

A VIGOROUS FOREIGN POLICY

Turks Will Be Taught That They Cannot Trifle.

THE ADMINISTRATION'S PLANS

Ex-Secretary Foster Slated to Go to Constantinople to Force a Settlement of Our Claims With Turkey.

Washington, April 8.—The adoption of a vigorous policy to secure from the Turkish government a settlement of the claims preferred by the United States on account of the destruction of American missionary property and outrages to American missionaries, committed during the uprising against Armenians in the fall of 1895, is being considered by the administration, and probably will be put into operation soon. President McKinley's programme contemplates the sending to Constantinople of John W. Foster, former secretary of state, as a special envoy with the rank of ambassador, to secure from the sultan the payment of the claims which have been filed and the speedy trial of those American citizens against whom charges have been made by the Turkish officials. The president probably will send to congress a message recommending that authority be given him to commission a special ambassador to Turkey for this purpose, and, while no name will be proposed by the message, Mr. Foster will be entrusted with the mission in the event that congress gives to the president the power which he desires. Mr. Foster has already been asked to undertake the mission, and, although he was at first reluctant to accept, he finally consented to do so on certain conditions.

Under the proposed arrangement, Mr. Foster will be sent to Turkey when the resignation of Mr. Terrell is accepted, to serve there as envoy extraordinary, with the rank of ambassador, until his work has been performed, and then give place to the minister who will be appointed as Terrell's successor.

Several questions are at issue between the United States and Turkey as a result of the Armenian troubles, the satisfactory adjustment of which the sultan has refused or postponed from time to time, and which the administration desires to settle. Claims amounting to \$150,000 have been presented by Minister Terrell on account of damages done to the Euphrates college, at Harpoot, which is the property of the American board of foreign missions, to the Marash theological seminary at Hasquey, a suburb of Constantinople. Remonstrances have been made on account of the treatment of Rev. G. P. Knapp, an American missionary, who was stationed at Bitlis, and was expelled from the Turkish empire on a charge of inciting Armenians to rebellion. The sultan has refused to recognize Messrs. Bergholz and Hunter, who two years ago were sent by the United States as consuls to Erzeroum and Harpoot. They reached their posts after some trouble, but, being unable to secure recognition or perform their duties as consuls, withdrew, and a few months afterward occurred the disturbance at Harpoot, in which the American college was looted and property worth \$100,000 destroyed.

The new administration desires to secure the payment of the claims for damages preferred by Mr. Terrell, to secure trials for Knapp and other Americans, to gain permission for Mr. Knapp to return to his post, and to have the consuls who have been accredited to Turkish cities recognized, as the churches of the country have made strong requests that these things be done.

Members of the senate committee on foreign relations and the Republican leaders in the house who have been consulted are of the opinion that a bill to authorize the president to send a special representative to Turkey would not be opposed in congress. In the house, no objection can be made, except by unanimous consent. Mr. Hitt said there would be no opposition on account of expense, because the bill would provide that the ambassador receive only the salary of the minister to Turkey during his term of service.

SPANISH JAIL RAIDED.

Eighteen Cuban Prisoners Were Released.

New York, April 8.—A World special from Havana says:

Calabazar, in this province, was raided Friday, the Spanish jail was forced open and eighteen insurgents who were to have been shot this week were released. Most of the Spanish guard officials were killed or wounded.

Among the prisoners was Senora Isabelle Terra Montez, said to be a relative of General Acosta. She is nearly 50 years old and has been confined in this vile dungeon more than three months. She disappeared from her residence, two miles from this place, and her friends had made many attempts to ascertain her whereabouts, but without success. When found she was in a state of emaciation to a shocking degree. She was very prominent in the section; had been raised in affluence, and the imprisonment almost destroyed her reason.

PRUNING THE ITEMS.

Progress of the Senate Committee With the Tariff Bill.

Washington, April 12.—The Republican senators who are acting as a subcommittee of the senate committee on finance in the preparation of the tariff bill are inclined to postpone the date of presentation of the bill to the senate a little beyond the limit originally fixed by them. They express the opinion that it may be two weeks from the present time before it will be in shape to be reported.

