

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week. Presented in Condensed Form. Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

Turkey has proclaimed martial law in Salonica.

An earthquake in Chile caused heavy property loss.

Postmaster General Payne has unearthed a scandal in the Washington office.

Labor troubles are seriously affecting business in many of the cities throughout the United States.

Six passengers were injured in a collision between an electric car and a Lake Shore train in Chicago.

Fruit and garden truck in the Arkansas valley, Colorado, have been seriously damaged by frost.

W. J. Peters, an experienced geographer and scientist, will be sent by the National geographical society with the Zeigler Arctic expedition.

Forty persons have been arrested following the robbery of the Wells, Fargo express company at Sino, Mexico.

Over two blocks of buildings in West Point, Va., the York river terminus of the Southern railway, are in ashes as the result of a fire of unknown origin.

Regulations in regard to matches in New York now provide that no one without a license can sell or give them away.

A train on the Panhandle railroad was derailed at the crossing of the Baltimore & Ohio near Columbus, O.

Rebels in Turkey are fighting with bombs, blowing up everything within their reach.

Secretary of the Navy Moody will visit the coast with President Roosevelt and inspect naval stations.

Two masked robbers secured a package containing \$10,000 from the United States express agent at Britt, Iowa.

The powder works at Hollidaysburg, Pa., was wrecked by an explosion.

Between 70 and 80 naval recruits have placed in double rows at Boston as the result of a mutiny which broke out on the receiving ship Wabash.

The dead at Frank, Canada, from the landslide now number 63, and this number may be increased.

Forest fires in Pennsylvania have caused great loss of life and property.

A party of five Americans and five Japanese were attacked by Chinese 60 miles from Canton.

Investigation of hoodlums continues in Missouri and Illinois.

Irving M. Scott, of San Francisco, builder of the battleship Oregon, is dead.

William R. Bears, of newspaper fame, was married in New York to Miss Millicent Wilson.

A movement is on foot in Portland to organize an association of employers to resist growing power of unions.

Three blocks, practically the entire business portion of Melbourne, La., was destroyed by fire.

Twenty people gathered about the coffin of Mrs. Martin Meyerhoffer at Chicago were precipitated into the cellar with the corpse by the giving away of the floor.

President Roosevelt will lay the corner stone for a Y. M. C. A. building at Topeka, Kan., during the session of the international convention of the railroad R. M. C. A., April 30 to May 3, in that city.

Giorganni Banale has asked a New York magistrate for permission to carry a revolver.

Fire destroyed a large part of the woods at W. K. Vanderbilt's country home, "Idle Home," on Long Island.

General Chaffee says the officers accused by General Miles have already been tried and their cases disposed of.

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and his son of the same name are in constant dread of assassins and are guarded by detectives.

Judge Kilpatrick, of the United States supreme court, in New York, has ordered the receivers of the American bicycle company to accept the offer of \$3,000,000 made by the reorganization company.

A posse of citizens who were on the lookout had a running pistol fight with six would-be bank robbers at Frankfort, Ind. The intruders escaped.

RUSSIA DEMANDS ANSWER.

Wants to Know Why China Rejects Her Terms.

London, May 4.—In a dispatch from Peking the correspondent of the Times says that in an interview held on Wednesday with all the ministers of the Chinese office, M. Planchon, Russian charge d'affaires, pressed for reasons for the rejection of the Russian demands. The ministers replied that they were unable to give the reasons separately. M. Planchon then, on behalf of his government, requested a statement of China's intentions, first, the contemplated alteration in the government of Mongolia; second, the non-alienation by lease, concession or otherwise of any portion of the Liaon valley to any other power, and, third, the opening of new treaty ports in Manchuria.

To the first clause the ministers replied that the alteration had not received imperial sanction; to the second, that China had no intention of alienating any of her territory; and to the third, that the opening of ports would depend upon trade developments.

