MUCH MISERY IN FRANCE

RESULT OF THE DOCK STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

Floods Add to the Distress—Food Scarce and Prices Have Advanced.

PARIS, March 31. — 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 storekeepers and merchants intend to appeal to the government to remit the taxes for the first three months of the year.

The opposition newspapers assert that the illness of M. Waldeck-Rousseau, the Premier, is diplomatic, with a view of avoiding accompanying President Loubet to Toulon, April 15. The theory is that the Premier, owing to the proximity of Marseilles to Toulon, fears the Marseilles strikers, who are incensed at the refusal of the government to support them in the recent strike, might organize a hostile demonstration either at Toulon or at some point along the route. Meanwhile, the situation has not been changed as a result of the conference between the Premier and masters today.

ATTACK UPON EMPEROR.

Matter Is Being Thoroughly Investigated by Court Officials.

BERLIN, March 31.—There is the highest authority for the statement that the investigation into the causes of the attack upon Emperor William by Dietrich Weiland has not only been considered, but is still being vigorously pushed. The imperial court at Leipsic, which alone can try cases of high treason, has sent two officials to Bremen to assist in the investigation, which is directed chiefly with a view to clearing up three points not yet explained, namely, what company Weiland regularly frequented before the attempt, whether he received orders from plotters, particularly anarchists, socialists or Anglophobes, to carry out the attempt, having also in view what has become of the suspicious individuals who were seen near him just before it was made, and what weapon was used by Weiland or by some other person. Evidence tending to throw light upon these points has been accumulated, but it is too slight to warrant indictment. The question whether Weiland actually threw a piece of iron, as was at first alleged, or some one fired a shot from an air rifle, is still unanswered to the satisfaction of the authorities. Emperor William inclines to the air-rifle theory. His physicians incline to the belief that a piece of iron was thrown. The Emperor is also convinced that Weiland was a tool, and in this conviction he is sustained by his entourage.

Immediately after the preliminary investigation is closed the evidence will be sent to the Imperial Court, at Leipsic, whose president will come to Berlin at Eastertide to confer with Herr von Schoenstadt, Prussian Minister of Justice, and with the imperial judicial department, with a view to ascertaining whether sufficient grounds exist to begin a trial for high treason.

Funeral of James Stevens.

DUBLIN, March 31.—The funeral of James Stevens, leader of the Fenian movement of 1866, who died here Friday, took place today, the remains being interred in Glesnevin cemetery, in the presence of a great assemblage of people, including delegates from the various Nationalist organizations. Michael Davitt was among the pallbearers. The coffin was drawn by six horses with outriders and covered with beautiful wreaths from political societies. An Irish flag floated over it. At the request of John Redmond, Nationalist leader in the House of Commons, Timothy Harrington, Lord Mayor of Dublin; William Field, member of parliament for the South District of Dublin, and John J. Clancy, member for North Dublin County, followed the hearse as representatives of the Nationalist Parliamentary party. Mr. Stevens was buried beside his wife in the Martyrs' plot. There were no speeches or demonstrations.

To Reduce Number of Students.

ST. PETERSBURG, Friday, March 29.—The Ministry of Education is considering, as a means of diminishing the number of university students, a proposal to admit any one qualified to enter the universities to examination for university diplomas whether they ever attended the universities or not. This, however, would hardly be a satisfactory solution of the difficulties which result from restriction of university freedom.

Sixty-nine students, who were arrested during the recent riots have been released. It is rumored that severe riots have occurred during the last few days at Kieff, but were quelled by the military authorities. No further particulars are available.

Strikers Reinforced.

MARSEILLES, April 1.—At strike meetings held last evening, and attended by about 3000 dockers and coal-heavers, it was decided to continue the strike until the masters concede an eight-hour day. At a later meeting some 300 dock foremen who had not joined the strike decided to refuse to continue work with the improvised dock hands until the demands of the strikers were conceded. This will paralyze dock work, as inexperienced laborers cannot work without foremen. The strikers' union has promised to support the foremen against any consequences of their action when work is resumed.

England Must Wake Up.

LONDON, April 1.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Daily Mail, after referring to the fact that the Cape Government was compelled last year to have recourse to the United States and Germany for locomotives and trucks, says: "British manufacturers must wake up, as further large orders for steel rails will shortly be given out to relay the permanent way after the heavy war traffic. There is also certain to be a big development in light railways in outlying portions of the colony."

Arabian Villages Destroyed by Flood

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 31.—Further fighting is reported to have occurred in the Nejd district of Arabia, between the Sheikh of Koweyt on the Persian Gulf and Bin Rashid, the self-styled "King of Arabia." The River Maritza has overflowed and caused disastrous floods in the Province of Adrianople. Eight villages and 20 mills have been destroyed, and it is believed that several lives have been lost. A strong earthquake shock was felt here today.