The committee is making satisfactory progress with the bill, and many of the schedules have received final attention, among them being chemicals and cottons. None of the more puzzling questions, however, have been disposed of. The committee has deemed it wisest to leave the rates on wool, sugar, hides, coal, lead, ore, lumber and all the other important subjects until the simpler matters can be determined. They take the position that they can settle the disputed points more satisfactorily after the other features of the bill are thoroughly digested and the probable revenue determined. Many of the smaller items accordingly have been decided upon.

While no detailed information can be secured, it is understood many reductions have been made. The disposition of the committee is to make a quite general reduction, but this is found to be a task not easy to accomplish, because of the insistence of senators upon having a high duty for articles in which they are interested. There are indeed many demands for increase, and some of these are so pressing that members of the committee find themselves considerably embarrassed between their desire to satisfy senators whose votes will be essential to the success of the bill and their conviction that the interest of the party demand reduction rather than increase.

FIGHTING HAS BEGUN.

Greek Irregulars Crossed the Frontier and Attacked Turks.

Ellassona, Macedonia, April 12.—Bands of Greek brigands have entered Turkey at Krania, in the vicinity of Gervno. Turkish troops have been engaged with them and fighting has been proceeding since 5 o'clock this morning. At Turkish headquarters the news is looked upon as of the gravest description in view of the excitement here. Edhim Pasha has sent orders to have everything in readiness for an advance of the Turkish army in force.

A dispatch received at Turkish headquarters here from Grevno says the fighting between Greeks and Turks continues. The Turks, following out the instructions of Edhim Pasha, have surrounded the Greek irregulars, and the greater part of the Turkish division stationed at Grevno is now advancing. It is impossible to distinguish whether the invaders are supported by any substantial portion of the Greek army, but the correspondent is informed that the moment the Turkish officers ascertain the presence of uniforms of Greek regulars in the ranks of the aggressors, Edhim Pasha will order an advance of the entire Turkish army. The situation is not serious.

NOT ON THE MARKET.

Public Lands in Washington Withdrawn From Sale.

Olympia, Wash., April 12.—The board of state land commissioners made one of the most important orders today ever issued by that body. It is to withdraw from sale all state, granted, school or other lands. Henceforth all applications for purchase of the public lands of the state will be rejected, and special deposits already received returned. This does not apply to the purchase of timber and material on state lands, nor to such applications as have prior rights under existing laws to purchase tide lands.

The reason for this step is said to be that to sell now, in the present financial stringency, would be to take the lowest price ever likely to be offered, thus defeating the objects for which the several grants were made to the state. The commissioner of public lands is ordered to lease all these lands possible to permanent occupants and improve to the fullest extent permitted under existing laws.

Sherman Pigeonholed It.

Washington, April 12.—The senate resolution protesting against summary proceedings by the Spanish officials in Cuba against the captive insurgent leader, Rivera, has reached the state department, through the White House. Secretary Sherman, regarding it as merely declaratory of the sense of the senate, and offered in an advisory spirit, has filed it away, and is not likely to carry out its suggestions and lodge a protest with the Spanish government, particularly in view of the information he has received that Rivera is not to be shot.

Will Charter a Merchant Ship.

Washington, April 12.—In execution of the act of congress authorizing the secretary of the navy to transport contributions for the suffering people in India, Secretary Long has taken steps to procure immediately a ship or steamer from the merchant marine. No naval vessel is available for this purpose.

AID FROM CONGRESS.

An Appropriation of \$200,000 Set Apart for Flood Sufferers.

Washington, April 9.—Cuba and the flood sufferers divided attention in the senate today. The reading of the president's message, urging congressional relief for the devastated regions of the Mississippi valley, was followed by the passage of a joint resolution offered by Jones of Arkansas, appropriating \$150,000 to be immediately available for the flood sufferers. It was passed by the unanimous vote of the senate. The plans were changed, however, when the house resolution appropriating \$200,000 for the Mississippi river and Red river of the North was received. This was accepted in lieu of the former resolution and was passed unanimously.