M. Planchon professed to be satisfied with these answers, but the Chinese are still uncomfortable, knowing how impossible it is for her to resist Russia's demand. It is announced that M. Lousar, the Russian minister to China, is returning to Peking, and that the fulfillment of the terms of the Manchurian convention will be postponed until after his arrival and will result from his negotiations.

"The fact that Russia now appears anxious to repudiate the orders given M. Planchon," concludes the Times correspondent, "does not mean that her demands have been abandoned; by these orders Russia has acquainted China with what she expects."

NAVAL OFFICERS BRIBED.

Charge of Hoodlum Against Builders of Philippine Gunboats.

Victoria, B. C., May 4.—Two Japanese papers publish stories to the effect that the American officers sent over to watch the construction of the Manila gunboats for the United States by the Uraguy dock company were bribed and passed work which resulted in structural defects in the first gunboat.

The Niroku Shimpo says that three United States officers superintended the construction of the first gunboat and some Japanese officers who took her to Manila saw that, although outwardly the vessel was well constructed, there were some defects. They reported to Washington, and new inspectors were sent, and the four gunboats now on the stocks are being reconstructed at a heavy loss to the builders.

The California company is developing extensive power on Fall creek and Klamath river on the south side of the Siskiyou mountains which will be transmitted across the mountains to the valley, supplying mines and small towns on the way with light and power, including the towns of Klamath and Hornbrook and a number of quartz mills in that vicinity.

The Church Hill Bros., bankers, of Siskiyou county, and Alex. Rosenborough, of Oakland, Cal., are the controlling interests in the new company, and they claim to have available in the waters of Fall creek and Klamath river total horsepower resources of 22,000 which it is proposed to develop and with it promote electric railways and manufacturing enterprises throughout Southern Oregon and Northern California.

Gifts to Willamette University.

President John Coleman, of Willamette university, Salem, has announced the receipt of subscriptions to the university debt to the amount of \$3,000. These subscriptions were conditioned, however, upon the total debt being subscribed by June 1. A week ago the amount subscribed was \$7,000. The new subscriptions reduce this to \$4,000, and if this sum can be raised by June 1 Willamette will celebrate the coming commencement free from debt.

Desire Better Train Service.

The matter of train service, which has been agitated considerably by Corvallis, Independence, Amity, McCoy, McMinville and Moonmouth, is again being taken up. The matter will be brought before the officers at San Francisco.

Strike in Bohemia Mine.

The Crystal consolidated mining company, of Cottage Grove, is in receipt of information from Bohemia that a four foot vein of base ore has just been struck in its lower tunnel.

Bids Opened on Land.

The state land board Tuesday opened bids for the purchase of sections 16 and 36, in township 31 south, range 9 west, and section 16, in township 31 south, range 10 west, which townships were recently surveyed. There were several bids, ranging from \$2.50 to \$4.25, the land being sold at the latter figure. It is understood that there are several homesteaders on the land and that the purchasers from the state will have a contest.

Outfitting at Eugene.

Colonel A. B. French, of the coast geodesic and geographical survey, is now in Eugene making preparations and outfitting for a trip to the regions of the Blue river and Bohemia mines, where he will make some surveys for the government. He will have 20 to 25 men in his party.

River Strikers Won at La Grande.

The striking river drivers have again gone to work, having won their terms from Manager Murphy, of the Grande Ronde lumber company. They are to have \$3.50 per day and board and lose no time. They will also receive wages and expenses for the six days of the strike spent in town.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

WANT HIGH PRICES. FOR A GREAT STATE FAIR.

Larger Appropriations for Agricultural Premiums—Interest Increasing.

The state fair this fall will mean more to Oregon as an advertising medium than it ever has before. The large immigration now coming to this state gives the people of the different sections of Oregon an opportunity to represent their resources and advantages to a large number of new-comers at comparatively little cost. A majority of those who come to the coast seeking new homes do not invest until after they have spent several weeks or even months looking around. Their desire is to find the locality that will suit their individual preferences and occupations best. Through the annual state fair it will be possible to present, in an attractive form, information regarding the industries of every county in the state, and by visiting the fair, strangers will learn more about the different localities than they could in any other way at the same expense.

