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NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR MANY READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week in a Condensed Form.

A Manila Spaniard was convicted of treason.

Minister Loomis may be transferred to another post.

Another attempt was made to assassinate the czar.

Roland Reed, the actor, is dead at his home in New York.

A large amount of Washington reserves is to be opened to settlement.

Gross fraud has been discovered in the subsistence department at Manila.

Much misery prevails at Marseilles, France, as a result of the dock strike.

General Fitzhugh Lee says future of Cuba depends on native statesmen.

A packing-house fire in New York damaged \$200,000 worth of property.

Three thousand arrests have been made since Russian revolutionists became active.

A \$30,000,000 syndicate is negotiating for the control of the Pacific coast fishing industry.

Secretary Gage says if artificial prices are asked for bonds, he will allow treasury funds to accumulate.

Commander of the Petrel was suffocated and 22 officers and men perished in a fire on the gunboat Petrel.

By an explosion of gas at the furnace of the Edgar Thompson steel works, five men were fatally injured.

The Thirty-third and Thirty-fourth regiments, just returned from the Philippines, will be mustered out at San Francisco.

The president has appointed Wheaton to be a major general and Funston and Jacob Smith to be brigadier generals of regulars.

Peter Karpovich, the assassin of Bogolopoff, Russian minister of public instruction, has been sentenced to 20 years' penal servitude, with loss of civil rights.

St. Petersburg may be placed under martial law.

A battle between French and Chinese is imminent.

Floods in New York and Michigan cause much damage.

England has protested against China making any secret treaty.

Morgan will probably prevent a strike in the anthracite region.

An imperial edict prohibited the signing of the Manchurian treaty.

Denmark lays down conditions for the sale of the Danish West Indies.

Morocco will settle the American claim without a naval demonstration.

The sultan of Sulu complains that the Americans are violating the treaty.

Russians participated in the dismemberment of bodies of American marines.

There are no indications that the Nabrasa senatorial deadlock will be broken.

A steamboat line will be established on Snake river between Lewiston and Pittsburg landing.

Development of the Mount Reuben mines in Southern Oregon is going forward successfully.

Aguinaldo was captured by Funston in Isabela province. The rebel leader is now in Manila jail.

It is announced that the Rogers locomotive works, at Paterson, N. J., have been sold by the receivers to New York syndicate of capitalists, who will enlarge and operate the works.

The savings bank at Riverside, Ia., was broken into. The burglars drilled through the steel doors of the vault, but the inner safe resisted their efforts. They secured only a small sum of money from the cash drawer and escaped on a handcar.

Fire has started in No. 1 shaft of the Republic, Mich., mine, and flames all efforts to extinguish it. The flames are raging through the shaft, and no estimate of the loss can be made. The mine has been closed, throwing 500 men out of employment. All the miners escaped.

A mob of 500 or more gathered at Galesburg, Ill., bent upon lynching Ed Jackson, a negro, who murdered Engineer Charles Rowe. The mob marched on the jail in a body, but news of its coming reached Sheriff Matthews, and he smuggled Jackson out of jail into a carriage and drove with him to Monmouth.

The Japanese residents of Tacoma, Wash., have organized to keep out any disorderly characters from their country.

During a recent epidemic of diphtheria in a town on the Hudson, 295 cases were treated with serum, and among these there were only two deaths.

Elections in London resulted in tremendous majorities in favor of municipal ownership of all public utilities, thus breaking galling monopolies lasting for centuries.

KORAN THE ONLY LAW.

Civil Government is Impossible in the Sulu Islands.

JOLO, Island of Sulu, March 30.—The commission was heartily received at the headquarters of the sultan. The residences of many of the people were decorated with flags, the stars and stripes floating through the town, while thousands of firecrackers were exploded in all directions.

