EUGENE WEEKLY GUARD.

CAMPBELL BROS., Proprietors.

EUGENE ..... OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Hemispheres Presented in a Condensed Form

Three old temples in Japan burned recently.

A snow storm in Pittsburg caused a heavy loss.

The army frauds at Manila are not as bad as first reported.

Russia contemplates a permanent occupation of Manchuria.

Olympia has presented Sylvester Park for capitol grounds.

The Franco-Italian fetes at Toulon are expected to mark a new era.

The ministers at Pekin are making good progress with the negotiations.

China formally notifies Russia she will not sign the Manchurian treaty.

A peaceable settlement of the Chinese trouble is considered impossible.

Washington & Oregon will be running trains into Vancouver in September.

Aguinaldo wants to come to America, then return home and retire to private life.

The law of the state of Washington creating the office of fire marshal will remain inoperative.

A strip of Washington county was inadvertently added by the Oregon legislature to Columbia.

At the Mare island navy yard 450 workmen have been discharged on account of lack of funds.

An oil well at Beaumont, Tex., caught fire. The flames are shooting 150 feet above ground.

The Alaska Steamship Association, at a recent meeting, fixed rates to Alaska points. To Skagway the fare will be $25 first class, $16 second class; to Dawson, first class, $100; second class, $80.

Governor Allen, of Porto Rico, may resign.

Chief Surgeon Hall, of Northern Luzon, is dead.

Jones, the valet, told how he killed Millionaire Rice.

Rioting in Russia is no longer confined to students.

The Denver election resulted in a republican victory.

Aguinaldo has subscribed to the oath of allegiance.

Charge Griscom has effected a settlement with Turkey.

There have been 10 cases of plague at San Francisco this year.

Aguinaldo's last proclamation has been received at Washington.

Oregon stone will be used in construction of Salem postoffice.

Willie McCormick, a 10-year-old New York boy, has been kidnapped.

Tacoma republicans gained two councilmen in the city election.

Carter Harrison was re-elected mayor of Chicago by 28,257 plurality.

Prohibitionists were defeated in the principal town elections in Kansas.

Boer agents prevent the sailing of a mule transport from New Orleans.

J. P. Morgan denies that he is trying to purchase the Panama canal route.

It is rumored at Pao Ting Fu that the Manchurian treaty has been signed.

Rolla Wells, democrat, was elected mayor of St. Louis by about 10,000 plurality.

Oregon school fund loans have been increased $81,000 in the last three months.

Senator Rands will accept appointment of Washington commissioner for 1905 exposition in Portland.

Heavy snow in Northwestern Kansas has stopped railway traffic. Fuel and provisions are running short.

It is probable that Lord Salisbury will resign as prime minister of England sooner than expected. Mr. Balfour is mentioned as a successor.

The mayor of Havana resigned.

Salisbury is said to be improving.

There is no yellow fever in Havana.

Count Tolstoi was banished from Russia.

The business situation in Cuba is improved.

J. P. Morgan wants to build the Panama canal.

The army frauds at Manila are being investigated.

The foreign ministers are reforming the tsung li yamun.

The public debt decreased $18,876,595 in the past year.

Karpovich, the Russian assassin, will be sent to Siberia.

Titus, the musician, has been appointed a West Point cadet.

Southern China viceroys protest against the treaty with Russia.

J. Pierpont Morgans' big steel trust proposes to avoid labor troubles by establishing a permanent board of arbitration.

Ross Raymond, with many aliases, a swindler notorious all over the world, fleeced President Hadley, of Yale, out of $200 and landed in prison in New York.

St. Louis has secured the pavilion in which President McKinley's second inaugural address was delivered, and it is to be one of the novelties at the world's fair in 1903.

There are 5000 well-selected books in the library of the Missouri penitentiary.

Experiments of the agricultural department in the destruction of weeds by means of chemicals are reported as successful.

The subtreasurer at New York says the business of making bogus 50-cent pieces is on the increase, the same being true of pennies.

Snow visited unusual places the past winter. It fell in Mexico the first time in 50 years, and in Madrid, where it had not been seen for eight years. In Jerusalem snow fell to the depth of 12 inches.

A TRIP TO AMERICA.