The last legislature increased the state fair appropriation from \$8,000 a year to \$10,000, and it is provided that all this sum must be offered and awarded as premiums for agricultural and other industrial products. The increase in the appropriation for premiums is sufficient to make it certain that if the season be favorable to crops, this year's fair will be ahead of anything yet had.

Balsley-Eikhorn to Resume.

The Balsley-Eikhorn mine, which has been tied up in litigation for more than two years, will resume operations May 1. General Manager Hayes, who is also the principal owner of the property, was formerly president and manager of the Bonanza mine. He sold out his interest in the Bonanza about a year ago, and he was then in a position to take advantage of the opportunity offered to become the principal owner of the Balsley-Eikhorn. A tunnel about 1 1/2 miles long is to be driven into the mountain.

Big Mills Start Up.

The big planing mill and sash and door factory of William Bros. & Kendall, in Grants Pass, have begun operations. While not all of the machinery has been installed, enough is in place to allow work to begin that the owners of the mills may make a start on the long list of orders for building material they have on hand. These mills are the second in size of their class on the Pacific coast. They contain over 30 machines of various kinds, up-to-date and of the best pattern, for cutting and finishing all grades.

Government Surveyors at Albany.

A government surveying party, consisting of C. H. Semler, C. P. Jones, A. D. Patterson, Frank Neel and Ray Teiford, is in Albany preparing to make a survey of that part of the valley. The survey is for a general topographic map, and lines will be run out from Albany in all directions 224 feet above the sea level.

Fast Cutting the Timber.

Van Houten & Messenger have received the machinery for a new sawmill, to be erected in the timber seat of Union with a capacity of 20,000 feet per day. A number of other mills are going in, and within a month it is estimated there will be eight sawmills in operation near that city.

Varney Cannot Be President.

Rev. George R. Varney has sent a note to the board of trustees of the McMinville college, refusing to allow his name to be used as a successor of President Boardman. Mr. Varney had previously been elected pastor of the New Whelan Baptist church, which refused to release him.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 70¢@71¢; blue stem, 75¢@76¢; valley, 75¢@76¢.

Barley—Feed, \$21.50 per ton; brewing, \$23.

Flour—Best grade, \$3.95@4.25; graham, \$3.45@3.85.

Middlings—\$19 per ton; middlings, \$24; shorts, \$19.50@20; chop, \$18.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.15 @ 1.20; gray, \$1.12@1.15 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$13@13.50; clover, \$10@11; cheat, \$11@12 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 50¢ per sack; ordinary, 25¢@40¢ per cental; growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$3@3.50 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 11¢@12¢; young, 13¢@14¢; hens, 12¢@13¢; turkeys, live, 15¢@17¢; dressed, 20¢@22¢; ducks, \$7@7.50 per dozen; geese, \$6@6.50.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 16¢@17¢; Young America, 17¢@17 1/2¢; factory prices, 1¢@1 1/2¢ less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 22¢ per pound; extras, 21¢; dairy, 20¢@22¢; store, 16¢@18¢.

Eggs—16¢@17¢ per dozen.

Hops—Choice, 18¢@20¢ per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12¢@15¢; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@14¢; mohair, 35¢@36¢.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3¢@4¢ per pound; steers, 4 1/2¢@5¢; dressed, 7 1/2¢.

Mutton—Gross, 7¢@7 1/2¢ per pound; dressed, 8¢@9¢.

Lamb—Gross, 4¢ per pound; dressed, 7 1/2¢.

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

READY FOR WAR.

Russia Has Long Prepared for Opposition—Never Meant to Evacuate.

