

NO CHANGE YET

Boers in Natal Are Disappearing.

Lord Roberts Has Made a Protest

To President Kruger, Regarding the Treatment of British Prisoners—Sick, Wounded.

LONDON, April 15.—(Sunday, 5 a. m.)—There has been the usual Saturday's absence of news, both from the war office and other sources of information. The situation in its chief points is apparently unchanged.

The natives report at Kimberley that Colonel Douglas engaged the Boers near Zwartkop on Wednesday, and succeeded in driving them back. The British casualties were slight.

Elands Laagte last evening reported that there had been no traces of Boers in that neighborhood for the past two days. Their progress southward has been effectively barred by the British occupation of Jonenokop on the left, and Umbutwani on the right.

The belief that the Boers' action on Tuesday was due to restlessness and dissatisfaction in the ranks is confirmed by the natives, who say that the Boers have been ready for some time, and wanted the British to attack them.

Scouts on Saturday located the Boers in a strong position eleven miles north-east of the British advanced position at Bloemfontein.

Lord Roberts has strongly protested to President Kruger against the treatment of the prisoners, sick and wounded in the hands of the Boers, and has formally demanded the observance of the Geneva convention.

It appears from every indication that the Boers are preparing, in the event of Pretoria being captured, to make their last stand along the line leading from Leydenburg along the mountains into Swaziland.

CAVALRY SURROUNDED.

Leemokeep, Southeast of Bloemfontein, April 9.—News, received here from Johannesburg Drift, says a British force of about 1000 men, composed of Brabant's horse, with General Brabant commanding, is surrounded at Robertson's mills, with a remote chance of relief or effective resistance.

WHITE AT HOME.

London, April 14.—Gen. Sir George White, the hero of Ladysmith, who arrived at Southampton today, received a tremendous ovation.

A LORD CAPTURED.

Cape Town, April 14.—The transport Lake Erie, with upwards of 500 Transvaal prisoners, sailed for St. Helena today.

A LARD CAPTURED.

London, April 14.—A special dispatch from Bloemfontein, says: "A patrol of Royal Irish, with whom was Lord Rosslyn, has been captured. Lord Rosslyn has been sent to Kroonstad."

AMERICAN LOSSES.

During the Late War Were Small Compared to British Casualties.

IS A MYSTERY.

Chicago, April 14.—Rufus Wright, a millionaire, and treasurer of the firm of Morgan & Wright, bicycle tire manufacturers, is lying at the point of death in a room of the Leland hotel, shot through the neck by a bullet from the revolver of Mrs. Louisa Lottridge, of Paw Paw, Michigan. The shooting occurred in the departments occupied by the woman, and she and the victim declare it was accidental.

When Detective Sergeant Burns arrived at the hotel, he found Mrs. Lottridge there. He placed her under arrest. A friend who had spent several hours with her, previous to the shooting, was also arrested. She gave her name as Mrs. Koss. Much mystery attaches to the shooting.

Mrs. Koss told the chief of detectives she had been acquainted with Wright for the last three years, and that, on every one of her visits to Chicago he had called on her.

SCARCITY OF OFFICERS.

Washington, April 14.—The Navy Department was under the necessity, today, of ordering the United States

cruiser, Detroit to the Portsmouth navy yard, New Hampshire, to go out of commission. In addition to this, orders have been prepared to put the Marblehead out of commission at Mare Island, and telegraphic orders have been sent to Admiral Watson, to send the gunboats Bennington and Concord, now at Manila, to Los Angeles where they will be also put out of commission. The battleships Indiana and Massachusetts, which have just been overhauled at the New York navy yard, are to be sent to League Island, to be laid up instead of being commissioned.

This remarkable reduction in the number of ships in commission is ascribed, at the Navy Department, to the lack of a sufficient number of officers, to furnish the complements for the ships, required for naval purposes. The navigation bureau is authority for the statement, that the total number of officers is really less than it was four years ago, notwithstanding the great increase in the number of ships.

A SWIFT CRUISER.

Toulon, France, April 15.—The new French first-class cruiser Chateau Renault, in her speed trial yesterday, made 25 knots.

