BEET SUGAR AND TRUST

REPRESENTATIVE JONES' SPEECH ON CUBAN RELIEF BILL.

Effect of the Mensure on a Western Industry-True Doctrine of Reciprocity-The Island's Needs,

WASHINGTON, April 22.-One of the really forceful speeches that were deliv-ered in the House on the Cuban reciprocity bill was that of Representative nes, of Washington. Unfortunately, was recognized towards the close of the debate, and the substance of his arks was not circulated at the time. The following extracts are made:

The friends of the measure say, "If the price to the consumer is not reduced, how will this bill hurt the beet-sugar industry;" I will tell you how. If the industry;" I will tell you how. price to the consumer is not reduced there may be no direct injury, but the mere fact of this agitation will prevent the building up of the industry; will pre-vent its development; will prevent the building and erection of new factories, because capital will not go into this enterprise with the prospect of having to meet a much further reduction upon he demand of the Cuban people in the

Another great danger from this bill is sugar trust a fund with which to break down the present beet-sugar interests. (Applause.) It will put into the hands of the trust a club to destroy the only petitor they have in this counery. sugar trust could well afford to take five or six millions of the money that would go into its coffers, by reason of the passage of this bill, and go into the Western beet-sugar field and reduce the price of sugar, as it has done heretofore. It if should do this, of course there would be a reduction to the consumer. This, however, would be only temporarily, and when the beet sugar interests were crushed out, then the price would go up even higher than before, and, as shown by the testimony of Mr. Havemeyer, the consumer would have to pay for the re-duction in the end. The consumers of sugar in this country do not want a reduction in the price of sugar temporarily, if it results in the destruction and throttling of a most promising home industry.

Listen! I have here a telegram from Spo-kane, dated March 2, from the president There has been much talk about the free of the only sugar beet factory in our

A plain attempt to crush out the in-

But I see by the papers that out in Spokane there is some of the spirit of the fathers of 1800 manifested by the laboring men of that town. What did they do?

They gathered together in their council and resolved that they would consume no sugar except that of our beet sugar fac-(Applause.) My vote shall not be-the ally of the trust to throttle this industry of the farmers of my state. consumers of sugar should not look

lightly upon the beet sugar industry. It has been the great factor in the reduction of the price of sugar, and if we want cheaper sugar in this country we must depend upon the beet for it. It is far more worthy of trust in this regard than the sugar trust. You provide for a 20 per cent reduction

in the products of Cuba coming into this country, and in consideration therefor you require that the government of Cuba shall require that the government of Cuba shall give us a like reduction upon our products going to their country. This you say is reciprocity. I deny it. What is reciprocity, Republican recoprocity? Is this the reciprocity of Blaine, of Mc-Kinley, of the Republican party? No. Blaine's reciprocity was the result of an arrangement between this country and another one by which we could sell such untry articles that she did not produce reduced duties in exchange for a reher to us that we could not produce. McKinley's reciprocity was defined in that memorable speech that crowned his

life's work in this language: We should take from our customers such of their products as we can use without harm to our industries and labor.

And the Republican platform defined

We favor the associated policy of reciprocity, so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets.

This is the true doctrine. We do not want to import articles that we can produce in sufficient quantities to supply the home market. We should not ask a weak untry like Cuba to buy from us what she can produce for herself. It has been the policy of this Government from its foundation, it was the policy of the founders of our Government, to encourage the production in our own country of those things that we need and that we can pro-duce. They realized that every dollar sent abroad for articles that we can produce at home takes away that much money

from our own people, takes away that much market from our own peo takes away that much labor from the American workman. This legislation presents itself with pe culiar force to the farmers of my state. A few years ago in the eastern part wheat was the main crop, as it is today. They raised but little else. In 1893 much of the wheat was damaged by the rains and prices were also very low. They had a large crop and no market. This state of affairs continued until 1896. They were

farms and homes were mortgaged. These were foreclosed and their homes sold for a song. The savings of a lifetime were consumed in the battle of life, and poverty stalked across the threshold. Distress and suffering were widespread and actually

Did the Government think of helping them? No; they must depend upon themselves. The only hope held out to them was "free silver" by the Democrats and protection by the Republicans. They voted for free silver and got protection, Markets came. Good prices came. Poverty and distress disappeared like dew before the rising sun. Prosperity and happiness came. Foreclosed farms were redeemed, and today all are prosperous and happy. Many saw the folly of relying on one crop. They found their soil adapted to sugar-beet culture. The Republican party placed a protective tariff on imported sugar, and promised to protect this industry until it should fully supply the home market. Our farmers relied upon home market. Our farmers relied upon that promise. Many went to raising beets and many more contemplate doing so. Relying upon this promise, a beet-sugar factory with a capacity of 400 tons per was constructed and put in opera-

Now, upon some possible, alleged, re mote, and fancied suffering of some one in a foreign land, in Cuba, their industry is to be interfered with. The Government would not help him in his distress, but it now calls upon him to help those of his own people who have gone with their money to far-off Cuba for investment.

Cuba's Industrial Possibilities.

There is no reason in this cry for belp to Cuba. If there is any danger to Cuba today it is from the fact that it is a one-industry country, and, in my judgment, if the failure to pass this legislation should result in the diversification of her industries and products it would be the best thing for her and for us.

Cuba's stability and independence never Cuba's Industrial Possibilities. Cuba's stability and indep

try. It is a wonderful country—a land of beautiful smashine, healthy climate, and a soil of surpassing richness and fertility. Columbus said: "It is the goodliest land eye ever looked upon." land "flowing with milk and honey. natural possibilities are not equaled by

any country on earth.