Victoria, B. C., April 30.—The Russian demands regarding Manchuria did not come as a surprise to Japan, according to advices received here today by the steamer Oansa. Japan had been preparing for the crisis and dispatches to Japanese papers from various sections indicate that Russia has also been making warlike preparations. Officers of the Oansa say that for months large importations of rice have been made by Japan and all export is forbidden. From New Chwang it is reported that 3,000,000 taels have been forwarded to Port Arthur to buy provisions, and from Nagasaki comes the news that Russian agents have bought up 16,000 tons of Cardiff coal there, and at Chefoo, all on hand. Large purchases of foodstuffs are also reported.

As for the evacuation of Manchuria, dispatches to Japanese papers say it is patent that Russia had no intention of evacuating, although one dispatch says that the garrison of Moukden was evacuated and the garrison marched back to its barracks. A Peking dispatch of April 11 says the Russian troops in Manchuria gave some sign of moving when the plans were changed. Those stationed at New Chwang were moved a mile further from the town and seem to be settling down in the new location and making ready for hostilities.

Moreover, says a dispatch from Peking to the Jiji, there are telegrams coming to Peking from points along the coast reporting most suspicious actions on the part of Russian warships. The big battleships coming to reinforce the Russian squadron in Eastern waters, consisting of the 12,700-ton battleship Retvian, the cruisers Pallada and Diana and five torpedo boat destroyers, passed Hong Kong on April 13 for Port Arthur.

Another Peking dispatch to the Asahi says that numbers of soldiers are being moved into Manchuria, garbed in civilian clothes. Other dispatches tell of the cutting of the telegraph lines in Manchuria by Russian officers and of the cutting of the cable between New Chwang and Chefoo by Russians.

An official of the Tokio foreign office, interviewed by a Japanese paper, says that Viscount Aoki has been constantly shadowed by Russians during his official visits at Peking. This official also told of Russia's warlike preparations, of the suspicious movements of Russian warships in the Gulf of Pechili, and of the buying up of foodstuffs by the Russian agents.

Another sensational dispatch, published by the Japanese papers is that, Japanese having set fire to the forests at the mouth of the Yalu, Russia has dispatched a force of 1,500 troops overland to that point. It was intended to send a force of 1,000 by the steamer Wuchan, plying between Port Arthur and Taku, but this vessel is British, and permission to carry the force was refused. It was increased and sent overland. Russia obtained a lease of these forests in 1896 on the occasion of the flight of the Korean emperor to the Russian legation.

GOVERNOR RICHARDS DEAD.

Chief Executive of Wyoming Gleaned by the Old Reaper.

Cheyenne, Wyo., April 29.—Governor De Foret Richards died at his home in this city at 8 o'clock yesterday, of a acute kidney disease.

Governor Richards was born at Charleston, N. H., August 6, 1846. His father was a Congregational minister. After finishing his schooling at Phillips Andover academy, he went to Alabama and engaged in cotton raising. There he was sheriff, lawmaker and county treasurer in turn. In 1885 he established himself at Chadron, Neb., organizing the Chadron bank. In 1885 he came to Douglas, Converse county, Wyoming, and established the First National bank. He was elected mayor of the town, then state senator, and in 1888 was elected governor on the Republican ticket, succeeding himself in 1902.

The governor's chair now falls to Fenimore Chatterton, secretary of state, as there is no lieutenant governor in Wyoming.

Yield to Prophets.

Battle Creek, Mich., April 30.—After a fight lasting more than a week, the stockholders of the Seventh Day Adventist publishing house have decided to move their plant East, the name of the city has not yet been decided on. This action shows that the majority of the stockholders believed Mr. Ellen White, a leading prophetess of the society, who predicted disaster if the plant were not moved and the Adventists colonized here failed to scatter to various parts of the country.

Should Join Militia.

Columbus, O., May 2.—Governor Nash today urged the members of the Anagnanated association of iron and steelworkers to join the militia. The governor, after referring to the impression prevailing that the military and organized labor are antagonistic, said: "I want you to study this matter carefully, gentlemen, and see if you do not believe that your duty is the same as the duty of other citizens of the country. I know you are as anxious to enforce the laws of the state as I am."

New Hands Turned Down.