Fear Deserters Will Loot Town.

ACCRA, Gold Coast Colony, March 31.—Three hundred men of the British West Africa Regiment who deserted in Kumassi marched to Cape Coast Castle, where all business has been suspended, owing to a fear that the deserters will loot the town. One hundred and twenty troops were dispatched from Accra to Cape Coast Castle today to suppress the revolt.

English-Russian Rivalry for China.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 31.—The St. Petersburg Novosti, unlike most Russian journals, professes to see no occasion for rivalry between Great Britain and Russia for China. "The legend of Anglo-Russian indemnity," it says, "rests upon a crude misunderstanding. Russia's natural spheres do not touch England's in the Yangtse Valley."

First Chinese Reforms.

TACOMA, March 31.—Oriental advices say: "In a decree issued to the Governors of Chinese provinces the Empress Dowager declares that among the first reforms to be undertaken shall be the speedy construction of the Yangtse Valley railways and railways connecting Shanghai, Soo Chow and Nanking.

Killed Her Three Little Daughters.

BERLIN, March 31.—The wife of Captain von Tungelen, of the Sixteenth Regiment of Dragoons, stationed at Luenenberg, and daughter of the well-known historian and publicist, Harry Gotthard von Trietschke, while in a fit of melancholy, killed her three little daughters and then poisoned herself.

Assassin Sentenced.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 1.—Peter Karpovitch, the assassin of Bogoliepoff, Russian Minister of Public Instruction, has been sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, with a loss of civil rights. The announcement that he had been sentenced to life imprisonment in a fortress was erroneous.

Anti-Clerical Demonstration.

BARCELONA, March 31.—Twenty thousand persons participated today in an anti-clerical demonstration in the Plaza del Toro. A large crowd stoned the Jesuit College. Finally the police charged and dispersed the demonstrators, injuring several.

Want Monastic Orders Expelled.

MADRID, April 1.—It is rumored from Valencia that, following upon the riotous anti-clerical demonstrations there, an address was sent to the government demanding the expulsion of all monastic orders. All religious processions have been suspended in the provinces.

Conferences Miscarried.

BERLIN, March 31.—The conferences here between Emperor William, Count von Bulow and Prince Hohenlohe-Langeburg, an elder of Alsace-Lorraine, regarding the annulment of the restrictive legislation there, especially the "dictature" paragraph, have miscarried.

Bulgarian Insurgents Routed.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 31.—Advices from Salonica say that a band of 60 from Bulgaria endeavored to invade Macedonia near Djumbla March 27, and came into conflict with the Ottoman troops. Ten of the Bulgarians were killed, and the others fled.

Duke of Cornwall Delayed.

PORT SAID, March 31.—The Suez Canal is temporarily blocked by a dredger, and the steamer Ophir, bearing the Duke and Dutchess of Cornwall and York, en route for Australia, was compelled to stop about three miles from Suez.

Decide to Continue Strike.

MONCEAU-LES-MINES, France, March 31.—Five thousand mining strikers held a demonstration here tonight and decided to continue the strike until the meeting of the National Mines Congress at Lens, April 10.

Slight Earthquake at Rome.

ROME, April 1.—A slight earthquake shock was felt yesterday in Benevento. About the same time seismic instruments showed signs of disturbance in Rome, Padu, Florence and Catania.

Defaulter Flees to United States.

BERLIN, March 31.—Jacob Gerson, long a prominent merchant in Neustadt-An-Der-Hardt, has fled to the United States, after defaulting for 250,000 marks.

Elected to French Senate.

PARIS, April 1.—Admiral Curveville has been elected to the French Senate for the Department of Finistere.

Abbe Hertzhog Dead.

PARIS, April 1.—Abbe Hertzhog, cure of the Madeline Church of St. Mary Magdalena, died yesterday.

Distinct Seismic Disturbance.

ODESSA, March 31.—The city experienced today a distinct seismic disturbance.

DISTILLER'S MEETING.

Further Advance in Price of Whiskies Anticipated.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—Edson Bradley, president of the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company; S. M. Rice, president of the Distilling Company of America; A. W. Kreich and C. C. Deming, of New York, and William F. Harrity, of Philadelphia, the latter three members of the executive committee of the Distilling Company of America, spent today here, having come from Peoria, Ill., on a tour of inspection of the property belonging to the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company. Tomorrow they will go to Frankfort. Tomorrow the party will inspect the distilleries owned by the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company. Their visit has no significance, said Mr. Bradley today.

Mr. Bradley was asked to account for the sensational advances in the price of whisky held by his company. "Price advanced," he replied, "because the conditions of the market warranted it. I anticipate a further advance in fine whiskies. It will not surprise me to see some Kentucky bourbons go to $1 25 per gallon, in fact some are selling at or above that figure now.