By reason of the fertile soil, the equa bie, moist temperature, and abundant rainfall, it is a veritable garden, abound-ing in flowers, luscious fruits, and a great variety of vegetables. Thirteen million acres are covered with virgin forests, in-cluding some of the most valued woods, such as mahor-ray above valued woods. such as mahogany, ebony, walnut, cedar, oak and Cuban pine, from which most ex-cellent lumber is manufactured. Over much of the cleared portions the grass is abundant, luxuriant and nutritious, furnishing most excellent pasturage.

Prior to the last war there were about

106,000 farms, orchards and cattle ranges. In 1891 there were on the Island 551,416 horses, 43,309 mules, 2,485,768 cattle, 570,194 pigs, and 78,454 sheep. There is no reason why this country should furnish hogs, cattle and meat to Cubs. She should do it herself. She can raise cattle most cheap ly; hogs will raise themselves. There are millions of palms on the island, and it is estimated that one paim will support

and fatten a hog.

There are 8,800,000 acres of land under cultivation, and of this all except about \$00,000 acres is cultivated to crops other than sugar and tobacco. The easter provinces are admirably adapted to the production of coffee of a most excellent quality, and there is no reason why this should not develop into a most prosperous and thriving industry. Oranges, limes, lemons, olives, pineapples, cocoanuts and other fruits can be grown in profusion and of unsurpassed quality. Vegetables of all kinds grow abundantly, one crop succeeding the other as fast as they ma ture.

funds in its tree-sury when it takes its position among the independent peoples of the world. This is the most crucial period in its life and its history. The most embarrassing situation that con-fronted this Republic at the beginning of its career was an empty treasury and the lack of means to maintain its national existence; so with Cuba, and the help such as we propose giving her I believe would be the most efficient means of pro-moting the stability of her government.

If labor is unemployed and in distress, this money could be used in building roads, which are much needed; in building schoolhouses, which should be constructed all over the island; in improving her harbors, and in many other governmental In the name of God, will the American works which po doubt will be necessary people place in the hands of the trust the power to crush out the only regulator and the only means by which the price of sugar is reduced in this country? What the trust doing in my country now?

and independent government for Cuba. This bill violates every principle of Na-Western Sugar Refinery—San Francisco tional independence. It says to Cuba that stanch of the sugar trust—has notified obsers here that they must discontinue pandling or seiling our sugar, under pendity of the trust's displeasure.

tional independence. It says to Cuba that if you need help we want to help you, and the world not give you any assistance unless you cast at our feet the scepter of National sovereignty and enact our tional independence. It says to Cuba that of National sovereignty and enact our laws, regardless of whether they are adapted to your conditions or not.

However much I might like to see the abor laws, the exclusion laws, and the contract-labor laws of this country ex-tended to Cuba, I believe it is an act of tyranny and injustice that has no parallel in the annals of history for one independ-ent country to impose such terms upon another independent country simply by reason of her weakness and her distress If I were a Cuban, as I am an American, I would scorn the alleged generos ity of this bill. (Loud applause.)
In the one hand we hold out to them

the apparent generosity of a small tariff reduction and in the other we hold out the chains of industrial ruin and stagnation. The chains must be fastened and the rivets clinched before they can even touch the apple of Sodom, that will turn o ashes as soon as grasped. I blush for shame that my country should act under the guise of charity and insist that the scepter of Cuba's sovereignty should be the price. (Applause.) This provision alone should condemn the bill in the mind of every independent, liberty-loving man. (Applause.)

COMMERCE OF CUBA.

Eight Months' Statement Shows Increase in Imports,

WASHINGTON, May 4.-The Insular Division of the War Department gave out for publication today a statement showing, in comparative form, the commerce of Cuba for the eight months ended Feb-rusry 28, 1992, and 1991. The total value of merchandise imported during the stated period of 1902 was \$44,659,314, against \$42,-920,814 for the corresponding period of 1991. Export figures show \$28,487,226 worth of merchandise in 1992, and \$31,626,879 in 1981. These returns show an increase of 4

per cent in imports and a decrease of 15 per cent in exports. Merchandise coming from the United States into the island aggregated \$15,490,548 during the eight months ended February 28, 1962, a slight increase over the corresponding periof of 1961. The exports from Cuba to the United States during the period of 1901 amounted to \$18,158,540 a decrease of about \$3,000,000. The value of sugar shipments to the United States during February 1901 was \$4,520,033, as compared with \$1,385,487 worth for the cor-responding month of the present year.

NAVAL MANEUVERS.

General Board Prepares Plans for North Atlantic Squadron.

WASHINGTON, May 4. - Admiral Dewey, Rear-Admiral Taylor, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation; Lieutenant Nib-Bureau of Navigation; Lieutenant Nib-lack, inspector of target practice, and other members of the special board of inspection, which is to visit the vessels of the North Atlantic Squadron now lying off the Virginia Capes, left Washington today aboard the Dolphin. The regular board of inspection will leave Washing-ton tomorrow night for Norfolk, where the Gloucester will be placed at their disthe Gloucester will be placed at their dis-

posal for the inspection.

Admiral Dewey and the members of the general board of the Navy have prepared plans for some important maneuvers, which the vessels of the squadro will go through next week. The regular board of inspection will look over the ves sels from a routine standpoint and report the repairs made necessary by their long cruise in tropical waters. The ves-sels will have target practice off the Capes and enable Lieutenant Niblack to observe their performances in this respect.

