RUSSIAN SUGAR TEST CASE

ARGUMENTS BEFORE THE BOARD OF GENERAL APPRAISERS.

Matter Will Probably Not Be Decided Until It Reaches the Supreme Court.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The test case involving the imposition of a countervailing duty on Russian sugar came up before the board of classification of the United States General Appraisers again today. E. A. Bigelow appeared for the protestants, while William J. Gibson represented the Government. No oral testimony was offered, but the case was submitted to the board after argument upon facts as stated in the Consular reports and other official documents. Mr. Bigelow argued at some length that there was no bounty paid by the Russian Government. He declared that section 5 of the American tariff act did not cover any such state of facts as was shown to exist in Russia regarding the production of sugar. Mr. Bigelow declared that the question of price had nothing whatever to do with the countervailing duty; that the Government had no right to assess such a duty unless it was distinctly shown that a specific bounty had been paid to the Russian exporters. Mr. Gibson argued on behalf of the Government, and said that Russia pays a greater bounty than any other country in Europe, and cited statistics in support of his position. He also said that Russia maintained a tariff that was prohibitive as regards imports of sugar into that country. He said that the production of sugar in Russia was absolutely regulated by the government, and was completely under government control.

It was decided to leave to the board the decision in the question as to which case would be more properly the test case. The hearing developed no new facts in the controversy. Judge Somerville intimated that the case will naturally be taken to the Federal courts, and will probably not be decided until it reaches the Supreme Court of the United States.

FIELD-GUN TESTS.

Will Be Made at Sandy Hook Next Month.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Preparations are making for quite an extensive and important test of field guns at Sandy Hook some time in May. At present the Army is not well equipped with field guns, compared with other nations, and the War Department wishes to obtain the very best guns possible for the equipment of this important branch of the service. The tests will be under the direction of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications. The board not only will test such guns as may be presented by manufacturers and inventors, but it is expected that the new gun modeled on the plan of the French field guns and constructed under the direction of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications will be tested. The plans for this gun were obtained by an Army officer who was sent abroad last Summer, and who claimed to have secured complete details of this gun, which artillery experts have asserted is the best in the world. The mechanism of this gun has been concealed and its secret carefully guarded by the French Government. The report that the United States Army had obtained the plans of the French gun caused considerable comment at the time it was made public, and since then the procedure of the department with reference to the gun have been watched with interest by ordnance experts. The French Government has not guarded more carefully the mechanism of its gun than the Board of Ordnance has the making of the new field gun which is to be tested in May.

NAMED BY THE PRESIDENT.

Appointments in the State, Treasury and War Departments.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The President today made the following appointments:

State—Robert P. Skinner, of Ohio, to be Consul-General of the United States at Marseilles, France; Oliver D. J. Hughes, of Connecticut, to be Consul-General of the United States at Coburg, Germany; Francis B. Gessner, of Ohio, to be Consul of the United States at Zittau, Germany.

Treasury—Isaac R. Mills, to be Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth District of Illinois.

War—To be Captains of Infantry, Albert S. Brookes, Thomas F. Dwyer, Fine W. Smith; to be Paymasters, with rank of Captain, Herbert M. Lord; to be Quartermasters, with rank of Captain, Robert L. Brown, Frederick W. Cole, Frank A. Grant, George L. Goodale, George H. Penrose, Robert H. Rolfe; to be Commissary, with rank of Captain, Hugh J. Gallagher, William R. Grove, James A. Logan, Jr.

Volunteer Army—To be Surgeons, with rank of Major, James D. Glennan, Charles F. Mason, Ogden Rafferty, Thomas U. Raymond; to be Assistant Surgeons, with rank of Captain, William O. Cutliffe, George B. Lawrason.

Root at the White House.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Secretary Root talked with the President this morning about affairs in the Philippines, referring to a cablegram just received at the War Department announcing the surrender of a number of Filipinos with their arms. Secretary Root said he had received no official information of the purpose of the Cuban constitutional convention to send a delegation to Washington to ask a modification of the Platt amendment. That the President will receive the members is certain. He will not only do so, but will listen attentively to all that is said. It is the opinion in official circles that he will make no promise, but that he will give the Cubans to understand that the Platt amendment voices both the official and public opinion of the United States.

Exports and Imports.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The monthly statement of the exports of domestic products issued by the Bureau of Statistics shows that during March the exports were as follows, the comparisons being made with March, 1900:

	Exports.	Inc.
Breadstuffs	$21,158,140	$4,500,000
Cattle and hogs	2,978,616	725,000
Cotton	26,817,823	*7,000,000
Provisions	16,658,257	3,160,000
Mineral oil	5,530,000	*1,140,000
Total	$72,592,486	$ 230,000
Total for 9 months	$671,712,814	$80,893,000

*Decrease.

