DOWAGER AN ARTIST

Will Send Scrolls to the St. Louis Fair.

LENDS RARE ART SPECIMENS

She Desires to Show Her Gratitude for the Saving of Treasures of the Forbidden City by American Commanders.

PEKIN, March 23, via San Francisco, April 26.—(Correspondence of the Associated Press.)—The Commissioners of China to the St. Louis Exposition, Prince Pao Lun, Taotai Wong Kai Kah and Francis A. Carl, have met in Pekin for their first conference.

The two first-named have had audiences with the Empress Dowager and secured a liberal appropriation, 600,000 taels (equivalent to $400,000) for the Chinese exhibit. The Dowager first referred the matter to the Provincial Viceroys with instructions to contribute whatever they were able for the purpose, whereupon they all pleaded poverty and the Dowager ordered this definite sum from the treasury of the Imperial government.

Prince Pao Lun is a cousin of the Emperor, about the Emperor's age, and probably would have sat upon the throne himself, but for the Dowager's intervention to control the succession and secure a weaker man. Before the Boxer outbreak he occupied a fine palace in Pekin, but its contents, including valuable art objects, were sold by American missionaries for the benefit of their converts after the relief. Pao Lun always has been friendly with foreigners. Taotai Wong is a graduate of Yale, a most accomplished linguist, and has been in the government service at Shanghai for several years. Mr. Carl, who is Commander of Customs at Chefoo, is a native of Tennessee, and has been 22 years in Sir Robert Hart's organization.

Dowager to Make Personal Exhibit.

Plans for the Chinese exhibit are not matured, but it is proposed to have an elaborately furnished and decorated Chinese building or buildings. The Dowager, as a token of appreciation of the protection afforded by the American Commanders (unknown to their colleagues) of the vast money and art treasures of the Forbidden City has promised a loan exhibit of some rare porcelains, bronzes and pictures from the palace. The Dowager has a deserved reputation as an artist among Chinese connoisseurs. Recently she gave Mr. Conger two paintings from her brush for the collection of the Iowa Historical Society. Her Majesty is somewhat reluctant to place her work in competition with that of professional artists, so hesitates to donate pictures to the exhibit. She has, however, that proficiency of artistic drawing of Chinese characters, in which Oriental scholars take pride, and has promised definitely to donate several scrolls.

Young Americans in Office.

Viceroy Yuan Shi Kai, who is giving this province the most enlightened and forceful government enjoyed by any part of China, is surrounding himself with a large staff of American advisers and assistants. His principal adviser is Mr. Charles Denby, Jr., son of the ex-Minister, Dr. D. C. Tenney, a Dartmouth graduate, and for some years president of the semi-foreign Tientsin University, which Li Hung Chang established, has charge of the reorganization of schools in the province. Fifteen schools, including that at Tientsin, and an important institution at Pao Ting Fu, in which foreign languages, sciences and other branches are taught, are now in operation. E. P. Allen is attorney for the government railroads and other government interests. Two young Americans have recently arrived to take charge of the new government mint at Tientsin. One is a young engineer from Lehigh University, the other a practical mint expert from the Government mint at Philadelphia.

Corea Wants Her Own Quarters.

When Corea sent her first Legation to Pekin last Fall, that government purchased from Colonel Denby, the ex-American Minister, the comfortably and centrally situated buildings owned by him which the American Government has rented for some years for the Legation. The Corean Minister consented to the temporary occupancy of the premises by the United States on payment of an adequate rental.

Next month the Emperor of Corea celebrates the 40th anniversary of his accession to the throne, and the Corean Legation desires to entertain the officialdom of Pekin on a scale befitting the occasion. Consequently they have insisted upon taking possession of their property. The American Legation has repaired and partly rebuilt the large Chinese temple and other buildings adjoining the Denby property for the accommodation of the Legation. Although these are comfortable, the location is inconvenient and the establishment far from suitable for the Legation of a powerful Nation. The new Legation to be built with the appropriation made by Congress last year will hardly be completed within two years. Meantime the officials must make the best of their makeshift quarters.

RUSSIA PROTESTS FRIENDSHIP.

China Is, However, Urged by United States Not to Accede.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Russia's demands in Manchuria and their effect on American interests were the subject of a conference this afternoon between Secretary Hay and Count Cassini, the Russian Ambassador, that occurred at Secretary Hay's house and lasted for nearly an hour. It is denied that the Ambassador brought official advices from his government, but the fact that he is still suffering from an attack of lumbago, which has confined him to the Embassy for several weeks in evidence of the urgency of the call.

