

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

Queen Wilhelmina is slowly recovering from her illness.

The revolutionists are marching on the capital of Santo Domingo.

Tornadoes in Iowa injured a large number of persons and destroyed much property.

Bjornstjerne Bjornson, the famous Norwegian author, is dangerously ill at Christiania.

Two trainmen were killed and 13 mail clerks injured in a railroad wreck near Clyde, N. Y.

It is stated that more than 1,000 lives were lost in the Guatemalan earthquake of April 18.

The Mexican government refuses to surrender Charles Kratz, the St. Louis councilman charged with bribery.

The outlook for peace in South Africa is good. General DeWet is satisfied with the British terms and Delarey will abide by the decision of the majority.

The most serious feature of the political situation in Russia is the disinclination of the troops to act against the people. Eight hundred men of one regiment have been punished for not firing on the rioters at Moscow.

Six thousand men in the Pittsburg building trades are on strike.

President Shaffer has been re-elected head of the Amalgamated Association.

Fire destroyed an axle plant at Davenport, Ia., entailing a loss of \$250,000.

The national convention of club women is in session at Los Angeles, Cal.

William H. Moody, the new secretary of the navy, has taken the oath of office.

The cruiser Brooklyn, with Admiral Remy aboard, has arrived at New York.

The executive committee recommends the postponement of the St. Louis fair till 1904.

Cardinal Martinelli, apostolic delegate to the United States, has been recalled to Rome.

President Roosevelt has accepted an invitation to dine on board the French battleship Gaulois.

Henry O. Havemeyer says the American Sugar Refining Company owns no sugar lands in Cuba.

Forty-six bodies have been recovered from the City of Pittsburg wreck.

There is a general stampede to Sand Creek, the new Montana gold field.

American tobacco companies are seeking to gain control of the Cuban tobacco output.

It is said that King Victor will pardon the officers and men of the cruiser Chicago, just sent to jail in Italy.

William McKinley Osborne, United States consul general in London, is dead of Bright's disease and dropsy.

The senate committee on military affairs has reported adversely the bill to create a national park at Appomattox.

An explosion on the submarine boat Fulton, while she was bound from Brooklyn to Norfolk, injured half a dozen persons.

General MacArthur claims that he was responsible for the plan to capture Aguinaldo, and that he is the one to be censured, if anyone.

The German emigration to this country for the past quarter of the present year was three times as great as the corresponding quarter of 1901.

The last parts of the Rochambeau monument have arrived in New York and will be ready for the unveiling by the president in Washington on May 24.

Sol Smith Russell, the actor, is dead at Washington.

Another revolution has broken out in Santo Domingo.

The insurrection in the island of Samar is practically at an end.

The storm in Wyoming of the past week killed from 12,000 to 15,000 sheep.

A magnificent silver service was presented to Admiral Schley on the first day of his visit to Memphis.

Three of the crew were drowned in the wreck of the steamer Gribble, of Cleveland, off Point Pelee, Ohio.

The furnace men at the East Helena smelter, at Helena, Mont., have gone on strike for recognition of their union.

The attorney general of Missouri has begun proceedings in the supreme court of that state in an attempt to break up the best trout.

More than 20 varieties of rice are known in the Philippines; but, though this cereal is so important to the natives, not enough of it is produced to supply their needs, and large quantities have to be imported annually.

The increased use of the telephone in London has greatly diminished the demand for hansom cabs. That is easily understood, for business men, to whom time is precious, no longer have to drive hurriedly to this or that office.

Last month 78,854 gallons of Australian wines were imported into the United Kingdom, as against 28,841 in January, 1901.

Hemp is by far the most valuable product of the Philippine archipelago, the province of Albay being the greatest producer of it with an output valued at nearly \$5,000,000 a year.

Nurse (who has been many hours on duty—to patient's mother)—When do you think I shall be able to go to bed? Patient's Mother—Go to bed! I thought you were a trained nurse!

WARNING BY LABOUCHERE.

Editor of London Truth Makes Some Pertinent and Stinging Statements.