First Spanish War Claim.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The first claim presented to the Spanish War Claims Commission was filed today. The claimant is Maria Soler Martinez, and the amount is $216,666, the stated value of personal and other property connected with a sugar plantation in Cuba which was destroyed during the late insurrection in the island. Mrs. Martinez makes the claim by virtue of the naturalization of her husband as a citizen of the United States.

Dr. Northrop Declined.

MINNEAPOLIS, April 11.—Dr. Cyrus Northrop, president of the University of Minnesota, today decided to decline the appointment offered to him as delegate to the conference of American States at the City of Mexico, as upon the date of the conference he had promised to deliver an address at Yale's bicentennial celebration.

Ivey Wants to Stay.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Collector of Customs Ivey, of Sitka, is in Washington. It is believed that, although his resignation is now on file, he desires to withdraw that paper and retain his present position. As yet the department has not formally considered the case.

THE SALT TRUST.

How the National Company Profited by Combination.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—The salt industry of the country received the attention of the Industrial Commission today, Archibald S. White, president of the National Salt Company, being the witness. He said that the annual consumption of salt in the United States amounts to about 13,000,000 barrels, of which the National Company supplied last year between 8,000,000 and 9,000,000 barrels. He said that his organization had taken in 36 plants, of which six had been closed. He also stated that the object of effecting the consolidation had been economy. Previous to the combination, competition was so sharp that there was no profit in the business and much inferior salt was made. In Michigan, for instance, salt was sold for 28 cents a barrel, the barrels alone costing 20 cents. Probably 30 per cent of the salesmen had been dispensed with. There also was a saving of commissions to dealer.

"We try to get as near the consumer as possible," he said. "We would hand out the bags to individuals if we could arrange to do so. We should like to cut out all middle men."

In the company's business, Mr. White said, the country is divided into districts, the head of each district being required to make a daily report. The effect of the consolidation, he said, had been to advance wages to the extent of 20 to 30 per cent. He considered a monopoly impossible in any industry except in cases in which it is protected by the state through patent rights or otherwise. In reply to questions, Mr. White said that the tariff of $1 60 per ton on salt was sufficient to prevent foreign competition, except at sea ports, but that the freight rate on American salt is so much greater than on English salt that the railroad companies generally get the benefit of the tariff protection. American salt is now, he said, for the first time in the history of the country, beginning to find a foreign market.

GOOD THING FOR MINERS.

Broker Chapman's Opinion of the Smelter Trust.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Elverton R. Chapman, a New York banker and broker who has been largely engaged in recent years in financing industrial combinations, was this afternoon a witness before the Industrial Commission. Among the companies he has financed is the American Smelting & Refining Company. Mr. Chapman said this company has issued $27,400,000 of preferred stock, and the same amount of common stock, the vendor companies receiving cash or preferred stock at par and 70 per cent of the company stock, the remaining 30 per cent going to pay the expenses of the negotiations incidental to the organization. The preferred stock represented the actual value of the properties secured, and the common stock the good will. The working capital of the consolidation which had been subscribed and paid in was $6,500,000. The consolidation had been effected to reduce expenses and eliminate competition. It was calculated, he said, that over $5,000,000 would be saved annually on freight charges alone. He had heard of no complaint on the part of the miners concerning the combination, and was inclined to believe the smelter combination was in the interest of the miners. He said the combination includes all of the smelters of the country except the Guggenheim concerns, and he admitted that if these latter concerns had been taken in, as was proposed, a monopoly would have been secured. Seven per cent dividend had been paid upon the preferred stock. The net earnings last year were about $4,500,000.

Controls Lake Towing Business.

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 11.—Counsel for the Maytham Towing & Wrecking Company announced today that the deal whereby the Great Lakes Towing Company absorbed the Maytham Company has been closed. This gives the Great Lakes Towing Company control of the towing business on the Great Lakes.

THE DAY'S RACES.

Winners at Tanforan.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 11.—Results at Tanforan:

Six and a half furlongs, selling—Isaline won, The Pride second, Sea Lion third; time, 1:20¾.

Half mile, selling—Rory Ough won, Ziri second, Ogle third; time, 0:48¾.

Four and a half furlongs, purse—Sinfi won, Bronze Wing second, Tenny Belle third; time, 1:13¾.

Mile and one-sixteenth, handicap—Vulcain won, The Fretter second, Star Chamber third; time, 1:48.

One mile, selling—Rio Shannon won, Thornwild second, Lavator third; time, 1:42½.

Seven furlongs, selling—Dolly Wiethoff won, Donator second, Precursor third; time, 1:28.

Races at Newport.