Steps already have been taken by the State Department to ascertain the true inwardness of Russia's latest move. Ambassador McCormick, at St. Petersburg, has been instructed by cable to present to the Russian Foreign Office a note which, while diplomatically known as one of inquiry, is in substance a strong protest against Russia's demands. Cabled instructions also have been sent to Minister Conger, at Pekin, to express to the Chinese authorities the dissatisfaction of the United States with Russia's demands, and our hope that China will not accede to them.

No answers have yet been received to either note, though unofficial assurances are still reaching the department that American interests in Manchuria will be protected. In the department's note, which Ambassador McCormick probably has presented already, Russia's attention is called to the assurances which repeatedly have been given the United States relative to the preservation of the integrity of China and the continuance of the open-door policy. Russia also is reminded of the severe blow to American trade that must follow the granting of the first two demands—that no more ports or towns in Manchuria be opened, and that no additional foreign Consuls be admitted.

Russia's reason for contending for the closed door in Manchuria is the claim that the open door is not a commercial, but a political question. She continues to assure the United States that in some way this country's interests will be protected in Manchuria. The point is made that as the Manchurian demands are still in negotiation between St. Petersburg and Pekin, the United States cannot expect that Russia will make concessions until the fate of her demands has been determined. When China has acceded to all of these demands, it is suggested that a trade agreement of some sort can be reached between this country and Russia which will protect our trade interests.

Appreciating the fact that the interests of this country in Manchuria are those of trade and not territory, Russia, it is stated, is disposed to make certain trade concessions to the United States in Manchuria at the proper time.

PROTEST FROM SHANGHAI.

Meeting Called With Delegates From All the Provinces.

SHANGHAI, April 26.—A mass meeting has been projected to be held here tomorrow. Chinese from al the provinces will be present and will urge the government to make no concessions to Russia concerning Manchuria.

It is rumored among Chinese officials here that Japan has made a formal demand upon Russia that Manchuria be evacuated forthwith.

A Russian gunboat left here today for Niuchang.

CHINA ACCEDES TO RUSSIA.

Report That Terms Proposed Have Been Accepted.

LONDON, April 27.—In a dispatch from St. Petersburg, dated Saturday, April 25, the correspondent there of the Daily Mail says he hears from an authoritative source that China has accepted the Russian proposal to modify the existing Russo-Chinese commercial treaty in so far as it regards the duties at the Lake boundaries. After the negotiations with the Tsung li Yamun, the correspondent continues, the Russian Minister formulated the following conditions:

First—The importation of Chinese arms into Manchuria shall be taxed according to the discretion of the Russian customs authorities and China shall agree to construct a Kalgan manufactory to supply material for the projected Russo-Chinese railroad to Pekin, which will pass the vicinity of Kalgan.

Second—The Chinese shall establish in Behardin an administrative body for the purpose of insuring the rights vested in the gold mines, which are now being worked by Russian engineers.

Third—All Russian goods sent to Central China shall be entirely free of any Chinese customs charges.

Fourth—Russia and China shall jointly agree henceforward to close the door in Manchuria to the goods of all powers.

This agreement, concludes the correspondent, will come into force after the opening of the Manchurian Railroad. It shows plainly, says the representative of the Daily Mail, the intention to make Manchuria a Russian province.

Applies to Mongolia.

LONDON, April 27.—The Times correspondent at Pekin says in a dispatch that he has ascertained that the fourth demand in the Russian document in the Manchurian affair, namely, that the present status of the administration of Manchuria is to remain unchanged, does not apply to Manchuria, but is a demand that the administration of Mongolia shall not be changed. The object of this demand is to check the suggested alteration in the government of Mongolia by which it was contemplated to transform Mongolia into a Chinese province.

The foreign Office, continues the Times correspondent, has formally agreed that Russia is to retain 1,200,000 taels, receipts from the Niuchang customs now in the possession of the Russo-Chinese Bank, as an indemnity for repairing and protecting the Shanghai-Kwang-Niuchang Railway.

WILL APPEAL TO EMPEROR.

Mormon Missionary Cannon Also Expects American Intervention.