Aguinaldo Wants to See the United States.

MANILA, April 5.—Chief Justice Arellano, who administered to Aguinaldo the oath of allegiance to the United States government, described today the conditions leading up to and attending the ceremony, which was semi-private. Aguinaldo, still detained in an apartment of the Malacanan palace, and awaiting orders from Washington, had expressed himself as anxious to learn more regarding the American system of government, and had asked Chief Justice Arellano to enlighten him. The chief justice carefully explained the various measures passed by the Philippine commission, and showed him what provisions were made for education and progress and for municipal and provincial self-government. Listening with deep interest, Aguinaldo finally exclaimed: "I never believed the Americans would be so fair and liberal." Before the conversation had ended, he had agreed to take the oath of allegiance, and this was immediately administered. Senor Arellano says:

"Aguinaldo's action will induce all the insurgents to surrender, and I predict that the islands will be completely pacified by June. Aguinaldo is eager to visit the United States, but when I questioned him on the subject of holding office, he replied that he had no desires in that direction and intended to retire to private life after a trip to America."

Constancia Probleto, daughter of the ex-chief of the Kalipunan society, who is president of the woman's peace league, was permitted to have a long interview with Aguinaldo. She reports having found him in a quandary, professedly desirous of peace, yet reluctant to abandon the idea of Filipino independence.

"He seemed unable to make up his mind regarding the oath of allegiance to the United States," she says, "because he had sworn eternal fealty to the Filipino flag and had been elected leader of the revolution. He showed a disinclination to assist in ending the insurrection, though he bowed somewhat to public sentiment. He wanted a conference in order to ascertain the wishes of the Filipino people and suggested that a convention consisting half of insurgents and half of Pacificos should decide the matter.

"I told him that 90 per cent of the population were in favor of peace, and he responded: 'Even so, my lot is yet with those upholding the cause of the insurgents. With their consent, I would quit, but otherwise, how can I? By the trickery of the Americans I was captured. Now that I am a prisoner I must consider what is best. Liberty is sweet, but those whom I would desert would hate me. Hard is my lot. If paroled I should respect my word, but sometimes I think exile and imprisonment would be preferable.'"

SALISBURY WILL RETIRE.

Rumors That He Will Resign in a Few Days.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Parliament has adjourned for the Easter recess, after a session more satisfactory to the opposition than to the government. The record of business is meager, but that is a small matter in comparison with the lack of energy and judgment with which the house of commons has been led.

The continuance of Lord Salisbury in power for many weeks is doubted by some of the most experienced parliamentary heads. There are rumors that he has sought to offer his resignation before his departure for Beaulieu, and that A. J. Balfour would be found in the upper house when parliament reassembles. Another version is that nothing will be done for a fortnight and that Lord Salisbury may consent to remain in office until the close of the session if his health improves in the Riviera. There was no lack of gossip in the smoking room of the house of commons during the closing hours, but the only points on which there was a general agreement was that the government had been on a downward grade since the king's speech was read, and that a stronger leader than Mr. Balfour was needed in the commons.

ARMY MOVING NORTHWARD.

Meaning of General Plumer's Occupation of Nylstroom.

NEW YORK, April 5.—The news from Lord Kitchener that General Plumer has occupied Nylstroom, is taken to mean, the London correspondent of the Tribune says, that the British army in South Africa has at last resumed the northern advance toward Pietermaritsberg. Nylstroom is situated a little way off the railway, about 90 miles north of Pretoria. It was held for a few days by General Baden-Powell in August last year, but had to be evacuated because the force then at Lord Robert's disposal was insufficient at once to provide a permanent garrison and to secure the railway line northward from Pretoria. There can be little doubt that Lord Kitchener's latest report indicates the execution of a comprehensive plan for the conquest and pacification of the Northern Transvaal.

With the occupation of Pietermaritsburg the main trunk lines of railway would be lost to the Boers, but there is a heavy task in the protection of another line of communication, 240 miles long, that would be added to the burdens of the British army.

Blown to Fragments.

Phoenix, Ariz., April 5.—News has been received here of a catastrophe at Senator W. A. Clark's United Verde mine, at Jerome. While nearly a dozen men were at work near where a shot was placed on the lower level, there was a premature explosion. James Roony and Joseph Zeifel were blown to fragments, and several others were injured.

