CURRENT EVENTS OF THE DAY

Epitome of the Telegraphic News of the World.

TERSE TICKS FROM THE WIRES

An Interesting Collection of Items From the New and the Old World In a Condensed and Comprehensive Form Thirty-six carloads of ammunition

have been sent to Tampa. Fla. Chas. A. Schibrede his been appointed commissioner for the district of

Not since the civil war, it is said, has such acrivity been seen at Sandy

The first step looking to consolidation of the American and Pacific Express Companies has been taken. J. A. Brewster, of New York, late head elerk in the accounting department of the American company, has taken sharge of the auditing department of the Pacific.

A patient at the Oregon Sstate insane asylum, C. B. Chatfield, pushed an attendant, Artnur Moore, through a window and jumped out himself. The fall was from the third story, and the attendant and patient are new in the asylum hospital, under treatment for fractured bones and bruised flesh.

Two estimates of appropriations to meet the cost of the recent addition of two regiments of artillery to the army | where than on the Western continent, have been sent to congress by Secretary Alger. One was of a supplemental tinue our provisions for the national estimate of \$40,131 for the pay of the army for the fiscal year, and the other of a deficiency of \$154,150 in the current year appropriations to defray the these cruisers. I have always appreciexpenditures for the remainder of this ated their kindly feelings for Japan.

The Washington state superintendapplicants in the recent examination which prescribe that no communication shall be allowed during the time the candidate is writing upon the questions. This is the third time the su-.crintendent has enforced the law relating to certification. One of the cases is held in the courts of Pierce county still undecided, upon the decision of which rests the superintendent's rights in the premises.

Benjamin Cluff, jr., president of the Brigham Young academy at Provo, Utah, has returned from a visit to the Hawaiian islands, where he went at the solicitation of United States Senator Frank J. Cannon, to determine the status of the annexation sentiment the coal question the manner in which among the Hawaiian islands. He said: her decision will affect all the belliger-"As a result of my investigation I would say that probably one-half of the intelligent natives of the islands are Japan has received a cable from Engpronounced advocates of annexation. land for all the warships building for Of the remaining one-half I would say that the great majority are primarily in favor of the restoration of the monarchy, and secondly they would much prefer annexation to the United States to a continuation of the present govern-

Dispatches from Western Ontario tell of the overflow of the Grand and Thames rives, causing serious damage along their valleys. Sections of London, Brantford and Galt are submerged to a depth of from five to seven from the general calendar, among them homeless. Bridges and huildings were the treasury to have constructed eight swept away by the rushing torrent. In vessels for the revenue cutter service, Brantford the firemen and citizens fought the raging water an entire day, the Seward, cost not to exceed \$160,but were finally beaten out, and West 000; one to take the place of the Mc-Brantford is a regular lake. At Galt a Lane, cost not to exceed \$160,000; one heavy loss is sustained by the business portion. The ice jam in the Grand river gave way and the flood following it tore away bridges, trees and wrecked a number of factories and private resi-

The United States supreme court has affirmed the decision of Judge Bellinger, of the circuit court, upholding the mortgage tax law of Oregon, pased October 28, 1892.

The Pacific cable bill has been agreed to in the house committee on interstate and foreign commerce. It provides for the construction of a cable from San Francisco to the Hawaiian

which has arrived in Vancouver, B. C., tell of the almost complete destruction Dennison, Bonham & New Orleans Five million dollars' worth of property right-of-way through the Winnebago

There has been a heavy fall in stocks of all kinds in London in consequence of rumors from China, West Africa, Spain and America, with rumbling thunder all around the sky. There are signs of alarm in every section of the stock list, American securities showing the greatest weakness. Nothing short of a miracle can preserve the peace of the world, it is believed among British gram this afternoon from Mr. Barker, statesmen and politicians, wires the New York World's London correspond. Grande: ent. Not since the Napoleonic wart has danger threatened from so many on the Anita today. Shall give every quarters.

Three Italian laborers were killed by a dirt cart which fell upon them while they were at work in the new East this morning, when the yacht was in

The Russian demands upon Chins have caused the greatest excitement at with all the party except Representathe Japanese legation in Pekin, and the tives Smith and Cummings, who went Japanese minister has had several in- to Sagua by rail. The passage from terviews with officials of the Chinese Havana to Matanzas was very rough. foreign office, urging the rejection of and that to Sagua even worse. It is the Russian demands. In addition, it thought that this, together with the is reported that Japan has threatened to take vigorous action if the demands have hastened the end, but nothing of Russia are conceded.

The manager of the Dittmar Powder Co., of New York at ses that last November he sold General Weyler a large tion has been caused here by an official quantity of powerful explosives and dispatch from Havana, saying that the wished to use the articles in the construction of a dynamite mine.