CINCINNATI, O., April 11.—Results at Newport:

One mile—Tuskarosa won, Lady Ida second, Sidney third; time, 1:44.

Six furlongs, selling—Iris won, Fairy Dell second, Elsie Dell third; time, 1:14¾.

Half mile—Myrtle Dell won, Lady Alcea second, Winora third; time, 0:48½.

One and a sixteenth miles, selling—Chub won, Frank McConnell second, Slasher third; time, 1:48½.

Four and a half furlongs—Ben Hullum won, J. Patrick second, Andy Williams third; time, 0:54½.

One mile, selling—Jessie Jarboe won, Outburst second, Brother Fred third; time, 1:42½.

Races at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 11.—Results:

Seven furlongs, selling—Tom Middleton won, Swordsman second, Assessment third; time, 1:31.

Mile and 70 yards, purse—Cavier won, Ohnet second, Louisville third; time, 1:47.

Mile and a sixteenth—Valdez won, Farmer Bennett second, Picador third; time, 1:40

Steeplechase, about two miles, selling—Inspector Stevens won, Populist second, Basie third; time, 4:29.

Seven furlongs, selling—Wax Taper won, Kindred second, Myth third; time, 1:29¼.

Races in England.

LONDON, April 11.—At the second day's racing today of the Warwick Spring meeting the Swanmeadow welter plate of 110 sovereigns for 3-year olds and upwards was won by Richard Croker's chestnut colt The Scotchman II, ridden by Lester Reiff.

At the Croxton Park meeting today the Cranby handicap of 100 sovereigns, for 3-year-olds and upwards, distance a mile and a half, was won by A. L. Duncan's chestnut colt Orkney, ridden by Danny Maher, the American jockey.

Lipton Changes His Plans.

GLASGOW, April 11.—Advices from Gourock say Sir Thomas Lipton has given up the idea of taking Shamrock I across the Atlantic as a racing partner for Shamrock II for preliminary trials in American waters. Experts who have seen the new Shamrock unanimously agree that the old Shamrock would never be able to push her in a windward race.

Cycling in Berlin.

BERLIN, April 11.—In the bicycle races here today Major Taylor won the 100-kilometer match, with a prize of 300 marks, defeating the German riders, Arend, Huber, Ellegard, Seidl and others, leading Arend by 20 lengths. In the tandem race, 600 meters, Taylor and Arend were the winners.

SPREAD OF THE PLAGUE

THOUSANDS OF CASES IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

South Africa, India, China and South America are Suffering From Epidemics.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—Thousands of cases of bubonic plague in all parts of the world since November 1 last have been reported to the Marine Hospital Service. At Rio Janeiro from February 1 to 20 there occurred five new cases and three deaths. At Hong Kong three cases, all fatal, occurred during the week ended February 16. The plague is steadily increasing in Cape Colony, according to reports received both in London and Paris. The official report from Cape Colony for the week ended March 2 shows 24 new cases, two deaths and four suspects; for the following week, 50 cases, 18 deaths and 11 suspects. Several Europeans have been attacked, and a number of natives have been found dead from the disease. The rats are reported to be "trekking" from Cape Town in great numbers, and at Simonstown the rats are reported to be dying from plague. At Mauritius, during the two weeks ended March 8, there were in the island 18 fresh cases of plague and 23 deaths. March 14 two fresh cases are reported to have occurred in Perth, West Australia.

The Marine Hospital surgeon in charge at London has reported that the rumor of suspected plague at Southampton, published in the Paris papers, probably is unfounded, but extra precautions are being exercised at that port, in view of the large number of troops returning from South Africa. The plague at Karakagua, Russia, is stated in the official report from Paris to be on the decrease, the same report saying that 13 deaths from cholera occurred at Singapore, Straits Settlement, during the last week of January. A report published in a Berlin paper March 11, and forwarded here, says the plague at Cape Town is now attacking the well-to-do people.

In the presidency of Bombay, British East India, during the week ended February 8, there occurred 1770 plague cases and 1293 deaths, an increase of 519 cases and 314 deaths over the previous week. In Bombay City that week there were 1056 cases of plague. Up to March 2, 50 plague cases had occurred in Cape Town, of which 12 terminated fatally. In Argentina, five plague patients were in the isolation hospital at San Nicholas, on February 7, and plague was suspected in the cities of Belleville and Marlos Juarez, of Cordoba province.

One Thousand Cases at Pekin.

PEKIN, April 11.—Robert W. McWade, United States Consult at Canton, China, reports that 1000 deaths from the plague have occurred there during the past six weeks, and that there are 13 cases of smallpox on board the United States monitor Monterey. Only one death has resulted on the Monterey, and the other cases of smallpox are progressing favorably.

