

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

**HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS**

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Anna Gould has sailed for Europe.  
 Nearly 8,000 acres of hops have been plowed up in England.  
 Several Mexican towns have been shaken by an earthquake.  
 At the Los Angeles hearing Santa Fe officials have admitted rate discrimination.  
 A new copyright treaty has been entered into by the United States and Mexico.  
 Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, premier of Great Britain, is growing weaker.  
 The Portuguese premier has offered his resignation, but the king has refused it.  
 Massachusetts Republicans have elected unincorporated delegates to the national convention.  
 Roosevelt may send a special message to congress on the question of the number of battleships to be built.  
 German building trades employers are disagreed with their workmen and 8,000 of the latter are out of work.  
 Chicago has just received \$863,840 as its share of the net earnings of the great railway companies for the past year.  
 Clerks and other officials in the various government departments at Washington, D. C., have been warned not to mix in politics.  
 The American government is not likely to intervene in Hayti.  
 The Republican National convention will have two Taft delegates from New York.  
 Another record breaking year for inter-Atlantic passenger business is in sight.  
 Harriman has secured control of the railroad, giving him an ocean-to-ocean line.  
 The Olive Street bank, St. Louis, having a capital of \$100,000 and deposits of \$350,000, has been closed.  
 Chicago grand jury is inquiring into charges against doctors and lawyers of working up fake damage suits in the city.  
 The Navy department says at least ten war vessels will visit Portland during the rose carnival and a battle-ship will be included.  
 One of the largest grain firms in London is in trouble from over-speculation. Its liabilities will exceed its assets by nearly \$500,000.  
 The American consulate at Mukden has been invaded by Japanese and a Chinese servant assaulted. No apology has been offered and an inquiry is pending.  
 The Navy department is considering establishment on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts of home bases for the fleet where the enlisted men will be permitted an opportunity to purchase their own homes and where the ships will call at regular intervals.  
 Anna Gould says she will not marry Prince de Sagan.  
 The South Dakota Republican convention elected Taft delegates.  
 Minnesota Taft has carried all but Spaulding and those are for La Follette.  
 New York grand jury could not find sufficient evidence to indict the ice trust.  
 The state is arranging with the home government to stop immigration of Greeks.  
 Greece prefers Russia's scheme for Macedonia to that of Great Britain.  
 Admiral Evan is much improved and will be unable to join the fleet at Boston.  
 Wisconsin Republicans have elected little delegates to the national convention.  
 There is no change in the Venezuelan situation. The cruiser Tacoma is at Caracas.  
 Michigan only four of 14 counties voted on the liquor question determined to continue saloons.  
 South Dakota Democratic convention elected delegates instructed to elect Bryan "first, last and all the time" and to "vote for no one else."  
 Collected man with the battleship says that the efficiency of the navy is doubled by the cruise.  
 Edward is severely criticized for neglecting to leave his post at the battleships.  
 Experts say many new records will be made by the battleships fleet at sea.  
 Anna Gould is suing her wife for a divorce. Drinking is her worst offense, according to his story.  
 C. Dallas, under arrest at Helmsdale, admitted making many false mineral surveys.

**PREMIER RESIGNS.**

**Many Changes in British Cabinet to Follow as Result.**  
 London, April 7.—Great Britain is in a peculiar position, being without either premier or ministry. The long expected resignation of Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman, the prime minister, was officially announced Saturday night. According to the court circular, he resigned on the urgent recommendation of his medical advisers, and, as the constitution provides no automatic successor, it resting with the king to choose a new head of the government, and in accordance with the custom and precedent, the whole cabinet resigns with the premier, no step to appoint a ministry can be taken until Herbert H. Asquith, chancellor of the exchequer, who has been summoned to Biarritz for the purpose, has seen the king.  
 The position of the country is quite unprecedented, there being no previous example of a change occurring in the premiership while the sovereign was abroad. On this account the course of procedure to be followed is in some doubt.  
 Sir Henry's condition remains unchanged, according to the physicians' bulletin. The king, in telegraphing his acceptance of the premier's resignation, conveyed an expression of his regret and esteem, with best wishes for Sir Henry's recovery.

