



EVENTS OF THE DAY

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in a Condensed Form, Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

Fire on the Hoboken, N. J., waterfront caused a loss of \$1,000,000.

Ex-President Cleveland celebrated his 65th birthday on the 18th inst.

First Assistant Postmaster General Johnson has resigned on account of poor health.

Joseph H. Manley has been offered the position of first assistant postmaster general.

The senate is working on the measure for the protection of the president against anarchists.

REBELS VICTORIOUS.

Chinese Government Troops Badly Defeated in Kwang Si Province.

Hong Kong, March 20.—General Ma has been defeated by the Kwang Si rebels, who have taken possession of Fang Cheng. They have killed or captured all the mandarins and have looted the town.

General Ma attacked the rebel strongholds, but after an engagement lasting two days, was forced to retreat. The rebels then established their headquarters at Fang Cheng. The rebellion is spreading rapidly in the provinces of Kwang Si, Kwang Tung and Yun Nan. A letter received here from Tien Pai, 50 miles from Wang Chou, says all business is suspended there, owing to fear of the rebels.

Marshal Su is at Leui Chau, and General Ma is at Kao Chau (both in Kwang Tung province). Both of these commanders are awaiting reinforcements. They wish to join their forces, but the rebels are holding all the intervening passes and prevent a junction of the government troops.

Many of the imperial soldiers are joining the rebels, owing to superior pay offered them and the opportunity of looting. The rebel leader is Hung Ming, a relative of the celebrated Hung Sou Chen, leader of the Tai Hung Hung rebellion.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

The 1900 potato crop in Coos county has been nearly all cleaned out.

The Lane county Democrats will hold their county convention April 5.

The Baker City gas plant is to be enlarged and improved to meet the demand for gas, which is steadily increasing.

Primaries for Multnomah county were held March 15. Very few Democrats voted, as there was no fighting among their forces. In the Republican ranks the anti-Simon forces carried the day.

The Polk county Republican convention was held at Dallas March 15 and delegates to the state and congressional conventions named and county officers nominated. No action was taken in regard to the senatorship.

The Republicans of Morrow county held their convention at Heppner March 15 and elected delegates to the state and congressional convention. Resolutions were adopted endorsing Williamson as United States representative and pledging its delegates to vote against the return of Senator Simon.

Construction of a creamery has begun near Myrtle Point.

The town of Haines, Union county, has been incorporated.

A crusade against gambling has been inaugurated at Oregon City.

The Woodmen of the World are building a hall at Dusty, Benton county.

Several men in Salem have been found to have registered in more than one precinct.

The regular election of officers for the city of Florence for the ensuing year will be held April 1.

Nearly 13 inches of rain fell at Grants Pass during February, which breaks the record for any one month.

The town council of Prairie City has passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of tobacco in all public meetings places.

From March 1, 1901, to March 2, 1902, there were 19,800 acres patented from the government to Wasco county.

Representative Tongue condemns the move to hamper improvement of Lower Columbia by pitting it against the upper river.

Papers throughout the state report that taxpayers are taking advantage of the 3 per cent rebate for prompt payment, and the new law is meeting general approval.

The market for Oregon prunes in the East is improving. Every pound shipped this past year has been disposed of, and dealers say they could have sold more had they had them.

H. V. Gates, promoter of the proposed telegraph and telephone line from Ashland to Lakeview and other points has filed an application with the Lake county court for a right of way along the public highway.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 65@65½c; bluestem, 66@66½c; Valley, 65@65½c.

Barley—Feed, 20@21c; brewing, 21@21.50 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.15@1.25; gray, \$1.10@1.20.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.80@3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$2.50@2.80.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$21; shorts, \$21.50; chop, \$17.50.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$7.50@8; Oregon wild hay, 45@6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, \$1.10@1.25 per cental; ordinary, 70@80c per cental, growers' prices; sweets, \$2@2.25 per cental.