SPARE THE SEA GULLS.

Milliners' agents in New York have engaged for ten years in the wholesale slaughter of the gulls which, until recently, were so numerous on the Atlantic coast. In one year the agents of one millinery establishment killed 40,000 gulls. One village on the New York coast slaughtered 70,000 gulls in a year. Appeals were made to the women and to the milliners to spare the gulls and other birds. This appeal fell on dull ears. Hence, the American Ornithologists' union is trying today to save the gulls by appealing to the public on business considerations.

It is estimated that nearly a million gulls feed twice a day in New York bay upon the garbage. The whistle of the police boat is the signal to dump the garbage. It summons a multitude of gulls, covering an area of several miles, to feed. These birds consume the putrid matter which should otherwise reach and defile the adjacent beaches. The gulls are the scavengers of New York bay, and yet the birds have been decimated.

The milliners' agents have made preparations this year to carry on the destruction at the breeding grounds. It is believed that unless steps are taken to prevent this wholesale slaughter the gulls will be exterminated and New York will suffer. There are rumors that the milliners' agents in Chicago are preparing to make the same kind of onslaught on the gulls that hover over the garbage and refuse along the north shore. Thousands of the birds breed in this region. They perform for the lake, the river, and the drainage channel what the gulls on the Atlantic coast do for New York city. Any campaign against them hereabouts during breeding time would mean their practical extermination. Our game laws protect all water fowl in breeding time, or from April 15 to Sept. 1. If the enforcement of these laws will not be sufficient to protect the gulls on the lake shore, an appeal like that issued in New York should be put forth here.

Some years ago Pennsylvania offered a premium for the destruction of owls, believing that they did great injury to the farmers. The reward led to the killing of 100,000 owls in the state. The next year the farmers lost through field rats and mice and other vermin upon which the owls preyed fully \$4,000,000, and the law was repealed.

Despite laws to protect the gulls in New York and other Atlantic states, hundreds of thousands have been slaughtered, and the cities most interested in sanitary improvement have suffered. We have humane societies and clubs in Chicago. They should interest themselves in the protection of the gulls, not only for sentimental but for sanitary reasons.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Washington, D. C., April 10.—Director Merriam, of the census bureau, stirred congress to its deepest depths by notifying it that he wants 1,500 women clerks to operate the punching and tabulating machines in his office. It had been supposed that men would be eligible for this work and that each of them would mean at least one nice little vote for his "influence" this fall, and the suggestion that women should get the places instead has caused a panic. But Mr. Merriam stands firm, insisting that all experience has proved that women are two to one better than men for this sort of work and congress will have to submit. Each Republican member can name six and each Democratic member three women for these posts.

It is extremely likely that some one in congress will soon propose to increase the rations of soldiers serving in the tropics by the addition of so many ounces of candy per month. What will probably seem even more singular to those who look upon sweets as desirable only in childhood's happy days, it is very probable that the war department will recommend the addition. The demand of our soldiers in the Philippines for sweets is large, and medical men assert that more sugar is needed in hot countries than in cold ones. As a result the war department has just shipped fifty tons of sweets to Manila, including a large order of the best candy, intermixed with a good allowance of chocolates. This order will be followed by a much larger one, and chocolates will again hold first place. These confections are, of course, not a part of the army rations, but are for purchase by the officers and soldiers at the canteens.

The house committee on interstate commerce has favorably reported the bill to prevent misbranding any dairy or food product, and will attempt to secure its passage at this session. It will apply to oleomargarine, mixed flour and other fraudulent preparations which masquerade under other names than their own. The bill to prevent adulterating foods is still pending in the committee but will certainly be favorably reported soon.

The length of time that it takes to build a warship is evident from the condition of the Kearsarge and Kentucky, the contracts for which were let five years ago, and which were to

have been finished in three years, but which are not yet entirely complete. The delay is attributed to the failure of armor plate makers to deliver that material, and to tardiness in completing the guns. These were built at the Washington gun shops, where the facilities are not sufficient, it is said, to manufacture them as rapidly as they are required and as promptly as the ships are ready to receive them. The navy department is evidently satisfied at the soundness of this plea, because it has just remitted the penalties for delay in completing the vessels.