Odessa says troops and war material that the action of Cayito and his comare going to the far East with such panions is proof that an important sechaste that the Russian volunteer fleet tion of the insurgents is anxious to acwill not suffice. The government, cept the 'legal regime." therefore, has chartered some French steamers, the first of which will star with 2,000 men.

WILL ACT AS ONE.

England and Japan Combine to Resist New York, March 16 .- A dispatch Herald correspondent learns on unquestionable authority that Japan is a party to the negotiations now going on between England and Russia at St. exists between England and Japan, they have a definite understanding and are acting in harmony. A high diplomatic official said:

"You may say positively that Japan will back up England against Russia, and if England maintains a firm attitude, all immediate danger of war is passed, unless Russia is resolved to fight at once. In view of England's great superiority at sea and her posession of all the available coal in the Eastern ports, Russia will probably take a conciliatory tone for the pres-

The Herald correspondent visited Marquis Ito today, and asked him whether—the Jajanese government would sell the cruisers Chitose and Sakagi to America. The marquis hesi-

tated a moment, and replied: "I will make inquiries of my naval colleagues, but I think I may say that Japan prefers to get possession of all the ships building for her as soon as possible. Orders have already been made to bring the ships to Japan, and the builders have been requested to hasten their completion."

After a pause the marquis continued slowly and impressively: "The news of the last few days in dicates a critical state of affairs elsedefense. I hope the people of the United States will not take offense at Japan's unwillingness to part with The United States is a nation above all others where public sentiment absoent has refused to issue certificates to lutely controls the national policy, and for that reason I wish to have the peoon account of violation of the rules ple there understand that Japan retains the ships, not from a lack of willingness to oblige the United States, but because she needs them herself."

"In case of war between the United States and Spain, your excellency," the correspondent asked, "will Japan allow the warships of both belligerents to take coal at Japanese ports, or refuse it to both?"

"That opens a long vista of possibilities," he replied. "Some authorities contend that coal and even provisions should be contraband of war, as both are necessary to maintain hostilities at sea. Whenever war is declared between two or more powers, Japan, if neutral, will bear in mind in deciding ents and her own interests

her in English private yards, consisting of three 15,000-ton battle ships and three first-class armored cruisers of about 10,000 tons each. The offer has been refused.

NEW REVENUE CUTTERS

The Senate Passes a Bill for the Con-

struction of Eight. Washington, March 16 .- During the session of three hours today the senate passed a considerable number of bills In London 1,500 people are being one authorizing the secretary of as follows: One to take the place of to take the place of the Boutwell, cost not to exceed \$160,000; one for service on and in the vicinity of the Columbia river bar, Pacific coast, cost not to exceed \$250,000; one for harbor service at Philadelphia, to replace the steamer Charles Cutten, night agent of the Washington, cost not to exceed \$45. Adams Express Company at Orrville, | 000; one for harbor service at Boston. O., disappeared with a \$10,000 pack- to replace the steamer Hamlin, con not to exceed \$45,000; one for harbor service at New York, to replace the Chan-

dler, cost not to exceed \$45,000. The national quarantine bill was made the regular order, and will be taken up probably on Friday.

The proceeding in the house today were utterly devoid of public interest. The time was devoted to District of Columbia business. This was concluded at 4:15 P. M. The senate bill was passed to change the name of the port of collection at Suspension Bridge, to Advices from the Orient, brought by Niagara Falls. The senate bill was the steamship Empress of India, passed which granted a right-of-way through the Indian territory to the of Manila, Philippine islands, by fire. railroad, also a senate bill granting a Indian reservation to the Northwestern road; also to authorize the Monroe company to construct a bridge across the Red river at Grand Ecore.

MRS. THURSTON DEAD.

The Senator's Wife Expired on the Anita in Cuba.

Havana, March 16.-Consul-General Lee received the following tele-United States consul at Sagua la

'The wife of Senator Thurston died attention and wire you from Boca." Meager advices say that Mrs. Thurston died from apoplexy about 8 o'clock

sight of port. The Anita left Matanzas last night definite is known here.

Madrid, March 16 .- A great sensasurgents, while the former were on their way to tender their submission to A London Times dispatch from the Spaniards. Official circles here say

Baltimore cans 1,280,000 bushels of oysters per annum.

to the Herald from Tokio says: The Everything Points to an External Explosion.

Captain Peral's Arguments Refuted-Spanish Divers' Method of Work-The Court of Inquiry.

Havana, March 15 .- It is impossible send direct from Havana anything

school and have studied the effects of earliest possible moment. The terms torepdos and mines from observation of the sale are secret. would be dissipated in water or mud. harbor.'