Americans are trying to buy and reorganize the sleeping-car system of all Europe.

Commander Tilley Coming Home.

Washington, April 5.—Orders have been sent forward by the navy department for Commander Tilley, the naval commandant at Tutuila, Samoa, to come to Washington. Commandant Tilley has been anxious for some time past to confer with the assistant secretary of the navy in regard to the needs of his station, and this order will give him the opportunity, as well as a chance to visit his family in the United States. He will leave Tutuila upon the first suitable steamer, and will return to his post after the completion of his business in Washington.

OREGON STATE NEWS

Items of Interest From All Parts of the State.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL HAPPENINGS

A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth.

Grant County—Grant county taxes will become delinquent June 20.

Newport—A number of miners have arrived to work in the Newport mine.

Weston—The site has been selected for the new normal school at Weston.

Grant's Pass—H. A. Reed, of Grant's Pass, has sold the Klondike quartz mine, on Louse creek.

Alamo—A force of men has been put to work on the Gem group of mines, one mile south of Alamo.

Bandon—R. H. Rosa will put in the necessary machinery to manufacture broom-handles at his saw mill near Bandon.

Scio—M. D. Wheeler visited Scio last week and purchased 84 head of 2 and 3-year-old steers from William Bronner, for $2100.

LaGrande—Preliminary work has commenced in preparing the ground for the foundation of LaGrande's $10,000 cold storage plant.

Wallowa—The Wallowa academy will incorporate, and an effort will be made to make it a prominent educational institution of Eastern Oregon.

Imnaha—Messrs. John Ross and Joe Legore, who have been working in the Imnaha copper mines last winter, have returned home. They report having sold three claims for a total of $9300.

Lone Rock—John Madden, of Lone Rock, has purchased a carload of yearling steers. The stock will be ranged on his ranch near the town of Lone Rock, together with about 140 head already at his home.

Canyon Creek—The tunnel being driven on the Monarch quartz mine, on Lick Gulch, on Canyon Creek, has been completed to the depth of about 50 feet. The ore at this depth is much improved in appearance.

Grant's Pass—The Grant's Pass Banking & Trust Co. will build a one-story brick structure 50 feet deep with a 24-foot front. The building will be used solely for the banking business, and the company expects to occupy it by July 1. The cost of the new building has not yet been determined, but will probably be about $3000.

Coos River—An 11-foot vein of coal has been discovered on the lands recently purchased on Coos river by L. J. Simpson, and further development has proved it to be one of the best discoveries in Coos county. After facing up the vein, it was found to be 11 1-6 feet in thickness, and the amount of mining coal varied from 10 to 10½ feet. The roof is hard and firm, and the floor is remarkably solid, which will render mining easy.

Athena—Negotiations are pending for a skimming plant at Athena.

Susanville—It is reported that a milling plant will soon be installed at the Badger mine, near Susanville.

Philomath—Two carloads of machinery have arrived for the new sawmill, in course of construction near Philomath.

Buena Vista—The steamer Modoc ran into the ferryboat at Buena Vista the other night. The company paid the damage.

Echo—John L. Crawford, of Echo, was injured by a pile of rocks falling on him. He sustained a compound fracture of his left leg.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57c; Valley, nominal; bluestem, 59c per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, $2 70@3 40 per barrel; graham, $2 60.

Oats—White, $1 25 per cental; gray, $1 20@1 22½ per cental.

Barley—Feed, $16 50@17; brewing, $16 50@17 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, $16 per ton; middlings, $21 50; shorts, $17 50; chop, $16.

Hay—Timothy, $12@12 50; clover, $7@9 50; Oregon wild hay, $6@7 per ton.

Hops—12@14c per pound; 1899 crop, 6@7c.

Wool—Valley, 14@15c; Eastern Oregon, 9@12c; mohair, 20@21c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 22½@25c; dairy, 17½@20c; store, 10@12½c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 13½@14c per dozen.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, $3 50@5; hens, $5@6; dressed, 11@12c per pound; springs, $4@5 per dozen; ducks, $5@6; geese, $6@8 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c; dressed, 13@14c per pound.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13@13½c; Young America, 13½@14c per pound.