THE VENICE INCIDENT.

Captain Wynne Says He Defended n Brother Officer From Attnck.

WASHINGTON, May 4.-First Assistant Postmaster-General Wynne tonight received the first word that has come this country direct from any of the offi-cers of the United States cruiser Chicaro, arrested in Venice. It was from his son, Frank, who is Captain of Marines on the Chicago, and was in response to cablegrams sent when the first news of the affair reached this country, and evidently was dispatched at the first opportunity Captain Wynne had for communication with his home folks. The cablegram stat-ed that the sender had defended a brother officer from an attack by a mob and that there was no occasion for worry.

Will Attend General Assembly.

Rev. J. H. Gibson, pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, Grand, avenue, will leave for Pittsburg. Pa., this evening to attend the sessions of the general assem-bly. He goes in advance of the convening of the assembly to be present at the meet-ing of the mission board. Mr. Gibson will be absent about five weeks.

There are more daily newspapers in Costa Rica than in any other Central American re-public. The natives of the other Central Amer-ican countries rely almost exclusively on week-band contributions. "Reorganization does not solve the colo question." "If the first set of amend-ments (sections 1, 4, 10) is adopted, there will stand securely upon a single indus- ly and monthly publications.

THE FIESTA CITY

(Continued from First Page.)

10 states are pledged to her support The kindliness and courtesy with which the interesting campaign is carried on shows conclusively the character of the women who lead in this great club move

Abbotsford Inn is a center of activity attuated so conveniently to the Auditorium, Oregon and Washington and Nebraska women are having various and sundry conferences, and are harmoniously preparing to do their duty when voting

The reception to the Press Club this afternoon at the home of Mrs. J. T. Mitchell, in the outskirts of the city, was a most delightful occasion. Here the delegates had the privilege of plucking fruit and flowers from orange trees and enjoying a rare musical and literary feast, besides seeing one of the most unique and home-like homes in all the world.

Among the prominent women of the con vention is Mrs. E. J. Dockery, of Boise, idaho, delegate from Columbian Club, of Bolse, chairman of the educational committee of that club for several years.
M. L. T. HIDDEN.

A DAYOF RECREATION. Social Affairs Predominated With the Club Women. LOS ANGELES, May 4 - Club women

On April 2 there was unveiled at the

head of Fairmount Park, in the City

of Philadelphia, with impressive cere-monies, a statue of Matthew Simpson, D. D., L.L. D. The statue was modeled

that great sculptor, Clark Mills, der the following circumstances:

In 1984 it was determined to erect a

massive monument commemorating the War of the Rebellion, to consist of

statues of a number of representative men grouped about President Lincoln. Among the figures was Bishop Mat-

Clark Mills, the famous sculptor, was

employed to model the figures in clay,

He finished that of Bishop Simpson and

one other, for each of which the Gov-ernment paid him \$1500, when the as-sassination of the President put an end to the project. These models were kept on exhibition by Mr. Mils during his

lifetime. In settling the estate after his death, it became necessary to sell

of War, notified Mrs. Simpson of this fact. She purchased the model of her husband, and had it removed to Philadelphia under the direct su-

From this model a bronze statue nine feet high was cast, standing upon a pedestal of equal height. The unveiling of the memorial was at-

tended by a throng of citizens, who delighted to honor the memory of one

press women, but which was also attended by officers and other distinguished

club women. There was music and re-freshments. Mrs. Burdette would have improved the day of intermission to open

Sunny Crest," her beautiful Pasadena nome, had it not been Sunday, but wil

being the day following the convention and the time set aside as "Pasadena day."

miles away, will treat the delegates to

There is beginning to be a bit of talk

about the city which will capture the next blennini, and so far Minneapolis seems

THE OREGON DELEGATES.

Nearly All Quartered at the Abbots-

ford Inn.

LOS ANGELES, May 4. - The Oregon belogates are nearly all quartered at the

Abbotsford Inn, a quiet family hotel, al-most within a stone's throw of Simpson

Auditorium, where the meetings of the

General Federation are held, and when

the committees have their headquarters. All the hotels of the city are very much

over-crowded, but the Oregon delegates are especially lucky in this regard, as the Abbotsford is less crowded than the oth-

Mrs. Julia Marquam, president of the

Portland Woman's Club, said in an inter-

view with the Oregonian's representative today that all of the delegates from Ore-

gon were well, and in the best of spirits.

and that they were all greatly pleased with the reception given them thus far in

the South. Her statements were echoed by Mrs. Robert Miller, Mrs. J. C. Pritchard, Mrs. Rose Hoyt, Mrs. Abigail Scott Duni-

way, Mrs. A. H. Breyman, and others

who were with her.

The women of the Oregon Federation will support Mrs. Denison for the presi-

Owing to the meeting held Thursday.

the club women had no opportunity to view the opening parade of the fiests, but

Friday they were permitted to view the gorgeous floral parade, from a grand-stand built especially for their use.

Playing a Partisan Game,

Minneapolla Tribune.

Republican silence when Army officers in the Philippines are unjustly assailed in Congress, for doing the work they

were sent by the Government to do, helps to obscure the fact that all this sudden

outery about cruelty in the Islands is the

search for a campaign issue in the Fall elections. That fact would not excuse

needless cruelty in carrying on the war, if there had been proof of such cruelty. But it discredits loud and sensational

charges of needless cruelty, which have not been proved, and which are opposed to the whole spirit and record of the

Beath of Mrs. Clara Ayres.