As to the hole in the Maine, the expert in question makes the most important statement that the Maine drew 28 to 30 feet at the time of the explosion, and had about 10 feet of water below her bottom. On the port side, hole which Captain Peral says could not be found? If it was, the hole was more than seven feet deep when the explosion took place, and had greatly

As to the finding of dead fish, the court of inquiry has not seen a solitary fish since work began on the wreck. The bodies recovered from the Maine have not been touched by fishes. Some of the fishermen in Havana testified that there were no fish inside the har-

bor, the waters being too foul for them. Further, as to the alleged discoveries of Spanish divers reported to Captain Peral, five American divers have been working on the port side of the wreck on an average of seven hours per day each for nearly three weeks, in a space 50 feet long and 20 feet wide. The Spanish divers have never been inside the wreck at all, neither have they ever been on the port side, devoting the short hours which they The Herald correspondent learns that | der water to the starboard and forward | dent. parts and outside the hull.

Recently, to their own surprise, they brought up two cans of ammuntion for the six-inch guns, not exploded. They dropped them back when the light of surface showed that they were unexploded and what their nature was.

The Spanish divers often go down only long enough to wet their suits, and then come up and hide behind a blanket on the barge, where they sleep or rest for a couple of hours, and then go ashore and report that they cannot see anything in the mud and water. They could not have found the ram of the Maine, since they have not been down in the locality of that part of the werck. They have not located the turret with the 10-inch guns, though the spot has been pointed out by Captain Sharp, of the wreckers. All of these facts are known by the United States court of inquiry, having been elicited by the testimony of persons who know.

The expert interviewed by the correspondent expresses the belief that the Maine was blown up by what is known as a Newport torpedo, a stationary torpedo, or something of the same nature. This engine of destruction is the joint production of the labors of out coaling. Such a vessel as a com-Commander Converse, commander of the Montgomery; Lieutenant-Commander McLean, now in command of the torpedo station at Newport, and Lieutenant Holman, ordnance officer of the Maine at the time of the exolosion. The Newport torpedo can be planted from a small boat, and the expert believes that this one was exploded by being struck on the port of the Maine forward of amidships as she swung at her moorings. He thinks this more likely than that wires were laid from shore, as the wires, if laid

harbor mud. It would be singular if it should prove that the Maine was blown up by a torpedo in the invention of which one of her principal officers, Lieutenant

for any length, would sink deep in the

Holman, bore a notable part. All the foregoing statements cam from the authority on which the court depended for much of its evidence, and is given to the correspondent without reservation, except as to the name and rank of the giver. The expert further believes that the destroying mine was made up of four torpedoes, of 36 pounds each, of wet and dry gun cot-

ton, or 144 pounds in all. In the judgment of the correspond ent, the United States court of inquiry is fully aware of the views which the Spanish court of inquiry will promulgate, and has also made a careful investigation on the same lines, so as to be able either to refute or confirm the Spanish court.

Germany Not Spain's Ally. Berlin, March 15.-The foreign office has instructed the inspired press to deny emphatically that Germany will aid Spain in case of war with the United States, and has instructed these newspapers to point out that the United States is an excellent friend of Germany, and that Spain in the Carolina squabble has repeatedly shown un-

friendliness to Germany.

The Philippine Revolt. New York, March 15.-The rebels continue their hostilities, says the Republic burned to the water's edge Manila correspondent of the Herald. today near South St. Louis. Nothing They have attacked the Spanish quar- was saved, and Captain W. H. Thoweters at Suibig and Apolit, securing gin, his wife and two children, and arms and ammunition. The northern the watchman had a narrow escape provinces are aroused. Many rich from death. The loss amounts to \$50,natives and half-castes are closing out | 000. their affairs and leaving the islands. The natives refuse to pay the taxes. The natives refuse to pay the taxes.

The land lines in connection with the cable to Manila were destroyed on March 7, near Bolina. No particulars are obtainable

TWO FINE CRUISERS. The Government Secures a Pair of Bri

Washington, March 16 .- A week's negotiations closed today by the triumphant purchase by the navy department in London of the two fine cruisers Amazonas and Admiral Abrenall, built and building at Elsewick for the Bra-Petersburg, and that while no alliance THE VIEWS OF AN EXPERT zilian government. Possibly the officials took more pleasure in closing the business in this matter because of the knowledge that Spanish agents had been striving to secure these very ships,

and that to Spain, it is said, they would

be of much greater value in case of trouble than to the United States. The next question is how to get the in refutation of Captain Peral's state- ships home, and that has not yet been ment of yesterday regarding the views settled, according to the secretary of of the Spanish board of inquiry on the navy. The United States flag will cism of the recent decision of the the Maine disaster. However, an be hoisted over the new ships within a United States supreme court in the Ne-American expert says in effect, and week, probably, and just as soon as the his words are worthy of weight, as he crew can be put aboard the Amazonas, knows absolutely of what he is talking: she will start for the United States. "I am a graduate of the torpedo- The other vessel will follow at the