Butter—Creamery, 25@30c; dairy, 18@22½c; store, 13@15c.

Eggs—14c for Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13@13½c; Young America, 14@15c; factory prices, 10@11c less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.00@5.00; hens, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen, 11@12½c per pound; springs, 11@12c per pound, \$3@4¼ per dozen; ducks, \$5@6 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12@13c; dressed, 14@16c per pound; geese, \$6½@7 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7@7½c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 5½c; dressed, 6½@7c per pound.

Veal—8@8½ for small; 7@7½ for large.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3½@4c; steers, 4@4½c; dressed, 6½@7½c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 13@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@12c; mohair, 21@21½c per pound.

Miss Shaw, of St. Louis, is to paint the portrait of Queen Alexandra this summer.

St. Louis fair managers are informed that King Mendelick of Abyssinia may accept an invitation to visit the exposition.

Joseph Devlin, now touring the United States in the interest of the United Irish League, has been elected to the British parliament from North Kilkenny.

TESTS NOT SATISFACTORY.

Pacific Coast Lumbermen Do Not Agree With Hibbs' Report.

Washington, March 19.—Senator Foster has been notified by the Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association that the tests of fir conducted on a very extensive scale at the Puget Sound navy yard during the past summer are not satisfactory. Secretary Victor H. Beckman states that at a meeting of the association held at Tacoma, February 15, the report of Naval Constructor Hibbs at the Puget Sound navy yard on the timber tests, particularly in Douglas fir, was taken up. The association directed the secretary to notify Senator Foster that the report was not satisfactory and did not do entire justice to fir.

Experience, it is stated, has proved that Mr. Hibbs' statements with reference to the lasting qualities of fir are misleading. The association calls attention to railroad timbers on the Northern Pacific railway which have been in use 14 years and show little or no signs of rot. Also that it is a well known fact that consumers of lumber purchase fir for porches and outdoor work at a very high price in preference to yellow pine, which, it is claimed, rots very quickly.

In order to secure a complete and authoritative test, the association urges Senator Foster to introduce a bill appropriating a sufficient sum of money to conduct the work in a thorough manner at some point in the Pacific Northwest, where exhaustive tests may be made under government supervision.

Senator Foster states that while a number of very important timber tests have been conducted from time to time by both the war and navy departments, these reports are contained in volumes that are not accessible to the general public. He is in favor of a condensed report drawn from authorized government tests and under government supervision which will serve to show not only the merits of fir, but of American woods generally, and such reports to be available for distribution or sale, as is the case with other government documents of a like nature. As a rule, the consumer is not well posted with reference to the lasting qualities of American woods, particularly so with reference to the relative strength and durability of one class compared with another.

BIG STUDENTS' RIOT.

10,000 People Join Them in St. Petersburg—Police and Military Busy.

St. Petersburg, March 19.—A students' riot here, in which over 10,000 people engaged, kept a large force of police and cavalry busy throughout the day. Probably 100 arrests were made, but the repressive measures were not so strict as on the corresponding date of 1901. While many persons were injured, no fatalities were reported.

The students placarded the city last night, announcing that they intended to hold a grievance meeting, and the authorities, taking the hint, made extensive preparations. The whole police was called out, and the military was held ready for mobilization, cavalry patrols supplementing the mounted police. Additional squadrons of cavalry, light batteries of artillery and detachments of infantry were packed in the side streets. The crowds increased in the main thoroughfares until noon, when the cavalry officer in command of a squad in front of the Hotel d'Europe begged the crowd there to disperse and go home. The demonstrators refused, and the mounted troops slowly clearing the streets. At 3:30 P. M., the students attempted to organize a procession in front of the hotel mentioned, singing revolutionary songs and shouting "Free Russia," "Down with the autocracy." The police and cavalry then charged, but used only their Cossack whips and the flats of their sabers. Many persons were hurt, but only a few were seriously injured.