It was a beautiful summer morning, and when the sultan had not put in an appearance upon the arrival of the last launch, a cutter was sent with the secretary of the commission to invite the sultan to visit the ship. They brought back his majesty, clothed in gold and purple, and decorated with jewels. He presented a comic opera aspect as he came on board, followed by his ministers and a score of relatives in motley court array. They were received with a salute of 12 guns. Commissioner Taft explained to his majesty that there was no disposition on the part of the members of the commission to interfere with the administration of the sultan's affairs or the habits, customs and religion of the people. He said that the only motive governing the commission was the prospective property and happiness of the people of the Sulu Islands, and that the people of the United States expected the treaty to be strictly observed.

The sultan then thanked Commissioner Taft and spoke proudly of the cable and other improvements introduced by the Americans, adding that his best friends were the military officials, and that he expected to abide by the decision of the commissioners and to follow their advice. His majesty then inspected the ship.

That afternoon the sultan was received at the American military headquarters and inspected the troops. Native sports followed, which were witnessed by the commissioners and others.

The Philippine commission sailed this morning for Isabela, Island of Basilan. Before leaving the commission had a long consultation with Major Sweet, the American commander at Gato, and Dhul Karnein, the strongest chief of the Sulus, who usually opposes the sultan.

Any question of civil government in Sulu appears impossible at present. The customs of vassalage, servitude and polygamy prevail. There is no law except the Koran, and that is followed by the Moros and Chinese desire a cessation of military rule in Jolo, but the conglomerate character of the population and the uncertainty as to those without the walls render this inadvisable. Military officers consider the treaty unnecessary and an impediment to progress.

FRENCH INFLUENCE GROWING.

Activity in Southern Provinces of China.

HONG KONG, March 30.—It is reported from Canton that the activity of the French is greatly increasing in the neighborhood of that city. Two steamers ply between Hong Kong and Canton, and gunboats are much in evidence on the Chinese waterways. It is also reported that two steamers are being built in France to run between Hong Kong and Canton, and that France intends to subsidize the carrying of the mails. It is also expected that a French postoffice will open in Canton about April 1.

Obstacles have been lodged to the plying of the steam launches under the tricolor. Chinese captains now fly the tricolor with an addition of three small stars, which are invisible at a short distance away, and as a result, it is said, the Chinese people imagine they are still under the tricolor, and conclude that the French influence is gaining. It is also reported that a French hospital was opened at Shamen some months back for the purpose of receiving Chinese patients. All this aids French influence and prestige.

WHY HE DID NOT SIGN.

Accident to Chinese Minister Served Manchuria.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 30.—Last Monday, when the world expected that the Russo-Chinese convention was to be signed, a Russian minister of foreign affairs received word that the Chinese minister in St. Petersburg, Yang Yu, had fallen and been seriously injured. This news was received at the time with a grain of salt, but a representative of the Associated Press was informed at the United States embassy this evening that Yang Yu had not only slipped on a wax floor, bruising his head and leg, but had also been hit by a horse, and was consequently confined to his bedroom. Yang Yu is over 60, and fleshy. He has recently displayed great anxiety in reference to the convention, and has hesitated to sign particularly since he is in doubt about his reception should he return to China, as he belongs to the liberal party.

Spanish War Claims.

Washington, March 29.—The Spanish war claims commission, of which ex-Senator Chandler is president, has received from the state department a full list of the claims against Spain growing out of the insurrection in Cuba, which were filed in the department up to the 15th of the present month. These claims are all those of American citizens, for under the treaty of Paris the government of the United States and Spain undertook to adjust claims of their own citizens. The grand total of these claims is about \$30,000,000, and included in the list are five claims in excess of \$1,000,000. The largest single claim is that of John W. Brock, on account of property losses, estimated at \$2,162,514. Mrs. Ruiz, widow of the dentist who was killed in Havana prison, is a claimant for \$75,000.

Pioneer Stage Operator Drowned.

Oakland, Cal., March 30.—The body of John Allman, a pioneer stage coach operator of the coast, has been found in the harbor, and it is believed he was accidentally drowned. During his lifetime he made a business of bidding on almost every mail-carrying contract in the west, and at one time had more government contracts than any other man engaged in the business. He was a personal friend of President U. S. Grant, and during that official's administration spent much of his time 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.

Sheridan—The depot at Sheridan is finished.

Coquille—It is proposed at Coquille to organize a fire company.