**FLEET ASSURES PEACE.**

**Evans Says Voyage to Pacific Was Well Timed.**  
 San Francisco, April 7.—Admiral Robley D. Evans, in an interview printed in the Chronicle today, said: "The greater interest of the United States today is in the Pacific. The coming of the fleet to this coast has not only demonstrated to the world that we have 16 battleships which can be brought together for a long cruise at a moment's notice, but it has called the attention of the people of our own country to the fact that we have a Pacific coast as well as an Atlantic coast, and that it will be defended just as much as every inch of land around New York, and that our interests in the Pacific today are greater than in the Atlantic."  
 "This is the short road to the countries of the Far East, where the greatest commercial development is to be. With development will come war, but it will be a commercial war, fought with brains and dollars and not with 10-inch guns. It will be generated by such men as Harriman, and the part of the navy is only to be always ready. We do not plan nor fight commercial battles."  
 "The coming of the fleet was most opportunely timed by the president, and its arrival in the Pacific has resulted in the present assurance of peace. Not that I ever believed that there was any actual danger of war. The people of both countries realized too well what a dreadful calamity such a war would have been."

**POLICY IS CHANGED.**

**Japan Much Influenced by Coming of American Fleet.**  
 Tokio, April 7.—A few days ago Count Okuma received a deputation from the Japanese residents of Sacramento, Cal., and from the Japanese newspaper men of San Francisco, who wished to solicit his views on the emigration problem. The count is reported by the vernacular papers to have said that it was very difficult to find out wherein lay the object of the dispatch of the American battleship squadron to the Pacific at this time. A good deal has been made of the movement by the European press and it was looked upon there as an occurrence of unusual significance. Japan, however, had received the assurance of the United States government that it was not intended as a menace to Japan, but was merely undertaken for the purpose of training officers and men.  
 Nevertheless, whatever the real object of the movement might be, it was indisputable that Japan's emigration policy had been considerably affected thereby and it was not easy to sever entirely the dispatch of the fleet from the policy Japan had lately pursued toward the United States in this connection.

**Collect Money by Autos.**

San Francisco, April 7.—With a "flying squadron" of ten big automobiles pressed into service for the occasion and a corps of volunteer collectors, extraordinary efforts will be made by the fleet committee to bring the total of the fleet fund to \$70,000, and to cease work in that connection by Wednesday. Before the collectors wind up their efforts Tuesday night they will visit 2,300 saloons and 600 restaurants within the boundary of the city and expect the to secure pledges of between \$15,000 and \$20,000.

**Stolen Bust is Found.**

Rome, April 7.—After a diligent search the police have found the bronze bust of Pope Clement VIII, which was stolen from the Villa Aldobrandini. The thieves gained access to the villa by breaking open a window. The bust, which weighs fully 500 pounds, was found buried about half a mile from the villa. It was the evident intention of the thieves to keep it concealed until an opportunity should be afforded to ship it abroad.

**Transport Sherman Sails.**

San Francisco, April 7.—The transport Sherman will sail at noon tomorrow for Manila with a large number of first class passengers besides 100 enlisted men of the Twenty-fifth coast artillery, and 180 recruits for the troops in the Philippines.

**PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN BRIEF**

Friday, April 10.

Washington, April 10.—The dove of peace hovered over the house today. Instead of interminable roll calls and clashes of party leaders on questions of parliamentary law, there was an orderly session devoted almost entirely to consideration of the naval appropriation bill. Both Chairman Foss, of Illinois, and Padgett, of Tennessee, of the committee on naval affairs, made exhaustive speeches justifying the action of the committee in reporting what they characterized as a conservative naval program for the next fiscal year.

Thursday, April 9.

Washington, April 9.—The bill relating to the liability of common carriers by railroads, passed in the house of representatives on April 6, was today passed by the senate without amendment and without division.  
 The senate bill on the same subject was not confined to railroads, but covered all forms of common carriers, and Holliver, of Iowa, who had reported it from the committee on education and labor, sought to substitute it for the house bill, but his motion was defeated. Numerous amendments were offered, but all were voted down.

Washington, April 9.—Three times today in the house the Democrats caught the Republicans napping and forced them to produce a quorum. On one other occasion a vote by teller disclosed the absence of a quorum, but Speaker Cannon pre-emptively applied the Reed rule and secured a quorum to be present. In doing so Cannon had a belief but lively clash with Williams.  
 Notwithstanding repeated roll calls, progress was made in the transaction of public business. Both the army and the fortifications bills were sent to conference; the senate bill to increase the efficiency of the revenue cutter service was, with Democratic help, passed, and the bill to promote the safe transportation of interstate commerce explosives was considered. It will be finally disposed of tomorrow.

