

BOSTON STRIKE GROWING

Twenty thousand men are idle and more may go out. Conference of business men will be held today to attempt to bring about a settlement.

BOSTON, March 12.—With 20,000 men idle, their ranks likely to be greatly swelled by sympathetic volunteers from the Building Trades Council and the Boston Central Labor Union, which will meet tomorrow night, and the entire city beginning to suffer from the effects of congested traffic, the only ray of light visible tonight is the hope that a conference of business interests which has been arranged for tomorrow may lead to a settlement of the strike.

This conference, which is due in a large measure to the influence of Governor Crane, was arranged late this afternoon at a meeting of representatives of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and the Boston Merchants' Association with the State Board of Arbitration. Everybody present realized the seriousness of the situation, and, after an exchange of opinions, it was decided the best way of getting at public opinion would be to call a conference of the business men of the city.

During the day Governor Crane had a long talk with the committee of the Allied Transportation Council, having the strike in charge, but at its conclusion he announced that he could see no way at present of solving the problem. He then sent for Mayor Collins and the two executives were in conference for some time. A little later the Mayor made a statement that he had no power to act. He said further: "Until the railroad officials consent to having the differences considered by the Arbitration Board there is nothing more that can be done by me. I am therefore, therefore, my hands are tied. The Governor and myself have done all in my power to render assistance."

Mayor Collins received the following reply today to the letter which he had written to Hanna in putting an end to the strike: "Washington, March 12.—Hon. P. A. Collins, Boston: The letter which you will point out a way, I will be glad to be of service. We should have indications from both sides that our good offices would be accepted."

The answer from Senator Hanna does not leave a further opening for working out an immediate settlement. "The railroad company against which the strike is chiefly directed, the New York, New Haven & Hartford, shows no inclination to ask for interference by the National Civic Federation, and reiterates what it has said from the first—that its duties as a common carrier are defined by law, and that it is compelled to handle freight of all kinds before the strike, and that it has no option in the matter."

Freight business at a standstill. Freight business at the various railroads, wharves and docks has been almost entirely stopped. The piles of accumulated merchandise are becoming a serious matter to merchants.

The strike of coal teamsters was one of the most aggressive features of the day, and its effect was to shut down hotels, restaurants and places having accommodations for only a limited supply of coal. Necessary employees will, it is said, be locked out by the strikers. The situation, as the supply of coal on hand at the various breweries will give out by this time and work will have to be suspended.

The meetings of the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council tomorrow night are awaited with great interest. It is believed that the meeting of the Labor Union is not planned with the manner in which the present strike has been conducted, and especially with the fact that it was not held in the presence of the Labor Union. There is a very strong feeling against ordering a sympathetic strike on this account, but it is the general belief that, although such action will be bitterly fought, the extent of ordering out the 20 bodies affiliated in its membership. It is believed that the Building Trades Council will be the similar action as a matter of principle.

The effect of the strike is being felt severely in near-by towns. At Lynn, where the strike is being actively carried on, 3000 hands, have been forced to shut down because of the failure to receive consignments of leather, and some other establishments are running on half time.

Outgoing Traffic. The New York, New Haven & Hartford road and the Boston & Albany system of the New York Central have forces adequate to handle all traffic. There is no trouble over the movement of outgoing freight. The Boston & Albany system has not yet lost its regular force of freight-handlers and clerks, but with teaming tied up their freighthouses and yards are becoming congested with outgoing goods. Arrangements have been made for the transfer of freight without delay at this point.

The docks of the steamship lines doing a coastwise business great quantities of merchandise are piled up and wharves are choked. The longshoremen are out and the material cannot be moved. The express companies are tied up, and there is a threat that the hackdrivers will join the strike if an issue is made, because they are carrying passengers with trunks and large parcels of matter which should go by express.

Practically the only teaming firm doing any business is the R. S. Brine Transportation Company, the newly organized concern over whose terms the trouble originated. The other teamsters, whose men have joined the strike, declare that the trouble could be settled if the strike ended in an hour if the merchant would only not deal with the Brine Company.