The postoffice committee has made a favorable report on the new bill proposed by Mr. Loud, of California, for the reform of second-class mail matter, after the deflag of his first bill. The new measure presents but one issue and is much more satisfactory than the former. It merely bars from the mails specifically all "publications purporting to be issued periodically and to subscribers, but which are merely books or reprints of books, whether they be issued complete or in parts, whether they be bound or unbound, whether they be sold by subscription or otherwise, or whether they purport to be premiums, or supplements, or parts of regular newspapers or periodicals." In this amended form the bill does not antagonize the country papers, as it does not touch on the question of sample copies, and in this shape it is believed it can pass both houses. Nothing, however, will do away with the annual deficit in the postoffice until the railway rates for carrying the mail are reformed.

A sub-committee of the senate, which has been in Cuba for some time studying conditions there, returned to Washington a few days ago. In a statement given out by the sub-committee says: "It may be said of all classes in Cuba that they are looking to the establishment of an independent government—a Cuban republic. A few are impatient and wish for immediate and complete independence. Others believe that sufficient time should be taken to avoid mistakes and to set up the new government upon such a firm basis as to insure its success and permanence."

Webster Davis, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, has resigned his post and will lecture in behalf of the Boers. Mr. Davis has just returned from a long trip to South Africa, in the course of which he visited the Boer republics and satisfied himself that their cause was just and that they had been shamefully misrepresented by the British. He says that he was beseeched by 2,000 Boer women to lay the truth in regard to them before the United States, and that he promised to do so. There has been more or less friction between Mr. Davis and Secretary Hitchcock for some time, and it is possible that this fact has something to do with his willingness to resign his office.

The Secretary of the Navy has written to congress suggesting that instead of increasing the number of cadets at the naval academy, as is proposed by a bill now pending in the senate, congress shall enact that the districts represented respectively by the cadets who have completed the four years' course of study at the naval academy be treated as vacant, and such vacancies filled at once, without awaiting the result of the two years' cruise at sea. The services of naval cadets during the two year "cruise" may be utilized in the performance of a board ship of duties not materially dissimilar from those to which junior commissioned officers of the navy are assigned. It is noted that any plan effecting an increase in the number of cadets graduated from the naval academy would fail to accomplish the desired result unless the limitations imposed by existing provisions of law upon the number of officers to be appointed annually are removed.

C. W. Ganong has a record-breaker in the matter of a thoroughbred Jersey cow, that he recently purchased from Hon. Wm. Galloway. The cow has a pedigree dating away back of the time when the late J. W. Nesmith imported them other stock from the East into Oregon. Last week Mr. Ganong fed the cow on grass and a small allowance of oil cake each day. The milk from this was made into butter and an accurate account kept of each separate churning. At the end of the week the result was fifteen pounds and one ounce of butter. It is a noteworthy fact that it costs no more to feed a cow like this than one of the common herd, that would produce only two pounds a week.—Oregon City Courier.

A French draft horse, valued at \$800, died last week at Tule Lake, of colic.

THE PARIS FAIR

Exposition and American Exhibitors

All Countries Outside of France

Are Far Behind the United States in the Number of Exhibits—Message from the President.

PARIS, April 14.—Americans, especially, will be proud of their country's display at the World's fair, for the United States stands second only to France herself in the number of exhibitors, which treble those of any foreign country. Following is the number of exhibitors, which speaks eloquently of American enterprise: France, 30,000; United States, 6,516; Belgium, 2,100; Germany, 2,000; Italy, 2,000; Russia, 1,500; Scandinavia, 1,400; Austria, 1,000; Great Britain, 600; British Colonies, 600.