London, May 3.—Henry Labouchere in this week's Truth, under the heading "Morgansering and the Moral," says:

"To the impartial observer it is a trifle amusing to watch the perturbation of John Bull at the march of the American capitalist. For a generation or two past the gospel of salvation of mankind by the agency of British capital has been preached with sincere conviction. Whether it was a dying nation in Europe or Asia, a sickly republic in South America, an unclaimed region of Africa, peopled by idolaters and cannibals, or even a poverty-stricken British colony, the means of regeneration were always the same; let British capital and British enterprise exploit the patient thoroughly and there will be an end to all these diseases, political, economic or social. For 50 years we preached this gospel, and acted upon it religiously. Now comes a little turning of the tables.

"With a much larger population and immeasurably greater natural resources, the United States offered a field for the accumulation of greater wealth than we can ever aspire to. Americans in their turn now aspire to regenerate the world by American capital and American enterprise. They practice upon us the doctrine which we so long applied to the rest of mankind.

Lastly—for the present—they lay sacrilegious hands on the shipping, by means of which 'Britannia Rules the Waves.' "No wonder John Bull is in a comic state of consternation. Instead of the exploiter, he is becoming exploited. "At the present crisis of our economic history which are the objects that chiefly occupy our minds? The regeneration of South Africa by the introduction into that accursed land of British capital and labor; the expansion of our army at the expense of the laborer; squandering time, money and energy on the empty ostentation of the coronation ceremony, which will suspend industry, dislocate trade and divert public thought from matters of pressing and evil import.

"At the moment while we are thus engaged, Mr. Morgan and his colleagues descend upon us, seeking what they may devour. Almost within an hour of the king's feast come forth the fingers of a man's hand and write upon the wall. It is easy to read the warning and not difficult to accept and act upon it.

"Shall we attend to it at once, or shall we finish our wine and think about the Medes and Persians after the dinner?"

SALT WATER.

Best Conductor of Messages by the Fessenden System of Wireless Telegraphy.

Washington, May 3.—Professor R. A. Fessenden, who had charge of the wireless telegraphy experiments along the Virginia and North Carolina coasts, arrived here today and conferred with Secretary of Agriculture Wilson and Professor Willis L. Moore, chief of the weather bureau. Professor Fessenden said:

"We have found that salt water is the best conductor of the waves; land comes next in order; then fresh water, and lastly sand. The methods used both in receiving and sending are entirely different from those used in any other system. We will abandon the high masts entirely within a couple of years. Instead of using waves to produce coherence between a lot of filings of nickel and silver, the waves are used under a vacuum to actuate a light piece of metal, which by its motion produces the signal."

Van Waldersee on World Politics.

Berlin, May 3.—"American energy and American millions are making themselves felt in China more and more powerfully," says Count von Waldersee, in an interview at Dresden, where he is visiting the King of Saxony. Continuing, he said: "We have come into closer political touch with the United States, and that country will exercise a favorable influence in the world's politics. The English-Japanese alliance is of preeminent significance. It reveals the seriousness of the world situation. In Japan which I visited after leaving China, a collision with Russia is regarded as unavoidable. The Japanese troops which I saw are excellently trained."

Land for Idaho.

Washington, May 3.—E. J. Dockery, of Boise, attorney for the state of Idaho, has left for home after two months spent in adjusting public land grants to the state and protecting the state against the encroachments of the Northern Pacific railroad upon its selection of valuable pine lands. Out of 545,000 acres already selected by the state under its various grants, selections covering 93,000 acres have remained unapproved for several years. Through Dockery's efforts the department's objections to these selections have been removed and the selections approved. A satisfactory arrangement has been made with the department whereby the state will soon be permitted to select the 130,000 acres still due it under its several grants.

Run on a Cripple Creek Bank.

Cripple Creek, Colo., May 5.—A run was started on the Bimetallie Bank, of Cripple Creek, today, and when the doors were closed at 3 o'clock, there were still many depositors in line. Over \$500,000 was withdrawn between 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. The run was started by a report that the bank was about to go into liquidation. The bank was started in 1892 and was the oldest bank in the city.

The Trial of Howard.

Manila, May 5.—The trial by court martial of Arthur Howard, alias Walter, deserter from the United States army, who was captured in August last by Lieutenant Hazard, was continued today. Howard's trial on the charge of desertion was delayed owing to his being used as a civilian scout under J. Franklin Bell in the latter's campaign against the insurgents in Batangas province. It is believed that if Howard is convicted that he will be pardoned because of the services he has rendered the government.

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.

A building boom is on at Salem.