The fighting continued during the remainder of the afternoon, breaking out in fresh places continually. One of the most severe fights of the day was concluded only a few minutes before the czarina, in an open sleigh, passed the spot where it occurred. Carriages of the nobility and members of the imperial household were several times mixed up in the melees. The authorities made efforts to prevent bloodshed, and in this they were remarkably successful, considering the magnitude of the demonstration.

Americans' Indemnity Claim.

Pekin, March 19.—The United States minister, Mr. Conger, has commissioned Mr. Bainbridge and Mr. Ragsdale (the latter the United States consul at Tien Tsin) to adjust the indemnity claims of Americans, amounting to \$2,000,000 in gold.

Record-Breaking Order for Horses.

St. Joseph, Mo., March 19.—One of the largest single orders for horses ever given in the country has been closed with a buyer at the South St. Joseph horse and mule market. The contract calls for 12,000 horses, to be delivered at the rate of 500 per month for 24 months. While the contract includes many varieties of animals, it is believed that the greater part of them are for the use of the British army in South Africa.

Wireless 'Phone Demonstration.

Lexington, March 20.—The inventor of wireless telephony, Nathan Stubblefield, has gone to Washington, where he will give a public demonstration of his invention on the Potomac river. The first demonstration given by Stubblefield was six weeks ago, at Murray. If successful in the Washington experiment, Mr. Stubblefield will attempt a longer distance by sea.

GREAT DOCK FIRE

HOBOKEN WATER FRONT HAS A DESTRUCTIVE BLAZE.

Property Loss Estimated at About a Million—One Big Steamship and a Number of Lighters Destroyed—Docks Contained Baled Hay and Cotton—Several Lives Believed to Have Been Lost.

New York, March 20.—A swift and picturesque fire last night destroyed the pier of the Phoenix Steamship Line on the Hoboken, N. J., river front, with many bales of cotton and hay; burned that company's vessel, the British Queen, to a hulk; consumed several lighters and their cargoes; damaged a dock belonging to the Barber Steamship Line and for a time threatened the property of the Holland-American Line and the Hugh Campbell stores.

The loss, according to conservative estimates, will approximate \$1,000,000. Whether any lives were lost is difficult to say. While the conflagration was at its height, and after it had been reduced by the firemen and fireboats, rumors were rife that several men perished. It was tolerably certain at midnight that Chief Engineer Scott, of the British Queen, was burned to death on her and that a sailor met the same fate.

One of the men who escaped says that he saw several men jump into the water when the steamer became enveloped in fire and he saw few, if any, of them rescued. The quartermaster of the burned ship said that the crew of the vessel were in the forecastle and if they escaped it was with difficulty. Nevertheless, some of the British Queen's officers say that they are quite positive that all were safe, save Engineer Scott, who, they simply said, was missing. It is not unlikely that some of the longshoremen and stevedores who swarmed about the vessel may still have to be accounted for.

The scene of the fire was Seventh and River streets, Hoboken. Together there are docks and basins of the Phoenix Line, the Holland-American Line and the Barber Line. The Phoenix Line pier was a wooden structure 300 feet long, covered with a frame shed. In this were many bales of hay and cotton, which burned with the utmost rapidity.

How the fire started is not known. With but the barest warning the flames burst out, quickly licking up the pier and the cotton upon it and driving the stevedores and crews to the street, for the vessel was being unloaded, having arrived here Friday from Antwerp. The fire flared up from the steamer with as great suddenness as from the pier and, since the vessel was made fast to the pier and could not be backed out, lighters and other water craft which lay alongside her, some of them holding such inflammable stuff as oil cake, quickly caught fire too.

The stiff wind which had blown all day gave impetus to the fire, whose glare reddened the North river for a long distance.