BERLIN, April 26.—Hugh J. Cannon, the Mormon missionary, intends to appeal to Emepror William for permission for the Mormons to remain in Germany, hoping that His Majesty's policy of religious tolerance may include the Mormons. In his petition, Mr. Cannon sets forth the morality of Mormon doctrines and refers to the inability of his adversaries to cite any example of Mormon teachings which has been subversive of the laws of the state or of orderly citizenship; he declares also that by the command of the supreme head of the church polgamy is not taught.

Mr. Cannon last Wednesday sent to the Emperor and the Empress copies of the Book of Mormon in German. If no aid is extended to the Mormon missionaries by Emperor William and if the orders of expulsion are enforced all the missionaries will leave quietly.

Mr. Cannon expects the United States to intervene in cases where missionaries have been maltreated, as for instance in the affair at Olsenbruek, Prussia, last January, when two missionaries were dragged through the streets of the town and imprisoned for three days. They were deported to Hanover, where they were again placed in jail and later sent on to Hamburg. Affidavits of these occurrences have been forwarded to Senators Kearns and Smoot, who, it is stated, have asked Secretary Hay to demand an apology from Germany in this matter, on the ground that the American citizens were treated brutally.

Among the converts to Mormonism made in Germany are several policemen who were sent to observe the missionary meetings.

PAY PRETTY COMPLIMENT.

Monument to British Marines Shows American Officer as Leader.

LONDON, April 26.— The Prince of Wales has unveiled in St. James Park a statue erected in memory of the marines recently killed in South Africa and China. The events at Pekin are commemorated by a bas-relief on the pedestal depicting an episode in the defense of the legations when the British marines were led in a sortie by an officer of the United States Marine Corps after their own officers had been put out of action.

Quelled With Blank Cartridges.

BERLIN, April 26.—The Lokal Anzeiger has published details of the recent disorders at Kronstadt, Russia, which began in a brawl between troops and marines, and during which it was said that some officers had been killed. The paper says the trouble developed into a regular riot in which 12,000 persons took part. Several police officers were wounded. Finally Admiral Lavroff arrived on the scene with a party of armed men who fired blank volleys at the rioters and restored order.

Japan Believes in Firm Front.

YOKOHAMA, April 26.—Even those newspapers which previously have been moderate in tone now join in the opinion that the time has arrived for all powers interested in the prosperity of China, her development and trade opportunities there, to show a firm front to Russia in the matter of her demands upon Manchuria.

Will Salute Loubet at Marseilles.

BONA, Algeria, April 25.—When President Loubet arrived here he received a telegram from Foreign Minister Delcasse, who is at Tunis, informing him that the American squadron will proceed to Marseilles to greet the President when he arrives at that port on April 29, and to salute him in honor of his return to France.

Loubet Leaves Algeria.

BONA, Algeria, April 26.—President Loubet's visit to Algeria was concluded this evening with a banquet by the municipality of Bona, after which the President embarked on the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, amid the enthusiastic ovations of the populace, and steamed away in the direction of Tunis.

Cures Nervous Dyspepsia.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate, the ideal stomach tonic and nerve food, banishes the depression, dejection and disturbed sleep caused by disordered digestion. Builds up the entire physical system.

PARIS TO BE IN GAY ATTIRE

WHEN KING EDWARD OF ENGLAND COMES TO TOWN.

President Will Meet Him Under Silken Canopy and Street Decorations Will Dazzle the Eye.

PARIS, April 26.—Elaborate arrangements are being carried out for the welcome here of King Edward. These are on a scale of truly royal splendor. The fetes will follow those held at the time of the visit to Paris of the Czar of Russia, and will include a number of events affording opportunities for brilliant spectacular effects. Government architects have provided a plan for the decoration of the streets by day and for illuminations by night.

Private residents and shopkeepers have contributed largely toward transforming the avenues and boulevards into masses of color, with floral arches, Venetian masts and loopings of flowers. A large force of troops is being assembled to add to the military pageantry of the events.

When King Edward arrives next Friday afternoon, President Loubet, the Cabinet officers and members of the British Embassy will proceed to the Boise de Boulogne station to meet him. The meeting between the King and the President will occur under a silken canopy.

After the greetings King Edward and President Loubet will enter a state carriage, with postilions and outriders, and escorted by a regiment of cuirassiers they will drive through the Boise and Champs Elysees to the British Embassy. Throughout the entire route soldiers will be massed on either side of the thoroughfares.

Embassy the Royal Residence.