Albany is to have all its residences numbered in preparation for free delivery of mail.

Negotiations are in progress which will probably soon terminate the strike of the weavers at Oregon City.

A Salem creamery has just made its first shipment of butter to Seattle for supplying the Alaskan market.

A large vein of almost pure coal has been struck in the Southern Pacific company's mine near Medford.

W. F. Wintermantel, of Jefferson, has contracted to deliver 8,000 pounds of 1902 hops to New York parties at 12 cents per pound.

General Russell A. Alger is said to be at the head of a syndicate which, it is rumored, will purchase the Cornucopia mine at Baker City.

Late spring is retarding the early development of the Eastern Oregon gold fields. Roads are still in very bad shape, but a few warm days will make a wonderful improvement.

W. O. Tyler and Thomas Vennim, arrested in Brownsville on the charge of robbing the bank at that place of \$1,700, have been bound over to the June term of the circuit court and taken to Albany for safe keeping.

Superintendent J. D. Lee, of the state penitentiary, reports that the experiment recently undertaken by that institution for the clearing of land belonging to private parties, under a contract granting a five years' lease of the premises so cleared, has proven a success. In addition to accomplishing the clearing of the land, the state gets the wood, employment is furnished convicts, who otherwise might be idle, and the state acquires without any expense additional acreage for agricultural purposes.

Wheeler and Lincoln counties have paid their 1901 state taxes in full.

Mrs. Ann Bowen, a pioneer of Oregon, died in Baker City, aged 73 years.

Cummings & Cole have sold their sawmill at Sandy to two men of Orient. The consideration was \$1,524.85.

Sixty children were vaccinated at Oswego in one day. So far only one case of smallpox has developed there.

The board of trustees of the state reformatory school at Salem has awarded contracts for supplying that institution with 200 cords of fir wood.

Both sides to the strike at the woolen mills in Oregon City continue firm. The employees will not return to work under the present wage scale, and the company still refuses to make any concessions.

Marion county hop contracts representing 19,000 pounds of the 1902 crop were recently filed at Salem. The contracting firm was Lillenthal Bros., of New York; Myrtle B. Cole will deliver 10,000 pounds at 12 1/2 cents, and Mrs. M. E. Arms will receive 12 1/2 cents for 9,000 pounds.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 65@65 1/2; bluestem, 66@66 1/2; valley, 65c. Barley—Feed, 20@21; brewing, 21@21.50 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, 41.20; gray, 41.10@1.15. Flour—Best grades, 2.85@3.40 per barrel; Graham, 4.50@2.80.

Millet—Bran, 16@17 per ton; middlings, 19; shorts, 17.50@18.50; chop, 16.

Hay—Timothy, 12@15; clover, 47.50@10; Oregon wild hay, 45@6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 1.40@1.65 per cental; ordinary, 1.20@1.25 per cental; Early Rose, 1.50@2.00 per cental; growers prices; sweets, 42.25@2.50 per cental.

Butter—Creamery, 16@17 1/2; dairy, 12 1/2@15c; store, 10@12 1/2c.

Eggs—15@16c for Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13@13 1/2; Young America, 14@15c; factory prices, 16@15c less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 4.50@5.50; hens, 45.00@60.00 per dozen, 11@11 1/2c per pound; springs, 11@11 1/2c per pound, 4.00@6.00 per dozen; ducks, 45.00@7.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12@13c, dressed, 14@16c per pound; geese, 46.50@7.00 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 4 1/2c per pound; dressed, 7 1/2c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 6 1/2c; dressed, 7 1/2@8c per pound.

Veal—6 1/2@8c for small; 6 1/2@7c for large.

Beef—Gross, cows, 4@4 1/2c; steers, 5c; dressed, 8@8 1/2c per pound.

Hops—12 1/2@15 cents per pound.

Wool—Valley, 13@14; Eastern Oregon, 9@11c; mohair, 23 1/2c per pound.

The steel vessel builders on the Great Lakes are assured a year of great activity.

The contracts for 1902 aggregate a carrying capacity of 3,000,000 tons. This will be an addition of 10 per cent. to the present lake tonnage.

An aerolite fell near Chattelliers the other day. The stone was triangular in shape, of a dark gray color, about eleven ounces in weight. This is only the second meteoric stone that is known to have fallen in Switzerland.

