DATTOS WILL RESIST

Possibility of Trouble in Mindanao.

CHAFFEE SENDS A TRANSPORT

Court-Martial of Lieutenant Day, Who Shot Samar Natives Under Major Waller's Order—The "Water Cure."

Morro chiefs of Mindanao refuse to surrender the natives who murdered an American soldier, March 30, in the vicinity of Parang-Parang. General Chaffee has ordered a large force to the island, and is also sending a transport. It is believed the dattos will resist the Americans.

MANILA, April 17.—General Chaffee has returned here from Malabang, Island of Mindanao. He says the Dattos have not responded to his invitation to take part in a conference, but the Datto Grande came to the American camp, and through him General Chaffee sent a message to the other Dattos, assuring them of the friendly intentions of the United States, but warning them that they must deliver up the assassins of the American soldiers. A force of 1200 soldiers, under Colonel Baldwin, will start April 23 from Malabang for Llano, Mindanao, leaving behind a reserve of 600 men.

General Chaffee is sending the transport Hancock to Mindanao in case the Dattos resist, which seems probable, as they muster a total of 20,000 men, of whom 600 are armed with rifles. The remainder are spearmen and bolomen. These natives are a different breed of fighters from the Filipinos. They are religious fanatics, to whom death while fighting is regarded as being a passport to heaven. The American officials hope, however, to avoid a crisis.

Captain Pitcher has telegraphed to General Wheaton that the insurrection in the Island of Mindanao is over.

Court-Martial of Lieutenant Day.

The military court-martial which tried Major Waller, of the Marine Corps, on the charge of executing natives of Samar without trial, today began the trial of Lieutenant John H. A. Day, of the Marine Corps, on the same charge. Lieutenant Day testified in his own behalf. He said the man shot January 19 was a spy, who was shot by Major Waller's orders, and added:

"I ordered Private Kresge to fire at his head and ordered Magee to fire at the center of his back. After the shooting, I saw a convulsive shudder of the man's shoulders, placed my own revolver to his forehead and shot him dead. I ordered the police to leave the body on the ground as an example to the natives."

Major Waller testified that he ordered the shooting of 11 men January 20, but denied ordering the execution of a man January 19. He admitted he was very ill at the time.

Surgeon Love testified that Major Waller's temperature January 19 was 105. His illness then was such that he was not fitted to command. It was likely that he might have given the order and forgotten all about it. He thought an officer would have been justified in disobeying the order.

Surrender of Gonzales.

Gonzales, the insurgent leader, has agreed to obey Malvar's order, and will surrender. General Bell wires that no insurgents are left in Batangas or Laguna Provinces. The surrender of the insurgents of Samar has been postponed until April 29, on account of the weather making their movements difficult.

Acting Governor Wright has returned here. He is enthusiastic over the reception by the friendly natives of Lucena, Province of Jayabas.

The Cholera Record.

The total development of cases of cholera reported in Manila up to noon today was 306, and the total number of deaths from that disease in this city was 235. In the provinces, totals of 621 cases and 422 deaths have been reported.

"WATER CURE" INVESTIGATION.

Ex-Sergeant Davis Corroborates the Testimony of Riley and Smith.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Edward J. Davis, of Greenfield, Mass., who was a Sergeant in Company M, Twenty-sixth Volunteer Infantry, was before the Senate committee on the Philippines today. He was present in the convent at Igbaras, November 27, 1900, when the "water cure" was administered to the Presidente of the town of Igbaras, as testified to by Sergeant Riley and Private Smith, and related the incidents connected therewith. He was sworn before being examined, and was questioned by Senator Rawlins.

He spoke of the arrival of the regulars under the command of Captain Glenn. He said that under orders from Captain Glenn, he, with a squad, had taken the Presidente into custody on November 27, and had escorted him to the convent, where the "cure" was administered. He repeated the story of the tortures of the Presidente, adding some details. When the Presidente was taken into the convent he was asked to give information as to whether runners had been sent to notify the insurgents of the arrival of the scouts in the town. Refusing to do this, the water detail, consisting of two privates of the Eighteenth Infantry, was ordered by Captain Glenn to strip him. The man's clothing was removed above the waist, and his hands tied behind his back.

"He was then," the witness said, "taken to the water tank and thrown upon his back, and, while an interpreter stood over him, a stream of water was directed into his mouth, which was held open."

"Who gave the command for this treatment?"

"Captain Glenn."

"How was the man's mouth kept open?"

"By means of a stick, but I could not see just how it was done."