Table Rock—The Table Rock Irrigating Ditch Company will soon begin work of cleaning and repairing its ditches.

Bald Mountain—The new quartz mill of the Bald Mountain mine started up last week.

Ritter—The floor was blown off the suspension foot bridge at Ritter several days ago by wind.

Hood River—The prospects of the strawberry crop at Hood River are good, and there is an increased acreage.

A plan for starting a free reading room and library at Union is being perfected by women of the city.

Milton—The Offner Fruit Packing Company, of Walla Walla, contemplates erection of a large warehouse at Milton.

Klamath Falls—The work of cleaning out the Klamath Falls Irrigating ditch began this week. The ditch will also be widened.

Union—A scheme is under way at Union to erect and equip a two-story brick building for the use of a town commercial club.

Greenhorn—It is reported that the Inter Mountain group in the Greenhorn district has been sold to a syndicate of California capitalists.

Gold Hill—G. Lang will have 25 or 30 tons of ore crushed at Humason & Cheney's quartz mill at Gold Hill. This is the first ore from the Elsie mine on Blackwell hill.

Umatilla—An O. R. & N. freight train between Umatilla and Wallula passed over a man who was lying on the rails and crushed him beyond recognition.

Granite—There is no public school near Red Bay mine than at Granite, and application has been made for a new school district, with Red Bay as the center.

Condon—A disastrous "pile-up" took place at the sheep camp of S. B. Barker, near Condon. On a separation of the ewes from the lambs the latter piled up in a ditch, and 88 head were smothered.

Sumpter—It is reported from Sumpter that the Golconda mine is showing another rich ore body, and that as underground development continues the prospects of the mine grow better each succeeding day.

Canyon City—James Robinson, one of the oldest and best-known citizens of Grant county, died at Canyon City after a lingering illness of nearly 12 years. Deceased was born in New Brunswick, January 12, 1834.

Klamath Falls—The Ashland-Klamath Falls mail route and schedule has been changed. It will hereafter be a daylight run, and the route from Parker's station to Jenny creek will be over the logging camp road.

Canyonville—A company contemplates building a flume from Canyon Creek, five miles south of Canyonville, to the mines owned by Lewis Ash, which are situated about halfway between Riddle and Canyonville.

PORTLAND MARKET.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 56¢57¢; valley, nominal; bluestem, 10¢ per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.80 to \$3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$2.60.

Oats—White, \$1.25 per cental; gray, \$1.20 to \$1.22 1/2 per cental.

Barley—Feed, \$1.60 to \$1.70; brewing, \$1.65 to \$1.70 per cental.

Millstuffs—Bran, 16¢ per ton; middlings, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.70; chop, \$1.80.

Hay—Timothy, \$12 to \$12.50; clover, \$7 to \$8; Oregon wild hay, \$6 to \$7 per ton.

Hops—12 to 14¢ per pound; 1899 crop, 6¢ to 7¢.

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

Fancy—Fancy creamery, 22¢ to 25¢; dairy, 17¢ to 20¢; store, 10¢ to 12¢ per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 13¢ to 13 1/2¢ per dozen.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50 to \$5; hens, \$3 to \$5.50; dressed, 10¢ to 12¢ per pound; spring, 14¢ to 16¢ per dozen; turkeys, live, 9¢ to 10¢ per pound; dressed, 12¢ to 14¢ per pound.

Cheese—Full cream, 13¢ to 14¢ per pound; Young American, 13 1/2¢ to 14¢ per pound.

Potatoes—45¢ to 55¢ per sack.

Mutton—Gross, best sheep, wethers, \$4.75; ewes, \$4 to \$4.50; dressed 6 1/2¢ to 7¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, choice hogs, \$5 to \$5.25; light, \$4.75 to \$5; dressed, 6¢ to 7¢ per pound.

Yeast—Large, 7¢ to 7 1/2¢ per pound; small, 8 1/2¢ to 9¢ per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$4.50 to \$4.75; cows, \$4 to \$4.50; dressed beef, 7¢ to 8¢ per pound.

The Brussels automobiles are tax: from 30 to 50 francs per annum, according to horse power.