The German naval budget this year calls for about \$50,000,000, while Great Britain asks for about \$115,000,000.

Dutch fishermen are accused of showing their pro-Berber sentiments by attacks upon English fishermen in the North sea.

During the past ten years 249 accidents have occurred in the Swiss mountains, resulting in 313 deaths. Thirty-seven of the victims were guides. Of the whole number 237 deaths could have been prevented by the observation of common precautionary rules.

PHILADELPHIA GIRLS BECOME TERRORIZED AND EIGHT ARE TRAMPLED TO DEATH.

Philadelphia, May 3.—An unfortunate accident to a deaf and dumb boy, Isador Baucus, was today directly responsible for the death of eight girls and young women, the fatal injury of three others and the serious injury of more than two score of girls employed in the cigar factory of Harburger, Homan & Co.

The building in which the disaster occurred is a five-story brick structure occupying an entire block. Twelve hundred persons, mostly girls from 12 years up, were at work at the time of the accident. The elevator was at the top of the shaft, and the janitor pulled the rope to bring it down. Others opened the door leading to the shaft and leaned forward to see where the carriage was. The elevator struck him across the back of the neck, pinning his head between the elevator and the floor. A boy released Baucus and cried for help. The foreman ran from the building to call an ambulance and a panic ensued among the employes. Some fainted and some cried "Fire."

Instantly there was a mad rush for the stairway leading into Tenth street. The girls rushed down the narrow staircase until they reached a bend in the exit between the second and third floors. In their eagerness to escape, the frightened women fell. Others tripped over the struggling mass and in less than a minute hundreds of children and young women were struggling in the passageway. During the excitement an alarm of fire was turned in, but before the engines could reach the scene, several of the occupants of the building had rushed to the windows and jumped to the street, a distance of over 50 feet.

RUSSIAN AGITATORS.

Cleverly Schemed to Arouse the Serfs and Easily Succeeded.

St. Petersburg, May 3.—The seriousness of the situation in South Russia is apparent from the fact that Dragomiroff, governor general of Kieff; Pocaroff, vice director of the department of the police, and other officials, have joined Von Plehms, the minister of the interior, at Krakoff. The Voranji sugar refineries have especially suffered from the outbreak during which the Duke of Oldenbourg's estate was dismantled.

It now develops that the agitators who are directly responsible for the progress of the revolutionary movement among the hungry peasants, used a political device to bring the former serfs and the landowners into collision. A rumor was industriously circulated that the czar had ordered the lands of the nobles to be divided among the emancipated serfs. The peasants thereupon formed committees, which waited upon the landowners and ordered them to vacate the land withheld from the peasants by the crown agents, and proceeded to distribute the land and movables, leaving the nobles from 13 to 20 acres each. The proceedings, which were orderly, were conducted with the utmost gravity until the authorities interfered. Thereafter there was riot, arson and devastation.

Alaskan Salmon Season.

Washington, May 1.—The treasury department has received a report from Commander Moser, of the revenue cutter service, recommending against the closing of a large number of streams in Alaska to salmon fishing. Some time ago a request was made that the treasury department close up many of the streams on which there are now no fisheries, the request coming from one of the largest salmon packing firms in Alaska, which has not been able to extend its operations into these particular waters. Contrary to its expectation, the report recommends that the closed season in all Alaska be extended until July 4.

Tornado in Iowa.

Des Moines, Ia., May 3.—A tornado struck Bayard, Ia., at 7:30 P. M. tonight. Two elevators, the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul station and a number of dwellings were destroyed. The agent of the St. Paul is missing, and is supposed to be killed. Telegraphic communication is prostrated, and details of the storm are difficult to obtain. At Van Wert a funnel shaped cloud dropped down the town. The high wind blew down houses and barns and uprooted large trees. Several people were reported injured but none killed. At Weldon a farmhouse was blown down and three children injured.

Spokane Plumbers Go Back to Work.

Spokane, May 1.—The second plumbers' strike has been settled, the Carpenter's Union again acting as mediator. By the terms of the settlement, each journeyman will be paid \$5 per day, but the union will refund to the master plumbers 50 cents for each day's work on contracts taken before March 1.

Clerks Get Permanent Employment.

Washington, May 1.—The president has signed the legislative bill. Under its provisions, the 1,000 or more clerks who were temporarily appointed during the war with Spain are given permanent employment, and placed within the operations of the civil service law.