Morgan resumed his speech in support of the resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba. It was uneventful, and failed to develop any renewal of the sharp personal conflict incident to the debate yesterday. In connection with the discussion over the flood resolution today it was urged against passing the Bate resolution that the epidemic fund should not be despoiled. It served a definite purpose, and it was desirable to give specific relief to the Mississippi flood sufferers.

Nelson moved an amendment including the Red river of the North with the Mississippi in the terms of the resolution. Jones pleaded against the embarrassment of the resolution with the Red river amendment. The resolution, he said, had been framed after the most careful inquiry by the president and secretary of war through government officials in the flooded districts. If relief was requisite for the Red river it could readily be secured as a separate proposition. Yielding to these appeals, Nelson withdrew his amendment. After the passing of this resolution, a message was received from the house reporting the passage by that body of a joint resolution appropriating \$200,000 for flood sufferers along the Mississippi and Red river of the North.

Jones stated the house resolution was the same as the one just passed by the senate with the exception that \$50,000 for the Red river was included. He moved the passage of the house resolution, and it prevailed. The original senate resolution was then reconsidered and laid aside.

Morgan then continued his speech, begun yesterday, in support of the resolution declaring that a state of war exists in Cuba, and recognizing both parties as belligerents.

Morgan referred to General Weyler's orders herding together people in the towns and villages of Cuba for the purpose of starving them. How long, he asked, was this captain-general to continue in power, issuing new orders day after day, as his whim or caprice might dictate, resulting in the utmost harshness against American citizens in Cuba? At 2 o'clock the senate went into executive session, and at 2:30 adjourned.

A Barbarous Crime.

Victoria, B. C., April 9.—Australian mail brings evidence of a barbarous crime committed in New Hebrides. Mr. S. Duncan, a white trader, who reached Sydney from South Africa last year, met his death in a very painful way while trading with natives. It seems the unfortunate man was tied up to one of the trees for three days. He was kept alive in such a way that the food was forced down his throat. At the end of three days he was cut down and killed and eaten, women even joining joyfully in the cannibalistic feast. There was a great assemblage from the various groups of islands. Duncan, it appears, was a single man, about 33 years old. He was a peaceable man, and his friends at Sydney say that he would not draw his revolver on any account. From those who know the New Hebrides has been collected the information that the natives are treacherous, they having on several occasions dealt murderously with Europeans.

Arrested for Spitting in a Car.

San Francisco, April 9.—The officers of the Market-street Railroad Company have begun the enforcement of the new ordinance which prohibits, among other things, expectoration on the floor of a street car.

For the defendant in the first case a notable man has been chosen, William B. Bradbury, the capitalist, who lives in the imposing mansion at the north-east corner of Vanness avenue and California street. If the Market-street company had sought a shining mark in its first defendant, it could not have aimed more truly than at the owner of the mansion. Bradbury is known for his fine trotting horses and his eccentric personality, as well as for his big house. The accused states that he will test the validity of the law, and has engaged counsel.

Incidents at Stoneville.

Stoneville, Miss., April 9.—Last night 200 negroes were isolated on a piece of railroad embankment near Bogue Phalia, without food or shelter. Relief was immediately sent, and they are now being cared for. Yesterday evening a trestle on the Yazoo & Mississippi Valley road, four miles north of Greenville, was suddenly swept away, and two men who had sought shelter on it were precipitated into the rushing torrent. One was drowned and the other rescued. Planters, citizens and all charitable institutions are doing everything possible to relieve the sufferers.

DAY IN THE SENATE.

Cuba and Bankruptcy the Subjects Discussed.

Washington, April 8.—Much bad blood was developed in the senate today over the Cuban question, and there were numerous stormy passages and acrimonious personal charges. Early in the day Morgan called up his resolution declaring that a state of war existed in Cuba and recognizing both parties as belligerents. He spoke for some time in a dispassionate manner for the resolution, but was aroused by Hale to a series of sharp retorts. It led to the declaration by Morgan that, instead of sending a lawyer to Cuba to investigate the case of Dr. Ruiz, as was contemplated, the administration would do well to send a ship of war to Havana to demand redress. At another point Hale questioned Morgan's statement that Cuban prisons were "stuffed" with American prisoners, declaring the information reaching him (Hale) showed that no such condition existed. Morgan asked who this information came from, and then hotly asserted that he knew where it came from, and the world knew where it came from, as the senator from Maine had not denied that he was in communication with the Spanish authorities. Hale indignantly denied that his information came from Spanish sources, and said it was furnished in every item by American citizens.