The Inter Island Telegraph company of Hawaii is the first wireless system to be opened for business.

The case of Missouri against the Chicago drainage trustees against the first jury trial in the United States supreme court in 107 years.

Professor Shaler, Harvard's geologist, says that within 30 years new mining systems will produce an almost intolerable supply of gold.

\$1,000,000 HOTEL FIRE.

The Jefferson, at Richmond, Va., Burned, But No Lives Lost.

RICHMOND, Va., April 1.—The Jefferson hotel, this city, which was erected and furnished by the late Louis Ginter at a cost of \$1,000,000, was destroyed by fire. The magnificent structure covered half a block in the ultra-fashionable part of the city, and was built of buff brick on a granite foundation.

The flames were discovered in the upper part of the main-street side shortly before midnight, and in a short time that part of the building was a roaring furnace. The guests who were first driven out of the main-street portion of the hotel took refuge in the lobby on the Franklin-street side.

There was much excitement, especially among the women, many of whom had retired for the night. Many persons lost all their effects.

No one perished in the flames. The fire started in the linen room from a defective fuse. The insurance is about \$650,000. All the surrounding houses are filled with property taken from the hotel. There has been some looting, and several arrests have been made. The fire was caused by a defective fuse, and the hotel was a storehouse of art, including Valentine's marble statue of Jefferson, which stood in the Franklin-street court. This statue was broken.

Immediately upon the discovery of the fire, which was eating into the ceiling of the linen room, the hotel fire apparatus was brought into play, but the hose was not long in being drenched through the building awakens the guests, many of whom were sleeping and had to be dragged out of bed. Most of the guests on the first floor were saved, and practically all their baggage, and finally the Jefferson statue was gotten out, with the head broken off. The guests in the part where the fire started lost their baggage, and many of them lost all their clothes. Owing to the height of the building, the fire department was at a great disadvantage. The fire made an immense hole, and practically all the guests were saved. There were no thrilling escapes, the halls and staircases being numerous and wide.

EFFECT OF CAPTURE.

Insurgent Leaders on Luzon Are Expected to Surrender.

MANILA, April 1.—Aguinaldo is now detained in a comfortable room in a wing of the Malacanang palace. He is in charge of Captain Benjamin H. Randolph and Lieutenant Gilbert A. Youngberg, of battery G, Third artillery.

When Aguinaldo was captured he wore a plain dark blue suit with the coat closely buttoned up at the throat and a wide white helmet with a leather band. He takes his capture philosophically, and is not at all perturbed. He is sometimes moody. His health during the past year has been very good. It is uncertain what attitude he will now assume. Certain visitors are permitted to see him, and a number of newspaper interviews with the prisoner are not allowed.

Since Aguinaldo has been domiciled at the Malacanang palace, persons not provided with passes are denied admission to the grounds.

General Trias, the commander of the insurgent forces in Southern Luzon, who recently foresaw the capture of Aguinaldo, visited Aguinaldo, and told the latter why he had surrendered. Trias said that a continuance of armed opposition to the United States was unjustifiable and ruinous; that the independence of the Philippines was impossible, and that the Filipinos had better accept liberty, prosperity and progress under American rule.

The capture of Aguinaldo, following the surrender of General Trias, will probably occasion the surrender of the insurgent leader in the Philippines, General Funston, who has been recommended for the highest practicable reward. It is believed here that he will receive an appointment of brigadier general in the regular army.

The Panama Waterway.

Washington, April 1.—The conditions under which the Colombian government will consent to the transfer of the French concession for the construction of the Panama canal to the United States government, should the latter select that route for an isthmian waterway, are before the state department for its consideration. Senator Silveira, of the United States, has been appointed Secretary Hay today and left with him a memorandum bearing on the subject. This memorandum, being of a confidential nature, the minister refused to discuss its features while the matter is under consideration by the state department. The French concession originally expired in 1904, but it has been extended to 1910.

Work of a Lunatic.