During the forenoon some of the steamship companies secured small gangs of Italian labor for the purpose of filling the shoremen, and they were at work behind closed doors, while the premises were guarded by the police.

The arrival of the forenoon of a fleet of fishing smacks, bringing 25,000 pounds of fresh fish, further complicated the situation that confronts the fish dealers, who cannot secure teams to handle the fish.

Noddle Island Assembly and O'Connell Assembly of Charleston, the two remaining longshoremen's unions, voted to join the strikers in the morning. A party of these two bodies involves 160 additional men in the strike and ties up the entire waterfront of the city. Expressmen, Daniel J. Keefe, of the International Longshoremen's Union; Charles Francis Adams, and others, who have been invited to go to Boston by the Massachusetts

STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION DISCUSSES STRIKE QUESTION AND TRY TO FIND A WAY OF SETTLEMENT.

NORTHERN PACIFIC STRIKE. Several Conferences Have Been Held Without Result. MISSOULA, Mont., March 12.—There is no change in the strike situation. The several conferences which have been held with Assistant Superintendent Law accomplished nothing. Trains are moving. Both sides are firm.

Illinois Coal Miners' Scale. PEORIA, Ill., March 12.—The situation between the United Mineworkers and the Coal Operators' Association, regarding the wage scale for the ensuing year in Illinois districts, which has been extremely critical by members of both bodies, and an order to strike is hourly expected. The scale has been in the hands of the joint scale committee for the last two weeks. The points upon which the present differences hang are a rise in wages claimed by the miners, ranging from 3 to 10 per cent. In various districts, and conditions under which the work is to be performed. The powder question has been compromised by agreement to buy powder of operators at 1 7/8 or less per keg.

May Compromise Norfolk Strike. NORFOLK, Va., March 12.—The cars of the Norfolk Railway & Light Company are being run today without military guards, and no violence resulted. The strikers and officials of the company are in correspondence and it is believed that a compromise will be effected.

CAPTAIN CLARK.

Letter With His Rebuttal of Slanders of the Navy Ring. Chicago Chronicle. The selection of Captain Clark, formerly of the Oregon, to represent the United States Navy, is today making a popular act. Edward has called forth very enthusiastic expressions of satisfaction from the press and people in all parts of the country. It is a popular act, and the popular act of the present Administration.

When all the facts are taken into consideration, it is surprising that the President should have made such a selection. He has been persuaded by others, to make such an appointment. If he is not ignorant of the circumstances, and that is hardly to be supposed, it must be that he has come to a proper appreciation of the errors that he has committed of late and is disposed to do what he can to rectify them.

In the first place, Captain Clark is probably the best friend of Admiral Schley in the naval service, and he is the man whom that officer himself would have selected to represent him. In the second place, Captain Clark is on record, in a letter which has been made public in a limited way as sustaining the contention that Schley was in command at Santiago and as justifying his actions. Whether the conclusion is pointedly drawn in all cases or not, the facts as set forth in very detailed account of the destruction of the Maine, and the brunt of that fight on the American side was borne by the Brooklyn and the Oregon, the one Schley's flagship and the other commanded by Clark. Both were engaged for the greater part of the hours that the battle lasted. Both were at the death, and if it had not been for them one of the Spanish ships would have escaped.

A considerable quantity of Spanish coin was found on this ship, and certain friends of Schley purchased it from the Spaniards for the purpose of having it melted and made into silver medals for presentation to that officer. When he was informed of the arrangement he expressed his gratitude for the favor that it was intended to show him, but insisted that if he were to receive such a gift a similar one must be presented to Clark also, without whose assistance he declined to accept the honor. It is probable that the Brooklyn to capture the Colon.

As there was enough coin to make two very handsome services, Captain Clark was informed of the committee's intention and of Schley's recognition of the former's response to the generous suggestion of his one-time commander was contained in the following letter which he wrote Admiral Schley on November 13, 1898:

My Dear Admiral: Last night I was shown an article in the Philadelphia Times in which it is intimated that you suggested that I should be honored in the same way that you were honored by the contributors who wish to present you with a set of silver made from the Spanish coins melted and made into silver medals for presentation to that officer. When he was informed of the arrangement he expressed his gratitude for the favor that it was intended to show him, but insisted that if he were to receive such a gift a similar one must be presented to Clark also, without whose assistance he declined to accept the honor. It is probable that the Brooklyn to capture the Colon.