and experiments. A torpedo exploded The availability of the two Brazilian at a depth of six feet would throw a ships was first brought to the attention column of water 100 feet into the air; of the navy department by Mr. Lane, at 12 feet, 10 feet in the air, and at 30 agent of the Nordenfeldt Company, who air makes a mark of its own size in in course of construction in France. reporters, Governor Leedy said: steel, or blows stone into fragments. Mr. Lane said today that the two ships In the water, a torpedo itself would not purchased would be a most desirable be felt at any distance. It requires acquisition to the American navy, as of the famous Armstrong yards. One This disposes of the wave theory and of the ships is complete in every rethe affecting of shore or boats in the spect, has her coal supply and ammunition on board, and steam can be raised at any time. There will be no trouble in bringing this ship across, as an adequate force from the local yards can be secured for the service. It is said the coal and ammunition on board passed with the sale to the United where the United States divers are States. The ammunition is not of the

> necessary adjunct of the new ships. The other ship has been launched, but it will take some time to make her ready for sea. Mr. Lane believes, how- the cloven hoof of official malfeasance the fire escapes were superficially desired to make the move without de-

and his calls excited a great deal of inlieved, the military situation in Cuba. Judge Day, assistant secretary of state. | than any that has been made." Then he went to the White House, and

The two Brazilian ships will be extremely valuable additions to the United States navy in either war or peace. by the United States. They are steel- ests." sheathed and coppered, with twin screws. The Amazonas is rated at 1,400 tons displacement, with an indicated horsepower, under natural draught, of 7,000, which is calculated

to develop 20 knots speed. Thus, while the ship is about the size of the Charleston, she is much faster. Her armament is also much more formidable, not so much in caliber, for the main battery is made up of six inch guns, but the guns are what is known as 50-caliber length, giving them an unusual range and power. In addition to this they have 10 6-pounder quick-firing guns, four 1-pounders, four Maxim machine guns, and two boat or field guns. The torpedo tubes are

three in number. The coal capacity is 850 tons, giving her an effective steaming radius of 8,000 knots, a most valuable feature, inasmuch as it would enable the ship to cross and recross the Atlantic with merce destroyer would be vastly more effective than what appears to be more powerful craft, because of their ability to get along on long cruises without touching at neutral ports to coal, and thus exposing themselves to capture. The bureau of ordnance of the war department opened bids today for a large supply of armor-piercing projectiles, and for 12,000,000 rifle hall cartridges. The bidding brought together a number of representatives of large

steel and ammunition companies, some of whom took occasion to give assurances that in the present emergency, government would be given the preference over commercial orders.

The bidders for steel projectiles

varying in size from the 8-inch steelcapped shot to the 1,000-pound shot, were the Midvale Steel Company, the Batha-Illingsworth Co., the Carpenter Steel Company and the Furth Sterling Company. The bids varied only slightly on the various clasess of heavy shot. running from \$116 each for the 8-inch to \$135 each from the 1,000-pounders. The bids for rifle cartridges were in two parts, 10,000,000 being standard metallic ball cartidges, with brown powder, and 2,000,000 new cartridges, with smokeless powder. There were three bidders, viz: The Union Metallic Cartridge Company, the United States Cartridge Company, and the Winchester Repeating Arms Company. The bids were the same in each case, \$18.50 for the brown-powder cartridges, and \$27 for the smokeless powder cartridges. One company offered to deliver 50,000 at once, and all the offers contemplated a delivery of 100.

000 a day after a few days. The bids for shot, shell and awards made within the next few days. Osaka has been called the New York villages that cluster around it, it has population of about a million.

The Grand Republic Burned. St. Louis, March 15 .- The Missis sippi river excursion steamer Grand

The latest cure for a rattlesnake bite

SUPREME COURT DENOUNCED

Arraigned by the Kansas Populist Administration.

MAXIMUM FREIGHT RATE LAW

Governor Leedy Declares the Recent Nebraska Case Decision Was Palpably Wrong-An Address Issued.

Topeka, Kan., March 14.-The Popu list administration of the state of Kansas gave out a startling public address today, one bristling with severe critibraska maximum freight case. The address is significant in that Governor Leedy has already taken steps preliminary to calling the state legislature in special session, with the especial puroose of enacting a maximum freight rate law. While the address is given out over the signature of Governor Leedy, it had first been approved by Chief Justice Bosler, of the state sufeet, would hardly raise a small wave. was authorized to dispose of these ships preme court and other prominent Pop-A detonator of gun cotton in the open building at Elsewick, and two others vlists. In giving the address to the

"How long do you suppose a man can write treason like this without getting into jail? You may put my signature the resistance of a solid body, and they were the latest and best products to it and make it a signed statement, so flames had eaten their way to the top that if anybody goes to jail it will be of the building, and were bursting

The governor begins his address with the statement that for a year the press scenes of excitement ensued. Many of dispatches have said that the opinion the lodgers became panic-stricken. in the Nebraska case would be adverse to the state. Then he says:

"The epinion has been handed down, and the Associated Press dispatches say that it is a clean victory for the railroads. On the contrary, it is an unnow at work, there is at present 27 kind in use by the American navy, so clean victory in every respect of the feet of water. May this not be the that the supply of ammunition is a case, showing that no matter how carefully the robes of fustice are folded about the personnel of the supreme court, the robes can no longer conceal ever, that there will be no difficulty in and usurpation. As this decision was bringing her over immediately if it is due a year ago, and as there was no iron ladders, which in many places had known reason for the delay, and as the become redhot from the flames within. lay, as the hull of the ship is so well decision as rendered confirms the state- The firemen saved many lives. along that she could be towed, and her ments made in the Associated Press own sail power utilized for the trip. dispatches from time to time, strong Senator Proctor visited the White color is given to the suspicion that House and up-town departments today, the press dispatches emanated from some person in touch with the court, terest. He spent half an hour with and were for the purpose of feeling the Secretary Alger, explaining, it is be- pulse of the public and preparing it for the decision which goes much furand afterwards held a conference with ther in the direction of usurping power

The governor declares that the conwas closeted with the president for two stitution of Nebraska gives the legishours. Wifen he emerged from the lature power to establish maximum room he courteously declined to speak charges for transportation, and deregarding the nature of the informa-tion he has communicated to the presi-tion he has communicated to the presi-Harlan's declaration that a corporation is a person under the 14th amendment to the federal constitution, and says:

"I deny it, and so will everybody in the opinion of Secretary Long, who but a corporation lawyer or a subservacknowledges they have been bought ient judicial tool of corporate inter-Governor Leedy then quotes the 14th

amendment, and says: "How, in the name of God, can this apply to corporations? Corporations are not born: they are created-made by law. They cannot be naturalized; they can take no oath of allegiance; only human beings can do that." After more in the same strain, the

governor, still referring to the 14th amendment, says: "Who are the persons who shall not, according to the provisions, be deprived of life, liberty or property, nor be denied equal legal protection? Everybody outside the asylum and off the judicial bench knows them to be-and to only be-natural persons. They are those who, beside the capacity to

hold property and enjoy legal protection, also have life and can enjoy liberty, and that means human beings." Continuing, the governor quotes 'Hare on American Constitutional and a decision by Justice the annexation treaty. Woods, of the United States circuit court, afterward supreme court justice, to prove that the 14th amendment does not refer to corporations, and declares that the Woods decision had been followed in California, Rhode Island and other states from 1870 to 1882, "when Justice Field and another federal justice of the peace named Sawyer decided the other way, and since then, whenever a corporation starts out to commit highway robbery, pick a'man's pocket, or loot a public treasury, it diguises itself as a 'person' and goes out on its mission of plunder. Nobody but a slave or a knave will yield assent to the hideous distortion of meaning which Judge Harlan gives to the word 'person, as used in the 14th amendment, and upon which he bottoms his infamous decision, and which shows to what depths of iniquity the supreme court of the United States has de-

"I desire," the governor said, "to quote some of the decisions of the suoreme court of the United States before it went into partnership with Morgan, Vanderbilt, Gould & Co., in opposition to the opinion they hold in the Nebraska case." (Long decisions by Marshall in 1860 are quoted).

In conclusion, Governor Leedy states presented to the Kansas legislature, in such shape that to decide against it the court must reverse its decision in the Nebraska case, and he states that "if the court still pursues the corrupt and rotten practice that it has heretofore, by changing its decisions to suit the shifting interests of the railroad corporations," the remedy will be with the ridges will be considered, and the people in their dealings with the courts or in building railroads of their own.

ing for the remission of duties on war material that may be imported.

In 1860 the manufactured product of of Japan. With the manufacturing St. Louis only amounted to \$27,000,- Tienstin and Pekin has increased so 000. Last year the output was about muh that a double track must be laid \$300,000,000. Brazil Wants Satisfaction.

New York, March 14.-The Herald London, March 15 .- The iron trade correspondent at Rio de Janeiro states has been considerably stirred by an arthat news from the Amazoon just reticle in the Statist pointing out that ceived in Rio de Janeiro gives details of an invasion of Brazilian territory on the Rio Branco by Englishmen from British Guiana, whose purpose it is to instigate a revolution. The Brazilian government will demand satisfaction. Washington, March 14. — Senator Chandler has introduced a bill provid-

BOWERY MISSION FIRE. Eleven Men Were Burned to Death

Gazette.

New York, March 15.-Eleven mer lost their lives in the fire which swept the Bowery mission lodging-house this morning and left it a blackened shell. Their bodies are so charred that most of them may never be recognized. The dead are supposed to be:

Ellas Cuddy, 29 years old, address not known.

John Moran, Stapleton, S. I. McDermott, 29 years old, address not known. James O'Rourke.