Mrs. Clara Ayres died yesterday morn ing at her home, East Thirty-fourth and Division streets. She was 42 years of

calculated fruit of deliberate Demo

American Army.

and 'States now have rights 2 o'clock, from 414 East Alder street,

They are reticent on the color

to be in the lead.

when the residents of that city, only

of the most distinguished prelates this country has ever known

them, and Robert T. Lincoln, then Sec

her husband, and had it remove pervision of a son of Mr. Mills.

pent the day seeking recreation. Mrs.

Lowe led off by going to a dinner party

at noon, by driving to the Country Club, where golf rules, even on Sunday; stop-

ping at the garden party at Mitchell's country place, and calling on Mrs. Charles Severance, the aged mother of California

Clubs. Mrs. Denison started out early to do Pasadena, and dine with friends. Mrs. Sarah Platt Decker went to Santa Monica

Beach, where Mrs. Cynthia Westover Al

den and the Sunshine Society held an all-day reception. Mrs. Bookwalter took in

two receptions, while almost every visitor went a-pleasuring some time during the day. There were tally-ho rides, trips up

Mount Lowe and dear knows what. Mrs. Robert Burdette is about the only promi-

nent club woman who observed the day, and she attended the service conducted by her distinguished husband.

There was a decided change in the po

ardent admirers of Mrs. Decker have gath

ered their forces, and notwithstanding

day that she is not a candidate, and that Mrs. Denison should be elected, have ar-ranged that when Mrs. Decker appears

on the programme Tuesday, she shall be given a rousing start toward the presi-

ency. At Mrs. Decker's request, Colorado

has been quiescent in the matter, but it is said no less than representatives of nine states have told the Celorado dele-

gates they will support Mrs. Decker, Among the number are Ohio, Utah, Ne-

braska, Iowa and Indiana. It is believed,

however, by those on the inside that this little boom will react in favor of Mrs.

Denison, and that the ticket will be Deni-

Son and Burdette.

As long as Mrs. Denison is in the field,
Mrs. Decker positively will not run, and
when Mrs. Denison was asked this after-

noon if she would withdraw in favor of

the Colorado woman, she said:
"No, for it would not be fair to my

friends. I am the sort of candidate who

has not pushed herself into the race, but having been by my friends, I cannot with-draw. At the same time, if I should be called upon to throw my support any-where, it would be to Mrs. Decker rather

than Mrs. Burdette, for the sole reason that the former has had training on the

Tuesday afternoon, and in the mean-time Mrs. Decker is to be on trial as pre-

siding officer.

The attitude of the board of directors

toward the color question, though sup-pored to be strictly secret, has leaked out. It has decided not to take the color

up before the convention, it will be as an independent motion. This attitude has in-

and this morning, after the Southern States had caucused and decided to stand shoulder to shoulder in their decision not to countenance colored clubs, every dele-

gate found in her mail box a hig circular

headed: "Suggestions from Georgia to the Delegater." The circular contained the compromise amendments known as

New York compromise in these state-

no bar to the admission of unwel-

n from the table, and if it come

ed Georgia to be a bit more aggressive

The nominating committee will meet

litical situation today, and for the time things are really interesting.

in being able to receive whatever clubs they choose to their own federation." This circular is signed by Mrs. T. Linday Johnston, Mrs. O. O. Granger and Mrs. W. P. Patillo, prominent Georgia women, It is not certain the color question will be precipitated at the business session orrow morning, but, at any rate, when Mrs. Mary Lockwood makes her report as chairman of the committee on reincorpor-

ation, there promises to be more troubles than those enumerated yesterday. A New Jersey delegate has the startling information, discovered by Judge J. B Dill, the corporation attorney of New York, that the present charter obtained by the general federation under the laws of New Jersey, 13 years ago, was secured under the act providing for charity and philanthropy, instead of clubs and socie-ties. So that the general federation is by mistake acting under a charter which privileges it only to look after indigent widows, establish mission Sunday schools and bury its dead.

There were enough delegates sufficiently possessed of the Sunday spirit to attend a few meetings arranged for them in the a few meetings arranged for them in the afternoon and evening. Mrs. May Alden Ward, of Boston, spoke in one church; Mrs. Robert Burdette presided over another meeting with Mrs. Florence Kelly and Mrs. Cynthia Westover Alden, of New York, as speakers, while both Jane Addams, of Hull House, Chicago, and Mrs. Kelley filled afternoon engagements, the latter appearing at one of a social nature, which had as its end the formation of a which had as its end the formation of a

consumers' league.

Social affairs predominated during the day, however. The most important was the garden party given at the Mitchell country place in honor of the visiting

MONUMENT ERECTED IN HONOR OF BISHOP

MATTHEW SIMPSON.

OPENING OF INDIAN LANDS

PROSPECTS OF BILLS NOW PENDING IN CONGRESS.

Only Chance of Success Is by Insertion of Provision for Reimbursement of Government.