King Edward will stay at the British Embassy, which during his sojourn will be regarded as a royal residence. He will occupy the apartments which have not been used since the last visit to Paris of the late Queen Victoria, but which have been sumptuously redecorated and equipped for the occasion. President Loubet will leave King Edward at the Embassy, but the King will proceed to the Elysee Palace at 5 o'clock to pay a formal call upon the President, which will be returned by the President. In the evening King Edward will be the guest of President Loubet at the Comedie Francaise to witness the presentation of "L'Autre Danger."

On Saturday morning King Edward will witness a review of 12,000 troops at Vincennes. In the afternoon he will attend the races at Long Champs, the meeting being held especially in his honor. One of the prizes to be run for the royal cup, is offered by His Majesty. Saturday night there will be a gala performance at the opera, the programme including the ballet from "El Cid" and a scene from "Sampson and Delilah." The royal box will be elaborately decorated with flags and the emblems of Great Britain and France, and the performance will be attended by all high officials, the diplomatic representatives, members of the Senate and the Chamber and those socially prominent in Paris. Owing to the tremendous pressure for places, the American Embassy has been asked if it could spare the government some of the seats assigned to it. This, however, was impossible.

King Will Dine President.

On Saturday Foreign Minister Delcasse will give a breakfast at the Foreign Office, and in the evening King Edward will give a dinner to President Loubet. Each of these events is being arranged upon a scale of lavish magnitude and magnificence. King Edward will leave Paris Monday morning. His Majesty will be attended throughout his stay here by a large staff of military and naval officers. A French squadron is being gathered at Cherbourg to render farewell honors to the British sovereign.

Aside from its spectacular features, the visit of King Edward is leading to a wide range of speculation in the matter of its political significance. French officials state that the visit marks a step toward the re-establishment of cordial relations between France and Great Britain, which were strained by reason of the Fashoda incident and the Boer War. They state also that the foreign policy of Great Britain hereafter will be sympathetic toward Portugal, Italy and France, the three countries visited by King Edward. Hints are also given that the visit will lead to a better state of feeling between Russia and Great Britain, and that later King Edward may possibly visit St. Petersburg.

PEASANTS GUARD MONKS.

French Magistrates Driven Away and Troops Are Sent.

PARIS, April 26.—In the provinces Sunday was marked by numerous disorderly occurrences resulting from the dispersing of unauthorized congregations. The most serious disorder is reported from Larochesur-Foron, where 500 peasants who were guarding a Capuchin convent, in which the monks had barricaded themselves, stoned and seriously injured three magistrates who came to the convent with officers to close the convent. The peasants finally drove the magistrates away. The latest dispatches from Larouche-sur-Foron announce the arrival of two companies of infantry and 100 cavalrymen on the scene.

At Saint Nicholas-du-Pont there was much rioting throughout the day, owing to an attempt to expel the Redemptionists. There were several fights between the supporters and opponents and the fathers. Troops had to charge repeatedly to clear the streets. Many persons were injured, and order has not yet been restored.

The Abbey of Keerbente, Landernau, is guarded by peasants, who refuse to permit the magistrate to approach. Similar disorders are reported from Nancy and other places.

BUILDING UP OF FIUME.

Difficulties Encountered by the Hungarian Government.

VIENNA, April 26.—The efforts of Koleman de Szell, Premier of Hungary, to divert Hungarian emigration from its present routes through Bremen and Hamburg to the Hungarian port of Fiume are meeting with unexpected difficulties.

One of the largest shipping companies of Europe has been considering the establishment of a new line of steamers from Fiume to America, and had begun negotiations with the Hungarian government for the necessary concessions. It was found, however, that the Fiume route would be much more expensive, because of distance. For this reason the negotiations have been suspended indefinitely.

The government, however, is not willing to abandon its efforts to build up the port of Fiume, and the suggestion of the subvention of such a line is now made as the only means of enabling the government to carry out its plans.

A bill authorizing such a grant will be introduced in the Hungarian Parliament when the political situation is favorable to it.

Counterfeiters Caught at Posen.

BERLIN, April 26.—Seven counterfeiters have been arrested in a body at Posen. The men counterfeited various coins, the coupons of government bonds and foreign coins, including those of the United States. They are said to have had American connections. Direct inquiry at the court at Posen for information and details concerning their American connection brought the reply that the court could not answer the query for several days, pending examination of the prisoners.

Was It Becoming of Secretary?