James Soden, of Spottswood, N. J. Six bodies unidentified. No. 105 Bowery is one of the bestknown lodging-houses on that thoroughfare. It is called the Bowery mission offers of warships from abroad, but May short, and they do not stand long, lodging-house, and is conducted by the simply for the reason that the navy de- as they know that Leiter controls it, Christian Herald. In one part of the partment is proceeding with all the and can put the price where he desires. building there is a cheap restaurant. The second floor is used exclusively for mission purposes, gospel meetings being held there daily. The two upper floors were fitted up as cheap lodgings, with accommodations for 150 males, who paid 10 to 25 cents each, accord-

Last night almost every bed was was occupied. At 1:30 o'clock this morning, one of the lodgers discovered flames | Lieutenant Niblock, United States na- more risk in selling it, owing to the coming from a washroom on the third floor, but before he had time to alarm the house, the fire was noticed by persons on the street. By this time the through the roof when the aiarm was given and the inmates aroused. Wild They rushed into the halls and fell over each other in their efforts to reach the streets. Those on the lower floors got to the streets safely by the stairways, while those on the upper floors groped their way through the blinding smoke to the fire escape in front of the building. A majority of them saved only portions of their clothing, while several of them were naked. Those

ing to the location of the room.

DOLE HOME AGAIN.

mately Succeed. San Francisco, March 15. - The steamer China which left Hong Kong February 12 and Honolulu February 24, arrived today, bringing these Hawaiian advices:

President Dole returned to Honolula the morning of the 4th. After a cabinet meeting held immediately upon his arrival he was interviewed by a press representative. He spoke very frankly on matters pertaining to his mission to Washington.

"Yes, I shall be very glad indeed to tell the people anything I may know relative to annexation," said the president. "The Maine disaster absorbed the attention of the statesmen in Washington previous to my departure for Ha-When that has quieted down interest in Hawaiian annexation will be paramount in congress. When I was in Washington I met many friends of Hawaii. They feel confident that annexation will come. While there was a doubt whether the treaty would secure the required political votes in the senate, still it was the concensus of opinion that a joint resolution would carry in both houses. I place much reliance in what was said to me by senators and representatives who are fighting for Hawaii, for I know them to be

working faithfully and earnestly." "What is Speaker Reed's attitude? "When I was in the American capital I learned that he has always opposed annexation, although he has made no demonstration against the treaty. My impression of President McKinley Well, I will reply that it is extremely favorable. I found him to be an unassuming, frank and sterling man. He seems to have set his heart and soul on

"Our reception was extremely cordial and hospitable. All along the line to and from Washington throngs of people came to see me. We shook hands, and in many instances I was obliged to speak briefly from the car platform. It was from these people that I gathered the impression that the addition of Hawaii was the popular sentiment throughout the land.'

GAVE UP THE ATTEMPT.

Klondikers Could Not Get in by th Stickeen Route. Port Townsend, March "15 - The steamer Cottage City, which arrived from Alaska tonight, brought a number of passengers from Fort Wrangel. who have given up the attempt to get The ships would be officered from the into the Yukon country by way of the Stickeen route. Among them was A. L. Brown, of Massachusetts, who succeeded in getting about 40 miles above rates paid ordinary sailors, and the Wrangel with his outfit before the depth of the snow stopped further progress. Mr. Brown says about 1,000 nen with their outfits are snowed in between Wrangel and Glenora.

Philadelphia, March 15 .- Over \$6,-000 was realized for the fund of the wounded survivors and the families of | of lieutenant-general of the army. The at the academy of music.

Insane Woman's Suicide Pittsburg, March 15 .- While insane through illness, and grieving over the death of a favorite niece, Margaret Mc-Adams, wife of G. W. McAdams, a well-known business man, drowned herself in the Ohio river. The body was found by her 14-year-old son, an no loan will be raised to provide the only child.

Traffic on the railroads between

A Pig Iron Famine.

the exports and home consumption of iron have exceeded the whole output of th United Kingdom by nearly 500,000 tone, and predicting a pig-iron famine before the end of the year. The Statist concludes: "There is a probability that we may have to fall back upon America at no distant time to make good our deficient supply—on America, once our largest buyer of pig and finished materials."

Uncle Sam Not Buying Any Cast-Off Warships.

CUBAN INTERVENTION RUMOR

Arming and Manning the Merchant Marines-Work on Coast Defense Guns

Being Rapidly Pushed Forward. Washington, March 12. - The United States government has not acquired a single additional ship for the navy. This is true, not because of a lack of circumspection consistent with the The attention of the trade is attracted needs of the case in looking to the to the July and September. There is a prices and qualities of the craft. There disposition to discount the effects of a is a strong disposition to refrain from possible large crop here and in Europe being drawn into bad bargains and to this year by sellling the new crop insist on getting good vessels at prices futures at the wide difference under not extortionate.