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CREAMERY FOR LA GRANDE

COMMERCIAL CLUB CONSIDERING A PROPOSITION. Harper Bros. of Cove, Have Offered to Move Their Plant—A Beginning Made.

LA GRANDE, March 12.—A meeting of the Commercial Club was held last night to discuss a proposition of Harper Bros. of Cove, to move their creamery here from Cove, while maintaining a skimming station there. Colonel R. C. Judson, the O. R. & N. industrial agent, and Senator J. T. Wade, of the Summerville creamery, were present and took part in the discussion. Definite arrangements were not perfected, but a satisfactory beginning was made, and there is little doubt that a company will be formed to put up the creamery and enlist the aid of the Harpers.

Mr. Judson also asked for a date for a sale of Hereford cattle, of which a shipment will be sent here.

BANQUETED BY SALEM BUSINESS MEN.

President J. H. Coleman, of Willamette University. SALEM, March 12.—The business men of Salem, led by Mayor Bishop, gave a banquet at the Willamette Hotel this evening in honor of Rev. J. H. Coleman, the new president of Willamette University. About 50 persons were present.

President Coleman made an extended statement of the future policy of the institution, and said that hereafter Willamette University will have the undivided support of the Methodist Church in the Northwest. He said the debt must be paid, and that the school must live to accomplish still greater good in the future than it has in the past.

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quest of Industrial Agent R. C. Judson, the O. R. & N. Chamber of Commerce yesterday arranged for a cattle sale in this city on April 15-19. On that occasion 200 thoroughbred Hereford bulls will be offered to the members of the Hereford Breeders' Association. The Chamber of Commerce will provide the necessary stalls and stable-room.

County's Fine Financial Showing. ST. HELENE, Or., March 12.—The Sheriff has collected and turned over to the Treasurer, up to date, \$20,474 of this year's tax.

The County Treasurer issued a check today in payment of Columbia County's state tax, amounting to \$972. All county warrants have been called in, and by April 1 the county will have a cash surplus of \$20,000. Financially, Columbia County is a hummer.

Held to Circuit Court. ASHLAND, Or., March 12.—J. P. Cotton, the victim of yesterday's shooting near Ashland, is still alive, but in such critical condition that he is held out for his recovery. Physicians predict he will not survive another day. The preliminary examination of H. C. Messenger, who shot Cotton, was held today before Judge

of the Peace Berry, the testimony of quite a number of witnesses being taken. The Justice held Messenger to answer to the Circuit Court, and fixed his bail at \$250, which he furnished.

Indian Charged With Double Murder. VANCOUVER, B. C., March 12.—Double murder is the charge now made against Jacob Stewart, an Indian of Skeena River. A short time ago two of his companions, a white man and another Indian, were supposedly drowned by the captain of a boat, the occurrence being reported by Stewart. He has told conflicting stories, and it has been discovered that he took notes and sank the bodies in the river. Stewart also remarked that where the bodies were found there would also be found his axe, and it is believed he is guilty of double murder. Since the authorities became suspicious, Stewart was detained, and though diligent search has been made, his whereabouts cannot be discovered. The news was brought here by the steamer Tees.

Addresses by College Professors. FOREST GROVE, March 12.—Professors A. L. Kinsley and F. L. Kent, and Dr. James Withycombe, of the Oregon Agricultural College, addressed an open meeting of Gales' Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, at Forest Grove, last night. Dr. Withycombe discussed the work and purposes of the Oregon Experiment Station, while Professors Kent and Kinsley made short talks on dairy matters and soil problems. A few days ago it was learned that representatives of the Oregon Agricultural College would pass through here on their way to a farmers' institute at Burton, and it is believed to have them address the people here if convenient. As a result a very profitable meeting occurred.