"There is a shortage of Kentucky whiskies in bond. That accounts for the strong condition of the market. Whisky consumption is steadily on the increase, and the shortage in certain ages buoys up the market. The crop made by the Kentucky Distilleries & Warehouse Company will not be much in excess of 12,000,000 gallons. That is not an overproduction, but on the contrary it is very conservative."

Haggin Buys a Kentucky Farm.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 31.—J. B. Haggin has closed a deal for the J. H. Kerr farm of 541 acres, adding it to the Elmendorff stock farm. This addition gives him 4500 acres within one fence in Fayette County. The price was $100 per acre. His new home, which will cost $300,000, is nearing completion. His purchases of thoroughbreds for March, chiefly from Eastin and Larrabie, are estimated to aggregate about $150,000. He will soon bring a number of his horses here from California.

Cathartic or purgative pills do more harm than good. Carter's Little Liver Pills do only good, but a large amount of that. Only one pill a dose.

THE FUTURE OF CUBA

GENERAL FITZHUGH LEE PUBLICLY DISCUSSED IT.

Rests With Native Statesmen Should They Prove Able to Establish a Stable Government.

OMAHA, March 31.—General Fitzhugh Lee, for the first time since his retirement from the Army, has given expression to his views with regard to the future of Cuba. The occasion was the banquet given in his honor at the Omaha Club. After referring to his services as Consul-General and in the Army in that island, he said:

"More than ever must there be an exercise of patriotism in its highest sense by the citizens of the United States. The ship of state has extended its sailing chart to parts of the world undreamed of until recently as being in its course. The Philippines are ours by treaty, and their future, so far as the United States is concerned, should be duly determined by Congress after, and not before, the armed resistance to the authority of the United States has ceased. The splendid exploit of Funston throws a brilliant light upon the coming path of peace.

"Porto Rico is ours by conquest, while Cuba has its status fixed by the Teller resolution in the act declaring war against Spain. Under that resolution the United States disclaims any intention of exercising sovereignty, jurisdiction or control over the Island of Cuba, except for the pacification thereof, and when that is accomplished the government of the island should be turned over to its own people. That solemn declaration is binding upon the Government, and in my opinion would be and should be rigidly adhered to. The expenditure of treasure and blood, the dead American soldiers and sailors, the geographical location of the island, the large interests held by the American, Spanish, English, German, French, and, indeed, the Cubans themselves, demand that the island should not only be pacified, but be permanently pacified. The pledge of the United States does not demand that American control or supervision be absolutely withdrawn, if the United States, from evidence before the proper department, believes that the Cubans will fight among themselves before or shortly after the American soldiers now in Cuba stack their muskets on American soil. The war was waged to make Spain withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and relinquish its authority on the island. That having been accomplished, the United States is now concerned in upholding its solemn pledge of pacification in the interests of all. Cuba will agree in time to the conditions imposed by the Platt amendment in the interests of its own independence, and in order that the United States can faithfully maintain the pledged pacification of the island.

"Thirty-one members were elected, or rather selected, from the whole island to constitute a Constitutional Convention. When its work is completed, the organization of a government should follow, and when that is accomplished the jurisdiction and control of the island would be undoubtedly turned over to the Cubans. The foreign and other property-holders want protection and peace. The majority of Cubans, constituting the agriculturists, are apparently ignorant that a convention is in session, and it is most difficult to make them vote on any question. Many portions of China did not know a war was in progress with Japan; so many Cubans pay no atention to the war of words in the convention. The Cuban ex-soldiers are active and more or less excited. When the time comes to fill the government offices they will be heard 'early and often.'

"Cuba's future will be determined by Cuba's statesmanship. Should the collective Cuban wisdom be sufficient to keep the craft afloat on the waters of prosperity and establish a stable government strong enough to protect life and property and give confidence to capital, there will be no disposition on the part of the United States to interfere; but if the government problem cannot be solved after a fair trial by the Cubans, the future destiny of the 'Smile of the Sea' will be forever consigned to the care of the great American Republic."

KENTUCKY FUTURITY.

Thirteen Hundred and Seventy-nine Mares Have Been Named.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 31.—Secretary Horace Wilson, of the Kentucky Breeders' Association, officially announces that 1379 mares have been named in the rich Kentucky Futurity, valued at $21,000, for foals of 1901, which closed March 15. This is 109 less than were named in the record-breaking list of 1900, but is in itself a magnificent showing. Thirty-five states and territories are represented in the entry. The entries by state contains the following:

Kentucky, 576; Illinois, 82; Montana, 55; California, 47; Indiana, 32; Kansas, 19; Nebraska, 16; Texas, 11; Missouri, 7; Iowa, 5; Indian Territory, 2; Colorado, North Dakota, Arkansas and Arizona 1 each.