Secretary Long was in receipt of a large number of cable messages today, are selling July and September. The almost all relating to offers of ships. val attache at Berlin, St. Petersburg and Vienna, is particularly active in July at 90c think that September at quest of vessels.

There was a good deal of talk during the day about the assignment of officers to the command of auxiliary cruisers, the St. Paul and St. Louis being especially mentioned, but Secretary Long set these stories at rest by the statement that he had not made any such assignments, and had only progressed to the point of informing himself of the possibility of getting the ships officered and manned quickly.

While looking after new ships, the officials of the navy department are not neglecting the other vessels, and arrangements have been made to make short repairs on several ships that in the ordinary course would not be treated in that fashion, but would rewho made their way to the streets by quire an entire overhauling. Thus, in burned by the excessive heat of the the case of the Philadelphia, which has had five years hard work, and has never yet been gone over, as is the custom, orders have gone to Mare island to put her in shape for sea within 40 days. The Yorktown, at the same yards, is not to be touched at present, not only because she is in fair condition, but also because she is not so formidable a craft as to make it desirable to divert to her repair the attention required elsewhere. At Norfolk the Newark is set down for 30 days' repairs, and as a good deal of work has already been done on her, she will be almost a new

ship when she comes out of the yards. The big monitor Puritan has practically completed her repairs. monitor Comanche at Mare island has been examined and found in tolerable condition. At League island the Monitor Miantonomoh and the ram Katahdin went into commission today, although they have not yet received their orders. They will probably remain in the Delaware river or drop down into the bay. The torpedo boat Dupont sailed today from Mobile to attach herself again to the flotilla at Key West. Again it was said at the navy department that nothing had been heard from

the court of inquiry at Havana, nor from Admiral Sicard at Key West. The presence in the city of persons connected with steamship lines and steel works led to the circulation of a number of sensational stories during the day, but perhaps none of these had the persistency of one, which met summary denial at the hands of Assistant Secretary Day, to the effect that Minister Woodford had notified the Spanish government that the president intended sending to congress a message announcing his recognition of Cuban independ-

A conference was held at 3 o'clock in the office of Assistant Secretary Roosevelt, to map out plans for arming and equipping merchant vessels as auxiliary cruisers. This work, it is said, could be accomplished readily within two weeks' time, as all materials, except the guns, are on hand. The bureau of ordnance could not supply all the guns required within that short time, although some 70 or more are now available. The supply would be adequate, however, for the most effective auxiliary cruisers and the complete armament of the merchant ships could pro-

ceed as rapidly as possible thereafter. As to the question of manning the auxiliary fleet, the navy department feels that the most effective step would be to enlist in the United States naval service the present merchant crews of the several ships. These crews are thoroughly familiar with the vessels and could handle them with far greater effect than green crews of bluejackets. line of the navy. In the case of enlisting a merchant crew, the pay and allowances would be about equivalent to the time of enlistment would doubtless be limited to short periods.

In the Interest of Miles.

Washington, March 12 .- The senat committee on military affairs today decided to recommend the passage of a bill authorizing the revival of the grade those killed on the battle-sihp Maine bill authorizes the president to nomithat his maximum rate bill will be by a monster theatrical matinee given nate any officer to this grade. The bill is in the interest of General Miles.

> Russia Wants New Warships. St. Petersburg, March 12 .- The imperial ukase just issued orders the disbursement of 90,000,000 rubles as an extraordinary expenditure for the construction of warships. It is added that

Berlin, March 12 .- The news of the Russian naval credit was received here with eqanimity as justifying the Ger-

American Liners Seized. Chicago, March 12.-A special the Journal from Washington says: The United States government has virtually taken possession of the American line of steamers, consisting of the @\$1 per box; plums, 20@35c. St. Louis, St. Paul, Paris and New York. Federal officers will be put in charge practically of each vessel as it arrives and sails from these shores. Commander Brownson is virtually in command of the St. Paul, which sailed

in the year 1245.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Trade Conditions in the Leading Cities

of the World. The wheat traders are kept busy these days watching Leiter and Armour, and are unable to see their way clearly in May. They have given up fighting Leiter, and if he is to have any scrimmage it will be with Armour. The latter has been buying in the Northwest and Southwest, and will bring 900 cars of wheat from the North-west to Chicago. Last week he was the seller of May. There was also liquidation by holders here and in the Northwest, the latter being closely dentified with Armour. Shorts in the Northwest have been covering, some large lines having been taken. No one but scalpers has the temerity to sell May. Those who have been bulls on May, if they are in the market at all, former has the preference, but there is crop uncertainties. Some traders on 78c is about on a right basis. On the other hand some very good traders who have been and are still long on May are bearish on September and believe it should be sold on all bulges. They are afraid of the short side of July, but think the September a safe sale at 12c under the July. No one is selling May wheat now except Armour and those who have case stuff to deliver. The slarts are getting out, and the market is narrowing so that the speculative shortage by the first of May is liable to be very small. Those who have the wheat bought will get the cash stuff in May. As Chicago is the highest market in the country, May wheat here being 5c over New York and Baltimore, 43/4c over St. Louis,

natural that wheat should be drawn from other than the regular sections and shipped to this market.