WASHINGTON, May 1.-It is going to be difficult to secure the passage of the bills now pending before Congress provid-ing for opening to settlement portions of the several Indian reservations of the West, unless the friends of these measures will consent to the insertion in the bills of the Indians. There are 10 or 12 bills of this character involving large amounts of land and calling for a considerable empropriation. erable appropriation in the aggregate. Among them is the bill for opening the Klamath reservation, in Oregon, and others in the several Western States. When a bill was under consideration in the Senate the other day to open the unceded portion of the Rosebud reservation. In Secretary Parkeys.

tion, in South Dakota, Senator Platt, of Connecticut, expressed a very decided op-position to the bill unless it was amended to require the settlers to pay the pur-chase price of the land. Other Senators contended that after the passage of the free homes bill a few years ago it would be unfair to insert such a provision in this or any similar bill, but the Connecticut Senator remained firm. He said the Gov ernment would not think of going int an Eastern State and purchasing land from farmers, with the view of turning around and throwing it open to homestead settlement. Nor would the Gov ernment undertake to buy land from set-tlers whose holdings adjoin Indian recervations, and turn about and offer that land to settlers free of cost. He said there was no more reason for buying Indian lands at \$1 50 to \$2 50 and even \$1 an acre, and allowing it to be taken by homesteaders without cost. Such policy he contended, would involve the Government in great expenditures, probably \$50,000,000 or more in the end, and he did not believe such an outlay was warranted or justified. Senator Platt further intimated that

there was more or less misinformation given out concerning Indian lands to be thrown open to settlement. He had noticed in the past that before the bills ratifying treaties with the Indians were passed the lands were reported to be worth not over \$1 50 an acre, but as soon as the appropriation had been made and the lands opened he found that the price uniformly showed a marked advance, often-times running as high as \$30 or \$40 an acre. He believes that if the lands are actually worth this price in the open mar-ket, settlers can easily afford to repay the Government the small price that is paid to the Indians to secure their relinqu

Another contention, and one which meets with general approval, is that hereafter all Indian lands to be thrown open to entry should be handled in the same man ner as were the lands of the Klowas, Comanches and Apaches, in Oklahoma, last Summer. He says the old method of a rush always led to unlimited fraud and litigation, whereas the lottery method last tried has proved an entire success, and has clearly established without question the ownership of every acre of land opened. He asserts that hereafter drawing system shall prevail, and that no more rushes be permitted.

But perhaps the most interesting state-ment made by Senator Platt was the fol-lowing argument for demanding a repayment for lands entered:

"We have passed here an irrigation bill, and passed it unanimously in the Senate. Its friends—and I think we are all its friends—desire that it shall prevail in the other house; but whether it does or not at this session of Congress, it is apparent that in the near future the Gov-ernment is to take the money derived from the sale of public lands and apply it to irrigation purposes. But the Gov-ernment lands from which money can be derived to be applied to brigation purposes are pretty much gone. It is the jands which are to be acquired by the opening of these Indian reservations upon which our irrigation friends must rest for their hope that they will acquire any large money from the Government lands for

irrigation purposes.
"If we make the settlers reimburse the Government for what it has paid the In-dians for their lands, what is the result? The Government is going to get back the money, to be sure, but it is going to take it immediately and hand it over for the purpose of irrigation. I think this view of the subject should commend itself to those Senators who wish to commence and to extend the irrigation of the arid lands. I think the necessity of enriching those arid lands by irrigation is just as great, to say the least, as the necessity of opening lands not needed to be irrigated to keep open house Friday to visitors, that free settlement."

STAGNATION OF THE BOURSE German Critics Look for a Crash in America.

BERLIN, May 4.-The stagnation of the urse scarcely abated during the past week, but values were somewhat main-tained. While business on domestic bourses is diminished, the representatives here of New York and London are ad-vancing orders for foreign securities, Canadians were again the most active securities, and they attracted great attention during the week. The movement in Canadlans, however, was wholly under the line of New York and London, and yesterday brought a sharp fall upon reaction in New York and the money stringency Other American securities were entirely neglected. The rise in money at New York is closely watched here.

German critics are inclined to look our for the first symptoms of the American crass, which they have been vainty predicting for more than a year. ing firmer in the earlier part of the week, iron shares reacted about two points yes terday upon the change in the American situation. The public here has been so situation. long dinned with the idea that the sion in the American iron market will eventually mean ruinous competition against the German product that the alightest indications of the approach of such an event is given undue prominence on the German bourses,

Domestic iron shares gained in the early part of the week upon better reports from the iron industry. The output of pig-iron in March showed an increase of \$5,000 tons above that of February, Coal shares were also strengthened upon the ancouncement that the actual restriction of he output by the coke syndicate for April had been only 20 per cent, as against the nominal restriction for that month of 3 The prospective larger takings by the furnaces also strengthened coal

were neglected. The shares of the ocean navigation of panies weakened upon Hamburg sales. which are believed to be mainly due to the new issues of capital. The statement issued last Monday by the Hamburg-American Steam Packet Company and the North German Lloyd line has been generally interpretend as advantageous German lines, insuring fair and regular earnings in the years to come. Th speculative element, however, wholly ig-nores the agreement between the German lines and the shipping combine, as a fac-tor in the situation, and is inclined to distrust the compact with the Americans.

Little Trading at London

LONDON, May 4.-After the strong de age, and the wife of C. Ayres. Several children and her husband survive her. The faneral will be held this afternoon at mand for money at the close of the month the market eased decidedly at the release of the May interest dividends, but rates are likely to remain steady for some time,

especially in view of the report that Bulgaria has arranged to float a loan of 100. 005,000 francs in Paris at 5 per cent, which will curtail the gold supply in that quarter. There was very little business or the stock exchange here during the last week. The public and the professional traders are all eagerly waiting for definite peace news from South Africa. If the news received from there is favorable, it will be the certain signal for a sharp rise in all rections of the market. There were some large movements in American shares during the last week, but the general tone of this situation was weak. Operators distrust an ulterior motive behind the confew sales of this stock were recorded. There was some business in Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul and Pennsylvania, but other American securities were dull, and finished the week flat. In the industrial department, there is a large assortment of new stock issues which the promoters ere anxious to float on the announcement of peace in South Africa, but until this time there will be little activity in industrials. Home rails were fatrly steady dur-

GEORGE GOULD'S PLEDGE. Indications Are That He Will Secure the Western Maryland.