Pelly-River Dirt Prowl Very Rich. TACOMA, March 12.—Dawson and towns adjacent are excited over an important gold strike made in February, on a tributary of the Pelly River, between that stream and the Yukon, 40 miles from Port Selkirk. Outcroppings of dirt running as high as \$500 per pan was taken out. When the news reached Dawson the stampede to Koyukuk stopped immediately, and scores of miners started for Pelly River. The discovery was made by Dick Butler, an old Yukon prospector, who staked a discovery claim and then went out to the Yukon to spread the news. Up to March 1 about 200 claims had been staked. Prospecting showed that most of them were rich in gold from the surface down.

Train Wreck Narrowly Averted. BAKER CITY, March 12.—A serious wreck was averted on the Sumpter Valley Railroad yesterday, through the prompt action of the engineer of the passenger train. About half way between here and Sumpter, as the train was rounding a sharp curve, the engineer saw that a part of the track was torn up a short distance ahead. He promptly reversed his engine, and applied the air brakes, bringing the train to a stop in time to prevent the engine leaving the track. A large boulder had rolled from the mountain above the roadbed, and carried away one of the rails. The train was delayed about an hour.

Defrauds Many of His Friends. VANCOUVER, B. C., March 12.—E. W. Wythe, ex-cashier of a Spokane bank, has gone away from here, leaving many people defrauded. He approached friends who had known him in Spokane, and borrowed whatever he could, on the plea that he had wired to Spokane for funds. He then disappeared, leaving his hotel bill and many others unpaid. He registered here as from Moyle, B. C.

Dead Man Identified. SAN FRANCISCO, March 12.—The body of a man who died at the Receiving Hospital soon after being found in an unconscious condition on the street, has been identified as that of Richard K. Pyburn, of Brooklyn, N. Y. The deceased was evidently a man of refinement. He had suffered from tuberculosis, and came to California for the benefit of his health.

Tax Money Is Penitful. BAKER CITY, March 12.—The taxpayers of this county are taking advantage of the law which allows a 2 per cent discount on all taxes paid before March 15, and the Sheriff's office is crowded with work. General prosperity prevails, and the people find it easier to pay their taxes than for a number of years past.

Cattle Sale for Baker City. BAKER CITY, March 12.—At the request of Industrial Agent R. C. Judson, the O. R. & N. Chamber of Commerce yesterday arranged for a cattle sale in this city on April 15-19. On that occasion 200 thoroughbred Hereford bulls will be offered to the members of the Hereford Breeders' Association. The Chamber of Commerce will provide the necessary stalls and stable-room.

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SOLD MILITARY SECRETS

RUSSIAN COLONEL CONDEMNED AND SHOT AT WARSAW. Several Aristocratic Polish Ladies Have Been Arrested as His Accomplices—Other Foreign News.

LONDON, March 12.—Cabling from Vienna, the correspondent of the Daily Mail says a sensation has been caused by a story to the effect that a court-martial at Warsaw condemned to death a Russian Colonel named Grimm for the systematic revelation of military secrets to a foreign power, and that several aristocratic Polish ladies have been arrested as accomplices of Colonel Grimm. There is an unconfirmed rumor, concludes the correspondent, that Colonel Grimm was shot within two hours of the passing of sentence.

RUSSIAN SUGAR EXPORTS DECLINE. Falling Off in the Production of Central Asian Cotton. ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 16.—Russian sugar exportations fell off over 50 per cent during the first 16 months of 1901, as compared with the same period of 1900. The respective figures are 2,590,000 pounds, worth 4,970,000 rubles, and 1,680,000 pounds, worth 1,927,000 rubles. A falling off of 28 per cent in the Central Asian cotton crop last year is attributed to the partial use of native seed in preference to American. The crop amounted to 8,485,300 pounds, as against 7,538,000 pounds in 1900.

Correspondence received by the St. Petersburg Vedomosti represents the 600,000 natives of Daghestan as being completely ruined, and says that many of them are emigrating to Turkey. The causes assigned for this state of affairs are excessive taxation and faulty original appraisement of land and stock. Petitions on the part of the natives are treated by the officials as seditious.