6 3-8c over Toledo, 634c over cash

wheat in Minneapolis and Duluth, it is

Portland Market. Wheat-Walla Walla, 75@77c; Valey and Bluestem, 78@80c per bushel. Flour-Best grades, \$3.85; graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.35 per barrel.

Oats-Choice white, 36@37c; choice gray, 33@34c per bushel. Barley—Feed barley, \$17@18.50; brewing, \$20 per ton. Millstuffs-Bran, \$18 per ton; mid-

dlings, \$23; shorts, \$18. Hay-Timothy, \$12.50; clover. \$10 @11; Oregon wild hay, \$9@10 per ton. Eggs-Oregon, 11@12c per dozen. fair to good, 40@45c; dairy, 85@40c

per roll.

Cheese - Oregon fall cream, 123/c; Young America, 13@14c. Poultry-Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@ 3.50 per dozen; hens, \$3 50@4.50; geese, \$6.00@\$7.00; ducks, \$5.00@ 6.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 11@12c per pound.

Potatoes-Oregon Burbanks, 40@50c per sack; sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental. Onions-Oregon, \$2.25@2.60 per

Hops-14@16c per pound for new crop; 1896 crop, 4@6c. Wool-Valley, 14@16c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@12c; mohair, 20@ 22c per pound. Mutton-Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, 4c; dressed mutton, 7c;

spring lambs, 51/c per pound. Hogs-Gross, choice heavy, \$4.25; ight and feeders, \$3.00@4.00; dressed, \$5.00@5.50 per 100 pounds. Beef-Gross, top steers, \$3.50@ 3.75; cows, \$2.50@3; dressed beef, 61/6

Veal-Large, 6@61/2c; small, 7@8c per pound. Seattle Market. Potatoes-Yakimas, \$14 per ton; natives, \$11@13; sweets, 2c per pound; box of 60 pounds, \$1. Butter-Fancy native

brick, 27c; ranch, 22@23c; dairy, 18 @22c; Iowa fancy creamery, 25c. Cheese-Native Washington, 12@ 13c; Eastern cheese, 12½c. Eggs-Fresh ranch, 15c; California ranch, 14c.

Meats-Choice dressed beef steers, 8c; cows, 7@7½c; mutton, 8½c; pork, 7c: veal, small, 8c. Poultry-Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 11@12c; dressed, 14c; turkeys, live, 12c; dressed, 16c. Fresh Fish-Halibut, 6@7c; steel

heads, 6@7c; salmon trout, 10c; flounders and sole, 3@4c; tom cod, 4c; ling cod, 4@5c; rock cod, 5c; smelt, 21/2 @ 4c; herring, 3c. Olympia oysters, per sack, \$3@3.50.

Corn-Whole, \$23; cracked, per ton, \$23; feed meal, \$23 per ton. Barley-Rolled or ground, per ton \$23; whole, \$22. Flour-Patents, per barrel, \$4.25@

4.50; straights, \$4.00; California brands, \$4.65; Dakota brands, \$5.40@ \$5.75; buckwheat flour, \$6. Millstuffs-Bran, per ton, \$17; shorts. per ton, \$18@19.

Feed-Chopped feed, \$18@20 per ton; middlings, per ton, \$24; oil cake meal, per ton, \$35. Hay-Puget Sound, new, per ton, \$12@14; Eastern Washington timothy,

\$18; alfalfa, \$12; straw, \$7. Wheat-Feed wheat, per ton, \$23. Oats-Choice, per ton, \$23. San Francisco Market. Wool-Nevada, 11@13c; Oregon, 12 @14c; Southern coast lambs, 7@8c.

Hops-12@17%c per pound. Millstuffs - Middlings, \$20@22.50; California bran, \$16.00@16.50 per ton. Onions-Silverskins, \$2.40@2.75 per ental.

Eggs-Store, 11c; ranch, 1116@ Cheese-Fancy mild, new, 91/2c; old,

9c per pound. Butter-Fancy creamery, 181/c; do econds, 1716; fancy dairy, 17c; good to choice, 15@16c per pound. Fresh Fruit-Apples, 40@65c per large box; grapes, 25@40c; Isabella,

60@75c; peaches, 50c@\$1; pears, 75c

Potatoes-Early Rose, 65@75c. Citrus Fruit-Oranges, navels, \$1.25 @3.00; Mexican limes, \$5.50@6.00; California lemons, choice, \$2.25; do

common, 75c@\$1.25 per box. Hay-Wheat, \$16@19.75; wheat and Red hats were first worn by cardinals the year 1245.

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