Wednesday, April 8.

Washington, April 8.—The naval appropriation bill, authorizing the construction of two instead of four battleships, and eight instead of four submarine torpedo boats, and carrying a total appropriation of \$103,967,518 for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1901, was reported to the house today by Chairman Foss of the committee on naval affairs.  
 The bill carries an item of \$1,000,000 toward the construction of the submarine torpedo boats and an item of \$445,000 toward the construction of sub-surface torpedo boats. Provision is made for the enlistment of 6,000 men to man the following ships, which are to be put in commission within the next few months: The California, Mississippi, Idaho, New Hampshire, South Dakota, North Carolina, Montana, Chester, Birmingham and Salem; and for 1,500 men required to man torpedo boats now in commission.  
 Representative Hobson, of Alabama, submitted a minority report recommending that provision be made in the bill for four first-class battleships instead of two.

Tuesday, April 7.

Washington, April 7.—The senate today adjourned until Thursday, and on that day will take another adjournment until Monday of next week. This program was arranged today by the Republicans because no new measures now on the calendar are likely to be enacted this session. The unfinished business is a bill by Gamble to regulate the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the several states relative to the disposition of public land. It is understood that this bill will not be passed at this session, and that the other land bills, such as the one to provide an enlarged homestead, will also go over until next session at least.  
 Expectations are that there will be little legislation except the appropriation bills, and it is not impossible that congress will be ready to adjourn some time between May 15 and May 30.

Washington, April 7.—The whole of the session of the house today was devoted to the consideration of the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Two amendments of more or less national interest were adopted, one providing for 75-cent gas for all district establishments and the other requiring that all outside doors to public buildings should open outward and that new buildings shall have four exits. An effort to secure the incorporation of a child-labor provision applicable to the district failed. The bill, which appropriates \$9,561,450, was passed and thereupon the house, out of respect to the memory of the late Representative Abraham L. Brick, of Indiana, took a recess until 11:30 o'clock tomorrow, being still on the legislative day of Monday.

Monday, April 6.

Washington, April 6.—The army bill, Sioux Want Reservations Opened.  
 Washington, April 6.—A delegation of Sioux Indians from the Cheyenne and Standing Rock reservations, who favor opening at least half of these reservations to settlement, called upon the president today with Commissioner Leupp, of the bureau of Indian affairs. The president chatted with them a short time. If the plan for opening these reservations should become a law, about 3,200,000 acres would be open to settlers.

Washington, April 9.—Major Reynolds, government agent on the Crow Indian reservation in Montana, today testified before the senate committee on Indian affairs, denying the charges made by Mrs. Helen Pierce Gray, of ill treatment of the Indians. He produced a large amount of documentary evidence taken from the files of the Indian office, in defense of his conduct in various matters of which Mrs. Gray complained.  
 Denies Ill-treating Indians.  
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 Leech is Public Printer.  
 Washington, April 7.—John S. Leech, of Illinois, now public printer in the Philippines, was today appointed public printer. Mr. Leech is a legal resident of Bloomington, Ill., although he served respectively as compositor, proof readers and foreman in the government printing office here from 1889 to 1901, at which time he was selected as public printer for the Philippines. He has made for himself a most enviable record as an administrative officer there, according to reports in the possession of the insular bureau.

Washington, April 9.—Herman Ridder, of the New York Staats Zeitung, who represents the Newspaper Publishers' association in their demand for free wood pulp, so as to reduce the price of white paper, said today, after conferring with President Roosevelt, that he was sanguine congress would not adjourn without passing such a measure. Mr. Ridder said he had the written pledges of 68 Republican members of the house, which, added to the Democratic vote, makes a large majority. Mr. Ridder declares that the ways and means committee of the house is responsible for not reporting a bill.  
 Ridder Sure of Victory.  
 Washington, April 7.—While the official relations between the United States and Mexico were never more cordial than now, and while there is nothing in the material interests or desires of either republic which conflicts in the slightest degree with the others, officials of the American State department have become suddenly aware of the existence and rapid growth of a public sentiment in Mexico of distrust and suspicion of Americans and the American's intentions respecting Mexican territory. This condition is made more expiating but none the less harmless and embarrassing from the fact that it is entirely groundless in fact, and the officials declare has for its basis nothing but irresponsible newspaper gossip and criticism.  
 Increases Fire Hazard.  
 San Francisco, April 6.—The present unsatisfactory condition of San Francisco's water supply, especially from the point of view of protection against fire hazard, was forcibly outlined in a communication sent to the board of supervisors today by the board of fire underwriters of the Pacific. The report sets forth that the water system of the city is a gravity system, with "pressures not standard," and says that the distributing reservoirs and tanks within the city "do not contain five days' supply."  
 Ford Trial Set.  
 San Francisco, April 6.—Judge Lawlor indicated this morning that he would place T. L. Ford, general counsel of the United railroads, on trial for the bribery of Supervisor Coleman next Wednesday, if he denied the defendant's motion for a change of venue when Ford's attorneys filed their reply affidavits tomorrow. Assistant District Attorney John O'Gara today filed his affidavit in reply to that of T. L. Ford.