America has three times the number of exhibitors that France had at the World's fair in Chicago. She occupies 320,052 square feet with her forty-seven distinct exhibition spaces. American enterprise, however, is not only shown in the size of her representation, but also in the preparedness of her installation as compared with that of most of the other countries, and it can be safely said that, but for the dilatoriness of French workmen and methods, the United States exhibits would have been exposed in their showcases to today's visitors. Unfortunately such tardiness has hampered all American efforts to rush matters. In comparing the state of progress of the installation of the various nations, the commissioner-general of the exposition said to Commissioner-General Peck: "It is an object lesson to us all, to see the American people work. I thank you for your promptitude and the advanced condition of the work in the United States section."

To many visiting Americans our National pavilion is a distinct disappointment. It is pretentious, almost overpowering with its big dome and startling frescoes over the entrance, but it compares unfavorably with the beautiful buildings of even the smaller powers like Italy, Spain and Austria.

CONGRATULATIONS.

Washington, April 14.—President McKinley today sent a message to President Loubet, of France, congratulating him upon the successful opening of the exposition.

TO THREATEN ENGLAND.

The Czar Will Demand Immediate Peace in South Africa.

St. Petersburg, April 14.—Extraordinary persistent rumors are current at Moscow, that on the Russian Easter Sunday the Czar will issue a manifesto, containing an ultimatum to Great Britain, demanding that she conclude peace with the Boers forthwith under the threat of occupying Cabul and Herat if Great Britain fails to comply.

THE SILVER CROWD.

Dubois Will Consult With Populists and Democrats.

Blackfoot, Ida., April 14.—Former Senator Dubois, chairman of the executive committee of the National Silver Republican party, left for the East today. His visit is for the purpose of consultation with the leaders of the National Democracy and the Populists regarding combinations in the various states. He will head the delegation to Kansas City on July 4th. Dubois is satisfied that satisfactory arrangements will be made for the nomination of a Vice-President by the Democrats, Silver Republicans and Populists, through

a conference committee of the three parties.

A COLLISION.

Two Vessels Suffer Serious Damage in Puget Sound.

Seattle, April 14.—The steamer Lakme and the British ship Queen Elizabeth, collided, early this morning, between Seattle and Port Townsend. The total damage is estimated at \$3,000. Both ships were about equally injured. The Lakme was outward bound with a load of lumber for San Francisco. The Queen Elizabeth was going to Port Blakely, towed by the tug Ycee. The accident was probably due to a mistake in signals. The vessels came together with great force. The Lakme is now at Seattle, and the Queen Elizabeth on the way to Port Blakely.

MORGAN WINS OUT.

Will Succeed Himself as Senator from Alabama.

Birmingham, Ala., April 14.—Reports from all sections of the state indicate a landslide for United States Senator Morgan, for re-election, as the result of the Democratic primaries today. Governor Johnston, who has waged a vigorous and aggressive fight against Senator Morgan, carried by one county as the result of today's voting, which, added to the counties previously instructed for him, gives the governor five counties with a total of five votes.

KRUGER'S FAMILY.

Scores of His Descendants Are Fighting the British.

London, April 14.—A special from Pretoria, says: "Mrs. Kruger, on being interviewed, said that she trusted, God would soon stop the merciless bloodshed, but that the republic would be vigorously defended, even if Pretoria were finally taken." She added that she had in the field, thirty-three grandsons, two of whom were killed; four sons, six sons-in-laws and numerous other relatives.

A CHANGE MADE.

Washington, April 14.—The promotion of Assistant Secretary Cortelyou to be secretary to the President was followed today by the announcement of the appointment of Benjamin F. Barnes, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant secretary to the President, and Rudolph Forster, of Virginia, to be executive clerk to the President.

WILL NOT HAVE IT.

Chicago, April 14.—Carter Harrison today came out unequivocally in opposition to his nomination, by the Democratic state convention, for the governorship of Illinois.

ONE FATALITY.

Pittsburg, April 14.—A fire in the Essen coal mine No. 3, at Hazelton, caused the death of one miner, Venzel Sternad, instead of sixteen as at first reported.

FRUIT MEN CONFERENCE

MARION COUNTY GROWERS FAVORABLE TO ORGANIZATION.

Attendance Was Not Large But a Spirit of Co-operation Was Manifested By Them All.

(From Daily Statesman, April 15th.) The meeting of Marion county prune growers held at the city hall yesterday, was not very largely attended but the spirit of co-operation and organization for mutual protection was quite apparent.