Appropriation Will Stand.

Washington, May 3.—All of the senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill affecting Oregon and Washington have been accepted by the conference committee, and will remain in the bill, excepting only an appropriation for an agent at Yakima, which is to be dropped and that agency placed in the hands of a bonded superintendent.

Morgan's Immense Fee.

Chicago, May 3.—Word was received today that J. Pierpont Morgan was to receive \$12,500,000 in stock of the new shipping combine in return for his services in organizing and financing it.

From an associate of Mr. Morgan in this city it was learned that, while the amount of money represented by the stock in the new steamship trust given Mr. Morgan seems large, it is not nearly so much as was paid for the organization of the steel trust and other combines effected by him.

CUMMINGS IS DEAD

BRILLIANT NEW YORKER PASSED AWAY AT BALTIMORE.

Was a Journeyman Printer, Editor of the New York Sun, a Soldier in the Civil War and a Congressman—Held Many Important Committee Positions in the Lower House—Champion of Labor Measures.

Baltimore, May 3.—Representative Amos J. Cummings, of New York, died at 10:15 o'clock tonight, at the Church Home and Infirmary, in this city, of pneumonia, incident to an operation, aged 61 years. The representative's wife and his cousin, Charles H. Cummings, were at his bedside when death came.

Representative Cummings came to Baltimore April 11 to undergo treatment for kidney trouble. Four days later an operation was performed and Mr. Cummings seemed in a fair way to recover. A week later, however, pleurisy developed, and April 25 it was announced that Mr. Cummings was suffering from pneumonia in one lung. Last Tuesday it was announced that the malady had extended to both lungs, since which time Mr. Cummings had been hovering between life and death.

Newspaper, Political and Army Career.

Amos J. Cummings was born at Conkling, Broome county, New York, May 18, 1838. He had an academic education, set type in his father's office at 12 and became a journeyman printer at 15. Starting in New York he earned his living at the case in nearly every state in the union. In 1857 he was with the Walker expedition at Mobile and was captured by Commodore Davis, on the Quaker City. Just before the war he became a "snub" on the New York Tribune.

In 1861, he was sergeant major of the Twenty-sixth New Jersey infantry, in which he served gallantly, being officially mentioned for his bravery. His service ending in 1863, he helped defend the Tribune office during the riot. He became, in 1868, managing editor of the New York Sun, but resigned in 1873, because of ill health.

He was elected to the Fifty-fourth congress in 1886. In 1887 he started the Evening Sun. In 1888 he declined the nomination for the Fifty-first congress, but on Samuel S. Cox's death, was elected to fill the vacancy, and was re-elected to the Fifty-second, Fifty-third, Fifty-fourth, Fifty-fifth, Fifty-sixth and Fifty-seventh congresses. In congress he held important committee positions. During his entire career he held membership in the New York Typographical Union, No. 6.

AFFAIR IN VENICE.

Lieutenant Doddridge Explains How American Sailors Got Into Trouble.

Venice, May 5.—The officers of the United States cruiser Chicago have been released. The order of release, granted by the king, came this morning. In an interview with a reporter of the Associated Press the imprisoned officers warmly repudiated the reports from Rome that they were under the influence of wine at the time of the trouble, and said that on the contrary they were absolutely sober. Lieutenant John S. Doddridge remarked:

"After the accidental upsetting of a table in a cafe by myself and a companion, at 11 o'clock at night, we were followed and attacked by a mob, and two municipal policemen appeared on the scene. I with my open hand motioned to the crowd to keep off. The police then seized us, but the crowd continued so threatening that our brother officers and a marine who happened to be on the plaza, ran to our rescue. We acted only in self defense and against a large hostile crowd. We did not strike the police. Doubtless misunderstanding of the two languages had something to do with the trouble. We were allowed to remain together in prison, but the room in which we were confined swarmed with insects."

The liberated officers of the Chicago joined their ship today, and the cruiser has left Venice.

DAYTON EXPLAINS.

Sends Short Cable Message on the Arrest of American Officers in Italy.