Philadelphia, April 6.—An amazing story of alleged dishonesty in the police department of this city was told today by Harry Rothenberger, aged 19 years, who was arrested charged with larceny. The youth made a confession, in which he says he was aided and abetted in a number of burglaries in the wholesale district of the city by four policemen.  
 Police Assist Burglar.  
 San Francisco, April 6.—The Interstate Commerce commission has made rates for more than one year, the Interstate Commerce commission is apparently hopelessly divided regarding the decision which should be rendered. The case is the most important upon the dockets of the commission, and upon it hinges the entire rate fabric of the United States.  
 If the commission should decide with the shippers of Spokane, the theory upon which the railroads have made rates from the earliest days will be upset and past decisions on the short and long haul clause of the commerce act will be more or less nullified. On the other hand, if the commission refuses to disturb the present adjustment, a long step toward establishing the justice of the import of the case, the commission went into a most careful and elaborate investigation and hearing of all the facts and listened to arguments from a large number of the business, railroad and commercial lawyers in the West.  
 Since the arguments were heard the commission has had numerous conferences regarding a decision, and it develops that there are at least three different views which thus far have proved irreconcilable. The commission has struggled in vain to get a major report and apparently is in a deadlock.  
 The case is one which has been bothering the railroads in the Northwest for years prior to the commission's being given greater powers. Owing to water competition, according to the railroads, the rates to Spokane from the Eastern seaboard are the rates to the Pacific coast, plus the local rates from the Pacific coast back to Spokane. The latter city insists that this is unfair.

**HOPELESS SPLIT.**

**Interstate Commission Cannot Agree on Spokane Rate Case.**  
 Washington, April 6.—After having the Spokane rate case under consideration for more than one year, the Interstate Commerce commission is apparently hopelessly divided regarding the decision which should be rendered. The case is the most important upon the dockets of the commission, and upon it hinges the entire rate fabric of the United States.  
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**FIGHT FOR SALT BEDS.**  
**Deposits of Enormous Value Discovered in Utah.**  
 Washington, April 6.—Title to lands in the state of Utah containing salt deposits of an extent and purity hitherto not only unknown, but undreamed of, is involved in a sensational contest now being fought out in this city. About 38,000 acres of lands lying along the western border of Utah have been discovered to be overtopped with salt, and an attempt is being made to acquire them by the filing of placer mining claims on the part of individuals. The value of the lands was today estimated by one of the claimants at \$90,000,000.  
 Deposited by nature on the lands over which the contest is being made is a bed of pure salt, which in some places lies to a depth of six feet. This salt is of so fine a quality that it has been found unnecessary to refine it. It can be marketed direct from the deposit and tests have shown it to be 98 per cent pure. Elaborate preparations have been made for the control of the land by individuals, who have thus far kept the discovery of the deposit out of the newspapers.  
 For two or three months they were successful, but now the state of Utah has awakened to the vast possibilities of this salt deposit and the aid of the senate of the United States and the president has been invoked in an effort to retain the product, which the commonwealth claims under a section of the enabling act making it a state.  
 SOON DECIDE LUMBER RATES  
 Then Commission Will Act on Opening Portland Gateway.  
 Washington, April 6.—The Portland gateway case, which was argued last fall and which involves the shipment of lumber eastward from Puget sound via Portland, will not be decided until the Interstate Commerce commission has rendered an opinion on the lumber rate cases which were recently argued here. The commission will this week hold its first conference on the lumber rate case and its decision in that case may not be forthcoming for many weeks, though there is a disposition to settle this question with as much expedition as possible, as it involves the lumber industry of the entire Northwest.