Potatoes—45@55c per sack.

Mutton—Lambs, 12½c per pound gross; best sheep, wethers, $5; ewes $4 50; dressed, 7½@8¼c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, heavy, $5 75@6; light, $4 75@5; dressed, 7c per pound.

Veal—Large, 7@7½c per pound; small, 8½@9c per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, $5@5 25; cows and heifers, $4 50@4 75; dressed beef, 7@8¼c per pound.

Meeting his chief in the companionway, the ordinary pirate, although laboring under the intensest excitement, saluted. "I have the honor to inform you, sir," said he, "that the magazine has gone up!" "The powder magazine, you doubtless mean?" said the captain. "No. The magazine in which the story of our adventures is running!" The captain paled. For a moment he thought of shouting hoarsely to his men to clear away the boats, but this would obviously avail nothing. They must all perish.

It is proposed that $5,000,000 be expended in the Blue Ridge mountains for a national reserve of 2,000,000 acres.

Apropos of the snuff habit, an eloquent preacher of Glasgow, the Rev. William Anderson, was so addicted to snuff that he would take a pinch in the pulpit. Once, while uttering the words, "My soul cleaveth to the dust," he took a pinch of snuff. He lamented the mastery which the habit had gained over him, and once, while preaching from the text, "All is vanity," treated his nose to the snuff, and then said, "And this also is vanity."

CUBANS SATISFIED.

General Wood Explains the Platt Amendment.

HAVANA, April 6.—The so-called radical element in the Cuban constitutional convention, including Juan Gomez, Portuondo, Alman and Manduley, had a conference today with Governor General Wood regarding the Platt amendment.

General Wood said that the United States government intended to deal justly by the Cubans, and had no desire to retain possession of the island. He pointed out that the Platt amendment was drawn primarily with the view to protecting a weak nation against outsiders, as well as against internal strife, and would not interfere with Cuban independence. He explained that the Washington interpretation of clause 3 of the scheme of relations was that the United States claimed the right to intervene solely for the purpose of preserving the independence of the island, maintaining an adequate force to protect life, property and individual liberty, and completing the obligations imposed by the treaty of Paris upon the United States. He expressed the opinion that in drawing up a treaty many points in the future relations of Cuba with the United States might be explained to meet present objections.

The delegates retired apparently pleased with the interview. Senor Portuondo said he thought everything would be settled satisfactorily. He was in favor of the appointment of a commission to go to Washington, and expects favorable results from such a step.

Orders were issued today directing the holding of municipal elections throughout Cuba June 1. There will be 15 days for registration, beginning April 19.

REDUCING OUR FLEET.

Warships to Be Withdrawn From the Asiatic Station.

WASHINGTON, April 6.—The prospective reduction of the United States naval force on the Asiatic station is beginning to assume definite form, but thus far the matter has not been considered by the president, nor has Secretary Long had an opportunity to confer with Rear Admiral Remey. But the naval bureau of navigation, which has charge of the assignment of ships to the various stations, has proposed that there be a reduction of the force on the Asiatic station. This has been based on a recommendation of the needs of the navy and without reference to any of the political questions involved. Should it be decided to reduce the force, the homeward movement of vessels would probably not begin before summer. As yet no consideration has been given to the disposition of the ships when they are relieved from service in the far East. It is said, however, that the North Atlantic squadron will be augmented by at least one or two ships, while the South Atlantic and Pacific stations also will be reinforced. Quite a number of ships will have to go out of commission, as they have seen long service in tropical waters and will need a pretty general overhauling.

NEWS FROM ALASKA.

Peculiar complication at Skagway in Regard to Bonded Goods.

PORT TOWNSEND, Wash., April 5.—According to advices from Alaska brought by the steamer Dolphin today, a peculiar complication in the customs business at Skagway has come up relative to bonded goods passing through Skagway. Three river steamers belonging to the White Pass and Yukon Company arrived at Skagway in bond. They were entered as British bottoms without cargo. They are billed to White Horse, and are being dismantled for shipment over the railroad, piece by piece. An American and a British custom officer are stationed on each boat. The owners of the boats will not break up the hulls nor ship such portions as are injured in dismantling, and the customs officer at Skagway is trying to find out what to do with what is left and whether he can collect duty on portions of vessels not shipped. The company says it will burn what is left of the vessels, but that does not satisfy Collector Andrews, and he has written the department for instructions.