From the Phoenix Line pier the flames spread to the pier of the Barber Line and then to the steamer Heathburn, newly arrived from Hong Kong, with a cargo of tea. Among the crew of the steamer Heathburn were 32 Chinamen. When the flames began to run over the vessel they all scrambled to the pier for safety and began to make their way to the streets of Hoboken. There was a large force of customs officers on hand guarding property. As soon as these officials saw the frightened Chinamen they became alarmed that the aliens would make an illegal entry into the country, so with drawn pistols they ordered the Chinese to halt. The command was heeded and then, surrounded by guards, the foreigners were marched to a pier some distance away, and there locked up, under surveillance, for the night.

The Holland-American docks are below those of the Barber Line. They caught fire but were only slightly damaged. The company's big steamer, Maasdam, was towed out in the river as soon as the danger became apparent.

Givera Succeeds Lukban.

Manila, March 19.—Givera, the insurgent leader, has issued a proclamation in the Island of Samar declaring he has succeeded General Lukban, who was captured by the Americans, and that consequently all orders now standing in the name of Lukban are void. Givera also says he has been compelled unwillingly to issue this proclamation.

Captured a Boer Lager.

Pretoria, March 20.—General Bruce Hamilton has captured a small Boer lager eastward of Vryheid, Southeastern Transvaal. Four Boers were killed, six were wounded and 17 were made prisoners. General Botha's brother-in-law, General Emmett, was among the Boers captured.

Commandant Celliers Captured.

Pretoria, March 18.—Commandant Celliers, of the Kroonstad, Orange River Colony, commando of the Boers, was among the prisoners captured by the British recently in the Heilbron district.

The Danish Treaty.

Copenhagen, March 18.—The president of the landthing, Dr. Matzen, who is opposed to the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States, seems inclined to delay consideration of the treaty. He has called the first meeting of the landthing for March 19. The press criticizes his attitude, on the ground that the delay is considered disconcerting to the United States. It is thought a few of the president's own party will support the government.

SKYSCRAPERS IN DANGER.

Their Steel Framework, Says a Chicago Man, is Rapidly Corroding.

Chicago, March 18.—"The steel framework in many of the big buildings in the business district of Chicago is corroding, making them very dangerous. It is only a question of a few years when those buildings will fall to the ground."

This statement was made by General William S. Smith, at the 35th annual dinner of the Chicago real estate board. He added "that the steel framework of some of the skyscrapers is in the condition stated is nothing short of a public outrage."

The speaker explained that his statements were based on personal observations and investigations.

"The steel framework imbedded in concrete will last 2,000 years," he said, "but the steel framework in many of the big buildings is left free to the action of the air and gases which circulate through the tile and a space about the steel. The owners of these structures have the steel painted with oil. This oil will withstand the corroding process about three years. Then begins the corroding of the steel and within a few years your skyscraper will fall."

The speaker said that the elevated road structures would not withstand the corrosion. He asserted that within 10 years they would be dangerous and within 20 years out of service. The corrosion of one-fifth of the thickness of the steel framework of the structure, he said, would render them incapable of bearing their own weight.

BOSTON CELEBRATES.

To Commemorate Evacuation of the City by British Troops.

Boston, March 19.—The 126th anniversary of the evacuation of Boston by the British was celebrated in South Boston by the unveiling of a monument erected on the breastworks of the Colonial army on Dorchester heights. This monument was erected by the state of Massachusetts, as a memorial to the valor of the New England militia and the military genius of Washington. A military parade preceded the ceremony, and following it Senator Henry Cabot Lodge delivered an eloquent historical oration.

Rear Admiral Schley rode in the procession with Mayor Collins. The monument, which is of white granite, bears the following inscription, written by President Eliot, of Harvard:

"On these heights, during the night of March 4, 1776, the American troops besieging Boston, built two redoubts, which made the harbor and town untenable by the British fleet and garrison. On March 17 the British fleet, carrying 19,000 effective men and 1,000 refugees, dropped down to Nantuxet Roads, and thenceforth Boston was free.

A strong British force had been expelled from one of the United American colonies."

SAGASTA COMMISSIONED.

Queen Regent of Spain Calls Upon Him to Form a New Cabinet.