LONDON, April 27.—Father Black, well known for his opposition to the marrying of divorced persons, has sent a letter to the Times protesting against the marriage of Mr. Vanderbilt and Mrs. Rutherford by Rev. R. H. Hadden, vicar of St. Marks, when he knew that the Bishop of London had declared the use of the marriage service in the case of divorced persons to be a profanation. Father Black asks whether it is becoming for the secretary of the American Legation to have shown his contempt for the wishes of the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London.

GETTING DRESSED UP.

St. Louis Preparing for Opening Festivities of Fair.

ST. LOUIS, April 26.—St. Louis is beginning to assume gala attire for the festivities that will open with the National and International Good Roads Convention and close with the dedication of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. Both events will be attended by the President of the United States and numbers of men of National and International reputation.

Among those who will address the good roads convention are President Roosevelt, General Miles, General Fitzhugh Lee, Hon. Andrew Pattulo, member of the Canadian Parliament, William J. Bryan and Winston Churchill. It is estimated that dedication day will find 450,000 persons within the World's Fair gates. Preparations for handling the crowds have been completed.

The real beginning of dedication week was inaugurated this afternoon when the United States monitor Arkansas, which has been plowing against the Mississippi for many days from the Gulf arrived in St. Louis harbor. Thousands of people gathered along the river to welcome the arrival of the warship.

Tomorrow Commander Vreeland will call on Mayor Wells, who later will return the call on board the Arkansas and formally tender the welcome of the city.

SHERMAN'S SHARP SARCASM.

Mud-Smeared Illinois Assembly and Alum-Bill Legislature.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 26.—It is suggested that the bribery sensation and the revolt in the House of the Illinois Legislature will interfere with the proposed visit of Legislators to the dedication of the Exposition of St. Louis. Speaker Miller said this evening that if the Legislature desired to remain in Springfield he was ready to stay here and work. Mr. Sherman said:

"I shall oppose the proposed visit to the exposition unless the atmosphere is cleared of these charges of bribery made by Speaker Miller. If we can go to the exposition with clear skirts, all well and good; but I do not fancy the notion of Illinois sending a mud-bespattered Assembly to St. Louis as a counter side show attraction to the alum-bill Legislature of Missouri."

Colorado Guardsmen to the Fair.

DENVER, April 26.—Adjutant-General Sherman M. Bell, of the Colorado National Guard, headed a party of Colorado Guardsmen which left over the Union Pacific at 9:30 o'clock this evening for St. Louis to participate in the dedicatory services in connection with the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. General Bell and Colonel James Brown will serve on the staff of Grand Marshall General Corbin.

THE DAY'S DEATH ROLL.

Victor Clements of International Reputation as Mining Expert.

SALT LAKE, April 26.—A telegram from Saltillo, Mexico, announces the death at that place today of Victor Clements, a mining expert of international fame. Mr. Clements underwent a surgical operation yesterday, and his death, it is believed, was due to improper medical treatment in the small Mexican town.

Mr. Clements' residence was in this city, but he has conducted important mining operations in all parts of the world. As an associate of John Hays Hammond, he took a conspicuous part in the development of many great mines of the South African Rand. He was regarded by the Boers as one of the ring-leaders in the Jameson raid, and for many months languished in a Transvaal jail under sentence of death. Timely intervention of the American and British governments saved him from the gallows. Mr. Clements was born in California and attended the California School of Mines. On the opening of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan mines, in the Coeur d'Alenes, he was in charge as manager. From Idaho he went to South America. In 1900 he was general manager of the De la Mar interests in Idaho and Nevada. Recently he has been engaged in the development of his own properties in Mexico.

Death of Colonel J. B. Wright.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., April 26.—Colonel John B. Wright, ex-bank commissioner and ex-superintendent of the Sacramento division of the Southern Pacific system, died at his home in this city this morning. He had been ill for several weeks, but it was not generally known that his condition was critical. Death resulted from kidney troubles.

HEADS OF BIG ROADS.

Harriman, Burt and Clark to Meet in San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 26.—The coming week will witness an unusually large representation of the big overland railroads in this city. President E. H. Harriman, of the Southern Pacific, and President H. G. Burt, of the Union Pacific, are expected Tuesday or Wednesday, and by that time a large number of prominent officers of other lines, many of whom have been attending the Portland meeting, will have arrived here.