**WOMEN CARRY ON WORK.**  
**Chinese Boycott Against Japanese Goods Spreading Rapidly.**  
 Canton, April 7.—The boycott against the Japanese arising out of the trouble between Japan and China over the seizure and subsequent release of the Tatsu Maru, is spreading rapidly. Mass meetings have been held with the object of impressing upon the Chinese the necessity of making the boycott of Japanese products and manufactures as far reaching as possible. Despite a torrential rain today more than 1,000 women dressed in white as an emblem of mourning attended a meeting held for this purpose.  
 Trophy for Best Record.  
 Seattle, April 7.—A special to the Times from Spokane, says that when the Atlantic fleet reaches Seattle next month, the battleship or first class cruiser which made the highest score at the recent target practice in Magdalena bay will be awarded a solid silver trophy, valued at \$1,500, presented by the people of Spokane. The cup is to be competed for annually by battleships and cruisers of the first class of the entire American navy. Secretary Metcalf announced that the trophy would be acceptable.  
 Nebraska Returns Blow.  
 Lincoln, Neb., April 7.—Insurance Auditor Pierce today decided to notify agents of companies organized under the laws of California that they must cease doing business in Nebraska. This action followed a refusal of Commissioner Wolf, of California, to admit Nebraska companies. The action of Insurance Auditor Pierce affects the Firemen's Fund, of San Francisco; the Home Fire & Marine, of San Francisco, and the Pacific Mutual, of Los Angeles.  
 Four Big Colliers Arrive.  
 San Francisco, April 7.—Since Saturday four British colliers, carrying 25,000 tons of coal for the big fleet of 16 battleships from the Atlantic, have arrived at this port and are now moored in the stream.

**PAINT AND POLISH**

**Jackies Preparing Atlantic Fleet for Grand Parade.**

**INSPECTION IS MADE BY DIVERS**

**Find Bottoms of Many Ships Nearly As Clean As When They Left Hampton Roads.**

Magdalena Bay, April 7.—(Via San Diego)—The work of preparing for the California reception, now but ten days distant, is already in progress among the battleships of the Atlantic fleet. Every ship not engaged in coaling or working on the torpedo range is undergoing a thorough scrubbing, scraping and painting from the water line to the mastheads. Every inch of the surface of the ships will be gone over and cleaned and polished. Divers have been sent over the side of each ship and have made thorough inspections of the bottoms.  
 Many of the vessels are nearly as clean as when they left Hampton Roads, according to the reports of the divers. The long time spent at anchorages in the bay has done more to foul the bottoms than the trip around the Horn.  
 The work of coaling for the final leg of the long voyage is being pushed with all speed. Last night the crew of the Maine worked all night taking coal from a collier alongside and stowing it away in the bunkers.  
 Admiral Thomas has issued a tentative program for the fleet for the dates April 11 to April 19, which includes the departure of the fleet from Magdalena at same hour not yet fixed on April 11 and its arrival at San Diego at 1 p. m. April 14. The program quotes from the official program of the reception committee in San Diego, giving the details for the four days the ships will be in port there.  
 Admiral Thomas has also issued a lengthy detailed order, on the formation of a brigade of sailors and marines, for parade duty in San Diego, San Francisco and other cities. It provides for the formation of a fleet naval brigade of more than 5,000 men. The total is made of 64 companies of blue jackets, four from each ship, and 16 companies of marines or one from each ship.

**STREETS RUN BLOOD.**  
**Seven Are Killed and 100 Wounded in Lisbon Election Riots.**  
 Lisbon, April 7.—Seven persons were shot to death and 100 others wounded by soldiers last evening, after the voting in the elections in this city had ended. The rioting was widespread and such was the confusion during the violent conflict between the populace and the municipal government that the guardsmen, mistaking the infantry who had been called out for rioters, fired a volley into their ranks, seriously wounding three of the soldiers.  
 The night was one of terror for Lisbon, which seemed suddenly aflame with revolt. Bands of men ran wildly through the streets, brandishing weapons, while the sharp crack of rifles was heard in various sections.  
 Lisbon remains practically an armed camp. Large numbers have been arrested. The people are now in a state of feverish unrest and it is feared there may be a recurrence of the bloodshed.

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