Akron, O., April 1.—The Diamond pottery plant was totally destroyed by fire last night. The fire originated in the main building, and spread to the other parts of the building. A well-dressed man was noticed loitering about the place some time before the fire started. Earlier in the evening a man had been placed in the building, and the Robinson-Merrill Company. The watchman discovered sticks of dynamite placed in various parts of the main building, and the fuses had been ignited. At other factories oil-soaked waste was found in various sections of the buildings.

Massacred by Tiburon Indians.

Proemin, Ariz., April 1.—It is reported that a party of goldseekers was massacred by Ceris Indians on the island of Tiburon, in the Gulf of California. Two weeks ago six Mexican prospectors left Tepopa on the west coast of Mexico in a small boat and went to Tiburon island in search of gold. Pedro Pasquella, one of the party, has reached the mainland in a small boat, and reported a fierce fight with the Indians. He escaped, and believes his comrades were killed.

Slight Skirmishes Reported.

Cape Town, March 29.—Indecisive encounters at widely separated points are reported daily. Fighting took place yesterday at Takastad and Henningfontein, both in Cape Colony. The casualties were few. A command numbering 200, under Commandant Fourie, was dispersed at Thaba N'Chu. According to reports received here, the hills above Dewetdorp, just reoccupied by General Bruce Hamilton, were also the scene of a fight lasting several hours yesterday.

TRAPPED AT LAST

General Aguinaldo a Prisoner in American Hands.

WAS CAPTURED BY FUNSTON'S FORCES

Successful Conclusion of the Kansas General's Expedition into Isabela Province—Is No. in a Manila Jail.

MANILA, March 29.—General Frederick Funston's daring project for the capture of Aguinaldo in his hiding place in the province of Isabela, island of Luzon, has proved completely successful. Aguinaldo was captured there on March 23.

The United States gunboat Vicksburg, Commander E. B. Barry, with General Funston and Aguinaldo on board, arrived here this morning.

Aguinaldo was brought ashore at 3:10 P. M. today and taken before General MacArthur at the Malacanang palace. He talked freely, but seemed ignorant concerning recent events. He appeared to be in good health and was even cheerful. He lunched with the

officers of General MacArthur's staff, and then escorted to the Enda-street jail.

Aguinaldo's capture was attended with considerable difficulty, an insurgent major being killed at the time of the capture. Twenty rifles and a number of important papers were captured.

LONDON, March 29.—A dispatch from Manila says that several members of Aguinaldo's staff were captured with him and brought to Manila. The insurgent leader and his men were captured near Casiguran, north of Balera.

Where the Capture Was Made.

The province of Isabela, where the capture of Aguinaldo occurred, is on the island of Luzon, about 200 miles northeast of Manila, and about 75 miles north of Balera, on the eastern coast, which place was made memorable by the capture of Lieutenant Gillmore and his party from the gunboat Yorktown, in April, 1899. Isabela province is wild and mountainous, especially along the coast, where the high range known as Gran Cordillera extends for 100 miles, or more, from north to south, the highest peaks of the range being but a few miles from the shore. Rugged trails, in some places being but a foot or two in width, lead across the mountains, frequently crossed by rushing streams, and where these overflow their banks, the trails are waist deep in mud. It was to this uninviting district that General Funston and his small band went a short time ago. It was a part of the island that had never before been visited by American troops.

CRIME TO WITHDRAW.

Reign of Terror Will Follow Our Evacuation of Cuba.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Representative Vespasian Warner, of Illinois, who has just returned from an extended tour through Cuba, believes that the constitutional convention will accept the Platt amendment, says a Washington special to the World.

Continuing, Mr. Warner said: "We must, of course, turn the island over to the Cubans, but it is a crime against humanity to withdraw at this time. When our troops leave the island you will witness a reign of lawlessness that will startle the world and compel us, in the name of justice, to take matters into our own hands. The Cubans will sign anything or do anything to get us away from their property, and when they have the reins in their own hands, you can expect the worst. They will assassinate everybody with any money and have a division of the spoils. They will drive all Spaniards and American sympathizers from the island, and for a brief period will revel in lawlessness and order will become a mockery, and a state of anarchy will reign."