Advices have been received here to the effect that two new steamer lines will be inaugurated by the Japanese next spring. One line will be from Shimoda, Japan, and Cape Zuro, at the mouth of the Tumen River, Corea, touching at Fusan and Gonsan, both in Corea. The other line will be from Japan to Japan to Vladivostok, Russia. The special object of these lines will be to intercept the American traffic to East Siberia.

CANCELS THE VISIT. King Edward Will Not Visit Ireland This Year. LONDON, March 12.—It was officially announced today that the proposed royal visit to Ireland this year has been canceled upon the advice of the Cabinet.

The announcement was published too late to elicit opinions thereon in Dublin. There is no doubt, however, that this action will cause great disappointment, although the royal decision has been anticipated by several official announcements. There are several reasons for this decision. The first is that the coronation festivities, which involve fatiguing obligations on the part of the king, will postpone the visit until the autumn, when the weather is bad; secondly, the fears that the present temper of the Irish Nationalists might lead to some offensive demonstrations; thirdly, it is said that several of the leaders of Catholic opinion in Ireland have warned the government that they would be incensed if the King visited Ireland so soon after his accession to the throne and his declaration against Roman doctrines in England. The announcement evokes mingled feelings of regret and approval.

WAR SURE TO COME. Japan, Says an English Traveler, Is Getting Ready to Fight Russia. SEATTLE, March 12.—Captain F. H. Smith, a well-known Englishman, who arrived here yesterday on the Tosa Maru from Japan, declares that war between that country and Russia is soon to come. "Trouble over the Russian occupation of Manchuria is the cause of the trouble," he says. "The first phase just as Japanese are spilling for a chance to whip some one. They are making all preparations for the scrap that must come very soon. When it comes, it will be a war of the world. The first phase will be forced to help the Mikado's army, and the war may involve all Europe. In the meantime, the Russians are pushing work on the railroad across Manchuria, and to this the Japanese have no objections. Russia, however, must defend the road against the attacks of the natives. Some 16,000 coolies are now employed in the work."

Confidence of Kruger. NEW YORK, March 12.—A dispatch from Utrecht over the signature of ex-President Paul Kruger to the Journal and American, declares that he is confident "There will be more good news yet from Deloray. This victory of his reminds me of General Botha's situation a year ago to the discomfiture of the Boers. Daniel out of the lion's den. My confidence in the ultimate triumph of the Boer cause could not be greater than now, and, indeed, it never has been. I hope, indeed, that the Boers will see her folly of attempting to subdue the Boer race, by recognizing it now and restoring independence to the Transvaal Republic. By doing this she will spare herself as well as the Boers further bloodshed and expense and will retain the republic as friendly neighbors."

Should Have Accepted Indemnity. PEKIN, March 12.—At a meeting of the Ministers of the powers today it was decided that the bankers' committee should refuse to accept the February installment of the Chinese indemnity, and the committee was advised to devise means to accept the Chinese tenders. The Ministers were unable to agree on a plan to reduce the claims of the powers where there are in excess of their pro rata share of the indemnity.

Fighting in Manchuria. ST. PETERSBURG, March 12.—A number of engagements between the Russian troops and Tungus occurred in Manchuria during the past two months. Several bands of Tungus, which had been raiding and plundering, were dispersed and 23 of the raiders were killed or wounded. The Russian casualties were light.

Spanish Cabinet Changes. MADRID, March 12.—Premier Sagasta was received in audience by the Queen Regent in the afternoon. The majority of the definite resignation of Senator Uxal, the Minister of Finance. The Cabinet is to meet tomorrow under the presidency of Senator Sagasta, when new heads of the departments of Finance and the interior will be appointed.

German Newspaper Men in Trouble. BERLIN, March 12.—The editor of the Potsdamer Zeitung, was today sentenced to two months' imprisonment and the publisher of the paper was fined 500 marks for printing a false story to the effect that Emperor William had repudiated the First Guards at their barracks, December 8 last.