Continuing, the witness said that when the victim of the "cure" was filled with water, the members of the detail would force it out of him by rolling their fists over his stomach, and that the process was kept up for about 10 minutes. He described the second application of the "cure" as previously testified to, and corroborated Sergeant Riley in the statement that the details of this performance were under the charge of Contract Surgeon Lyons, and that Captain Glenn and Lieutenant Conger were both present when it occurred.

Mr. Davis said the man "squealed" terribly and that his eyes were bloodshot, but that the next day he was able to mount his horse and lead the scouts to the mountains. Afterward he was, the witness said, taken to Ilo Ilo and placed in prison.

The witness also repeated the statement that two police officers of the town of Igbaras had been subjected to the water cure.

"There was," he added, "also a native school teacher there who was maltreated at the same time, but the water cure was not administered to him. He was taken into one of the back rooms of the convent by Dr. Lyons, who secured the information wanted from him by placing two Colt's revolvers to his head, thus rendering it unnecessary to administer the cure."

"Did you see this?"

"I did."

Mr. Davis also gave the details of the burning of the town of Igbaras, which, he said, contained about 10,000 people, but no business place. All except about 15 houses were destroyed, and men, women and children were forced out indiscriminately.

Senator Burrows—Who gave the order to burn the town?

Witness—Captain Glenn.

"To whom did he give it?"

"To Lieutenant Conger. He told the Lieutenant to burn the town."

"Did you hear him?"

"I did."

"Did he say why it should be burned?"

"He did not."

The witness said that a neighboring town, containing about 12,000 people, had been burned, but that he did not know who had given the order for its destruction. He stated, in reply to questions, that the tortures in all instances mentioned had been conducted by the regular soldiers, and that they had not been participated in by the members of his regiment, the Twenty-sixth Volunteers.

"My orders were," he said, "to treat the natives kindly, and, so far as I observed, the soldiers did so treat them, with the exceptions mentioned."

He added that the Presidente had been a traitor to the American cause, and that the other natives did not generally seem to have any sympathy for him. Mr. Davis said he had been in charge of a detachment of 15 men in the town of Igbaras for several months before the arrival of the regulars, and also for some time afterward, and that he had never had any trouble with the natives. He had talked with the regular soldiers about the "water cure," and had been given to understand that its administration was not of rare occurrence, but said they had not given names of persons or places.

He replied to Senator Lodge that he knew of the murder of several of the members of Company F, of his regiment, by natives at another point, but it had been his understanding that they were killed by ladrones rather than by the town authorities, as Colonel Dickman had reported.

After Mr. Davis was excused the committee went into executive session to consider the advisability of summoning witnesses from the Philippines and other porations of the Orient to testify. Senator Rawlins submitted the following names as those whom he thought it necessary to call: Aguinaldo, Mabini, who was one of Aguinaldo's principal advisers; Sixto Lopez, who has been for several years in the United States in the interest of Philippine independence; Judge Pio del Pilar, General Torres, Howard W. Bray, an Englishman who has spent many years in the Philippines, and Robert M. Collins and Harold Martin, press correspondents.

The committee discussed the advisability of summoning these witnesses, but postponed action until a full attendance of members of the committee could be secured. Objection to calling them was made by several of the members on the ground that several of the persons mentioned were formerly in insurrection against the United States, that others are not citizens of this country, and others would have to be brought from a great distance.

PRESIDENT THANKS BELL.

For the Gratifying Conclusion of His Campaign in South Luzon.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—Adjutant-General Corbin has sent the following cable message to General Chaffee, at Manila:

"The Acting Secretary of War directs me to inform you that the President wishes, through you, to express his gratification and the gratification of the American people at the results of the campaign of Brigadier-General J. Franklin Bell and the officers and men of his command in the Batangas and Laguna Provinces, which culminated in the surrender of the insurgent forces under Malavar, and which will further extend the territory in which civil government is exercised."

Committee Supplied With Documents

WASHINGTON, April 17.—In response to a request from the Senate committee on Philippines the Secretary of War has sent to that committee a vast number of papers bearing on the operations of the Army in the disaffected Provinces of Batangas, Tayabas, Cebu, Samar, Laguna and Bohol. These papers include all military orders and reports bearing on conditions in the provinces, as well as circulars issued by the military authorities affecting them. The Secretary says he believes that the information will be sufficient for the purposes of the committee, and adds:

"So far as the desire of the committee to be furnished with a statement of the action taken by this department upon these orders is concerned, permit me to say that the matter being one of military administration in the suppression of an insurrection, concerning which the department commander was governed by the rules and articles of war and the regulation for the government of troops in a campaign, the department considered that General Chaffee was able to handle the situation without special instructions from Washington."

England Will Protest.