CUBANS STILL DEBATING.

No Action on Platt Amendment or Proposed Commission.

HAVANA, April 11.—At the secret session of the constitutional convention today several delegates offered motions to express its disapproval of the principles embodied in the Platt amendment, especially clauses 1, 3, 4 and 7. Senor Giberga moved that the subject be indefinitely postponed, but this proposal was supported by only six delegates. The effort of the radical element is to put the convention on record against the amendment before voting to send a commission to Washington. It was evident that the Radicals had a majority today. The matter will be further discussed tomorrow.

It is the opinion of the people of Havana that the case of libel against La Discussion, on account of the so-called "crucifixion caricature," will not come before the courts. In reference to the statement that the constitutional convention as a body had expressed displeasure regarding the caricature, Senor Capote, president of the convention, explains that in requesting the Governor-General to authorize the continuance of publication, he acted on his own responsibility and out of personal friendship for the editor, urging General Wood to take in consideration the possible bad effect of the suppression of the paper on the work of the convention in the present state of political agitation.

In Favor of Americans.

HAVANA, April 11.—The controversy over the Salamon copper mine at Las Minas has been decided in favor of the present holders, Messrs. Gustavus Salamon and Hugh Reilly, of New York. The land on which the mine is situated was purchased by them in 1899. After they had expended $30,000 in developing the property others claimed possession by an old document. The courts have now decided that this document did not cover the Salamon mine, but rather an asphalt mine in the vicinity. Work will be recommenced on an extensive scale.

Philadelphia Ripper Bill.

HARRISBURG, Pa., April 11.—The Senate today concurred in the House amendments to the Philadelphia Board of Revision of Taxes bills, and they now go to the Governor for his approval. The act passed today, besides repealing the act creating the board, provides that the members of the Board of Revision of Taxes in Philadelphia shall be elected by the people. The act does not go into effect until the November election, and in the meantime the present board will serve until their successors are elected. The act was known as the Philadelphia "Ripper" bill.

Legality of a Gambling Debt.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The Herald says:

What is believed to be one of the first cases decided by a jury in favor of the payment of a gambling debt, disputed on the ground of its illegality, has been disposed of in the City Court before Chief Judge Fitzsimmons. The jury gave a verdict in favor of John Bradley on two 'I. O. U.s' given to him by Henry W. Ivison, a well-known broker of this city, one for $300 and the other for $700."

The Davis Will Case.

CHICAGO, April 11.—Mary A. Davis, alleged widow of Edward A. Davis, filed in the Probate Court today a petition praying the removal of Charles G. Davis as administrator of the estate of Edward A. Davis in Cook County, and of John E. Davis, administrator of the estate at Butte, Mont., and asks that Charles E. Davis be held to the grand jury on conspiracy and perjury.

Mrs. Potts Hall's Claim.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The World will say tomorrow:

"To the guests whom he was entertaining at his mansion at Black Rock, Millionaire George F. Gilman is said to have made formal announcement of Mrs. Potts Hall as his daughter and heir to his estate. Mrs. Hall, it was learned yesterday, will summon many who were present on this occasion to aid her in proving title to the fortune of over $1,500,000."

Kindergarten Convention.

CHICAGO, April 11.—More than 300 young women, delegates to the eighteenth annual meeting of the International Kindergarten Union, were present today when the second session of the convention was called to order at the Fine Arts building. The sessions will last longer than was at first intended, extending through Saturday, with three meetings a day arranged for after today. The morning session was occupied by reports of delegates, reading of foreign letters and the appointment of committees.

BLUE MUSIC AND GHOSTS.

A French Woman's Lecture Concerning Colors.

New York Journal.

That moonshine and every blessed ghost is pale blue in color, that a tornado is of a dark-blue hue, and that the soul leaves the body in an orange flame were a few of the novel and unique points of esoteric information secured by the women who attended the lecture of Mme. Alice Le Plongeon, delivered yesterday at the home of Mrs. Egbert Guernsey.

The subject of the lecture was "Blue and Orange," and Mme. Le Plongeon, the better to illustrate her ideas, wore a becoming gown of dark blue, relieved at waist and throat by touches of orange. Because, however, according to the lecturer's theory, dark blue is depressing to the spirits, a bright orange scarf was draped artistically about the shoulders when the address was well under way.

That blue was the invariable attribute of melancholy and of people who found no joy in life, the lecturer proved by asserting that ghosts appeared to "sensitives" surrounded always by a curious blue light. Cheeks and lips lost color, and hearts almost forgot to beat while Mme. Le Plongeon told of ghostly experiences of her very own, in which apparitions had always manifested themselves in a blue light. This effect was by no means lost when Miss Mabel Munro, attired in a chilling costume of cold grays and blues, sung Adelaide Proctor's "The Storm" to illustrate the fact that a storm is blue in color.