Among the nominators of 10 or more mares are: Patchen Wilkes Farm, Lexington, Ky., 60; Bitter Root Farm, Hamilton, Mont., 55; Walnut Hall Farm, Donerail, Ky., 42; H. Schmulbach, Wheeling and Lexington, 40; Brook Curry, Lexington, 32; Hugh L. Asher, Lexington, 25; Cochran Bros., Lexington, 25; J. D. Creighton, Lexington, 24; A. S. Ashbrook, Cynthia, Ky., 16; Scott Newman, Jr., Louisville, 12; C. W. Williams, Galesburg, Ill., 12; Palo Alto Farm, 20.

The 1379 mares were served by 219 different stallions of which 27 are in the 2:10 class; 59 in the 2:15; 51 in the 2:20, and 67 in the 2:30 class, making nearly 66 per cent of the sires possessing developed speed. It is significant that two sons of Baron Wilkes, Oakland Baron, a futurity winner, and Moko, sire of the futurity winner, lead the list. The mares are a choice lot. No less than 291 of these mares have race records from 2:40 down to 2:30. Thirty-three of them have records of 2:13 or better, 46 are in the 2:15 class; 68 in the 2:20 and 143 in the 2:30. Three futurity winners and the dams of nine others are named. Over 40 per cent of the mares which are either possessors or producers of speed is a remarkable percentage in a list of this size.

Championship Cycle Races.

PANAMA PARK, Fla., March 31.—Fifteen hundred people witnessed the championship cycle races here today. The chief event was a match race between Harry Elkes and O. W. Brown, the champion of Indiana. Elkes conceded Brown one-third of a mile in the five miles and won easily. Time, 8:03 1-5. Walthour beat Caldwell, of Boston, in a 10-mile match race. Time, 18:11 1-5. Caldwell won the mile professional handicap with 40 yards handicap; Walthour, scratch, second. There were six entries. Jimmy Michael gave an exhibition, covering three miles behind a motor tandem in 4:57 2-5.

Russian Ambassador Received.

NORFOLK, Va., March 31.—Count Cassini, Russian Ambassador at Washington, and party, were received today on the new Russian cruiser Varlag, in Hampton Roads. They expressed themselves as delighted with the vessel. She will be fully coaled and stocked with supplies for her long voyage to Russia, probably before tomorrow night. The Ambassador later visited the Soldiers' Home at Hampton and tonight left for New York.

Anti-Clerical Demonstration.

BARCELONA, March 31.—Twenty thousand persons participated today in an anti-clerical demonstration in the Plaza del Toro. A large crowd stoned the Jesuit College. Finally the police charged and dispersed the demonstrators, injuring several. When they intervened they were received with showers of stones and blows from sticks and they replied by firing upon the mob. According to the latest accounts, many were wounded, some seriously. The excitement continues.

On the way to the institution the crowd shouted "Death to the Jesuits," and "Long live liberty," and sang "The Marseilleise."

KILLED IN A QUARREL.

Man Who Disputed With Another Over Grazing Privilege.

SALT LAKE, March 31.—A special to the Herald from Grand Junction, Colo., says: "As the result of a quarrel over the right to graze sheep on a strip of practically worthless ground near Cisco, Grand County, John Selman, of Payson, Utah, is lying dead in W. H. Banister's undertaking parlors here, and E. E. Campbell, Surveyor of Grand County, is under arrest at Moab, awaiting a preliminary hearing on the charge of murder. The disagreement which culminated in the shooting of Selman occurred at Campbell's ranch, five miles south of Cisco, at 4 o'clock, Friday afternoon.

"E. E. Campbell, who will have to answer to a charge of murder, now that Selman is dead, is said to have a wife and family living at his ranch near Cisco. Word reached here last night that immediately after the shooting he started for Moab, the county seat, and surrendered himself to the officers."

Paper Substituted for Money.

COLUMBIA, S. C., March 31. — Last Thursday the Bank of Columbia, of this city, forwarded to the Bank of Commerce, of New York, $5000 in paper money. When the package arrived at its destination Saturday, it was discovered that the money had been removed and brown paper substituted. The package was put up by a bank official in the presence of the president, Colonel G. W. Childs and another official carried the package to the express office. The Columbia bank officials declare the bank is not to blame. Captain O. M. Sadler, general superintendent of the Southern Express Company, is at work on the case. The work is represented to have been clever and the package bore no evidence of having been tampered with.