Chicago, May 2.—Effective picketing headed off an alleged effort on the part of the management of the Deering car body works to introduce nearly 150 workmen to the new department of the plant just after dawn today. When the men appeared before 5 o'clock, prepared to go to work, they were met by a delegation of strikers and turned away. Efforts of the strikers are now being directed toward bringing about similar conditions at other factories.

Electricity for Big Tunnel.

Philadelphia, April 30.—President Cassatt, of the Pennsylvania railroad, has appointed an advisory committee of experts to assist him in the work of constructing the New York \$50,000,000 tunnel. The committee has already decided to adopt for use in the tunnel an electrical engine, the motor to rest on a truck, so that it will only be necessary to increase the number of trucks to obtain increased power.

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Vasquez is Downed.

Santo Domingo, April 29.—As a result of the fighting between government forces and revolutionists here yesterday the government has abandoned San Carlos and Guinda, and these suburbs are now occupied by the rebels, who have possession of the ammunition, rifles and cannon left by the government forces. The fighting of yesterday has entirely changed the situation here, and it is hoped that peace will soon be restored. The hospitals of the city are filled with the wounded. The losses sustained by the government were heavy.

FAIR IS DEDICATED

IMPOSING CEREMONY AT ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

One Hundred and Forty-Five Thousand People Present—Cold Weather Only Drawback to Complete Success of the Day—Eleven Thousand Troops Reviewed by the President.

St. Louis, May 1.—The buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were yesterday formally dedicated to their purpose with all possible pomp and ceremony. In every way save one the exercises were an unequivocal success, and this one circumstance was the weather. It would be difficult to imagine a more disagreeable day. The wind blew fiercely from the west, sending great clouds of dust whirling into the faces of the troops as they marched past the president, and at times so nearly blinding the president that it was well nigh impossible for him to see across the street upon which the troops were marching.

Added to the discomfort of the wind and dust was a temperature which sought for the marrow and generally reached it. The ladies who, on the strength of the warm weather of the day before, came in summer dresses to the reviewing stand, suffered keenly, and but for the thoughtfulness of the officers commanding the guard thrown around the reviewing stand, who provided them with blankets, many of them would have been compelled to leave the place. Both President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland remained in the reviewing stand exposed to the icy wind until the end of the parade, although their faces were blue and their limbs stiffened by the cold. Conditions in the Liberal arts building, where the dedication ceremonies proper were held, were little better. There was no wind, but there were manifold drafts which added to the dampness inseparable from newly-erected buildings, produced a penetrating chill that was uncomfortable to a degree. The effect of this was evident in all of the speeches, as the speakers, commencing their speeches in clear tones, were without exception given over to catarrhal inflections before they finished.

Despite this heavy handicap, however, the ceremonies proper were splendidly handled and the programme was carried out to the letter. The police work was excellent and the patrolling of the avenues and passageways by the First Missouri infantry was ably done and all possible consideration shown the great crowd.

The great military parade, which was designed to be distinctively the show spectacle of the dedicatory ceremonies, proved to be all that its promoters could wish, and all that the regular army officers who controlled it could hope for. The sight of the marching thousands from the point occupied by President Roosevelt's reviewing stand was one long to be remembered. For a half mile to the left and for an equal distance to the right, the winding column was in complete view. The president watched the march past with eager attention. Every well-settled rank and nearly all were so accurate formation and very few were not accurate, elicited his hearty commendation. From end to end of the line of march the cheers of the immense crowd were as cordial as the president's approval.

There were 11,000 men in line—3,100 regulars and 7,900 of the National guard, New York being represented by 1,000 officers and men; Illinois, 1,000; Iowa, 900; Missouri, 3,000; Oklahoma, 2,200; Ohio, 1,000. The formation throughout was in column of platoons, of all arms, at half distance, the infantry marching 16 file, and the cavalry 12 troopers front.

Has Told Two Stories.