LONDON, April 17.—The Parliamentary Secretary for the Foreign Office, Lord Cranbourne, in the House of Commons today, answering a question, said the British Ambassador at Washington, Lord Pauncefote, would be instructed to call the attention of the Government of the United States to the effect of the Philippine hemp tariff on the rope industry of Great Britain.

LEISURELY THEFT.

Tennessee Blacksmith's Gradual Acquirement of a Traction Engine.

Washington Post.

"Ours is a peaceful section," said Colonel Dan Turner, of Memphis, Tenn., to a group of Western men who had been discussing robberies, hold-ups and crime in general. "But when we do a thing down in Tennessee we do it right, and robbing people or corporations done to the Queen's taste when one of our citizens sets out to do it.

"Not long ago it became necessary for one of the railroads to build a small branch line, and a traction engine was sent down there with the first load of roadbuilding material to haul ties on heavy trucks from a little mountain hamlet near where the road was being built. When the workmen had finished hauling the ties the engine was placed alongside the road until it should be convenient to haul it away. It remained beside the road about six months, and when the contractor came along to clear up he was rather amazed to find that nothing but the boiler of the traction engine remained where he had placed it. To make matters worse, every bolt and rivet that could be removed from the boiler was missing, too. A search was instituted, but the missing parts of the machine could not be found.

"Some time after the theft of his engine the contractor had occasion to drive through the country again, and stopped at a negro's blacksmith shop to have a shoe fastened on his horse. While the smithy was at work the contractor walked around the shop, and to his amazement found in one corner of the place the missing parts of his engine. He immediately charged the negro with stealing it, and the man admitted his guilt. When the contractor had recovered from his surprise at the find he asked the smithy why he had not taken the boiler, too, and the latter replied that he was making tackle to take to the roadside and lift the boiler into his wagon when the contractor took the thing away."

BAD FOR HIGH SCHOOLS

BRYAN'S REPORT SHOWS ATTENDANCE IS VERY LIGHT.

Still They Are Asking for More Money—He Favors Greater Aid to Lower Grades.

OLYMPIA, Wash., April 17.—State Superintendent Bryan has already begun work on his biennial report. From a table he has prepared, and which will be included in the report, it is apparent that all that has been printed in this correspondence relative to the unusually small number of pupils attending the high schools of the state is corroborated. Only 3.9 per cent of the school children of the state are attending high schools, while the first four grades of the common schools contain 64.5 per cent of the entire enrollment. This table also shows a total enrollment of school children in the state of 123,391. Of these, but 4830 are enrolled in high school grades, while the first grade has 27,183, and the next three grades run from 17,000 to 18,000 each. Referring to this matter, Superintendent Bryan says:

> I am in hopes the next Legislature will pay particular attention to this showing. There is invariably an appeal for more money for the high schools of the state. Now, the school funds of the state should be placed where they will do the most good, and the enrollment books of the schools show that by far the greatest number of pupils are in the lower grades. It is, therefore, to the lower grades that we should pay the most attention, and in those grades we should provide the best instructors and the best equipment.

In connection with the facts brought out by the table referred to, it is interesting to note that high schools are maintained in Franklin County for but two pupils; in Ferry for 11; in Island for 9; in Kitsap for 18; in Mason, for 12; in Okanogan for 4; in Skamania for but 1, and in Wahkiakum for 8, and all these high schools have been regularly receiving the bonus provided by the state of $100 per school year for every high school grade maintained. Superintendent Bryan will call particular attention to the facts, not for the purpose of discountenancing high school work in particular, but rather to call attention to the needs of the lower grades, for there is where the vast majority of the pupils are found in Washington's public schools.

The following is the table prepared by the State Superintendent, showing the total enrollment by counties, the enrollment by grades and the total percentage of enrollment in each grade:

