

EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

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

Sybil Sanderson, a well known actress, died in Paris.

Denver unions have postponed calling a general strike.

Turkey has adopted rigorous measures to stop advance of Armenians.

Twenty-one persons at Maricopa, Ind., were injured by the overturning of a street car.

Ex-United States Senator Vest has decided to make his permanent home in St. Louis.

The American stogie tobacco company has increased its capital stock from \$5,000,000 to \$11,976,000.

Canton, Ohio, will install a tablet of bronze and oxidized copper in the courthouse corridor where the body of President McKinley lay in state.

All the private papers of ex-President Harrison, including some unfinished manuscripts, have been turned over to the Hon. J. L. Griffiths, who is to write his life.

Horace Bushnell Patton, professor of geology and mineralogy, has been appointed to succeed President Palmer, of the Colorado school of mines, who retires June 30.

F. E. Severs, an American cotton growing exporter, who has arrived in London, after making a trip on the river Gambia, says cotton growing in the Gambia colony has a grand future.

New York builders have organized to resist the demands of unions.

A race war is on in Mississippi. The whites are killing all negroes they find.

Bulgaria has again appealed to the powers in regard to the Macedonian troubles.

It is claimed a plot was hatched to kill the president during his stay in Oakland.

It is probable that every branch of organized labor in Denver will be called out.

Two people perished, many were injured and one man is missing as the result of a Chicago apartment house fire. Property loss, \$50,000.

President Roosevelt has expressed his disapproval of the big trees in the Yosemite valley being covered with visitors' cards and they have all been removed.

Four masked men held up a saloon at Helper, Utah, and secured \$2,000.

The large zinc plant at Parke City, Utah, has been destroyed by fire; loss, \$125,000.

The services of the women immigration inspectors at New York have been discontinued.

The United States has realized \$19,175 from the 581 diamonds seized from Louis Busch in 1899.

Hayti has denied the request of the refugees at Kingston to return home. Most of them are destitute.

The Philippine government has suppressed two seditious plays, one in Manila and one at Batangas.

George W. Grubbs, of Martinsville, has been elected commander of the Indiana department of the G. A. R.

Bruce Jones, a prominent New Mexico stockman, has been held in \$10,000 bail for the murder of Ernest Sowell, a cowman.

George B. White, vice-president of the Hindman, Pa., bank, has been found guilty of conspiracy in wrecking the institution.

Robbers killed Arthur Merdae, of Muscatine, Iowa, for coming to the assistance of two restaurant men they were holding up.

The Nicaraguan minister at Washington has received a cablegram which flatly contradicts the recent reports of insurgent victories.

Lord Onslow, colonial under secretary, will succeed the late Robert William Hanbury as president of the British board of agriculture.

Richard Henry Stoddard, the well known poet, is dead.

F. W. Hollis declines to act as umpire in the Venezuelan dispute.

Armenians are again on the march and more massacres are expected.

The United States may reopen negotiations to secure the Nicaragua canal route.

Forest fires in Pennsylvania are destroying thousands of dollars worth of fine timber.

The recent British victories add 100,000 square miles of territory to King Edward's possessions.

A committee from the Lick observatory in California has selected a site for an observatory near Santiago de Chile.

Work on the new \$20,000,000 terminal grounds of the New York Central will be begun June 12, and 100 adjacent New York residences will be vacated by that time.

The Cuban senate is considering a proposition for a government lottery as a substitute for the taxes levied on sugar, tobacco, etc., under the new "soldiers' pay" law.

WILL APPEAL TO HAY.

Missionary Arrives Home to Bring Up Congo Free State Abuses.

New York, May 19.—After six years' missionary work along Kasai river, in the Congo free state, Rev. William Morrison, of the American Presbyterian mission, returned today on the Cunard line. Mr. Morrison, whose story of the abuses that the natives of the Congo free state are alleged to be subjected to by the Congo administration, has attracted some attention in London, says he will furnish to the state department more evidence of these abuses. Mr. Morrison left Luebo early in April. On hearing his story of abuses, the society for the protection of the Aborigines, in London, took up the matter, and Mr. Morrison furnished a report to Foreign Secretary Lansdowne. The report will be taken up by parliament on May 20.

"I come here to lay the matter before the secretary of state," he said, "and I believe that the action of those in authority both here and in England will result in better conditions in the Congo free state. It is not a free state. In Luebo, where I have been working, you can buy a woman for \$10. I have not seen men sold, for their services are too valuable. They are practically forced to work, and this amounts to virtual slavery. The conditions are not growing any better. The things that I have seen and the things that I know by investigation are embodied in my report to Lord Lansdowne, which I shall present to the state department here."

WILL IMPORT CHINESE.

South American Mineowners Expect to Override Popular Prejudice.

London, May 19.—The importation of Chinese labor into South Africa was decided upon in principal some time ago, but no definite plans have yet been found regarding the number to be imported nor the conditions to govern the importation.

