically close the conflict in the islands, these being the last of a series of severe engagements.

### Sand in Their Powder.

London, April 5.—The Daily News will publish a dispatch tomorrow from its Salonica correspondent who says he has been informed on reliable authority that a large quantity of gunpowder sent to the frontier from Constantinople has been found to consist chiefly of sand. The vali of Manistir has discovered gross abuses in the supply of provisions and accoutrements to the army.

### Coinage of Silver Dollars.

San Francisco, April 5.—An order has just been received by Superintendent Dagget, of the mint, from Director Preston for the coinage of 800,000 silver dollars. This, in addition to the regular coinage of gold, will keep the present force employed for some time, and thus render unnecessary a