COUNTY.	Total enrollment....	First grade....	Second grade....	Third grade....	Fourth grade....	Fifth grade....	Sixth grade....	Seventh grade....	Eighth grade....	High school....
Adams	1,509	362	234	205	199	164	118	87	79	30
Asotin	1,160	235	180	147	168	138	98	82	68	44
Chehalis	3,429	752	450	496	469	436	338	207	145	136
Chelan	1,092	246	129	148	141	124	91	117	55	41
Clallam	1,305	268	173	217	206	135	133	86	55	33
Clark	3,714	783	493	565	585	498	332	245	117	96
Columbia	2,153	381	264	283	313	237	187	153	120	101
Cowlitz	2,239	411	325	347	338	279	216	148	107	40
Douglas	1,493	328	203	232	200	174	134	83	47	32
Ferry	433	118	84	71	54	38	31	24	2	11
Franklin	125	32	10	19	20	4	16	13	6	2
Garfield	1,180	221	164	164	161	142	103	92	72	61
Island	453	116	66	65	70	53	32	29	21	9
Jefferson	1,002	233	109	120	132	123	96	62	58	68
King	20,225	4,643	3,067	2,880	2,579	2,270	1,877	1,197	896	906
Kitsap	1,769	381	268	291	317	180	142	60	99	18
Kittitas	2,701	647	372	396	377	243	250	177	87	124
Klickitat	1,967	409	287	282	342	251	222	114	69	...
Lewis	4,763	965	631	632	684	518	456	420	226	241
Lincoln	3,915	819	517	571	652	434	382	243	188	96
Mason	759	104	112	119	136	107	66	62	40	12
Okanogan	784	110	87	115	156	10	60	31	16	4
Pacific	1,458	352	189	210	238	141	114	83	83	48
Pierce	11,930	2,550	1,681	1,626	1,502	1,307	1,073	817	662	722
San Juan	798	155	108	118	110	104	80	51	18	...
Skagit	3,541	781	479	523	472	386	313	283	182	65
Skamania	381	103	38	56	73	67	21	10	12	1
Snohomish	5,839	1,307	889	975	808	666	488	392	228	186
Spokane	12,919	2,794	1,948	1,923	1,744	1,212	1,143	853	593	612
Stevens	2,886	717	389	440	419	362	240	171	124	24
Thurston	2,742	450	341	354	496	279	293	258	174	127
Wahkiakum	637	120	85	102	109	72	75	44	22	8
Walla Walla	4,240	776	554	471	564	516	400	318	263	208
Whatcom	6,552	1,420	905	942	937	678	587	466	326	292
Whitman	7,976	1,515	1,008	1,089	1,135	876	840	605	511	331
Yakima	3,322	592	426	458	454	418	318	328	211	101
Totals	123,391	27,183	17,265	17,952	17,411	13,852	11,360	8,411	5,891	4,830
Percentages	....	22	13.9	14.5	14.1	11.2	9.2	6.8	4.7	3.9

D. M. PARRY, OF INDIANAPOLIS.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF MANUFACTURERS.

CONCERNING IRRIGATION.

Another Outburst Against Eastern Oregon Companies.

PRINEVILLE, Or., April 15.—(To the Editor.)—In your valuable paper of March 19, appeared an article of mine and an answer. I have been in no hurry to answer the aforesaid article because of lack of time to give it proper attention. In the first place it reveals an erroneous impression of the sentiments of the people of this region, at least in that it says that the residents of this county are antagonistic to development. On the contrary they want to see the country develop and that is why they do not like to see corporations such as the Pilot Butte Development Company come in and virtually retire from settlement thousands of acres of the best land in the county. This company has come in and "jumped" this land in much the same manner that claim jumpers are wont to do in the mining regions.

This company claims to have expended a large sum of money, but if so it has been mainly spent for the individual use of Mr. Drake in paying for lieu land, erecting sawmills and building rustic cottages with pine bark exterior and hard wood interiors and in laying out townsites.

Now as to the necessity for a lien of $10 per acre. Let us take the Deschutes Reclamation & Irrigation Company for an example. This company is composed of local men who have gone ahead and done work and not made a great display of wind. They are ordinary farmers who did not want a graft in the way of a 'land' grab, but were willing that anyone should come under their ditch and take a homestead and they would sell him water at reasonable figures without any lien on the land. They built their ditch and have now completed over six miles with water in it, and are extending it to cover some individual holdings still further away. Drake has been trying to root them out and not only "jump" their land, but the ditch also. This ditch covers several thousand acres of good land, beside the individual holdings of the company, and the company would be glad to take a lien on all the land it can reclaim at $250 per acre. If this company, composed of small farmers, can reclaim land at that rate of lien, why cannot Drake do the same?

Another graft is the Oregon Development Company, which is operating in the Walker basin, or Little Deschutes country. This company has come in and done much the same as Drake, in covering the land already under the ditch of the Little Deschutes Irrigation Company. The latter is also a ditch put through by small farmers and stock men. It is 20 miles long and was formerly intended to cover a small body of land for each of the stockholders and the remainder was to be rented out to homesteaders at reasonable rates, but since the Oregon Development Company has come in they will have hard work to get a contract for any of the land, unless the State Land Board becomes thoroughly acquainted with the facts in the case. It is said that there must be reasonable profit in the business or capital will not reclaim the land. Well, if Drake is a sample of the capital that is to reclaim the land in this county it will be a long time before any is reclaimed.