Washington, May 3.—Secretary Long has received the following cablegram from Captain Dayton, of the Chicago, in answer to the department's inquiry: "Doddridge, Wynne, Ledbetter, Kress and one marine on leave arrested. Principal charge resisting police. Sentences, Wynne, four months, ten days; remainder, three months each. Have not yet their full statement or a report from court, but applied for. Resisting arrest largely due to pressing in of crowd and not understanding language. Appeal made to Rome. Impossible to explain all circumstances by cable. Will make full report."

Constitutional Amendment Necessary.

San Jose, Costa Rica, May 5.—President Iglesias, in his message to congress, says that no negotiations can be made with the United States concerning the proposed Nicaragua canal before a constitutional amendment authorizing the leasing of land for the canal is made. The president says also that the present crisis has resulted in the exportation of Costa Rican gold coin.

Will be Tried Again.

Grants Pass, Or., May 5.—Jeff Gibson, charged with the murder of S. Bachelor, must stand another trial, the jury after being out 24 hours, being unable to agree. The trial has occupied four days, and although Gibson was generally believed to have acted in self defense, the testimony against him was very damaging. It is reported that the jury stood one for first degree, three for the second, and the balance for manslaughter. The date of the new trial has not yet been set.

NEEDS OF THE NAVY.

Interesting Report of the House Naval Committee on Warships.

Washington, May 1.—The naval program for 1903, as presented in the naval appropriation bill and the report filed by Chairman Foss, of the house naval committee, is of unusual interest. The report does not take an optimistic view of our naval progress, as is generally held, and Mr. Foss points out that comparatively few of our ships have any real fighting value. The report says, in part:

"While we have built and are building, all told, 138 ships, yet comparatively few of them have any real fighting value. Our naval process has almost entirely in our 18 battleships, 8 armored cruisers and 21 protected cruisers. The rest of our ships would cut but little figure in actual war. Ships of the battle line practically alone contain the naval strength of the nation.

"Of all the countries, Germany has been building during the past few years faster than any of the others. Her ship building program started in 1898 and will be completed in 1908, possibly in 1907, instead of 1916 as first planned. This programme will give her in all, 38 battleships, 14 large cruisers, 38 smaller cruisers and 96 torpedo boats. After the completion of this program the plan contemplates new constructions to replace ships which, though still serviceable, may have reached the prescribed age limit.

"In view of the fact that there is some public sentiment favorable to building ships by contract, it has been deemed advisable by your committee to insert a provision in the appropriation bill this year, leaving it to the discretion of the secretary of the navy to build any or all ships in government yards, but making it mandatory on him to construct at least one battleship or one armored cruiser in such navy yard as he may designate, as an experiment, and it is further provided that he shall keep an accurate account of all expenditures for labor and material in the inspection and construction of such ships and report to congress at each session, and on the completion of said ship he shall make a detailed report showing the relative cost of one built by the government and one built by contract. It is believed by your committee that nothing short of an experiment of this kind will show whether private contractors have been reasonable in their bids, and serve for the future guidance in the construction of our navy. An appropriation of \$175,000 is recommended for each yard in which a ship is built."

Protest Against Discrimination.

Chicago, May 1.—Merchants and manufacturers of Chicago have united in a strong protest to the interstate commerce commission against alleged discrimination in the transcontinental rates. It is charged that by the rates made Chicago manufacturers are placed in competition with New York for Pacific coast trade, and for trade west of the Rockies. Attention is called to the fact that equal rates from New York and Chicago to Pacific Coast points practically eliminate the advantage which should be Chicago's owing to her situation territorially. To this charge the answer of the railroad management has always been that water competition by the way of the Gulf made it imperative that the same rates be made from New York to the Pacific as from Chicago, St. Louis and other Mississippi River valley points.

Great Interests at Stake.

Seattle, May 1.—The sale of the Ebnor Copper Mining properties at Jubilee and the building of the Valdes-Eagle Railway will depend upon the result of the investigations to be made by H. H. Douglas, who has left for the north. He represents the Land, Credit & Mortgage Company, of London, in which Frank M. Bradshaw, the Los Angeles promoter, is interested. Captain Healy also is connected with the concern. The company is the one which has announced its intention of building the Valdes-Eagle City Railway, and of doing an immense amount of development within the Copper River and Tanana valleys. If Mr. Douglas decides that the Ebnor group of mines is what it has been represented, or in any way comes up to the expectations of the company which he represents, the deal will be closed, and the first payment of \$600,000 will be made.

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