Discovery of coal in Klondike has brought forth an order from Ottawa that royalty must be paid on coal the same as on gold. This order was recently received at Dawson, and caused a general protest, as consumers say the price of fuel is already sufficiently high without the addition of royalty.

Bids for a New Cruiser.

Washington, April 6.—Bids were opened in the office of the secretary of the navy today for the contract to build the protected cruiser Milwaukee, otherwise known as protected cruiser No. 21. Secretary Long announced before the opening of the bids that should any belated bid reach the department which is proved to have been held up on account of the storms in the West, it will be considered along with those opened today. There were two bidders and three bids, the Union Iron Works, of San Francisco, and Cramps & Son, of Philadelphia, the latter firm submitting two separate proposals.

New Washington Sawmill.

South Bend, Wash., April 6.—The frame is up for a new sawmill at Frances, in which O. A. Custer is the moving spirit. The machinery is expected daily, and it is thought the mill will be running by May 1. It will have a daily capacity of 20,000 feet. It will take the place of Mr. Custer's shingle mill, which had to be closed down on account of his cedar land being tied up in a contest. A spur will be built to the mill from the Northern Pacific track.

Overcome by Gas.

Chicago, April 6.—Five persons were overcome by gas in a residence at 340 North State street this evening, and except for a woman's efforts probably would have met death from asphyxiation. The rescuer, Mrs. Mary Kearney, who also was affected by the gas, although slightly, managed to carry the five unconscious women and children into the yard. A physician was summoned, and, after several hours' hard work, he said all would recover, although two were still in a serious condition.

Trade of Porto Rico.

Washington, April 6.—G. W. Whitehead, collector of customs for Porto Rico, has reported to the treasury department the amount of imports and exports of the island from May, 1900, to February 28, 1901. The value of the free imports from the United States for the period were $3,546,852, and that of the dutiable imports from the United States $2,906,156. From all other countries the free imports aggregated $33,360, and the dutiable imports $1,616,092. The total duties collected were $893,820. During the same period the exports to the United States amounted to $3,030,506, and to all other countries $2,423,577.

CHINA WILL NOT SIGN

Rejects Manchurian Treaty and So Informs Russia.

WANTS TO CONTINUE ON GOOD TERMS

But Says This Action Was Made Necessary by Pressure from Other Powers—Earl Li Was In Favor of the Treaty.

PEKIN, April 5.—The Chinese government has formally notified Russia that China, owing to the attitude of the powers, is not able to sign the Manchurian convention.

"It is China's desire," says the formal notification, "to keep on friendly terms with all nations. At present she is going through a period which is the most perilous in the empire's history, and it is necessary that she should have the friendship of all. However much she might be willing to grant any special privilege to one power, when others object it is impossible, for the sake of making one nation friendly, that she should alienate the sympathies of all others."

Li Hung Chang says this letter settles the matter definitely, and that Russia was informally notified to the same effect March 29. Prince Ching says that every Chinaman except Li Hung Chang was against signing the convention.

AGREED TO BY COLOMBIA.

Will Lease Canal Territory to the United States.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Official denials greeted the published report that J. Pierpont Morgan, having discovered a gold mine on the Panama canal route, would head a syndicate to build a canal, and had secured President McKinley's co-operation and the aid of Colombia. Denials came from the white house, the state department, the Colombian legation and the French embassy. Most of those who denied the report declared that it was started to make difficult the negotiation of canal treaties by the United States.