Madrid, March 18.—The queen regent has commissioned Senor Sagasta to form a new cabinet. The queen regent only called upon Senor Sagasta to reconstruct the ministry after she found it impossible to induce the various sectional leaders to attempt the formation of a coalition cabinet.

The pope has appealed to her majesty not to permit the recent decree obligating religious congregations to comply with the law of associations to be put in force. The decree becomes operative March 21, so the new cabinet will be early confronted with a question admitted to be extremely difficult to settle.

On account of various threats regarding the fomentation of disturbances, the ministry of war has directed the soldiers who have recently completed their terms of service to remain with the colors.

Lyddite a Boomerang.

London, March 18.—The extraordinary effect of lyddite has been revealed by the statement that during the recent experiments with the hulk of the old battleship Belle Isle, shells containing that explosive refracted fragments upon the attacking vessel 400 yards distant. Other fragments dropped close to a gunboat 2,000 yards ahead of the line of fire. The deduction drawn is that when lyddite is used there is danger for a friendly vessel at least 2,000 yards away. The Outlook compares lyddite with a boomerang and points out that to be of any service it must be dropped right on board a hostile vessel, as "if the projectile does not hit the right place, it will fly back and slay the slayer."

Admiral Howell Retires.

Washington, March 18.—Rear Admiral John A. Howell, president of the naval retiring board, and next to Admiral Dewey, the ranking officer of the navy, has reached the age of 62, and in accordance with law, has been placed on the retired list.

Particulars of New Russian Loan.

Berlin, March 19.—The particulars of the new Russian loan were published here today. The loan amounts to 933,000,000 marks, of which 300,000,000 marks is issued now at 4 per cent. The loan covers Russia's portion of the Chinese indemnity. It is offered for subscription in Germany, Holland and Russia.

Plot to Destroy Warships.

Vienna, March 19.—A sensation has been caused here by the discovery of a plot to destroy the Austro-Hungary warships Habsburg and Arpad, which are stationed at Pola. A large quantity of dynamite was recently stolen at Trieste, and the government was informed by an anonymous letter that the Habsburg and Arpad were imperiled. The vessels have since been rigidly guarded.

FOR SHIP SUBSIDY

SENATE FINALLY DISPOSES OF THE MEASURE

The Final Vote was 42 to 31 in Favor of the Measure—An Amendment Limiting the Expenditures to \$9,000,000 a Year was Lost—Foreign Built Ships Shall Not Participate in the Benefits.

Washington, March 19.—After prolonged debate, the senate has passed the ship subsidy bill, the final vote upon the measure being 42 to 31.

Four Republicans voted against the measure and one Democrat for it. Some amendments to the bill were adopted, but they were all agreeable to those in charge of the measure, the friends of the bill voting down all other amendments. With the exception of amendments offered by Allison and accepted by Frye, limiting the time of the operation of contracts made under the provisions of the bill to July 1, 1920, and providing that the amount of the expenditure under the mail subsidy paragraph shall not at any time exceed \$8,000,000 annually, none of the amendments agreed to materially affected the bill as it was reported from the commerce committee.

The vote upon the amendments began at 3 o'clock, and such a flood of them was offered that a final vote upon the bill, as amended, was not reached until just before 6 o'clock. Amendments offered by Vest, providing for "free ships" and for the application of the provisions of the anti-trust law to the shipping industry, were rejected, as was the amendment proposed by Patterson, providing that no Chinese person should be a member of the crew of a subsidized vessel. Pettus offered an amendment providing that the total expenditure under the bill should not exceed \$9,000,000 in any year. It was adopted in committee of the whole, but later in the senate was rejected by a decisive vote.

The senate agreed to an amendment offered by Spooner providing that congress should have power to amend or repeal the act, without impairing any contract made under its authority. Hanna offered and the senate adopted three amendments applying directly to the acquisition by J. P. Morgan and his associates of the Leyland line of British ships. They provide that no foreign built ship shall participate in the proposed subsidy, that nothing in the act shall be construed to prevent American citizens or corporations from holding or operating foreign ships in the ocean carrying trade, and that no foreign built ship of any line thus acquired by American citizens shall be admitted hereafter to American registry.