Convict Killed, Two Officers Wounded

MOBILE, Ala., March 31.—Detective Morris and Policeman Bressinger today attempted to arrest two negroes suspected of the murder of a Marshal at Gulfport, Miss. One negro named Davis resisted and shot Morris and Bressinger probably fatally. He in turn was killed. The other negro was captured. The negroes were convicts who had escaped from Jenkins & Co.'s camp near Monroeville, Ala., and arrived here today. Davis diverted the attention of the convict guard and seized his rifle. Then he overcame another guard and obtained his pistol. He and three other convicts then escaped and came to Mobile, where they encountered Bressinger and Morris.

Roughly Treated by Burglars.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 31.—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 $1200, the booty the burglars evidently were after.

Man Struck Woman a Fatal Blow.

LOUISVILLE, March 31.—Denver Adkins, known in Louisville as Pearl Price, was struck a blow on the cheek today by Oscar Dockans, which, while not hard, knocked the woman off her feet and caused her death a few hours later, through a blood clot at the base of the brain. After the woman died, a friend of hers declared the dead woman was wanted at Little Rock for killing Ethel House. Dockans was arrested.

OVERCOMING BAD LUCK.

Suggestion of Charms for Breaking Down of a "Hoodoo."

Philadelphia Record.

William Bowerman, of West Manayunk, smashed an heirloom, a looking-glass, a few days ago, and now fully believes that he will have bad luck for seven years unless the spell is broken by some magic charm. He has requested the colored residents of his neighborhood to furnish him with charms, and has already received a lot of advice. One damsel tells him to hire a livery horse and drive the animal until the shoe of its left hind foot falls off, and then to nail the shoe over the front door. Nelson Harris told him to stick a three-pronged fork over the door, to take an old broom and fill it full of wood ashes, and then, blindfolded, to knock the fork down with the broom. "If the fork sticks up in the floor," said Nelson Harris, "the hoodoo is gone." Another colored man told Bowerman to steal 13 hairs from the tail of a moon-eyed spotted mare, to paste them over the back of the broken glass, and bury the glass in a cemetery devoted exclusively to colored people. "Carry a rabbit's foot"; "Get a horse chesnut from the burr that hangs on the top limb of a tree, and plant it in a graveyard"; throw salt over your shoulder at midnight, on the last day of the year, and wear a woolen stocking inside out on the left foot for seven weeks." Such are the charms that have been received by Bowerman, and they will be given a fair trial until the spell is broken.

Troubles of Former Diplomats.

Gentleman's Magazine.

English Ambassadors during the reign of James I had good cause to complain of their lot. James was the most unpunctual of paymasters. It was quite common for his Ambassadors' salaries to be nine months in arrears. In June, 1619, the Archbishop of Canterbury expressed his opinion that the Ambassadors would all be posting home, leaving their missions unaccomplished, if money were not sent out to them, and three months later Thomas Locke writes: "If something be not done soon the Ambassadors will petition the King." It was not much use petitioning the King, for His Majesty was in debt to the extent of £800,000 and had anticipated his income by £117,000, for which he was paying £20,000 interest per annum.

Sir Dudley Carleton, writing from The Hague, says that he has not received one penny for a whole twelvemonth, and for three years and a half he had been entertaining the Elector Palatine and his family, at great expense. The Elector Palatine, as the King of England's son-in-law, thought he had a claim upon the hospitality of the English Ambassador when troubles befell him.

As soon as the Queen was dead her jewels were collected to pay the Ambassador's expenses. This was done two days after her funeral. No improvement in financial matters took place under James I.'s successors. Sir William Temple, Ambassador to The Hague under Charles II, and one of the best Ambassadors England ever had, complained woefully of irregular payments throughout his embassy, and mentions on one occasion that he was £2000 out of pocket.

CONGESTION IN TREASURY

SECRETARY GAGE DISCUSSES RELIEF MEASURES.

If Artificial Prices Are Asked for Bonds, Money Will Be Let Pile Up.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—Secretary Gage was questioned today as to his probable action with respect to the cash accumulations in the Treasury, and particularly as to whether he contemplated buying bonds for the sinking fund.

"The country would like to know," it was stated to the Secretary, "whether the accumulation of money in the Treasury which seems to be going on will not operate to the prejudice of general business affairs. Your estimate is that there will be a surplus of receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year ending June 30 next, of about $80,000,000. Your statement published yesterday shows that some $40,000,000 of that sum has been realized. This would indicate that within the next three months $40,000 000 more of cash will be gathered into the Treasury from the general money market."

The Secretary: "The estimates you speak of were made before the last session of Congress, and have been modified by events and by Congressional action. It is now contemplated that the year's surplus will be over $60,000,000. A falling off in receipts or larger disbursements than have been estimated for may also further modify the effect to which you point."

Question: "Well, Mr. Secretary, even then it seems that the cash holdings of the Treasury will be increased by some $20,000,000, between now and June 30. Are you willing to state whether you would or could do anything to relieve general affairs should they be adversely affected by the tie-up of money in the Treasury?"