The coming of Presidents Harriman and Burt, coupled with the announcement from New York that Senator Clark, of the Salt Lake road, is to follow them westward, has started much speculation among the local railroad men as to whether there may not be something significant in their visit. While Senator Clark still persists that he has no close business relations with Harriman in the Salt Lake deal, wherein part of the Oregon Short Line has recently become his property, or that the Southern Pacific magnate is working with him in the attempt to force H. E. Huntington to abandon his plans for extending his Southern California electric lines into the steam railroad territory, it is the general opinion that the contrary is the case, and a rumor has been in circulation that Harriman and Clark have been trying to induce Huntington to consider a proposition for a compromise of their differences.

To Send Fresh Fish East.

SEATTLE, April 26.—George C. Hackett, of Boston, is here for the purpose of erecting a large refrigerator plant and arranging for the establishing of a line of 100 refrigerator cars between Seattle and the Eastern markets. In these his company will ship from Puget Sound fresh salmon, halibut, smelt and other fish to all points in the United States. Each car has a capacity of 25 tons net, and will be used ten times each year.

Dedication of Hebrew Seminary.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The dedication exercises of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America was held today. The dedicatory address was made by Professor Hoffman, president of the Hebrew Union College of America, of Cincinnati. The presentation of the building was made by Jacob H. Schiff. The acceptance on behalf of the corporation was made by Dr. Cyrus Adler.

Republicans Win With Slight Riots.

MADRID, April 26.—The general elections are reported to have resulted favorably to the Republicans who obtained victories at Madrid, Barcelona, Valencia and other large towns. Slight rioting occurred.

MOB HANGS NEGRO YOUTH

COLORED CAMP TREN ROUTED AFTER BRISK EXCHANGE OF SHOTS.

Boy Had Confessed to Attempted Assault on a 10-Year-Old Daughter of Illinois Farmer.

THEBES, Ill., April 26.—An unknown negro, aged about 17 years, was lynched by a mob near the village of Santa Fe, a short distance from Thebes, this afternoon, for attempting to assault the 10-year-old daughter of Branson Davis, a farmer. The lynching was followed by a general onslaught upon a colony of negroes living in tents in a bridge construction camp. The tents were burned and dozens of shots were exchanged between the whites and blacks. Several negroes were shot, but, so far as known, none was killed. No whites were hurt.

Branson Davis lives half a mile east of Santa Fe. While his daughter was in the barnyard today the negro seized her. The girl's screams brought her mother to the scene and the negro fled. Officers were soon on the pursuit and as news of the assault spread among the neighboring farmers it was not long before an angry mob had joined in the chase. The mob met the officers returning with the negro. They refused to surrender the negro and a scrimmage with the mob ensued, the latter finally securing possession of the negro.

He confessed to the crime but begged for mercy. The mob started with the negro toward the new bridge being constructed across the Mississippi, where he was hanged to an oak tree without ceremony. After the body had dangled a few moments, it was riddled with bullets.

The officers endeavored to disperse the mob, but their efforts were unavailing. A rush was made for a colony of several hundred negroes employed on bridge construction work living in tents near the bridge. The negroes saw the mob coming and opened fire. A fusillade followed and the whites fired with effect. Many of the negroes were shot down. None of the mob was injured and it is not known how seriously the negroes were wounded. The mob pressed forward notwithstanding the steady fire until the negroes turned and fled toward a near-by wood, taking their wounded with them. After accomplishing a general work of destruction the mob dispersed. Extra police were sworn in and tonight the village is under a heavy guard. Great excitement prevails.

The village is in the extreme southwest portion of Illinois, near the Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

WHITECAPS BEAT GIRLS.

Negro Who Had Room in Mother's House Brutally Handled.

BLOOMINGTON, Ind., April 26.—Thirty-eight unmasked men early today broke into a house in East Ninth street and switched Misses Rebecca and Ida Stephens, 18 and 16 years old, and also whipped Joe Shively, colored, 30 years old. The Stephens girls lived with their mother in the same house in which Shively had a room.

The negro was whipped with a barbed wire and was struck in the eye with brass knuckles. Rebecca was whipped with barbed wire and Ida with apple switches, but neither is dangerously injured. Many of the whitecaps were recognized, and warrants will be sworn out for their arrest.

Lynched for Criminal Assault.

LONG VIEW, Tex., April 26.—At Carthage last night a negro named Hensley Johnson was lynched for criminally assaulting a 14-year-old white girl of that place last Friday night. A mob hanged him on the public square, where his body was found this morning suspended from a telephone pole.