The mammoth irrigation systems of the Boise Valley in Idaho were put through with no thought of a lien upon the land covered by them—ditches such as Drake would not build, with all his reputed wealth, in a century. To my certain knowledge there are hundreds of miles of ditches in Oregon and Idaho that were built by private capital and by corporations for the express purpose of renting water, and many of them are in fully as inaccessible situations as is the proposed irrigation system of the Pilot Butte Company.

The State Engineer is now in this section looking up this matter and you may rest assured that he has the truth in regard to this ditch question, and his report will be awaited with interest by the people along the Deschutes.

W. T. FOGLE.

Washington Notes.

The Aberdeen Presbyterians have purchased a site for a new church.

Work on buildings for the new crab cannery at Blaine has commenced.

The new bridge across the Newaukum, in Lewis County, is ready to be placed, but the work has been prevented by high water.

The railroad business at Hoquiam for the month of March showed an increase of $8562 over the corresponding month of last year.

The settlers of Highland, Chelan County, are working on a new road, with the hope that it may become a county road in the near future.

The Chelan Falls Cable Ferry Company is putting in a tower on the east bank of the river, so as to give ample space beneath the cable for the largest steamers to pass.

The assessing of the City of Elma developed several unexpected facts. In 1900 there were 175 persons who owned real estate in Elma, and in 1902 there are 232. A casual inspection of the tax roll shows that there are now over 225 residences in Elma, all occupied.

A QUESTION OF DAYS

THE OREGONIAN'S OFFER NEARING ITS CLOSE.

A Noteworthy Achievement—Remarkable Evidence of the Popularity of Good Literature in the Pacific Northwest.

In other columns of this issue attention is called to the fact that The Oregonian special offer is now nearing its close. The question of a few days more will end an undertaking which has proven at once a credit to the enterprise and progressiveness of The Oregonian and a splendid tribute to the literary appreciation of its readers throughout the Pacific Northwest. Thousands of dollars have been saved The Oregonian readers by the novel methods invoked in reducing the cost to the individual. A source of greater congratulation, however, is the consciousness of having placed in hundreds of the best homes the most uniquely interesting, fascinating, entertaining and instructive library ever issued from an American press. The Oregonian feels justly proud of this achievement. No money measure can adequately represent its far-reaching effect on the future development and progress of the community. The community, the commonwealth, is an aggregation of peoples and homes. The home atmosphere decides the future greatness or decay of the individual and the state. Wherever good literature abounds, there will be found well-ordered homes, refinement, culture, achievement.

"Modern Eloquence," edited by the Hon. Thomas B. Reed and others of equal note, is a constant source of inspiration to every member of the family circle. It affords pleasant contact with the best thoughts of the best minds of the last half century on every topic of universal interest. Think of the inestimable value of such a library in molding character and mind and fitting for achievement in every field of commendable endeavor.

The home should ever be our first consideration. No other single thing, perhaps, is so important as the discriminating selection and supplying of good books. No other investment yields such liberal return in practical profit and pleasure. Colonel A. K. McClure, the Nestor of American journalism, who is reputed to have one of the largest libraries in the United States, says of "Modern Eloquence": "The choicest set of books in my library."

"Modern Eloquence" is unique. No other work trenches on its well-chosen field. It is not political oratory—it covers all forms of oratory. Besides containing special editorial contributions, explanatory, expository and critical, of the various forms of public speaking, great speakers and lecturers, as well as great statesmen, contribute to its pages; commercial kings meet in these volumes and glimpse for us the inner sanctuaries of the great; supreme wit scintillates in an atmosphere of Olympian gaiety, while the chief humorists of our day make the world laugh at its own faults, fads and foibles.

What lends to "Modern Eloquence" one of its greatest and most lasting values to the world is the fact that its editors have obtained for exclusive publication lectures, addresses and speeches, hitherto unpublished, as they were actually delivered. Many have been extant only in the unsatisfactory form of meager newspaper reports, but here the original form of the speech appears in its accurate entirety. Powerful speeches caught from the air by the reporter have been edited by the authors themselves. From the hitherto inaccessible a score of modern classics have been added to the storehouse of our Anglo-Saxon tongue. As Senator Mason said of "Modern Eloquence": "I know of no other set of books which covers so vast a scope of forensic literature. It duplicates not a single volume in my library."

In connection with the above, The Oregonian desires again to impress upon its readers the importance of acting promptly if they desire to secure advantage of the remarkable opportunity in the matter of price and terms afforded by The Oregonian's special offer.