The Secretary: "There are only two methods open to get surplus funds out of the Treasury vaults. One is to increase the Treasury deposits in National depositories; the other is to buy United States bonds. The latter is more consistent with Government interests than the former, since in buying bonds interest on the public debt is by so much stopped. The department, however, would not feel justified in buying bonds other than those which will mature and become subject to payment within the next seven years. At a proper price it would no doubt be willing to buy these and thus relieve the Treasury from a surplus which, as you assume, might, under some conditions, be prejudicial to general business affairs. At the present quoted rates for short bonds, I do not think the Secretary would be justified in buying bonds. The 5s at the price yield an investment return of only 1.03 per cent; the short 4s, 1.61 per cent; the 3 per cents of 1908, 1.34 per cent, while the new 2 per cents at their present price yield a higher investment return of 1.73 per cent. Now it is well known and acknowledged that the long-time Government bond, everything else being equal, is worth relatively more than a short-time bond. The present disparity to the contrary is, therefore, illogical, if not artificial, and at their present price the Secretary will not buy them."

Question: "As an alternative, would you not increase the deposit of public moneys with the banks?"

The Secretary: "No, that would aggravate in some particulars the situation to which I have just referred. To qualify, as depositors, the banks would have to buy and deposit bonds. The effect would be to set up a competition by the aid of the Government against the Government in the purchase of the securities, already abnormally high. We are now advancing toward a period of the year when there is apt to be a money plethora instead of a scarcity, so I do not see that it will do any particular harm if money accumulates in the Treasury. The reduction on taxation will, when it becomes operative, partially or wholly cure the present tendency toward a congestion in the Treasury. To put the matter in a nut shell, if it be a choice between buying bonds at an artificial price and letting funds accumulate in the Treasury, the latter will occur, nor will the department advertise for offerings of bonds. To do so, I am satisfied would be fruitless in results. If, however, the department can from time to time buy the short bonds at an investment rate realizable to the investor who buys the new 2 per cents, it will not hesitate to do so, should the present market price for the new 2s remain about on the present basis."

Movements of Army Transports.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 31.—The animal transport Arab sailed today for the Philippines with 670 horses for the cavalry already on the way to Manila. Tomorrow the Buford will sail with two troops of the First Squadron of the Fifteenth Cavalry, one company of the Tenth Infantry, and the depot battalion of the Fifth Infantry. The Kilpatrick, scheduled to sail Friday, will carry the third battalion of the Eleventh Infantry, and two companies of the First Infantry. April 10 the transport Ohio will sail, and April 8 the Aztec is expected to get away. April 15 the Logan will probably depart for Manila with two companies of the First Infantry, the Third Squadron of the Ninth Cavalry, the Second Squadron of the Tenth Cavalry and a battalion of the Eleventh Infantry, now at Governor's Island and Fort Ethan Allen.

North Atlantic Squadron.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 31.—The North Atlantic squadron, Rear-Admiral Farquhar commanding, arrived off San Juan last evening. The United States special vessel Uncas, Chief Boatswain J. W. McLaughlin, delivered the mails, and the squadron lay to all night, proceeding today for Culebra Islands, where orders are expected by Admiral Farquhar directing the squadron to go to Venezuelan waters.

Kansas Tenders Thanks.

WASHINGTON, March 31.—After the appointment of General Funston yesterday, Secretary Cortelyou, at the direction of the President, wired the news to Governor Stanley, of Kansas. Today the following response was received from the Governor:

"Express to the President the thanks of the people of Kansas for his recognition of General Funston."

The Roman Saturnalia.

Fortnightly Review.

Feasting and revelry and all the mad pursuits of pleasure are the features that seem to have especially marked this carnival of antiquity, as it went on for seven days in the streets and public squares and houses of ancient Rome, from the 17th to the 23d of December. But no feature of the festival is more remarkable, nothing in it seems to have struck the ancients themselves more than the license granted to slaves at this time. The distinction between the free and the servile classes was temporarily abolished. The slave might rail at his master, intoxicate himself like his betters, sit down at table with them, and not even a word of reproof would be administered to him for conduct which at any other season might be punished with stripes, imprisonment, or death. Nay, more, masters actually changed places with their slaves and waited on them at table; and not till the serf had one eating and drinking was the board cleared and dinner set for his master. So far was this inversion of ranks carried that each household became for a time a mimic republic, in which the high offices of state were discharged by the slaves, who gave their orders and laid down the law as if they were indeed invested with all the dignity of the Consulship, the praetorship, and the bench. Like the pale reflection of power thus accorded to bondsmen at the Saturnalia was the mock Kingship for which freemen cast lots at the same season. The person on whom the lot fell enjoyed the title of King, and issued commands of a playful and ludicrous nature of his temporary subjects. One of them he might order to mix the wine, another to drink, another to sing, another to dance, another to speak in his own dispraise, another to carry a flute girl on his back around the house.