The strain occasioned by this charge and denial was relieved by the expiration of the morning hour, which cut off the debate. The Morgan resolution lost its place, and went to the bottom of the calendar, but Morgan will continue his speech tomorrow, and has given notice of a motion to proceed with the Cuban resolution to a final vote.

Most of the day was given to the bankruptcy bill, Stewart of Nevada, speaking in opposition. The discussion drifted to the financial question, Chandler and Stewart having a discussion on bimetalism. During the day Earl introduced a resolution for the immediate reorganization of senate committees, and the filling of all vacancies. He spoke briefly, for the first time since entering the senate, on the injustice of keeping the new senators from committee service. The resolution went over until tomorrow.

Senator Pettigrew's Amendment.

Washington, April 8.—Senator Pettigrew today presented an amendment to the sundry civil bill making provisions for a complete survey of all lands withdrawn from the public domain by the executive order of February 23 last, creating forest reserves. The amendment appropriates \$150,000 and puts the work in the hands of the director of the geological survey. The amendment also gives the president explicit authority to revoke, modify or suspend any and all such executive orders and proclamations or parts thereof from time to time as he shall deem best for the public interests.

BRYAN CALLED ON M'KINLEY.

Expressed a Desire to Be Shown the Interior of the White House.

Washington, April 8.—W. J. Bryan, late Democratic candidate for president, called at the White House today with Representative McMillin, of Tennessee, and Attorney-General Smythe, of Nebraska, to pay his respects to his late opponent. He was greeted warmly by McKinley. The latter said he had received a copy of Bryan's book a few days ago, but had not yet had time to read it. After exchanging courtesies and pleasantries, Bryan retired.

Bryan expressed a desire to be shown through the White House, and Doorkeeper Dubois conducted him through the various parlors and conservatories. In the main corridor, just as he was emerging, he met Mrs. McKinley, who was going out for a drive, and saluted her cordially.

Bryan was besieged with newspaper men, who asked for his views on the Ohio and Michigan elections yesterday. "They indicate that confidence has been restored," he said laughing, "and need no explanation from me; they speak for themselves."

Act of a Plucky Girl.

Oakland, April 5.—Miss M. Morgan, a high school student, is conceded to be one of the pluckiest girls in this city, for on Saturday night last she chased and overtook a tramp who had robbed her, and wrested from him some \$18 in cash snatched from her grasp but a few moments before. Miss Morgan had just received change for a \$20 piece from a messenger boy, when the tramp, who had evidently followed him, knocked at the door of the house and asked for alms. Seeing the money in Miss Morgan's hand, he grabbed it and made off; but she promptly gave chase, and recovered her property after a brief struggle.

Cabinet Considered the Flood.

Washington, April 8.—The cabinet meeting today lasted over an hour, and was devoted almost entirely to the consideration of the question of sending a special message calling attention to the propriety and urgency of legislation for relief of the flood sufferers. It was the unanimous opinion of the cabinet that a special message should go to congress. The message is now in preparation, and will go to congress tomorrow.

WEEKLY MARKET LETTER.

Downing, Hopkins & Company's Review of Trade.

One could write yards of matter and fill innumerable columns of space in attempting to describe the wheat market and its variations this week, giving a reason for each and every movement. A well-known operator puts it correctly and tersely when he says "the market is suffering from too much news and too many statistics." There is all kinds of news in wheat, and statistics enough to supply everybody, but whether traders are any better for having so much information is a question. Figures themselves don't lie, but it is said liars can figure, and they evidently have been doing it in a manner that may be satisfactory to themselves but certainly not soul-filling enough for the public who are growing rather chary of statisticians and their methods.