Boer Officers Killed. CAPE TOWN, March 12.—During a skirmish near Fearon, Cape Colony, March 10, between some British troops and Commandant Fouche's force of Boers, Commandant Oueda and Field Cornet van der Walt were killed.

Morley Speaks Against Rosebery. LONDON, March 12.—As was anticipated, John Morley, M. P., when he spoke at Manchester tonight, strongly supported the rule, and Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, as against Lord Rosebery. He

advised the Liberals to stand by their convictions, and said he failed to see how a Parliamentary majority could be secured if they quarried with the Irish, the Laborites and the Radicals.

Russia's Plea for Macedonia. CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12.—The Russian Embassy here is making frequent remonstrances and urging the Porte to restore order in Macedonia by abasing its indulgence to the Albanian Mohammedans and its merciless austerity to Christians.

Defeats Chinese Rebels. HONG KONG, March 12.—Marshal Su, who recently arrived at the scene of the Kwang Si rebellion and took command of the Imperial forces, has defeated the rebels at Lung Chow. Su expects to suppress the rising in a month.

Rhodes' Condition Critical. LONDON, March 12.—The Cape Town correspondent of the Standard cables that the breathing of Cecil Rhodes is most difficult and labored, and that all the dangerous symptoms remain.

KITCHER NOT THE INVENTOR. His Blockhouse System Was First Used by Russian in the Caucasus. Pall Mall Gazette. Some people seem to think that Lord Kitchener invented blockhouses; others that he was a plagiarist. It is not so. He used them systematically, on a large scale, for the purpose of "building in" a mobile enemy and contracting his range of mischiefs. As a matter of fact, the actual origin of blockhouses is lost in the mists of antiquity, the use which Lord Kitchener is making of them in South Africa was anticipated by the Russian General Prince Vorontzoff, in the Caucasus. That Russian war, indeed, exact accounts of which are not very easy to come by, and cannot be got at all in English, was going on in the Caucasus because of its resemblance to the Boer war, and partly because it shows that, in analogous circumstances, a great continental power may do even worse than we have feared. Our war is a great "dragging on" because it has lasted a little over two years and cost some 20,000 lives. The Boer war, on the other hand, smaller though no doubt a more difficult country—took more than 50 years and cost about half a million lives.

The war began in a small way in 1812, and the Caucasus was all the best of it, raiding and invading freely. It began to become acute after the cessation, by the treaty of Adrianople, of certain Turkish territories in Asia Minor. Then the Russians endeavored to take possession of the ceded provinces and were met by a religious revolt and an organized resistance, of which the famous Schamyl presently became the leader. A book rather than a newspaper article would be required to relate the history of the campaigns. Here it is only possible to classify the phases of the war. The first phase, just as in South Africa, consisted of regular operations of large field armies, supplemented by an extensive system of farm burning; but this did not answer. The Russians destroyed, and ambushed the field armies. One ambuscade in particular was famous. An army of 8,000 men was entrapped in the forest of Yichal, and no fewer than 7,000 of them were slain there. Because of this and similar disasters the blockhouse system was invented by Vorontzoff, and extended by his successor in the command, Bakhmeteff.

Our own blockhouses were, of course, in the first instance built only to protect railways and lines of communication, and as walls of circumvallation, to hem in the enemy, was an afterthought. In the case of the Caucasus they were designed from the first to fulfill this latter purpose. What was built was, in fact, a continuous line of fortification more than 300 miles in length.

There were forts along the line as well as blockhouses, and entrenched camps as well as forts. From each fort to the next there ran what in military terminology is called a "certain"—a long earthwork like a railway embankment, with a ditch in front of it, serving as a screen, behind which troops could be moved, safely and secretly, from place to place. When one line of this fortification was completed the Russians advanced five miles or so, and another section of the ground won, and narrowing the space within which the enemy was free to maneuver. Naturally, too, the fortifications served as a base from which the Russian mobile columns could operate. The process seemed to promise the slow but sure extinction of the war without any exciting incidents. Just as an often in South Africa, the unexpected happened suddenly, startlingly, like a thunderclap.