PHILIPPINE COMMERCE.

Imports and Exports of the Islands Are Both Showing Marked Increases.

Washington, March 19.—The insular division of the war department has prepared for publication an extract from its regular monthly bulletin of the commerce of the Philippines, comparing the eight months ended August 31, 1901, and 1900.

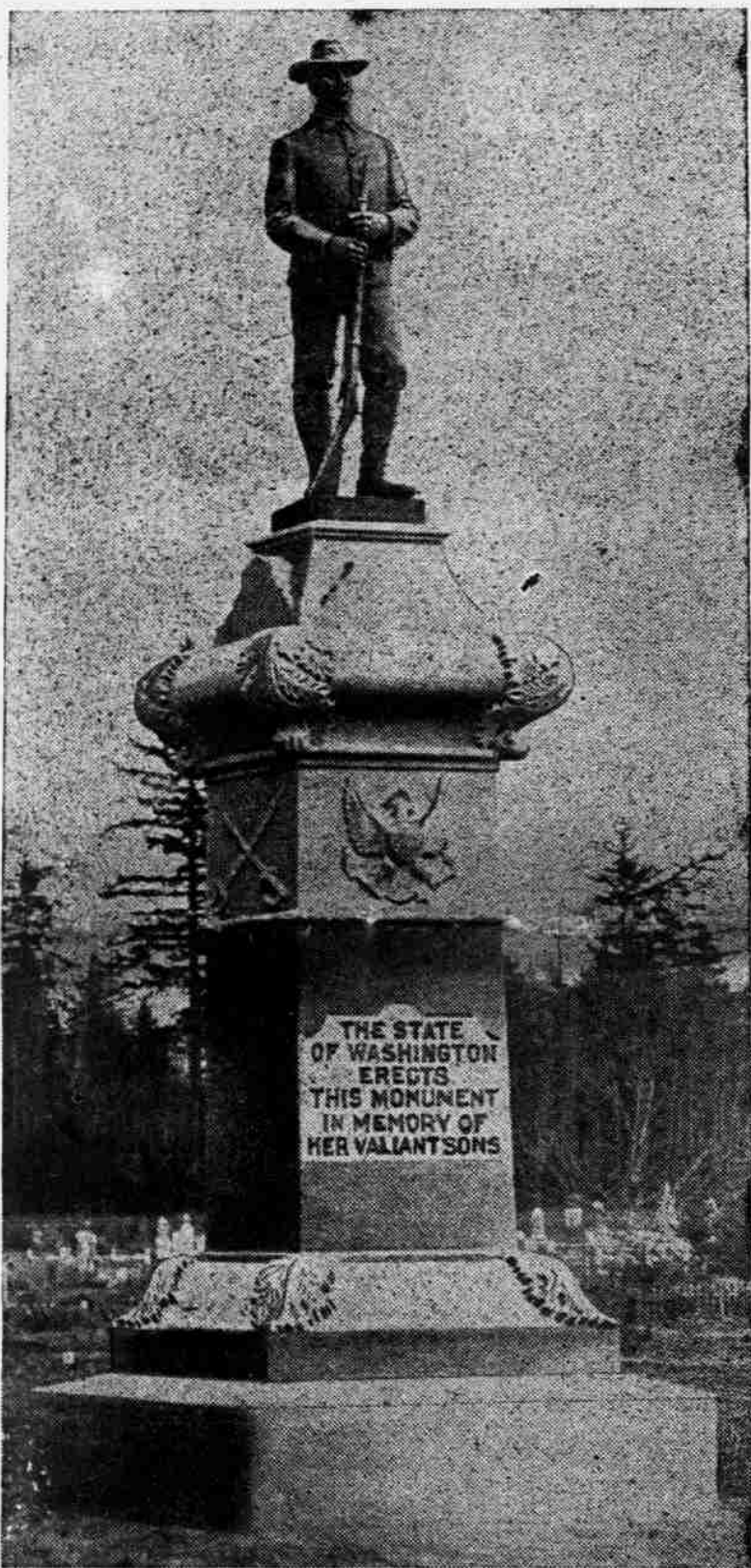
It is shown that the total value of merchandise imported during the eight months ended August 31, 1901, was \$19,618,596, against \$14,590,457 for the same period of 1900; and the total value of merchandise exported during the eight months ended August 31, 1901, was \$16,935,405, against \$15,928,015 for the same period of 1900.