Pekin, May 2.—The denial from St. Petersburg of the authenticity of the Russian demands on China previous to the evacuation of Manchuria has created comment among the members of the interested legations. The day the denial was issued, M. Planchon, the Russian charge d'affaires, admitted to his colleague that their information on the subject was correct. Prince Ching, the grand secretary, purposes urgently to request Russia to proceed with the restoration of the government of Manchuria to China, as per agreement.

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NEED A STRIP.

Postoffice Officials are Lax in Methods—Too Anxious to Please.

Washington, April 29.—It is the consensus of opinion among fair men who have watched the postoffice department of late years, and who are familiar with its officials, that there is much more smoke than fire in that department that has been under way for several weeks will make far less sensational disclosures than have been predicted. Not but what the business methods of the department will be shown to be lax in many respects, and that remedies will be recommended, for this no one doubts, but it is reasonably certain that very few officials will lose their positions as a result of the charges that have been filed and are being run down. Tyner is, of course, already out, and Assistant Attorney General of the Department Christiany is suspended at his own request pending investigations.

The postoffice is the biggest and most extensive of all the government departments. It employs more men, and is more generally distributed over the country than any other branch of the government, hence, the chances for fraud, for wrongdoing, and for evils arising from lax methods are greater than in any other department. At the same time, with so many employees on the rolls, and so many officials with varying grades of authority and responsibility, it will be an extremely difficult matter to fasten onto any one man the responsibility for shortcomings that may be found.

The service will benefit from the investigation, no doubt, for its moral influence is good, and serves as a warning to all employees that the postmaster general is after wrongdoers, and is ready to prosecute all he can find.

WORK GANG RUN DOWN.

Ten Greeks and One American Killed in a Kansas Smash-Up.

Buffalo, Kan., April 29.—A north-bound Missouri Pacific stock train crashed into the rear end of a work train just north of this town at 7 o'clock last evening and 11 men were killed and 25 injured, 10 of the latter seriously and four fatally. All were Greeks except one. The cause of the wreck is given as misreading of orders. The worktrain consisted of flats and a caboose, all filled with laborers. The men on the flats escaped by jumping, but hardly a man in the caboose escaped. The work train was backing into town for the night and running at a good speed. The heavy freight engine did not leave the track, but plowed the work train off the track, leaving little of it except the car wheels and kindling wood. Doctors of Falls, assisted by townspeople, did heroic work among the injured until the wrecking train from Neodesha and a corps of half a dozen physicians arrived. The dead and injured were taken to Coffeyville, the latter to be temporarily cared for at the hospital there. The scene of the wreck for several hours looked like a battlefield by the dazzling light of the burning debris, with dead men strewn about on the ground, where they lay after being taken from the wreck.

The foreigners were nearly all married and had large families in the old country.

At the office of General Superintendent Gould, in Kansas City, the blame for the wreck was placed on the conductor and engineer of the construction train. The freight, which was a regular train, was on time and had the right of way.

OBJECTS TO TWO THINGS.

Conger Protests Against Russian Demands Affecting Our Interests.

Pekin, April 29.—Minister Conger has sent a note to Prince Ching, the grand secretary, protesting against two features of Russia's proposed Manchurian agreement, which are considered particularly antagonistic to American interests. The note objects to China promising not to open more towns to foreign trade, because negotiations are proceeding in connection with the American commercial treaty for the opening of Mukden and Taku shan, and it objects to promising that the foreign employes in China shall be only Russians.

The United States without expression regarding the other demands, but is prepared to insist on her treaty rights if infractions incur.

To Start Jetty Work.

Portland, April 29.—Proposals for furnishing Uncle Sam with 625,000 tons of stone for the Columbia bar jetty will be opened tomorrow morning by Captain W. C. Langitt, United States engineer. The contracts will be two forms, by one of which 150,000 tons of stone is to be delivered within two months and 475,000 tons within two working seasons, which will probably last eight months. The shorter delivery is to hasten the beginning of the work. By the time the stone is delivered the tramway will be ready.

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