The big news development in the canal situation is that Minister Silva, who is also Colombian minister of foreign affairs, in his memorandum to Secretary Hay, has formally agreed on behalf of his government to grant the United States a long lease of the territory through which the canal passes. He states emphatically, however, that his government will not cede sovereignty. The lease is to be granted on these terms:

The United States shall pay to Colombia, in half-yearly installments, during the first 25 years after the opening of the canal to the public service, a share amounting to 5 per cent of its gross income; during a second period of 25 years, 6 per cent; during a third, 7 per cent, and during a fourth, 8 per cent. This is on the basis of a 99-year lease. The United States shall guarantee that this share shall be in no case less than $250,000 annually. In case of the issuance of stock, Colombia is to receive a share based upon that given it by the Panama Canal Company, amounting to one-thirteenth of the number of shares issued. Colombia is to receive $250,000 annually for the use of the railroad. Colombia mails, troops and effects belonging to the republic, and emigrants to the country up to the number of 2000 must receive railroad transportation free of charge. Colombian vessels are to be allowed free use of the canal. Finally, Colombia binds herself to grant permission to the French Canal Company to negotiate with the United States for the sale of its concession. The concession absolutely forbids the company "to cede or mortgage its rights under any consideration whatever to another nation or foreign government, under penalty of forfeiture."

TRAINS IN THE FALL.

Washington & Oregon in Vancouver in September.

VANCOUVER, Wash., April 5.—Edmund Rice, Jr., secretary and manager of the Washington & Oregon Railroad Company, which recently purchased the right of way of the Portland & Puget Sound Railway Company, from this city to Kalama, said tonight that the company is making arrangements to commence building the line at once. The company expects to advertise for bids April 15, and to have the line completed and ready to run trains into Vancouver by September, in time to move this season's fruit crop. Double crews of surveyors are setting grade stakes and cross-sectioning, and it is the intention to have this work finished this week. Chief Engineer O'Neill is preparing plans for construction, and bids will be asked soon.

The line from Vancouver to Kalama will be a little over 30 miles long. The grade, Mr. Rice says, is in very good condition, only requiring to be leveled in places and culverts and bridges built. The remainder of the right of way has been cleared. There are no heavy grades, and the line will be comparatively easy to build. Regular, trains, he says, will be operated to and from Vancouver after the completion of that portion of the road until the bridge across the Columbia and the connecting line across the peninsula to Portland has been completed. Mr. Rice estimates that it will require 18 months to build the bridge after the right to construct it has been obtained from congress.

Part of Northern Pacific.

Seattle, April 5.—The Seattle & International Railroad, which reaches north out of Seattle into British Columbia, is, by a deal effective April 1, merged into the Northern Pacific, which company will continue its operation. G. B. Cliff, who was master of transportation of the old concern, has been promoted to division superintendent of the Seattle division of the Northehn Pacific, comprising the old Seattle & International and Northern Pacific terminals in Seattle.

Cromwell Takes Command.

New York, April 5.—Rear-Admiral B. J. Cromwell left this city today to take command of the South Atlantic squadron and relieve Rear-Admiral Schley. Admiral Cromwell has been stationed at the Portsmouth, N. H., navy-yard for some time, and as relieved of his duties there last Monday. Admiral Schley has not been assigned to another station, his orders simply requiring him to return to Washington and await orders, and unless he makes application it is not likely that he will be asked to do any active ork, winssmuch as he goes on the retired list in November.

INTERVIEW WITH KRUGER.

Opinion of Transvaal ex-President on the Situation.

NEW YORK, April 8.—A dispatch to the Herald from Paris says:

An interview with Mr. Kruger appears in the Matin. The ex-president of the Transvaal was seen in a modest little inn at Utrecht, where he is staying for the moment. His eyes have been very much improved by recent operations, and he can now dispense with spectacles. Sitting in front of a table with a Bible under his left hand, Mr. Kruger delivered himself of an important statement, to which further significance was given by the presence of the Orange Free State delegate, Herr Fischer.

Mr. Kruger began by announcing that Saturday next he proposes retiring into the country for complete rest. The little village of Hilbersum, not far from Utrecht, has been selected for his abode. Nothing has yet been decided regarding his trip to America. Mr. Kruger will undertake the journey if his strength permits and if there is any hope of gaining advantage for the Boer cause.

Pointing to Herr Fischer, the aged president declared that the two republics are indissolubly united.

"Herr Fischer," he said, "is fighting for the same cause as my heroic friend President Steyn. The two presidents and the two commanding generals, Botha and Dewet, will share the same fate."

On being questioned regarding the reliance he placed on the Boer official telegrams and statements in parliament, Mr. Kruger, half rising from his arm chair, declared:

"The British government, British telegraph and the British press always try to make this much"—and he measured his little finger—"look like this much"—and he extended both arms.