The Oregonian regrets that it is not possible to extend the offer indefinitely, but the publishers insist that they cannot increase the original allotment of 1500 sets. If for any reason you are in doubt as to the desirability of making this great library a permanent addition to your home, cut out and send in today the coupon attached to announcement on another page of this paper. This will bring you, without cost, a large, handsome portfolio containing 11 sample photogravures and chromatic plates, 80 specimen pages of brilliant after-dinner speeches, lectures, addresses, anecdotes, etc., together with full information regarding the special offer.

Oregon Notes.

George Fisher has opened a glove factory on a small scale at Brownsville.

A schoolhouse to cost $1500 is to be erected this Summer at Fort Klamath.

The hull of the big dredger at John Day is nearly completed. Work is progressing without interruption.

Record of the Waller Trial.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—The Secretary of War today informed Senator Lodge that, in response to the request of the committee on the Philippines, he had cabled to General Chaffee for the complete record, including the testimony in the case of Major Waller.

CONSUMPTION OF SUGAR.

Amount Produced in This Country of Cane and Beet.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—Public interest in the sugar problem—the share of the enormous consumption of that article supplied and likely to be supplied by the United States—has led the Treasury Bureau of Statistics to prepare a statement regarding the sugar consumption of the United States, the amount produced in this country of cane and beet, separately stated; the amount produced in its insular territory, Porto Rico, Hawaii, and the Philippines; the amount imported from Cuba, the amount from other tropical territory, and the amount from the beet sugar producing countries of Europe. The sugar consumption of the United States has grown from 1,272,426,242 pounds in 1870 to 5,313,987,840 pounds in 1901; or from 33 pounds per capita in 1870 to 68 pounds per capita in 1901. Of the 5,313,987,840 pounds consumed in 1901, 985,568,640 pounds, or more than one-sixth, were produced in the United States; 851,206,760 pounds, or about another sixth, were produced in the insular possessions, while the remainder, amounting to 3,476,213,440 pounds, or about two-thirds of the total consumption, represented imports for consumption. Of the total imports during the calendar year 1901, 1,302,869,514 pounds were from Cuba; 686,676,964 pounds from East Indies, chiefly Java; 1,122,898,887 pounds from other cane sugar countries; and 599,774,613 pounds from the beet sugar countries of Europe.

Of the 985,568,640 pounds of sugar produced in the United States, about one-third was from beets and two-thirds from cane. Of that withdrawn from the insular possessions, all was from cane, as was also all of that from Cuba and from the other tropical territory; while of the 599,774,613 pounds of beet sugar imported, 484,344,004 pounds came in the unrefined condition, and 115,430,609 pounds refined.

The following table shows the total sugar consumption of the United States, stated in tons, from 1880 to 1901, and the quantity supplied by beet and cane production in the United States.

Calendar year.	Total consumption. Tons.	Domestic product— Cane.	Beet.
1880	956,784	83,322	357
1881	1,012,206	127,267	629
1882	1,134,994	76,372	446
1883	1,224,011	142,297	536
1884	1,309,383	135,243	737
1885	1,298,380	109,876	600
1886	1,459,280	135,258	754
1887	1,331,714	85,394	255
1888	1,510,283	167,815	1,640
1889	1,416,874	153,909	2,400
1890	1,476,377	136,503	2,800
1891	1,888,851	221,951	5,400
1892	1,853,270	204,064	12,000
1893	1,906,758	235,886	16,000
1894	2,012,714	271,336	20,443
1895	1,949,744	324,506	30,000
1896	1,960,086	243,220	40,000
1897	2,070,978	310,537	39,684
1898	2,002,902	272,812	34,435
1899	2,078,068	160,400	62,826
1900	2,219,847	174,450	82,736
1901	2,372,316	292,150	124,859

ROOT GOES TO CUBA.

Goes Down to Lay Plans for Withdrawal of Troops.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Secretary Root started for Cuba today on the steamship Esperanza. Regarding his trip, he said:

"I am going down to look over the field and lay plans for the withdrawal of our troops from the island on May 20. There is no great significance in my trip. I want to be on the ground and see for myself just what the situation needs."

The Secretary would not discuss the prospects of the new government.

"I am not prophesying," he said. "My function ends with carrying out the orders of the Government to withdraw our troops, and leave everything in as good a condition as possible for the new Cuban Government to take control."

Mr. Root would not discuss his order to General Chaffee to court-martial General Jacob Smith.

"I have said all I intend to on that subject in my letter to General Chaffee," he said. "Some of the court-martials will be held in this country, because the regiments from which witnesses will be needed have been brought home, and it would be much easier to secure the evidence wanted here than in Manila. I cannot say whether any of the officers against whom charges have been made will be tried in Manila."

Cuba's Foreign Trade.