In the same logical fashion the lecturer deduced that since blue is a cold color, and reason a cold process, therefore reason, or the color of the brain, must be blue. At this point more "blue" music was played and sung by Miss M. F. Sinclair to show that the hint of blue in moonlight was also the hallmark of pale sentimentality and romance.

When the audience had been depressed and chilled to the last degree, Mme. Le Plongeon warmed and thrilled it, and sent it home in touch with real life by her eloquent remarks concerning orange. Orange, said the lecturer, was the color of reveiry, and of war. It was the sound of the trumpet call, the color of that vivid dance, the Spanish "bolero," and the color of fire. As a final proof that orange is the color symbolizing life, it was asserted that the soul leaves the body through the mouth in an orange or yellow flame.

Since color has so tremendous an effect upon life, Mme. Le Plongeon predicted that what she called color baths would be the chief delight of afflicted humanity in years to come. A bath filled with water would be exposed to rays of light, colored so as to produce the desired effect. For the aged, red was prescribed; for the anaemic, orange, and for the nervous, a bath of pale blue.

Head-End Collision.

PUEBLO, Colo., April 11.—A head-end collision of passenger trains occurred this afternoon at Eden Station, five miles north of Pueblo, the north-bound Denver & Rio Grande express running into the south-bound Rock Island train, which, through some misunderstanding, was on the wrong side of the double track. There were several passengers hurt, but none seriously.

Mobert Waived Examination.

NEW YORK, April 11.—Emanuel Mobert, who was arrested last night in a raid on a counterfeiter's house in the City of Brooklyn, waived examination before Commissioner Shields today and was held in $5000 bail. Mobert was alleged to be the partner of Albert Skoog, the expert counterfeiter and crook.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PERKINS.

C H Goddard, W W
J J Stewart, Seattle
J W Spencer, San Fr
G H Adams, Kalispel, Mont
Mrs G H Adams, do
W H Wilson, Dalles
J H Aitkin, Huntington, Or
M Heatley, Weiser
Mrs M Heatly, do
B M Human, Buffalo
Mrs E A Hanna, Forest Grove
Mrs S J Pillock, Cornelius, Or
Dr Chas Hines, Forest Grove
Mrs Chas Hines, do
G F Adkins, Seattle
W F Hill, San Fran
Chas Hale, Denver
Wm Parker, Woodbrn
H B Parker, Astoria
Frank Bidwell, Union
Wm Livingston, S F
E L Tupper, Chicago
Geo Hislop, N Y
Z M Brown, Prineville
B F Allen, Prineville
Thos B Martin, Boise
F O Robertson, Denver
J M Joseph, Creston, Iowa
H J Lyons, London, Eng
J D Hatton, Bakersfield, Cal
C B Ellicott, LosAngls
Mrs C B Ellicott, do
W D McDonald, McMinnville
Mrs W D McDonald, McMinnville
J M Vero, Braddock, Pa
C L Lightfoot, Vancvr
R A Church, San Fr
Wm Waldo, Salem
Claude Simpson, Long Beach
A Christensen, Lewistn
Harry O'Neil, Tillamk
Chas O'Neil, do
H Mitchell, San Fr
Bert Inman, Denver
S F Cook, St Pl, Minn
Wm Bedford, do
John M Whand, Leadville, Colo
Mrs J M Whand, do
Mrs T W Ayres, Heppner, Or
Wm F Barnett, do
Mrs Wm F Barnett, do
Miss Leona Barnett, do
Miss Fannie Barnett, do
W R Ellis, do
Mrs W R Ellis, do
Mrs Swinburn, do
H A Taylor, Creston, Ia
Mrs H A Taylor, do
Miss M Taylor, do
Miss L Taylor, do
Mrs Mary Joseph, do
Owen Hughes, Seattle
Mrs Owen Hughes, do
Frank Martin, Boise
E B Whitney, Los Angl
Nat Goldsmith, do
Elmer Dixon, Oreg Cy
J B McKinnon, Chgo
Mrs J B McKinnon, do