BLIND MEN'S DOGS.

High Intelligence Displayed by Them in Guiding Their Masters.

Cornhill.

The blind men's dogs do not appear in English paintings earlier than the reign of Anne, and Dr. Caius mentions them not. In London they form a large and most intelligent part of the very few dogs which earn a living or help their masters to do so. The manner of their education, which is highly specialized, must have puzzled many persons who have seen them resolutely guiding their poor master to his stand or back to his home along crowded pavements and over the cross streets, never passing these when a cab is about to turn up them, and sometimes barking their disapproval if a cart turns without warning too near their charge. I find that many of these dogs are taught by a half-blind man, who makes this a part of his humble livelihood. And "this he does," as Herodotus says, "in a way I am not at liberty to mention." It would not be right to divulge his educational system. But many are taught by the blind men themselves, especially if they have not always been blind, and remember the streets and turnings. A young dog is taken out with the old dog, and soon imitates him by pulling on the string in front of the man. Then he is told not to go off the pavement, and to be careful in crossing side streets. The blind men ask for human help when crossing the main streets, but otherwise trust to the dog. Their duty is to take their master out in the morning, and to take him home again. The latter they learn with no difficulty, going straight to the house door.

One particularly clever blind man's dog, who takes his master out every day from near Fulham gas works to the Brompton road and home again, is only 4 years old. His master buys his provisions every evening on the way home, and this dog takes him to the shops he deals with. When told to go to the baker's he takes his master to the shop, and when told to go to the grocer's he does so without fail. His birthday was on December 14 last, and his blind master presented him with three birthday cakes, one for each year he had served him.

WINE PRODUCTION OF FRANCE

The Yield of 1900 Shows an Unusually Large Increase.

New York Times.

The wine and cider production of France for 1900, according to a report of A. M. Thackara, United States Consul to Havre, shows an unusually large increase over previous years. The total yield of wine for 1900 was 67,352,661 hectoliters (1,779,255,246 gallons), which is an increase of 19,444,081 hectoliters (493,654,398 gallons), as compared with the production of 1899, and of 31,388,153 hectoliters (829,180,838 gallons) as compared with the vintage of the last 10 years.

The wine crop of France for 1900 was the most abundant since that of the year 1875, which reached the enormous amount of 83,836,000 hectoliters (2,214,695,612 gallons). The acreage planted in vineyards in 1900 was 1,730,451 hectares (4,275,944 acres), against 1,697,734 hectares (4,195,101 acres) in 1890, an increase of 32,717 hectares (80,843 acres). The average production per hectare (2.471 acres) was 39 hectoliters (1030 gallons), that of 1890 being only 28 hectoliters (740 gallons).

The exportations from France into the United States were as follows:

	1900. Gals.	1899. Gals.
Of ordinary Gironde wines, in casks	227,185	244,791
Of ordinary wines from other districts than Gironde	99,735	58,970
Other ordinary wines in bottles	57,569	49,537
Champagne and other sparkling wines	460,421	422,590

The wine crop is valued at 1,264,258,060 francs ($244,001,794), according to the estimates made in each department, which were based upon the local selling prices at the vineyards.

The cider production of France in 1900 is estimated at 28,408,348 hectoliters (748,463,829 gallons), or 8,573,280 hectoliters (226,480,338 gallons) more than that of 1899, and 13,949,983 hectoliters (368,516,702 gallons) more than the average production for the last 10 years.

Since 1830 the greatest production—11,608,585 hectoliters (835,003,990 gallons)—was in 1893, that of the past year being the second largest.

Reconnoitering in Africa.

Longman's.

Cattle.—From the hilltop on which we stand the cattle look like a number of black does on the veldt, and might be mistaken for a party of horsemen if you are in a hurry. Therefore, be careful to make quite certain before reporting. Watch them closely with your glasses for 10 minutes, or half an hour if necessary, and by their movements you will know them.

In a herd of South African cattle there are usually several animals half black and half white, so if such can be detected you are not likely to mistake them for horses.

Horses.—A common sight, and one which has occasionally led to false reports, is a troop of mares and foals grazing on the veldt, and if these should happen to be driven by a couple of mounted natives you may easily be mistaken by a casual glance.

It is difficult at a great distance to discern whether the moving specks are mounted or not; so, before reporting a body of horsemen, watch them till you are satisfied that there are at any rate more than two mounted in the troop.

If a troop of horses is seen galloping toward or away from a homestead, or a dam, it is most probable that are loose horses going to or from water. Unbroken horses may often be distinguished by the length of their tails, though the Boers often ride horses with uncut tails.