The Russian mobile columns, which, like our own mobile columns, were well equipped as they might have been, were out at their usual business of sweeping and clearing the country. The Caucasians saw them, avoided them, circled about them, got behind them, and massed themselves, silent and unseen, in the dark forests close to the line of circumvallation. What happened next is described in official histories by the bald statement that "Schamyl broke through the line," but the statement does but sorry justice to a really tremendous feat of arms. The

It does not follow, of course, that the blockhouse did not serve a purpose in helping to wear down the Caucasian resistance, and it may be taken for granted that they would not have been rushed by cavalry if they had been protected by barbed wire entanglements, or any reasonably embarrassing abattis. But the precedent does seem to point to the conclusion that they are a very slow remedy, and no specific; and it is a matter of history that the time came when the Russians ceased to rely on them. They ended the war by sending huge armies into the field, and devastating the country to such an extent that they could no longer support the population. And even so they only got peace on terms. The Caucasians did not surrender, and they kept their other property, and received a grant of money wherewith to migrate to Turkish territory, where they were given land, the Sultan, had invited them to settle.

Idaho Notes. The Lewiston News has suspended publication. John C. Rice, a Caldwell lawyer, is out for the Democratic nomination for Governor. The Lewiston City Council has decided to purchase the water works owned by one Lewiston Water Company, at a cost of \$70,000.

Miner Blown to Pieces. BUTTE, Mont., March 11.—Patrick Sheehan, a miner in the Mountain Condit mine, was blown to pieces last night by a premature explosion of blasting powder. His partner, Erick Hill, was terribly injured, and lies dying at the hospital. There were no eye-witnesses to the accident. The two men were within a distance of 25 feet from the explosive.

"Saved My Life and Kept Me From Insane Asylum"

Mrs Wilcox Is Now in Perfect Health Through No Other Agency Than

PAINE'S Celery Compound

Earnest and Candid Statements Made by a California Lady.

The absolute need of an honest and genuine invigorator and health giver in the Spring season is deeply impressed on the mind of every thinking and intelligent man and woman.

The happy cure of Mrs. J. E. Wilcox, of Winters, Cal., through the use of Paine's Celery Compound, created widespread astonishment and joy amongst her friends and neighbors, who were exceedingly anxious regarding her condition.

"I feel it my duty to tell you what Mrs. Wilcox's letter of testimony, read reader, and if you remain obturate and unhealed after such an earnest and convincing confession of cure, nothing but a direct act of Providence can snatch you from the dangers and perils of your position. Mrs. Wilcox says:

"I feel it my duty to tell you what Paine's Celery Compound did for me. Some years ago my head troubled me so that it seemed I should be crazy. It was caused by a matter of a few weeks. Four bottles cured me, and I would recommend it to all who feel the way I did. I can't praise it half enough, for I know it saved my life and kept me from imprisonment in an insane asylum, which I had as bad as death."

DIAMOND DYES. The only pure and unadulterated. Never crooks! Never fades!

"Curtain" was actually "rushed" in several places as once by cavalry; it is probably the only instance in history in which cavalry have stormed earthworks and taken them. Unlooked for, unsuspected, they issued like a whirlwind from their hiding places. Nimble as cats, the horses leaped down into the ditch, and scrambled up the sides of the embankment, and were among the Russian garrisons, and were among their posts, not because they did not desire to leave them, but because they had not time to do so. Then the invaders looted the camps and blew up the forts that blockhouses, undulating in a day the work of months, if not of years; and then they turned back and ambuscaded the mobile columns so that only stragglers escaped. In this sort of thing happened not once, but several times, in the history of blockhouse operations in the Caucasus.

It does not follow, of course, that the blockhouse did not serve a purpose in helping to wear down the Caucasian resistance, and it may be taken for granted that they would not have been rushed by cavalry if they had been protected by barbed wire entanglements, or any reasonably embarrassing abattis. But the precedent does seem to point to the conclusion that they are a very slow remedy, and no specific; and it is a matter of history that the time came when the Russians ceased to rely on them. They