BALTIMORE. Md., May 4.—Mayor Hayes today received a letter from George J. Gould in which he places himself squarely behind the Fuller syndicate and pledges the faith of himself, the Wabash, Wheeling & Lake Erie and West Virginia Central lines to perform the things the Fuller syndicate has promised the people of Baltimore, and which constitute the grounds upon which they ask acceptance of their bid for the city's interest in the Western Maryland Railroad. The letter, it is believed, will remove all objection to he Fuller sale ordinance, and it is expected that the second branch of the City Council will pass the ordinance tomorrow. It has already passed the first branch. In his letter Mr. Gould says: "Neither I nor my associated interests

have any part in purchases or accumulaions of Reading stock, and the newspaper reports referred to are wholly erroneous My own attitude and that of the Wabash company to my proposed purchase of the Western Maryland Raliroad is as stated by Mr. Ramsey, Colonel Herrick and Mr. Price, namely, that the road is desired if it can be bought at the price proposed in order that it may be used as an outlet, with sea terminal at Baltimore, of the West Virginia Central, the Wheeling & Lake Erie and the Wabash system."

A Northern Pacific Extension.

LIVINGSTON, Mont., May 4.—The Northern Pacific Railroad will extend its line from Cinnabar to Gardiner, Gardiher is on the north boundary line of the National Park, and with the completion of the railroad the route from the term-inal of the Northern Pacific to Mammoth Hot Springs will be shortened and a stage ride of more than four miles through an uninteresting part of the valley will be avoided. It will become the distribution point of not only the park, but a rich mineral district, including the mines at Mil Mic Cook City and Jardine, Construction will the commenced at once.

GAVE AWAY HIS SALOON. ord Sholto Douglas Retired From

Business in a Blaze of Glory. SPOKANE, May 4.-Lord Sholto Douglas, brother of the Marquis of Queens-berry, gave away his gin mill tonight, a drink at a time, and retired from the sa-loon business in a blaze of glory. It was the wildest Sunday evening the tenderion of Snobales. f Spokune ever saw or ever will see. The saloon was packed in less than 10 minutes after Lord Sholto gave out that his stock f liquors was to be dispensed for the asking, and a howling, shouting, swearing mob of hobos, loungers and even soldiers from Fort Wright fought for places of vantage at the bar. A few days ago Shol-to received a £2000 remittance from Eng-land. He announced he and his wife were going to the coronation. He could not find a purchaser for his joint, and when he learned the Sunday receipts aggregated only \$1 45, his disgust took such violent form that he told the bartender to give away the place. Indeed, Lord Sholto jumped behind the bar himself and heiped pass out beer, whisky, wine, gin and other foundations for free laws. Force thirsty foundations for free jags. Every thirsty in and lingered near the bar until the last drop of alcoholic beverage was consumed Finally one excited hobo ran behind the bar, seized a bottle of absinthe and passed it around, and immediately the odor of absinthe was wafted through the rooms from breaths laden with many other kinds of liquor. His Lordship still owns the fixures in the saloon, but he has not a drop of liquor on the premises.

MARINE NEWS.

Aberdeen Cargo Shipments. ABERDEEN, Wash., May 3.-The total

argo shipments from Aberdeen to coast-wise and foreign ports during April, were the largest of any month this year, except January, which exceeded this by nearly 2,000,000 feet. The various mills shipped the following quantities: Anderson & Middleton mill, 2.720.044 feet of lumber, 42,000 shingles, 412,800 lath; Ameriean mill, 900,500 feet of lumber, 452,800 lath; West & Slade mill, 1,805,166 feet of lumber; Wilson Bros. & Co., 1,186,535 feet f lumber, 591,700 inth; Bryden & Leitch Mill Co., 1,977,296 feet of lumber; deen Lumber & Shingle Co., 1,664,000 Aber of lumber, 1.550,000 shingles, 61,000 lath, making a total of 10.316,541 feet of lumber, 1,592,000 shingles, and 1,518,300 lath.

Missionaries Go to Alaska SAN FRANCISCO, May 4.- The steam Codiak sailed today for Alaskan ports, She carried one of the largest delegations of missionaries which has ever gone into that section. The party will go as far as Bethel, and there join in the work of the mission. Their work will be among the Indians and Eskimos.

Domestic and Foreign Ports. ASTORIA, May 4.-Arrived down at 10 A. M.—French bark Vendee, Salled— Steamer Sue H. Elmore, for Tillamook. Condition of the bar at 5 P. M., smooth;

Charles Nelson, from Ballard; steame Coos Bay, from Newport; steamer Aber-deen, from Astoria; steamer San Mateo, from Nanalmo. Salled-Steamer Kodiak, for Unalaska; steamer Ventura, for Port-land; schooner Defiance, for Gray's Harpor: steamer Santa Ann, for Seattle;

steamer Alliance, for Astoria.

Philadelphia, May-4. - Arrived-Noord-land, from Liverpool and Queenstown. Lizard, May 4. — Passed — Minneapolls, from New York for London. Antwerp, May 4. - Arrived-Kensington,

from Tacoma and Victoria. rom San Francisco.