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

Alex Shaw, Phila
Miss Lillian Merchant, Coos Bay
A Golman, Coos Bay
Geo C Callett, San Fr
D M Miller, Corry, Pa
F L Harper, San Fr
W D Pugh, Salem
Chas Bruggraf, Albany
James Kyle, Salem
Mrs Kyle, Salem
D C Morzalf, Saginaw
B F Beard, Hardinsburg, Ky
Miss Bessie Beard, do
Mrs E Zimmerman, St Paul
Miss Zimmerman, do
J W Morrow, Heppner
Miss Morrow, do
Minnie B Monteith, Pendleton
Minerva L Monteith, Pendleton
Dr E R Lang, Cove
Wm Wolff, Cove
E H Test, Ontario
H D Langille, U S G S
S L Jones, San Fran
Mrs Jones, San Fran
J B McKewon, Chgo
Mrs McKewon, do
C W Carnahan, Astoria
W G Howell, Astoria
Miss B McDevitt, Salem
Aug Mayer, Pe-Ell
H H Smith, Salem
W E Grace, Baker Cy
N C Evans, Hood R
W H Smith, city
Jas W Lusk, Chicago
A P Hodges, San Fr
O P Megahan, Columbus, O
Mrs Megahan, do
Dan Baker, Ohio
John F Grimes, Cumberland
Mrs Grimes, do
Miss Grimes, do
Mrs G H Plummer, Tacoma
C M McKellips, Corvallis
Ben Rosenfeld, S F
T W Rolinson, Toronto
J C Davis, Jackson, Tex
James Walch, Yaquina
M S Casteel, Denver
Mrs Casteel, Denver
Master Casteel, do
Geo Jurrell, San Fr
J J Cunningham, Seattle
A F McClaine, Tacoma
Mrs McClaine, Tacoma
Master McClaine, do
J H McMiot, U S
A D Johnson, Easton, Wash
Geo L Trott, St Paul
M K Knoulton, St L
D J Hartman, San Fr
Henry Brallier, Seaside
F Kennedy, Skamokwa
W C Winckler, San Fr

THE ST. CHARLES.

J B Blake, Astoria
L Heyser, Kelso
C E Downing, Whiteaker, Or
Adams Burns, do
T W Pedden
M V Palmer, Vancvr
Geo E Glaze, city
A S Thompson, Needy
Ali Stoppler, McMinn
A M T Miller, Beatrice, Neb
Mrs A M T Miller, do
Joe Leis, city
M Moore, city
M F Dettrick, Sara
Hattie Lamphear, Oakland, Or
Julia Lamphear, do
Wm C Smith, Houlton
R A Wagner, city
L G Beach, Salem
M R Hait, Lakeview
J Kennedy, Goble
A D Reppeto
J C Nickum, Willsbrg
Geo Weeks, Astoria
George A Carpenter, Orient, Or
J A Gibbons, city
W Cunningham, Kelso
Mrs W Cunningham, do
Mrs Mae Fetridge
Ed G Cox
Frank Harrison
E P Berdine, Oregon C
A R Tratt, Scott's Mills
C J Gooding, St Paul
H C Wilcox, Seattle
F W Coffey, Svensen
Mrs Stocker, Oregon C
Miss Stocker, do
Jas West, Wren, Or
A Humphrey, Salem
A J Rich, Astoria
W Gilbert, Rainier
Mrs W Gilbert, do
K H McLean, Corvallis
Jesse Garner, Marshlnd
Adam Burns, Whiteaker, Or
R Loomis, Salem

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle.
European; first-class. Rates, 75c and up. One block from depot. Restaurant next door.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma.
American plan. Rates, $3 and up.

Donnelly Hotel, Tacoma.
European plan. Rates, 50c and up.

DO NOT WANT A STRIKE

JERSEY CENTRAL DISPUTE MAY BE SETTLED SATISFACTORILY.

First Conference Between Officials and Employes—The Meeting Will Be Resumed Today.

NEW YORK, April 11.—The conference between the employes and officials of the Central Railroad of New Jersey at Jersey City this afternoon on the wage dispute that exists between them did not lead to definite results and will be resumed tomorrow. Both sides seem to be acting in a spirit of fairness; there is an absence of bitterness from their discussions and the prospects for a complete adjustment of their differences are very bright.

The meeting this afternoon, which was a secret one, convened shortly after 1 o'clock and lasted until this evening. Superintendent Clausen headed the committee of officials and Chairman Waite, of the Brotherhood of Railway Engineers, was at the head of the delegation of workers. His fellow committeemen were with him and many of the employes not heretofore attached to any committees also attended and took part in the discussion. Most of the talk of the afternoon was on the wage schedule of the engineers and firemen, and the last proposition submitted by the railroad before the intervention of the Brotherhood chiefs was largely the basis of discussion. It was discussed in detail and a variety of calculations made as to the effect of its operations. The conductors did not participate in the conference, as the question of their wages has been disposed of to their satisfaction. The trainmen were largely represented and their affairs will be taken up tomorrow.

Machinists' Strike.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., April 11.—The employes of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, in the Ashley carshops, struck at noon today because Superintendent Thomas refused to reinstate 30 men who were discharged two weeks ago. At the time the officials of the company declared the men were discharged in order to deduce the force because work in the shop was slack.