"It is foolishness to talk of the Cubans governing themselves at this time or for years to come. The island must become ours eventually, and it seems a shame to undo all the progress made in two years. As it will be, we shall have to intervene within 30 days and set up a protectorate against the lawless state of the island."

"The hills above Dewetdorp, just reoccupied by General Bruce Hamilton, were also the scene of a fight lasting several hours yesterday."

Rain and High Wind.

Dallas, Tex., April 1.—A heavy rain storm, accompanied by a high wind, prevailed here this afternoon. The wind damaged roofs and blew down shrubbery and the precipitation was so heavy that it formed torrents in the streets which swept everything before them. Street car traffic was delayed and a quarter of a mile of track in the southern portion of the city had to be abandoned for the remainder of the day. The damage in Dallas is estimated at \$25,000.

DISASTER ON SHIP.

Commander Roper, of Gunboat Petrel, Suffocated.

WASHINGTON, April 2.—The navy department early this morning received a cablegram from Admiral Remy, commander-in-chief of the Asiatic station, giving a brief account of a fire in the sail room of the gunboat Petrel, and of the death of the commanding officer, Lieutenant Commander Jesse M. Roper, as a result of a heroic effort to rescue the men below. The dispatch states that 22 other officers and men were prostrated, but all are recovering. Admiral Remy's dispatch follows:

"Cavite, March 31.—Fire was discovered in the sail room of the Petrel at 7 o'clock this morning. Remy, commanding. After going below once, he went again against advice, and attempted to recover the men below. He was suffocated, and died at 7:45. Twenty-two other officers and men were entirely prostrated, but are recovering. The fire is of considerable immaterial. Will send Roper's remains by Buffalo."

REMY.

The department at once sent a telegram to H. F. Fay, brother-in-law of Lieutenant Commander Roper, at Longwood, Mass., asking that he inform Mrs. Roper of the news. The following expression of sympathy and appreciation was also made: "With this and news of the department sends Mrs. Roper deep sympathy in the great loss she has sustained, and the highest appreciation of the gallantry and self-sacrifice with which Lieutenant Commander Roper gave his life for his fellow men. It was a heroic deed."

Lieutenant Commander Roper was born in Missouri, and entered the naval service June 25, 1868. He was commissioned to the rank held by him at the time of his death, March 31, 1899, and was ordered to the command of the Petrel November 15, 1899. The Petrel was one of the vessels under Admiral Dewey at the battle of Manila bay, when she was in charge of Lieutenant Commander Wood. The latter officer came home shortly after, and Lieutenant Commander Roper succeeded him. The Buffalo, on which the remains will be sent home, is used for the transportation of troops, and is about to return to the United States by way of the Mediterranean.

SIX MONTHS MORE.

Then, General Young Says, a Small Force Will Do in the Philippines.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 1.—Major General S. B. M. Young, who arrived from Manila today on the transport Logan, said:

"General Funston's exploit was one of remarkable bravery, and he is deserving of the highest recognition at the hands of our government. This talk about 'West Point influence' is all bosh. If any such statements have been made that graduates of West Point or men who have risen from the ranks will oppose Funston's advancement, it has come from the lips of disappointed officers. No good officer or gentleman would belittle such a brave achievement."

General Young, in speaking of the effect of the capture of Aguinaldo on the situation in the islands, said he believed the troops would have to be kept there but six months longer. He did not think it would be wise to bring them all away, however, for there was a large number of marauding bands throughout the islands who would have to be kept under subjection.

"It will take at least two generations," said the general, "to get the Filipinos to understand the meaning of self-government as we understand it. The Filipinos are to be educated, and the country parceled out among the leaders, and they will rule the people and get all they can out of them. We shall have to look to the children of the babies now to resist, and while they are young we must get the matter on a correct basis."

REWARD FOR TITUS.

Brave Musician of the Fourteenth May Be Sent to West Point.

WASHINGTON, April 1.—A petition signed by all officers serving with the Fourteenth infantry regiment has been sent to Adjutant General Corbin, requesting the appointment of Musican Calvin P. Titus, company E, Fourteenth infantry, the first American soldier to enter