"I am persuaded everything is going well there precisely because our enemies continue to dissimulate and travesty facts. As regards General Botha's negotiations, the public knows from the blue book and by reading General Botha's last dispatch that it was the British general who first made proposals. Never did the Boer general refuse to listen. We do not fight, except for peace. We are not conquerors, but, although General Botha listened to the British proposals, he never uttered a word of equivocation on the subject of independence. Independence is the only treasure we cherish, even if we have to sacrifice all others. It is for this reason our citizens forsook their farms and sacrificed their lives, and our women and children now suffer temporary servitude in the enemy's camp.

TO PREVENT ARMY FRAUDS.

Regulations Concerning the Transportation of Supplies.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The war department has received a copy of a regulation to carry into effect an act of the Philippine commission amending a section of the provisional customs regulations, which is of interest, in view of the recently reported frauds in the commissary department in the islands. It shows the precautions ordered to be taken to guard against any misappropriation of government supplies. These regulations provide briefly that where supplies for the army or navy in the Philippines come on other than government vessels they shall be accompanied by a certificate from the chief of department charged with their custody certifying that the goods are exclusively for the army or the navy or the insular government, and that no other disposition of them will be permitted. The regulations also set forth that prompt notice must be given the collector of customs for the islands in case of the nonacceptance of any consignment of goods or cancellation of sale. Goods purchased in the Philippines after importation must be accompanied by an affidavit of the seller affirming that an absolute sale has been made by him and that "he retains no interest of any kind or character in such goods."

NEGOTIATIONS WITH BOERS.

More of the Kitchener-Botha Correspondence Made Public.

LONDON, April 8.—The letter of General Botha, the Boer Commander-in-Chief, to Lord Kitchener, commanding the British forces in South Africa, preliminary to the recent peace meeting, casually referred to in Lieutenant-General Kitchener's report of the negotiations and from which the opponents of Colonial-Secretary Chamberlain hoped to obtain some clew of the reason of the failure of the conference, was published as a preliminary paper this morning. This letter is dated at the Commandant-General's camp, February 13, and commences with a reference to "the verbal message from your excellency." Continuing, the letter says:

"I have the honor to inform your excellency that no one desires more than I to bring this bloody strife to an end. I would also very much like to meet your excellency for the purpose of mutual discussion to see if it is not possible to discover terms under which this can be done."

PURSUED BY PLUMER.

Boer Seat of Government Is Again Shifted.

LONDON, April 8.—Lord Kitchener reports as follows to the war office:

"Colonel Plumer has advanced 20 miles beyond Nylstroom, unopposed on the way, toward Pietersburg."

According to the Pretoria correspondent of the Daily Telegraph, the Boers have shifted their seat of government from Pietersburg to a point 35 miles northeast.

All the Guns Accounted For.

London, April 8.—Lord Kitchener, reporting to the war office the finding of an abandoned and destroyed pompom, near Vriheid, says: "This accounts for all the enemy's guns known to be in the southern district."

Cape Town, April 8.—General French continues to press the Boers at Vriheid, Transvaal colony. The Boers abandoned a pompom, which the British found in a small shed at the bottom of a precipice.

Ultimatum From Japan.

London, April 8.—"Russia's reply concerning Manchuria being unsatisfactory, the Japanese government has decided," says the Yokohama correspondent of the Daily Mail, wiring Thursday, "after a conference with the heads of the army and navy, with the departments of finance and foreign affairs, to address a second and more peremptory remonstrance, demanding a reply within a stated period. This remonstrance, communicated through the Japanese minister in St. Petersburg, almost amounts to an ultimatum."

WILL TAKE HER TIME

Russia Will Not Leave Manchuria Until She Sees Fit.