PLATT LINGERS LATE.

Odell's Anxiety for Control of State the Cause of Rupture.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 26.—The promptness with which Tom Platt came forward with a declaration that there had been no split in the Republican party of New York but tended to confirm the original story of an open rupture, which might lead to serious consequences. It is true that Platt did not force a rupture; in his advanced age he is rather seeking to avoid such a result, and has been steering a course tended to avert a division. But Odell, young, active and with limitless ambition, has reached that stage where he cannot longer be restrained. He longs for the undisputed leadership of the Republican party of the Empire State, and believes he should be recognized as that leader, without waiting for Platt voluntarily to relinquish the reins. It was Odell who forced the issue and who brought to a focus the controversy that has been pending for some time.

No one more than President Roosevelt will regret the hasty action of Odell. Harmony among New York Republicans is most essential, just prior to the Presidential election. A serious rupture existing during the campaign will no doubt turn the state over to the Democrats, a consummation which would prove a great embarrassment to the Administration. Not that New York is thought to be necessary to insure the election of Roosevelt in 1904, but that President Roosevelt would like to carry his own state. New York will be the more sought after by the Democrats in the event of the nomination of a New York man for President.

It has been freely asserted by Democrats that the nomination of Judge Parker would carry the Empire State for the Democracy, regardless of the fact that the Republican nominee also hails from that state. In any event, a split in the Republican ranks that remains open up to the time of election will prove a great embarrassment to the Republicans. Consequently every effort is to be made to restore harmony, at least until after the next election.

CAMPAIGN ON TARIFF ISSUE.

Democrats Would Adopt the Iowa Idea for Their Platform.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 26.—Eastern Democrats hope that the next National campaign may be fought largely on the tariff issue. They realize that the Republican Congress at the coming session will not enact legislation amending the Dingley schedules; therefore there will be every opportunity for making the fight on the tariff. But it is also to be noted that Eastern Democrats are becoming more conservative on the tariff. Many who a few years ago were rampant free traders and advocated the complete overthrow of the Republican tariff are now advocating only a modification of that tariff, particularly on trust-made articles.

Senator Martin, of Virginia, who has been prominently mentioned as possible chairman of the Democratic National Committee, in a recent interview on the political outlook, after declaring that the tariff would be the leading issue in the next campaign, went on to say:

"It is manifest that the revision of the tariff contemplated by the Democratic party will be conservative—not a revision to disturb and alarm the substantial business interests and progress of the country. The necessity for revenue not only compels conservatism in this matter, but the day has passed when radical and extreme views in connection with tariff revision find lodgment in the minds and thought of the Democrats of the country. The purpose of the Republican party to suppress any attempts at tariff revision is perfectly clear, and this notwithstanding the fact that there is great restlessness in the ranks of Republicans in all parts of the country.

"The leading Republicans of the country, from the President down, are at war with this desire for tariff reform in their own party, and will ultimately suppress it. The Republicans who are supporting the Iowa idea are to be whipped into line."

Senator Martin does not believe the Republicans will ever revise the tariff. For that reason his party is the more anxious to get together on a conservative plan of revision, in the hope of appealing to those Republicans who believe in the Iowa idea. He says the tariff plank of the next Democratic platform will carry no alarm and no great disturbance to business.

CZAR TO APPOINT TRIBUNAL.

Under New Protocol Prepared by Minister Bowen.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Herbert W. Bowen, the Venezuelan plenipotentiary, has drawn up a new protocol for the determination of The Hague arbitration of the question whether the blockading powers shall be entitled to preferential treatment in the payment of their claims against Venezuela. This has been presented to the British Ambassador and copies furnished to the diplomatic representatives of Germany and Italy.

The new instrument contains all the points on which the negotiations practically are in accord, except one, which it is thought will be amicably adjusted. The allied governments have determined not to press the point of consideration by The Hague tribunal of whether or not Venezuela shall be compelled to pay the expenses of the blockade, the new protocol containing no provision on that point. The document has been transmitted to London by cable, and an early reply is expected by the British Ambassador which will authorize him to proceed with the consideration of the matter.

According to the protocol, the tribunal of arbitration is to be appointed by the Czar of Russia, and will meet on September 1.

SCOTT'S SEAT IN JEOPARDY.

Southern Counties of West Virginia Want Man From Their Territory.