WASHINGTON, April 17.—A comparative statement issued by Colonel Edwards today, chief of the Division of Insular Affairs, shows the commerce of Cuba for the calendar years of 1901 and 1900. The total value of merchandise imported during 1901 was $66,583,973, against $66,658,569 for 1900, and the exports of merchandise during 1901 amounted to $63,278,330, against $48,044,684 for 1900. The value of merchandise coming from the United States for the calendar year 1901 was $28,078,633, a decrease of $1,097,639 as compared with 1900, while the exports for 1901 amounted to $48,066,579, an increase of $14,819,970. It is shown that the export of Cuban sugar to the United States amounted in 1901 to $30,191,196, in 1900 to $16,763,852, and in 1899 to $18,654,001.

Canadian Banks in Cuba.

NEW YORK, April 17.—It is stated on good authority, says a Montreal dispatch to the Times, that the Bank of Montreal contemplates opening a branch in Havana and other cities in Cuba.

AT THE HOTELS.

THE PORTLAND.

E R Hutchins, Chgo
A E Ransom, Seattle
Mrs F I Dunbar, Salem
C Schmidt, Astoria
G A Boyer, San Fran
Chas E Dewey, N Y
Alex Cohn, San Fran
Miss Edna Krohn, Chgo
Newton Phillips, S F
F R Town, Chicago
J R Martin, N Y
Mrs E M Read
O H White, N Y
T F Keri & w, Spokn
G H Harris, N Y
H J Seamon, N Y
G N Ellery, San Fr
D A Duncan & wife, Duluth
Miss F Brewer, do
Miss Ida Johnson, do
R W Davis, San Fr
Thos R Freeman, Chg
W L Conyer, San Fr
T Royal Scott, Chgo
Gus Muller, Cleveland
Arthur Bell, N Y
S Kohn, San Fran
A J McCabe, Tacoma
Chas T Manning, Nicaragua
Al Jacobs, N Y
E T Cooper, Phila
W T Cary, San Fran
R B Skinner, St L
H M Hirsch, Des Mns
E C Carroll, Denver
F H Grenier
W J C Wakefield
A Husband, St Paul
H S Young, Detroit
W J Kearney, Chgo
M A Rolfe, Chicago
Jas M Wait, Chicago
W Nottingham, Seattle
H Shade
Mr Austin
T B Dozier & wf, Redding, Cal
W N Kelly, San Fran
John M Irwin, Ill
Geo K Burton, San Fr
Miss Margaret Sayre, San Francisco
W Muenster, San Fr
G M Micander, San Fr
W H Burns & wife, Worcester
F Goodman, Baltimore
Ed S Hamilton & chd, Tacoma
Mrs E S Hamilton & nurse, Tacoma
Mrs A J Voyer & chd, Albany, N Y
G F Wentworth, Tacoma
Fred W Graves
C R Davis, Chicago
W J Windram, Boston
Miss K Windram, do
W J Hallahan, Phila
A E Beard
J S Davies, Rochester
Carl Geyer, N O
Chas A Ragale, U S A
M L Greenbaum, Chgo
H B Cornwell, San Fr
H D Thing, Astoria
E E Hardin, U S A

Columbia River Scenery.—Regulator Line steamers, Dalles, Cascade Locks and return daily, except Sunday, from Oak-st.

THE PERKINS.

Mrs J J Dalrymple, Salem
Mrs J Albert, Salem
Louis A Anderson, Walla Walla
Jas Finlayson, Astoria
E F Ingles, Sacmto
H J Thomas, Seattle
W R Boyd, San Fran
Mrs W R Boyd, do
J R Swinton, Rickreall, Or
J Ashley, Grant's Pas
Chas Fisher, Denver
Robt E Tunstell, Kalama
Chas Blodgett, Holyoke, Mass
Mrs C Blodgett, do
J T Turner, Spokane
Mrs Ogilvie, Fossil
Mrs E E Robinson, do
Robt A Ambold, Dawson
Wm Polk, Moro, Or
I G Morgan, San Fr
Probt Pearl, San Fr
Wm Cottrell, Mich
Mrs Cottrell, Mich
J A Campbell, Mich
Mrs J A Campbell, do
S W Wentworth, Duluth, Minn
W J Brunson, Iowa
Chas Griesen, McMin
Mrs L F Wilson, Corvallis
Mrs Laughy, do
Wm H Dougherty, Walla Walla
H C Mamla, Athena
Fred H Wilson, W W
P H Wilson, W W
Miss Wilson, W W
Matt Mosgrove, Milton
W Barry, Hampton, Ia
C McClure, La Grand
L T Kesing, Ritter, Or
C D Minto, Salem
W H Savage, Salem
C B Shackleford, Omaha
W C Guthrie, Chicago
Ed Jorgan, Albany
C E Wilson, San Fran
Roman Edna, San Fr
Paline Mildred, do
H W Jones, Amity, Or
E W Peterson, Salem
Oscar Tibbetts, LaGrd
John Young & son, Independence
Wm Livingston, S F
J F Mayhue, Tacoma
C B King, San Fran
Allen Herman, Hood R
Mrs A Herman, do
W H Bluerock, Vancvr
H Wilkins, Vancvr
J M Tracy, McMinnvl
Walter Kaiser, McMin
I Asch, San Francisco
J M Hartley, SanDiego
Jesse Reed, Tacoma
G L Lindsley, Ridgefld
A A Lindsley, do
C E Cornwall, Wash
J B Wilson, Vancvr
S A Doniey, Vancouver
Mrs Clayton, Astoria