Not over fifty growers attend yesterday's conference, many being detained at home by belated spring work. Chas. Long, of Silverton, who called the meeting as director for Marion county of the Cured Fruit Association of the Pacific Northwest, rapped the conference to order at 10:30 o'clock. Temporary organization was effected by the election of D. Webster, of Rose-dale, as chairman, and J. R. Shephard, of Zena, as secretary.

O. V. Allen and Chas. Long were constituted a committee to proceed to the train and accompany the visiting officers of the state association from Portland, to the place of meeting. Pending the arrival of the visitors, an informal discussion of the aims and objects of the organization was participated in.

Upon the arrival of the Portland visitors, Wm. Galloway, of Oregon City president of the state association, addressed the meeting. He stated that the matter of the growers effecting an organization for mutual protection; was purely a business proposition. He hoped none of the growers would distrust any of their co-workers, but place implicit confidence in the intentions of the association and the work of the officers, whom they should select, who would labor to promote the best interests of the growers. Such unanimity of feeling was essential to the success of the organization. Mr. Galloway gave a detailed explanation of the plans of the state association, and said that it was not the intention of the association to enhance the price of cured fruit beyond the reach of the consumer but to get in closer touch to that class of individuals. Mr. Galloway concluded that, in view of the bright prospects for an enormous prune crop this year, there was every reason for an intelligent organization of the growers.

An adjournment for the noon hour was taken and at the afternoon session, Mr. Galloway further addressed the meeting. W. W. Phillips, cashier of the Ainsworth National Bank, of Portland, and an extensive fruit grower in California and throughout the Northwest, told of the success of the Raisin Growers' Association, of California, and very clearly presented the benefits that would result from organization.

J. H. Fletcher, of Vancouver, Washington, one of the vice presidents of the state association, told of the unanimous sentiment that exists in Clark county, Washington, for organization of growers.

In the course of their addresses the gentlemen were very thoroughly interrogated regarding the plan of operation outlined for the association, and they offered very intelligent explanations of the work contemplated. It was the general conclusion of the growers present, after the matter had been very thoroughly discussed, that the associa-

tion had been organized purely for the benefit of the growers with a view to bettering their condition.

Although probably not over a third of the requisite 75 per cent of the prune acreage of Marion county was represented at yesterday's meeting, it is understood practically all of the growers are favoring to the scheme, leaving little doubt but that the association of the Northwest, will be permanently organized, so far as Marion county is concerned.

When growers representing 75 per cent of the prune acreage of the territory embraced by the association have become members of the organization, arrangements will be made for an annual meeting of the growers to be held in June, when a board of directors and other officers will be elected and other business transacted. Unless the necessary percentage of the acreage is secured, the attempt to perfect the state organization will be abandoned, all depends upon the growers.

At 4 p. m., the visiting officers of the state association left for their homes in Portland, when the local growers present began the discussion of an organization for Marion county. All present were favorably impressed with the move, and a number signed contracts to become members. A permanent organization was not perfected, however, as the growers were not present in sufficient numbers for such action, and the meeting adjourned to Saturday, April 28th, by which time, it is hoped sufficient signatures of growers will be obtained to perfect a permanent organization, elect officers and begin the work for the benefit of the fruit growers of Marion county. Chairman Long, in discussing the results of the meeting last evening, expressed himself as highly pleased, and said that the prospects for a successful organization of the Marion county growers were exceedingly bright, and that a new era was about to dawn for the Willamette valley fruit growers.

Hundreds of Polk county farmers are changing from strictly grain raising to diversified farming, having concluded that it will pay best. Never before was so much clover and grass seed being sown, provisions are being made to keep a greater number of sheep, cattle and goats and more attention is being given to poultry raising. Better grades of hogs, horses and other stock are superseding the scrubby kind and in a word there is improvement and progress all along the line.—Itimizer.

ANIMALS AND GHOSTS.