HER OCCUPATION IS ONLY TEMPORARY

Explanation of Her Attitude Is Satisfactory to America, but Not to Japan—Latter Makes a Vigorous Protest.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 8.—The Official Messenger today publishes a detailed review of the negotiations conducted by the allied powers with the Chinese plenipotentiaries at Tientsin and Pekin, and of the negotiations that led to the presentation of the French draft of peace conditions, which consisted of 12 points, all of which are not yet concluded. The Russian government then makes the following statement:

"While anticipating an early settlement of the questions affecting the mutual relations between all the powers and China, the Russian government, on its part, considered it necessary to concern itself with the establishment of a permanent order of things in the Chinese territories along the borders of which the Russian Asiatic possessions extend for a distance of 8000 versts (5300 miles). To this end, provisional written conditions for a modus vivendi were agreed upon first between the Russian military authorities and the Chinese governors of three Manchurian provinces. With reference to the substitution of a local civil administration subsequently, and after a careful consideration of all the circumstances, the Russian government drew up the draft of a special agreement with China providing for the gradual evacuation of Manchuria, as well as for the adoption of provisional measures to assure peace in that territory, and to prevent the recurrence of events similar to those of last year. Unfortunately, with the object of stirring up public opinion against Russia, alarmist rumors were circulated in the foreign press regarding the purpose and intentions of the Russian government. Falsified texts of a treaty establishing a protectorate over Manchuria were quoted, and erroneous reports were designedly spread of an alleged agreement between Russia and China. As a matter of fact, this agreement was to serve as a basis for the restoration to China, as contemplated by the Russian government of Manchuria, which, in consequence of the alarming events of last year, were occupied by Russian troops. In order that the requisite military measures might be taken, it was imperative that the question should be settled one way or the other. It was impossible to lay down forthwith by means of a mutual agreement the conditions of the evacuation of Manchuria. According to news received, serious hindrances were placed in the way of the conclusion of such an agreement, and, in consequence, its acceptance by China, which was indispensable for the gradual evacuation of the province, proved to be impossible.

"As regards the eventual restoration of the province to China, it is manifest that such intention can only be carried out when the normal situation is completely restored to the empire, and the central government established at the capital independent and strong enough to guarantee Russia against a recurrence of the events of last year. While the Russian government maintains its present organization in Manchuria, to preserve order in the vicinity of the broad frontiers of Russia, and remains faithful to its original and oft-repeated political programme, it will quietly await the further course of events."

STORM IN MARYLAND.

Snow in the Mountains May Lead to a Flood.

HAGERSTOWN, Md., April 8.—This section of the Cumberland valley was walled in with snow, which covered mountain ranges north and south to a depth of from three to five inches as a result of the recent storm. The rainfall was heavy, causing a sudden rise in the Potomac river and other streams. The Potomac is swollen about six feet, and is still rising, with every indication of the stream getting wild and doing damage. The banks of the Chesapeake and Ohio canal are being watched at points where the river bounds the towpath. Other streams are nearly out of their banks, but no damage is reported.

Reports from the famous South Mountain peach belt indicate that injury has been done to the early fruit by the freezing weather. The early buds had been forced almost open by the recent warm weather, and the sudden change with the temperature falling to freezing came at such a time as to do considerable injury. Up to this time there was every prospect of a large crop of peaches this summer.

Manila Harbor Improvements.

Washington, April 8.—The division of insular affairs, war department, has received copies of the specifications and blue prints showing the proposed improvement of the port of Manila authorized by the Philippine commission. The work includes about 150,000 cubic yards of riprap, 21,000 cubic yards of concrete and rubble masonry in breakwaters, about 5,000,000 cubic yards of dredging and a pier of bulkhead 4700 feet long. The dredging will be in mud, sand and shells to a depth of 30 feet, the dredging material to be used for reclaiming land.

To Provide for the Indemnity.

Shanghai, April 8.—The China association has cabled to London to protest against the proposal to pay the Chinese indemnity by an increase of the tariff. The association claims that although such an increase is possibly practicable, it should remain for future settlement, as an increased tariff is calculated to deprive the commercial powers of means of redress for treaty grievances, and is also detrimental to the expansion of trade.

For the Comfort of Carriers.

Washington, April 8.—An innovation looking to the comfort of letter carriers throughout the country during the heat of summer probably will be introduced this year by official permission to them to divest themselves of their coats on their rounds when felt to be necessary. It is expected that the postmaster general in the near future will issue an order formally granting authority to postmasters for this purpose and modifying the requirements so as to allow the carriers to wear a suitable gray blouse with turn-down collar and a black tie.