The imports show an increase of 35 per cent during the period of 1901 as compared with the same period of 1900. In the exports there was a 6 per cent increase in favor of 1901. The imports from the United States, exclusive of gold and silver, during the eight months of 1901, was \$2,470,050, being an increase of 64 per cent over the same period of the preceding year, while the export figures show \$1,960,687, or a slight increase in favor of 1901.

The import figures show a gain of nearly \$1,000,000 on foodstuffs and in manufactured articles of nearly \$4,000,000 for the eight months of 1901. Agricultural exports for the period mentioned show a slight increase during 1901, the showing for this period being \$14,539,887, of which amount \$9,436,666 is accredited to hemp, the leading article of export. The export figures for the period of 1901 nearly doubled those of 1900, while products of the mines and forests show a decided increase over 1900.

Plot to Destroy Warships.

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SOLDIERS MONUMENT AT OLYMPIA, WASH.

King Edward has made arrangements to feed 500,000 of the poor of London during coronation week.

The state asylum for deaf and dumb at Jackson, Miss., was totally destroyed by fire. Loss, \$40,000.

Prince Henry has landed on German soil.

The senate has passed the ship subsidy bill.

The house is working on the rivers and harbors bill.

In a collision at Milwaukee between a passenger train and street car 10 persons were injured.

A life saving crew and seven men it had rescued from a stranded vessel were drowned at Cape Cod.

Two children were burned to death in a fire at Galena, Kan.

Ten thousand people participated in a students' riot at St. Petersburg.

The blizzard in the Dakotas has spent its fury and the railroads are now opening their lines.

Fire damaged the Trinity Episcopal church at Portland to the extent of \$12,000. Insurance, \$16,000.

Pension Commissioner Evans is to be given a more important office. His successor has not yet been chosen.

The worst blizzard in years is raging in North Dakota.

Japan's foreign trade shows a substantial increase.

The United States Brewers' association will hold its annual meeting at Saratoga June 10, 11 and 12.

A three-cent street car fare franchise ordinance passed the Cleveland (O.) city council without opposition.

An equestrian club of nine New York girls has discarded the side saddle and adopted the divided skirt.

British naval estimates for the present year provide for an expenditure of \$75,000,000 for new warships.

joining the rebels, owing to superior pay offered them and the opportunity of looting. The rebel leader is Hung Ming, a relative of the celebrated Hung Sou Chen, leader of the Tai Hung Hung rebellion.

GUEVARRA SURRENDERS.

Lukban's Influence Brings the War to an End in the Island of Samar.

Manila, March 20.—General Lukban's efforts in influencing Guevarra, who recently issued a proclamation declaring himself the successor of General Lukban in the island of Samar, to surrender, have been successful. Both General Smith, in command of the United States forces in Samar, and Guevarra have agreed to an armistice to facilitate the collection of Guevarra's men with their rifles, when the formal surrender will be made. The arms will be paid in at the fort. General Smith cables that Guevarra has 400 rifles, and that Guevarra guarantees the absolute peacefulness of his men.

General Chaffee is greatly pleased with what he considers as closing the native insurrection. The resistance in Batangas and Laguna provinces is practically over. There are daily surrenders there of men and guns. The insurgents have been completely starved into submission by General