SPOKANE, May 4 - A special to the Spokesman-Review from Harrison, Idaho,

Henry Geibler was killed at St. Joe saw-mill last night. His body, with neck and

Traffers Received. Company has received four trailers from

when travel is heavy.

ADVERTISED. Unclaimed Letters Remaining in the Postoffice at Portland, Or.

Free delivery of letters by carriers at the residence of owners may be secured by observ-ing the following rules: Direct plainly to the street and number of Direct planly to the street and names the hous.

Head letters with the writer's full address, including street and number, and request answer to be directed accordinally.

Letters to strangers or transient visitors in the city, whose special address may be unknown, should be marked in the left-hand corner, "Transient." This will prevent their being delivered to persons of the same or similar names.

Persons calling for these letters will please.

names. Persons calling for these letters will please state date on which they were advertised, May 5. They will be charged for at the rate of 1 cent each.

WOMEN'S LIST.

Adkins, Mrs Laura Montgomery, Miss P
Anderson, Mrs Atta B Moore, Mrs L K
Balley, Mrs James
Ball, Miss Dedie
Bauman, Miss Eva
Beesmer, Miss Katle
Braweil, Mrs John
Braweil, Mrs John
Brooks, Mrs F S
Brown, Matilda
Bullock, Miss Edna
Bybes, Miss Dudle
Bybes, Miss Dudle
Bypes, Miss Patta Morro, Miss Beatrios
One of the Miss Bypes, Miss Budle
Bypes, Miss Dudle
Bypes, Miss Patta Moore, Mrs May
Bypes, Miss Budle
Bypes, Miss Budle
Bypes, Miss Budle
Bypes, Miss Bypes, Mi WOMEN'S LIST. Surns, Miss Falma Sybee, Miss Dudle Auley, Miss A L Dampbell, Mrs A R Brids, Mrs Bester, Mrs L L Coffin, Mrs Emma Cote, Mrs M yace, Miss Dudle
aniley, Miss A L
ampbell, Mrs A R
hids, Mrs
hester, Mrs L L
offin, Mrs Emma
ole, Mrs Minnie
cok, Miss Minnie
cummings, Miss Edna
Percy, Mrs J F
Perry, Mrs Minnie
cerring, Miss Edna
Picker, Miss Roma
Percy, Mrs J F
Perry, Mrs Minnie
garet.

e Barr, Miss Grace A
Pearce, Miss Elsie
otson, Mrs Elizabeth Poston, Ella ope, Miss Isabella Porest, Edna Porest, Edna Porter, Mrs J D Porter, Mrs J C

Frummond, Sarah V Pubbles, Mrs. Neva Pubbles, Mrs. Neva Pubbles, Mrs. Chan Parad, Mrs. Chan Parad, Mrs. Chan Paradas, Mrs. Katis Petterly, Miss. Vivina Founis, Mrs. Satis Purniss, Mrs. Cland Jardner, Miss. Lizzie Fellett, Miss. Mable Porter, Mrs J D
Pritchard, Mrs J C
Prost, Miss Tina
Pratt, Miss Margaret
Pugh, Mrs A
Rambo, Mrs Clara
Randall, Mrs J G
Rau, Miss Marie
Revenue, Mrs Mellia
Remington, Mrs L V
Reed, Alma
Reynolds, Miss Marie
Richet, Mary Goodpastor, Mrs M Graves, Mrs A K Grannah, Sarah Hagen, Mrs C P Hall, Miss Ella mmar, Martha Sander, Abbie L Sander, Abbie L Scoffeld, Mrs Myrus Siewert, Miss Hulda Siemaon, Mrs C F Shaw, Mrs Dalay Smith, Mrs E 8 Hanson, Mrs Dr H P Harris, Miss Maud-2 Hatch, Miss Julia Haws, Mrs Maggie Hayward, Mrs A Lettin Miss Mins Mrs W K Florence on, Miss Ger-Jacqueron, Miss Jacqueson, Hazel E Jacqueson, Miss Anna Johnson, Mrs Minnie Johnson, Mrs Harry Johnson, Scraffox

m, Mrs Yettie Miss Lella Larrien, Miss May L. Thomas, Mrs John-2 Lechistmer, Miss Pearl Thompson, Mrs Chas Lewllyan, Miss Elulu Thompson, Mrs Chas Lewllyan, Miss Lulu Thompson, Miss Elste Leasner, Miss Lydia Valler, Miss Lydia Valler, Miss Merkenna, Mrs Annis Vanfeet, Miss Wolfeet, Mrs Marthnam, Mrs Annis Vanfeet, Miss Violet, Markham, Mrs Ettle Marthnam, Mrs Ettle Massey, Mrs L J Werley, Mrs Wesley Wheeler, Mrs Wesley Wheeler, Mrs Wesley Wheeler, Mrs Wesley Wheeler, Mrs Wesley Whillams, Mrs Adelin Miller, Mrs Nellie Williams Mrs Helen Miller, Mrs Mrs Acture Wilson, Mrs J Wilson, Mrs R Wilson,