THE IMPERIAL.

C. W. Knowles, Manager.

Mrs Smith, Wash, D C
J H Haas, San Fran
G W Sherwood, Tacoma
R A Stokes, Astoria
C S Houston, Astoria
C W Fulton, Astoria
H R Hoefler, Astoria
Mrs Hoefler, Astoria
J H Ackerman, Salem
Mrs A McPharlan, Astoria
Agnes Brady, Astoria
Chas Foster, San Fr
Chas V Brown, Astoria
H Esterbrook, Astoria
John Adair, N Yakm
M P Callender, Knappton
J L Smiley, Astoria
Jas F Fordner, S F
Mrs W E Allen, Spok
Miss Hancock, Fargo
Sol Hasbrouck, Boise
J A Browne, Spokane
Mrs E M Pinnell, Monmouth
Mrs C E Hoefler, Buffalo
Miss B M Buchman, do
M O Lowndsdale, La Fayette
Samuel Dobin, S F
F Patton, Astoria
A J Coussen, Seattle
Chas G Boeck, Jackson, Mich
Chas H Boeck, do
A M Crawford, Roseburg
J L Patterson & fmy, Cal
Mrs John D Robb, Fisher's Ldg
Mrs Allen Bonebrake, Goldendale
A R Byrkett, Bingham, Wash
W A Williams, Chgo
G T Caldwell, Hood R
Robt Arkley, Chehalis
Edna Dorman, N Y
Mildred Paule, N Y
Pearl Probst, N Y
J S Cooper, Indp
C J Eddy, city
Mrs Eddy, city
C Bloom, city
Dr Z T Daniels, Siletz

THE ST. CHARLES.

Mrs F McCutcheon, Canby
E Erickson, Clatskanie
B A Johnson, do
A Erickson, do
C F Larson, Tillamook
John Snyder, Nehalem
E Morrison, Nehalem
E B Elliott, Nehalem
Stephen Miller, city
Chas K Spaulding, Newberg
Ira Reeder, Toledo, Or
A Ewing, Toledo, Or
Nat Watkins, Lebanon
Phil Bruneau, Cascie Rock
C E Frye, do
A T Humphreys, city
J W Clark, city
W Wadell, Stevenson
R D Strider, Scappoose
John Smith, do
T P Coughlin, Dayton, Or
F W Hayes, do
R Champion, FtCanby
C Daniels, Ft Canby
Geo Pillotson, Seattle
S B Weist & fy, Stella
D Towiangen, Carson, Wash
G S Cargen, do
J M Johnson, Myrtle
Roy Logan & wf, Baker Oven
E J Nixon, city
W G Perry & wife, Grand Junction, Col
H Eyser, city
D A Boone, Aberdeen
Miss Smith, Oregon Cy
H J Oliver, Oregon Cy
O H Byland, Vale
F A Prantz, Houlton
L E Gulker, Cortland, Neb
P B Marshall, do
C A Hancock, Kelso
S D Laughlin, Olympia
R J Moses, Philomath
J T Ipsen, Kalama
H P Clarke, San Fran
C Morton, Salem
I G Ramba, Oregon Cy
W Bryans, Wren, Or
Clara Frantz, Houlton
H D Smith, Houlton
D C Thompson, city
E B Dufer, Gold Hill
F G Kelly, Seattle
R A Ross & mother, Union
L W Glison, Fremont, Ohio
Thos Mullally, city

Hotel Brunswick, Seattle.

European plan. Popular rates. Modern improvements. Business center. Near depot.

Tacoma Hotel, Tacoma.

American plan. Rates, $3 and up.

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Always makes the perfect biscuit, cake and bread.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO.
CHICAGO.

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