There is a widespread belief in South Germany, in Ireland, in Scotland, and I know not how many countries, that horses and dogs have an "instinct" for uncanny realities. In Germany the popular notion is that no horse will pass by the place where the body of a suicide lies, or even the spot where some one has committed suicide, or where an execution has taken place. This is something different from the repugnance that all horses have to the neighborhood of a slaughter house. Only a few days ago a Tyrolean horse of very docile disposition, driven carefully by his Italian owner, was greatly upset at having to pass two widely separated government stables, used for supplying meat to the crews of Italian war-ships. He was also greatly disgusted at having to go near a seavenger's cart. His protests, however, were mild compared with the behavior of horses under "uncanny" influences. "The Moor," a owner said: "A horse has a keener nose than a dog," and he talked soothingly to him; "didn't know why that dirt cart was always in the same place," "well-welled" him, and told him "the slaughter house was 50 yards off his road," and so forth. In "haunted" quarters, on the other hand, the horse refuses with determination; he trembles, snorts, is covered from head to heels, in time, with a white foam, his eyes roll and shoot fire, and the end is sometimes a bad accident, sometimes a hard-fought victory for the driver, sometimes his ignominious defeat. I could imagine Irish crossroads past which almost every horse in the county refused to go quietly after dark. The last purchase, from, maybe, the other end of the island, might be taken to the spot without any (possibly indoctrinated) equine companion to frighten him, but he unfailingly "turned rusty" as soon as he trod the unhalloved ground. The local explanations were various; that the land on one side was "cursed"; that formerly criminals were executed and then buried at many crossroads, and possibly here, and that the fir trees and a castellated lodge in one angle of the intersecting ways made the spot terribly dark, and so on.—London News.

In almost every neighborhood there is some one whose life has been saved by Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, or who has been cured of chronic diarrhoea by the use of that medicine. Such persons make a point of telling of it whenever opportunity offers, hoping that it may be the means of saving other lives. For sale by F. G. Haas, druggist, Salem.

DIES HARD.

"I asked the young woman in front of me to remove her big hat so that I could see the stage."

"Did she do it?"

"No," she said if she held her hat in her lap she couldn't see the stage herself."—Collier's Weekly.

CASTORIA.

The Kind You Have Always Bought.

W. R. Mascall, a Grant county sheepman is reported to have suffered the loss of 500 head from poison.

Nasal CATARRH

In all its stages there should be cleanliness.

Ely's Cream Balm cleanses, soothes and heals the diseased membrane. It cures catarrh and drives away a cold in the head quickly.

Cream Balm is placed into the nostrils, spreads over the membrane and is absorbed. It is not a drying—does not produce sneezing. Large size, 50 cents at Druggists or by mail; Trial Size, 10 cents by mail. ELY BROTHERS, 50 Warren Street, New York.

ONE reason Mrs. Pinkham's treatment helps women so promptly is that they have confidence in her.

Through some of the many thousands of Mrs. Pinkham's friends an ailing woman will be led to write to Mrs. Pinkham at her home in Lynn, Mass., and will tell her symptoms. The reply, made without charge of any kind, will bear such evidence of knowledge of the trouble that belief in her advice at once inspires hope.

This of itself is a great help. Then the knowledge that women only see the letters asking for advice and women only assist Mrs. Pinkham in replying makes it easy to be explicit about the little things that define the disease.

Mrs. ELIZA THOMAS, of 634 Pine St., Easton, Pa., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—I doctored with two of the best doctors in the city for two years and had no relief until I began the use of your remedies. My trouble was ulceration of the womb. I suffered something terrible, could not sleep nights and thought sometimes that death would be such a relief. To-day I am a well woman, able to do my own work, and have not a pain. I used four bottles of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and three packages of Sana-tive Wash and cannot thank you enough for the good it did me."

Mrs. M. STODDARD, Box 268, Springfield, Minn., writes: "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM—For about four years I was a great sufferer from female troubles. I had backache all of the time, no appetite, pains in stomach, fainting spells, was weak and my system was completely run down. I also had falling of womb so bad that I could scarcely walk across the floor. After taking two bottles of your Vegetable Compound and one box of Lozengers, can say I am cured."



CONFIDENCE HELPS TO CURE