An English cavalry horse can usually be distinguished by his size compared to the man, and the way in which he carries his head.

A small group of horses standing together near some bush may indicate the presence of a scouting party, and should therefore be carefully watched. If there is a white one among the number you can see if it is saddled, though a long way off.

Ex-Senator Carter Has Recovered.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Ex-Senator Thomas H. Carter, of Montana, who was ill Saturday in the Waldorf-Astoria, was reported tonight to have quite recovered. His malady was acute indigestion.

Boy and Woman Burned to Death.

NEW YORK, March 31.—A fire in a tenement-house in Williamsburg, Brooklyn, tonight, resulted in the death of Mrs. Elizabeth Marr and a boy named Benjamin Levy.

Governor Allen Leaves for New York.

SAN JUAN, Porto Rico, March 30.—Governor Allen will sail for New York today.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

THREE THOUSAND ARRESTS

SINCE RUSSIAN REVOLUTIONISTS BECAME ACTIVE.

It Is Rumored That Some of the Ministers Wear Steel Cuirasses.

LONDON, April 1.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"A revolutionary committee composed of 72 members has been arrested after a desperate defense, the revolutionists firing at the police. Two secret revolutionary printing presses were seized in connection with the arrest. Altogether 3000 arrests have been made. It is rumored that some of the Ministers wear steel cuirasses."

WAR SPIRIT PREVAILS IN JAPAN.

Impossible to Allow Russia Free Hand in Manchuria.

LONDON, April 1.—"There is reason to believe," says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail, "that the Manchurian convention between Russia and China will be ratified in April."

The Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail, who records various indications of preparations for war on the part of Japan, says: "Interviews have appeared with prominent statesmen, all breathing the war spirit and expressing the general opinion that it is impossible to allow Russia a free hand in Manchuria. This is the gravest crisis, from the point of view of Japan, since her war with China."

According to a dispatch from St. Petersburg to the Daily Mail, the Coreans at Samaru, a frontier town, recently repulsed an attack by 200 armed Chinese.

Great National Enthusiasm.

LONDON, April 1.—"Japan has made direct representations to St. Petersburg against the Manchurian convention," says a dispatch to the Times from Tokio, dated Saturday, "but the result is not yet known. Japanese public opinion is very strong on the subject. The Cabinet is prudent and pacific, but impressed by the national enthusiasm, which is certain to become uncontrollable if there is any undue yielding.

"The result of the issue of the first installment of the Seoul-Japan Railway loan testifies to the extent of the patriotic enthusiasm. The amount was covered many times over with subscriptions from remote rural districts, in spite of the extreme tightness of the money market."

Herbert Mahl.

NEW YORK, March 31.—Herbert Mahl, who died at Spartenburg, S. C., Saturday, was a son of William Mahl, of this city, who was controller of the Southern Pacific Company. Herbert, who was 28 years old, had for the last six years been at the head of the department of maintenance of way of the Houston & Texas Central Railway, with headquarters at Houston. About a year ago his health gave way, and he was ordered to the Northwest, and went as far as Spokane. No improvement coming, he went South. The father left this city tonight for Spartenburg to bring the body home.

Builders' Strike Expected.

TRENTON, N. J., March 31.—A general strike of all the men belonging to the different building trades' unions in Trenton is expected to be inaugurated tomorrow. The men are striking for an eight-hour day at the same wages they have heretofore been receiving for a nine-hour day. The master masons and other builders have declined to deny the men's demand.

Ice Floe Did Much Damage.

LA CROSSE, Wis., March 31.—The remainder of the ice in the Mississippi went out today, doing much damage. Large cakes came down with a rush from the upper river, destroying the piers. Part of the protection along the levee is washed away. The damage to the city and bridge will be large.

Constipation
Headache, biliousness, heartburn, indigestion, and all liver ills are cured by
Hood's Pills
Sold by all druggists. 25 cents.

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Enclose It to Me With Ten Dollars
And I will furnish you all complete, ready for use, my 1901 Model No. 7 SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT. It is superior in make, quality and power to any belt offered by other dealers for which they charge $40.

ESTABLISHED THIRTY YEARS.
Write today for my latest books, "Health in Nature," and "Strength; Its Use and Abuse by Men."

DR. A. T. SANDEN
Cor. 4th and Morrison
PORTLAND OREGON

Tutt's Pills Cure All Liver Ills.
A CLEAR HEAD;
good digestion; sound sleep; a fine appetite and a ripe old age, are some of the results of the use of Tutt's Liver Pills. A single dose will convince you of their wonderful effects and virtue.
A Known Fact.
An absolute cure for sick headache, dyspepsia, malaria, sour stomach, dizziness, constipation bilious fever, piles, torpid liver and all kindred diseases.
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