In speaking of figures, it must be confessed that they are unusually favorable for higher prices, but they, like bad crop reports, are ignored. The visible supply for the week was cut 1,407,000 bushels. The total is now 39,023,000 bushels, compared with 61,045,000 bushels last year; for the same week one year ago, a difference of 22,000,000 bushels. The world's stock for the week underwent a decrease of about 5,000,000 bushels. World's shipment for three weeks have been under 4,000,000 bushels, while the supposed or estimated requirements of the importing countries is 7,250,000 bushels per week. Wheat and flour on ocean passage decreases steadily, and this week was reduced 1,500,000 bushels. If that is not a phalanx of figures to warrant purchases of wheat, the buyer had better go out of the business. Sad to relate, however, statistics have little effect upon the market, and professional sellers go right ahead, never thinking that there is the barest sort of possibility of a day of reckoning before the new crop is in the shock.

Corn has held its own, and there is very little change to be noted in the market. That corn possesses merit on its own account has been and is daily demonstrated by the course of the market.

Market Quotations.

Portland, Or., April 9, 1897.

Flour—Portland, Salem, Cascadia and Dayton, \$4.10; Benton county and White Lily, \$4.10; graham, \$3.40; superfine, \$2.75 per barrel.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 74@75c; Valley, 76c per bushel.

Oats—Choice white, 38@40c per bushel; choice gray, 37@39c.

Hay—Timothy, \$14.00@15.00 per ton; clover, \$11.50@12.50; wheat and oat, \$10.00@11.00 per ton.

Barley—Feed barley, \$17.50 per ton; brewing, \$18@19.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.50; shorts, \$16.50; middlings, \$26.

Butter—Creamery, 40c; dairy, 30@32½c; store, 17½@30c per roll.

Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, 55@65c; Garnet Chilies, 65@75c; Early Rose, 80@85c per sack; sweets, \$3.00 per cental for Merced; new potatoes, 30c per pound.

Onions—\$2.00@2.50 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.50@3.00; geese, \$4.00@5.00; turkeys, live, 11@12c; ducks, \$6.00@7.00 per dozen.

Eggs—Oregon, 9½c per dozen.

Cheese—Oregon, 12c; Young America, 12½c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 11c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 7@9c.

Hops—9@10c per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$2.00@3.50; cows, \$2.25@3.00; dressed beef, 4@6c per pound.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers and ewes, \$3.50@3.75; dressed mutton, 6c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice, heavy, \$4.00@4.25; light and feeders, \$2.50@3.00; dressed \$4.50@5.25 per cwt.

Seattle, Wash., April 9, 1897.

Wheat—Chicken feed, \$27 per ton.

Oats—Choice, \$23@24 per ton.

Barley—Rolled or ground, \$20 per ton.

Corn—Whole, \$19 per ton; cracked, \$19@20; feed meal, \$19@20.

Flour—(Jobbing)—Patent excellent, \$5.00; Novelty A, \$4.60; California brands, \$5.35; Dakota, \$5.65; patent, \$6.40.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$14.00 per ton; shorts, \$18.

Feed—Chopped feed, \$18.00 per ton; middlings, \$22; oilcake meal, \$30.

Hay—Puget sound, per ton, \$10.00; Eastern Washington, \$14.

Butter—Fancy native creamery, brick, 22c; select, 22c; tubs, 22c; ranch, 15@17.

Cheese—Native Washington, 12½c.

Vegetables—Potatoes, per ton, \$16.50@18; parsnips, per sack, 75c; beets, per sack, 60c; turnips, per sack, 60c; rutabagas, per sack, 50c; carrots, per sack, 40@50c; cabbage, per 100 lbs, \$1.50; onions, per 100 lbs, \$3.25.

Sweet potatoes—Per 100 lbs, \$4.00.

Poultry—Chickens, live, per pound, hens, 10@11c; ducks, \$6@6.50; dressed turkeys, 15c.

Eggs—Fresh ranch, 12c.

Fresh Meats—Choice dressed beef, steers, 7c; cows, 6½c; mutton, sheep, 9c per pound; lamb, 5c; pork, 6c per pound; veal, small, 8c.

Fresh Fish—Halibut, 4½@6c; salmon, 5@6c; salmon trout, 7@10c; flounders and soles, 3@4c.

Provisions—Hams, large, 11½c; hams, small, 11½c; breakfast bacon, 10c; dry salt sides, 6½c per pound.