THEIR FIRST BATTLE.

Metal-Workers Fight the Steel Corporation.

PITTSBURG, Pa., April 12.—The Commercial Gazette tomorrow will say:

"The new United States Steel Corporation and the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers are to wage their first battle today. The Pittsburg district executive board of the Amalgamated Association met today and decided to call out all the employes of the W. Dewees Wood plant of the American Sheet Steel Company at McKeesport, Monday next, unless all men discharged since the middle of last week were reinstated. It was also decided to strike at once if other men of the association were discharged before then. After this action three more men were given their choice of renouncing the association or losing their positions. Upon learning of this action the strike was declared at once."

In the Block Coal Districts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 11.—The executive board of the United Mineworkers of America will not indorse the request of the block coal miners of Indiana to declare a strike until a final effort has been made to bring about an agreement between the miners and the operators on the powder question. Work in the block coal districts, where over 3000 miners are employed, is at a complete standstill. The executive board has decided to bring the miners and operators together at Brazil, Monday. President Mitchell will probably have charge of the negotiations for the miners.

To End a Boycott.

CHICAGO, April 11.—After a two days' session, the committee of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, selected to arbitrate the complaint of the International Pressmen and Assistants' Union against Victor F. Lawson, publisher of the Daily News, today rendered a decision. The decision is a recommendation that the pressmen and assistants officially declare off the boycott on the News. Until the pressmen shall have taken this action, the decision states that the council is not warranted in attempting to settle any other issue.

Slaughter of Pigeons Must Stop.

NEW YORK, April 11.—A special to the Tribune from Albany says:

The storm of indignation over the wholesale butchery of pigeons at Interstate Park has resulted in legislation which is intended to check such exhibitions. A bill has been framed through the efforts of William Dutcher and Ralph Waldo Trine, of the American Humane Society, under the provisions of which the shooting of pigeons either for mere amusement or for the practice of marksmanship is made a misdemeanor. The bill also provides for the repeal of the existing law, which permits clubs to shoot pigeons for practice and under which the slaughter of birds by the Interstate Association of Marksmen was shielded from prosecution.

A SCHOOL FOR PRINCESSES

It Is at Bangkok, Siam, and They Learn French and German.

New York Sun.

Princesses are numerous enough in Europe to suggest that a school for them might be a profitable undertaking, but it is a fact that the only institution of this kind is not in Europe, but in Asia. It is in Bangkok, and is kept by an Englishwoman who looks after the intellectual and physical needs of her boarders, who are 15 Princesses belonging to the royal family of Siam. Like other less aristocratic young lady boarders, they are allowed to return to their homes on Friday and remain until the time for their classes to begin on Monday. Then they are returned to the care of their English teacher by the servants of the family.

They learn only elementary reading and writing at school, and, indeed, rarely progress beyond these elements of education at any time in their lives. But they learn fully the mysteries of cooking, making beds, preparing poultices for the sick and attending to other details of household life. They practice with enthusiasm the art of writing menus in French, they experiment in dressing the table with flowers, and learn a kind of first-aid-to-the-injured system adapted to their country. Astronomy and the exact sciences have not yet reached this country of unemancipated womanhood. But the education they receive is the best kind to suit them for their work in life as they step from the school to the head of their husbands' establishments.

These royal pupils range in age from 10 to 15 years. This latter age is beginning to betoken the old maid in Siam, and there are few of that age in the school. On Friday the nurses from the royal palace, reinforced by other female attendants and guards, begin to arrive at the school to escort their mistresses back to their homes. Here they remain until the same domestic delegation marches them back to their English teacher on Monday. In the meantime she had all the work requiring masculine participation attended to during the absence of the pupils. For men are never allowed to approach the building while the royal young ladies are inside. No masculine eye not related to them by blood is allowed to fall on their artless Siamese beauty until after marriage.

French and English are the two languages these young women learn, and it is after the fashion prevailing in these two countries that they acquire their ideas of European life and manners. Some of these fashions have, through this English schoolteacher's influence been introduced into the court of Siam, where the French and English cuisines have made their way in spite of Oriental prejudice. This has, of course, come from the early education of the young Princesses in their royal boarding-school. This much they have learned of the Europeans. But it is said that no ambition to imitate the women of the Western world has ever reconciled them to sitting in chairs in preference to on the floor.

Cutting Loose.

New York World.