Miller, Miss Neille Williams, Mrs Heisen I Miller, Miss Welle Wilson, Miss Mamie A Miller, Mrs Wilson, Mrs J Welesworth, Mrs Ar-Wilson, Mrs J Weodard, Mrs Hester A Moen, Bertha Tournats, Mrs Hester A MEN'S LIST. Madison, H A Manne, James X f Manley, James Manlen, James Abbott, Allan P-2 Arthur H-2 Voltaic Co-2 Manion, James
Martinez, Frank
Marshall, Arthur D
Marshall, Harry
Masur, Fred
Mayes, A
Maynard, G J
Mathwig, Fred A
Mattila, John J
Melker, A H
Melzer, Joe
Merchant, P
Miller, J Carter
Mines, Eddle
Montgomery, Frank Baker, E M Baker, B T Baker, F L odgett. Montgomery, Frank Mostert, Ed ore, James D renham, H rown, E N surke, P H Musselman, A O Murray, Chas E Meyer, J V Nash, Walter

Nash, C Nav'l Medical Institute Nebb, Fred Neder, J H Nelson, Wm Nelson, Willis Nelson, John Nicholis, T T Noble, B J N W Coal & Oll Ca Normay, Fred Nortis, C Fed Norria, C H Nortie, M O'Daniels, F E Overington, C H Omelley, Ed Oeighton, William Prouse: We

aft, Thomas Ocighton, William
Paquet, Wm L
Padrick, B F
Pac Const Drill Co
Pactific Camning Co
Pactific Canning Co
Partin, N P
Pareson, A John
Patton, W T
Perse, H
Pelly, John
Petermann, H W Otxon, Edward Sushel, Sam Supue, Richard D

Pedersen, Marius Phoenix Land Co Pike, F N Pierce, Richard Place, Richard Piente, Rect Piente, Scott Poole, James Pomeroy, Hon Eldred Powley, Charille Prochetel, J C Price, Harve Quirt, Chas B Qualt, Harry Quigley, G E Ray, Jacob Refrigerator Mfg Co Reld, C E abet & Non-lisher, Gaines Floyd, Clarence Flowers, N. E. Reid, C E Rich, J W Rothme, B BM Rokyer,

Scruggs, Lee Schode, J Henry Schmid, F C Schneider, O T Schraedn, A man, James Schraedn, A Schuitz, Fred B Schwab, Ed Scott, Richard Secord, Arthur Seufert, Frank anson, Rudolph H

Smith's Wood Yard Smith & Martin

edy Ca

Smith & Martin Soremeon, Carl-2 Spaulding, H Spacific Remedy Stark, Chas Stair, Dan Stair, E F

Stewart, Van Stuart, Jay Stone, J.L Stout, P.L Stranberg, Wi

transer, F O

Stramer, FO
Summer, Samuel
Switzer, Ralph
Svenson, E O, M D
Skaga, L D
Snedeker, F M
Taylor, Carl

Taylor, James P-2 Teachers' Independent

Hershner, J. A.
Higgins, Clarence
Hilman, R. E.
Hoare, Jack
Hollamin, James
Houven, Holln O.
Horaik, Gustav
Horritt, George
Howard, L. E.
Hudson, W. R. wind, northwest; weather, clear,
New York, May 4. Arrived—La Bretagne, from Havre; Rotterdam, from Rotterdam and Boulogne-sur-Mer.
San Francisco, May 4.—Arrived—Steamer enne, W G ensen, Dan ansen, Dan ordan, Col Geo, R

om New York, Liverpool, May 4. - Arrived-Gleneak,

Yokohama, May 4. - Arrived - Gaelle, Suez. May 4.-Arrived-Pak Ling, from Seattle and Tacoma,

a pit under a wheel run by a belt. He leaves a wife and three children at Detroit, Or. He was fireman in the mill. The Portland City & Oregon Railway

PACKAGES,
y Talbot, Catherine P
Waggoner, A P erg. Joseph

ordan, J A ordan, Lewis B

San Francisco. They are 38 feet long, and are for use during the Summer months

Teachers Independa Agency Agency Teed, Oren Thorne, James Thompson, W H Tinsiey, James Tryon, Dell Turner, C H Vincent, A W Wagonhlast, Jacob Waiker, Chan H Warner, Fred D Ward, Frank-2 Wegner, R B Weish, C H Westenfelder, Fred Westenfelder, W Wheeler, J H-2 Wheeler, J H-2 Wheeler, J H-2 Wheeler, Thos White, Charley Williams, Feter Wilson, Andrew Wilson, Andrew Wilson, Andrew Wilson, Elder Yang Kenneday, Geo Kern, H G Kerr, Wm Kimball, Edw Kirkland, C L Krontle, J C Lane, R. A. M. Larimore, Eugene
Larimore, Eugene
Larzen, Poter
Lawler, Morell
Lemon, G. W. Westenfelder, Fred
Leary, Chas R. Linkiater, Dr. S. T.
Lulmmus, Master
Clarence
McCoy, D. A.
McDermott, Harry
McDonald, J.
McElroy, S. M.
Mautz, Henry
McMilson, Henry A.
McMilson, Henry A.
McMilson, J. E.
Mrs.
Mrs.

Warner, Fred D.
Wegner, R. B.
Wegner, R. B.
Westenfelder, Fred
Wheeler, J. H.2
Wheeler, J. H.2
Wilson, Flder Yancey
Wilson, J. C.
Wilson, J. E.
Wilson, J. E.
Wilson, J. E.
Wilson, Mr. & Mrs
John Glover
Winders, John L., Jr
Wood, John & Sada
Wright, Albert
Zimmerman, Fred Lane, R Killed in a Sawmill, mill last night. His body, with back broken was found this morning in back broken was found this morning in back broken wheel run by a belt. He