OREGONIAN NEWS BUREAU, Washington, April 26.—A systematic campaign has already been opened to bring about the defeat of Senator N. B. Scott, of West Virginia, and to elect another Republican in his stead. Scott is the victim of geography. Unfortunately, both West Virginia Senators hail from the northern part of the state. The southern counties, after years without a representative, have united in the opinion that one Senator should be elected from their section, hence the fight that is to be made on Scott and in the interest of James L. Caldwell.

The Southern Republicans of West Virginia know that it is useless to attempt to defeat Senator Elkins. Therefore they turn on his colleague, but during his term in the Senate Scott has shown great activity and ability, and his home county, and, in fact, all those that are not after his scalp will stand by him. The contest promises to be long and vigorous.

PONY IN THE WHITE HOUSE.

Archie Roosevelt's Sick Fancy Is Gratified.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Archie Roosevelt, who is recovering from an attack of measles, had a visitor the other day whose call will do more to restore him to health than all the medicine the doctor can give him. Soon after Archie began to convalesce he begged to be allowed to see his spotted pony, Algonquin, which is his constant companion when he is well. It was too soon for Archie to leave his room, and Mrs. Roosevelt was compelled to decline the request.

Charles, the groom, who looks after Algonquin, thought the matter over and concluded that if Archie wanted to see his pony he should do so. Without confiding his plan to any one, he led the pony the other day into the White House and along the corridor into the elevator. When the second floor was reached Charles led the pony into Archie's room. Archie was delighted. This is the first time that a horse has ridden in a White House elevator.

Openheim's Body Found in River.

NEW YORK, April 26.—The body of Adolph E. Openheim, the wealthy merchant, who is believed to have jumped into the Harlem River from the high bridge on March 30, was found within a short distance of the bridge today by a boatman, who will receive a reward of $5000. Even since Mr. Openheim's disappearance a constant search of the waters of the Harlem River has been kept up.

The body came to the surface today alongside the boat of John Meehan, who had been prominent among the searchers from the first. On it were found all the jewelry Mr. Openheim wore when he left home, and a small sum of money. Mr. Openheim was reputed to be a millionaire, and was for many years prominent in the silk business.

Porto Rico in Need of Schools.

NEW YORK, April 26.—Bishop James H. Van Buren, Protestant Episcopal bishop of Porto Rico, spoke tonight in St. Mark's Church upon the present condition of affairs in his diocese. He said that there are 330,000 children of school age in Porto Rico, yet at present there are accommodations in schools of all classes for only 60,000. When the first American soldiers landed there were only 25,000 children attending school.

In Command of Seventh Cavalry.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., April 26.—Colonel Charles Morton, late of the Eighth Cavalry, has been appointed to the command of the Seventh Cavalry, made vacant by General Baldwin's retirement.

BRITISH FIGHT AT DANOP

INFLICT LOSS OF TWO HUNDRED ON THE ENEMY.

Gough's Column Retires to Bohotle With Loss of Thirteen Killed and Thirty-Two Wounded.

BOHOTLE, Somaliland, East Africa, April 25.—Saturday, Major Gough, in command of a mobile column, engaged the enemy near Danop. He lost 13 killed, including two officers, and four officers were wounded. The enemy suffered 200 men killed.

BRITISH SQUARE HELD.

Major Gough Gets Away With Dead and Wounded.

LONDON, April 26.—A long official dispatch has been received here from Bohotle, Somaliland, to the effect that Major Gough's flying column, numbering about 200 men, attacked a large force of the enemy near Danop. The column formed in a square and resisted with success for several hours, receiving reinforcements from Danop.

Ammunition becoming scarce, the British forces retired slowly on Danop, bringing all their wounded with them. They were continually attacked on the way. In addition to 13 men killed, including two officers, there were 28 men and four officers wounded.

Major Gough praises highly the conduct of his force under trying conditions and while fighting at close quarters. He recommends several men for gallant behavior. He is now retiring on Bohotle and is expected to arrive there April 28. Supplies have been sent to meet him.

Enemy Did Not Pursue.

LONDON, April 26.—The dispatch to the Foreign Office from Bohotle shows that Colonel Cobbe's relief by Brigadier-General Manning and his retirement to Galadidi was effected without opposition from the enemy. The loss of about 2000 of the Mullah's men occurred during the original attack on Captain Plunkett's square.

Governor Richards' Condition.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., April 26.—The condition of Governor Deforest Richards is still very critical. A two hours' sleep this evening has very much encouraged the attending physicians.

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