The action of the St. Louis Democrats in nominating and electing a sound-money man as Mayor is an event of more than local interest. It is the most significant of the many proofs that the Democrats of the South and West are cutting loose from that "body of death"—the insanely reiterated 16 to 1 fallacy. Nobody can tell what questions will be uppermost in the Presidential election of 1904, nor whether the Democrats will then have a leadership and a policy that shall command public respect and confidence—there are few signs of it at present—but they are taking the first essential step in cutting loose from the dead issues and disregarding a leader who has ruled only to ruin, and who now seems determined to ruin where he cannot rule.

Samoan Claims Arbitration.

WASHINGTON, April 11.—King Oscar of Norway and Sweden has accepted the post of arbitrator on the Samoan claims of the United States, Great Britain and Germany, although it has been made known that his illness thus far has prevented his giving active consideration to the subject. The German case has been made up and is now in Stockholm. The United States case is about completed. The British claims probably are in Stockholm by this time.

Passenger Train Wrecked.

OMAHA, Neb., April 11.—Wabash passenger train No. 14, north bound, was wrecked at 9:30 last night at Wilcox, Mo., by running into an open switch. The engine was overturned and the mail car thrown into the ditch. Beyond slight injuries to the engineer and fireman from jumping, no one was hurt, although the passengers received a severe shaking up.

EASTERN OREGON ORES

WILL BE SUBJECT OF REPORT BY GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL.

He Believes Deposits of Greatest Extent Lie in the Vicinity of Sumpter.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—A portion of the next annual report of the geological survey will be devoted to the gold and copper fields of Eastern Oregon, in the Baker City, Sumpter and surrounding regions. This particular feature is to be prepared by Professor Lingren, who spent last Summer in that section, making a thorough reconnoisance, with a view to compiling an elaborate and complete report.

The area covered by Professor Lingren extends from Canyon City on the west, through Sumpter and Baker City on to the Snake River and Cornucopia Mountains, and covers an area approximately 100 miles long by 50 miles wide. It was originally intended to compile this information into one of the regular folios of the survey, but it was found that this would not begin to cover the area investigated, and the original plan has been changed.

Professor Lingren expresses surprise at the extent of the mineral deposits in that region, saying there is much more and richer ore than he had supposed. But further than this, he thinks the area as a whole is yet in an early stage of development, and that untold wealth lies undiscovered in the Blue Mountain region. From his hasty examinaton, he believes the deposits of greatest extent, those of "greatest permanency," as it is commonly expressed, lie in the vicinity of Sumpter, although richer deposits have been found in other localities. There the ore seems to be thicker than in any other locality he visited, and when other vicinities have been worked out, it is his belief that Sumpter will continue to produce in large quantities.

A considerable interest was manifested in the copper deposits over on the Snake River, near the Cornucopia Mountains. Professor Lingren is of the opinion that great wealth is to be found in that vicinity, far beyond the expectations of those who are now developing that region. What silver exists in Eastern Oregon, he believes is not in paying quantities, the gold and copper being the only metals worth prospecting for.

This forthcoming report of Professor Lingren will be of great assistance to those who are developing Eastern Oregon. While his examinations were made hastily, he worked to best advantage, having the hearty co-operation of the prominent mineowners, and with the eye of an experienced scientist, which facts all combine to make his report one of great value.

The Prussian Excavations at Miletus.

New York Times.

For the better part of a year, excavations have been conducted at the expense of Prussia on the site of Miletus, and work has been laid out for six years ahead. The Germans have established the circuit of the walls, laid bare the street that ran from the city hall to the great temple of Apollo beyond the walls, and discovered in a wall of the third century after Christ a number of ancient statues belonging to a primitive temple of Diana, together with many hundred inscriptions that contain official enactments, boundary regulations, rules for the conduct of ceremonies in the temple, and other valuable material for the clearer understanding of a Greek community in Asia Minor. The entrance to the old seaport, which was filled up long ago, was ornamented with two colossal lions. The theater on an elevation near by would seat 50,000 persons. Another smaller theater in the center of the town yielded a large altar to Diana decorated with high reliefs. Many statues that graced fountains have been found. The arrangement with Turkey is that part of the objects found go to the museum at Constantinople and part to the museum in Berlin.

A Saving Man.

Josh Wink in Baltimore American.

Old Simon Grump was a saving man—
A close-grained soul was he—
He preached and practiced all the while
Severe economy.
About the bottles on the place
Old Simon often mused—
They held supplies of medicine
Which has not all been mused.
Now, Simon argued to himself:
"It should not go to waste;
This stuff should not be thrown away";
And then he took a taste.
The bottle held a liniment
Which made him deathly sick,
But Simon luckily unearthed
Some pills that cured him quick.
He spent one week in this pursuit—
One dose would drive him ill,
But by shrewd search he'd find some cure
Which saved a doctor's bill.
At last the medicine was gone,
Though time and health it cost;
But Gump was glad, because, he said:
"There has been nothing lost."