Colonial Secretary Chamberlain and the big firms of the Rand are in agreement that no other solution of the labor difficulty is possible. At present half the stamps at the mine are idle because only 50,000 Kafirs are procurable, when 150,000 men are required. As a consequence, the conditions at Johannesburg are daily growing worse and business is slack. White laborers flocked there at the close of the war, but they were unable to find satisfactory employment, and discontent is rife. This suits the Rand magnates, who are loth to accept the sole responsibility for introducing yellow labor, and hope that the prevailing paralysis of trade will soon lead to a popular demand for the importation of even the "hated Chinese," so that the mines may be set working at their full capacity, with a consequent revival of business depending thereon. Up to the present, however, the trading population of South Africa is bitterly opposed to the importation of Chinese.

PALMA WILL AID TREATIES.

He Will Urge Interests of America in the Cuban Congress.

Havana, May 19.—President Palma today assured the correspondent of the Associated Press that understandings would be reached on all the treaties between the United States and Cuba, and that the signing of them will follow shortly. He also said he would do all he possibly could to secure their ratification during the present session of the congress of Cuba, but it is generally believed that the reluctance of senators to conclude further treaties before the reciprocity question is settled makes it doubtful whether the naval stations can be occupied before another year.

The order of signing the treaties will be: First, the Platt amendment; second, the naval stations; third, the Isle of Pines. The question of obtaining the soldiers' pay loan promptly engrossed public attention to the exclusion of the treaties, but the more intelligent of the people realize that the conclusion of the treaties will make the loan more easily and advantageously obtainable in the United States markets.

Miss Stone Asks Damages.

Washington, May 19.—The state department today received a long letter from Miss Ellen M. Stone demanding damages from the Turkish government, on account of outrages perpetrated upon her by the brigands who captured and held her prisoner while she was in the Turkish empire. Miss Stone does not fix any amount as a basis for her claim. The letter is written from Keap Portage, Ont. In the published correspondence between this government and Turkey no suggestion for a claim for damages was made.

Alaska Berth to Be Given Out.

Washington, May 19.—When Secretary Hitchcock returns to Washington he will take up the appointment of a commissioner from Alaska to the St. Louis exposition, whose salary will be paid from the \$50,000 appropriated at the recent session for an Alaskan exhibit. This commissioner will collect the Alaskan exhibit, and will have charge of it at St. Louis. There are four applications now on file for the appointment.

Urges King to Visit Us.

London, May 18.—W. T. Stead's Review of Reviews suggests that King Edward should break all records and visit the United States in 1904. Mr. Stead thinks the St. Louis exposition would furnish an excellent pretext, if any is wanted. The Review of Reviews adds: "If King Edward does not take the initiative he may find himself forestalled by the Kaiser or, incredible though it may seem, even the czar."

RUSSIAN CRUELTY

TORTURE INFLICTED AT KISHINEF ON JEWS WORST POSSIBLE.

Nails Driven Into Woman's Head—Mother Disemboweled While Defending Her Children—Many Young Girls Outraged by Soldiers—Four Thousand Without Food or Shelter.

New York, May 18.—Dr. Doroschewski, the head physician of the National hospital at Kishinef, after examining the dead and wounded has given the following specific instances of hideous cruelty, says a dispatch from Kishinef to the World.

A Jewess named Sara Fonarschi was brought here with two nails, seven inches long, driven into her brain through her nose.

One Jew was brought in with one hip, both ankles and wrists broken, his severed hands and feet dangling by the skin.

A Jew had lost his upper and under lips, after which his tongue and windpipe had been pulled out through his mouth with pinchers.

The ears of a Jew named Selzer had been cut away and his head battered in 12 places. He is a raving maniac.

A carpenter was surprised at work and both of his hands were sawed off with his own saw.

A Jewish girl was assaulted by several brutish men then cut her eyes out with a pocket knife.

One woman, after trying to defend her children, was thrown upon the pavement, disemboweled and leathers and horse hair from her bed were stuffed into her body.

Small children were flung out of windows and trampled upon by the mob.

Forty-seven were killed on the spot, 80 died of their injuries, and 300 are under treatment.

Four thousand Jews are without food or shelter, and it is impossible for them to get away.

MACHEN FOUND AT FAULT.

Postal Department Will Intimate That He Had Better Resign.

Washington, May 18.—The statement is made in Washington today, on what is regarded as reliable authority, that the postoffice authorities have about concluded their investigation of the affairs of the free delivery division and the conduct of Superintendent Machen and will, late in June, make public a part of the report of General Bristol and Inspector Fosnes. This report, or that part of it which is given to the newspapers, will indicate certain minor acts of poor administration on the part of Machen, and suggest that these are results of the investigation, without indicating that they are the entire result. With this report, the postmaster general will submit the statement that Mr. Machen has resigned.

It is stated that Inspector Fosnes has discovered a number of irregularities, which will prove to be examples of unjustifiable business methods on the part of Machen, and that it will be intimated to Machen that he might do well to resign, especially when he has had assurance that the portions of the report to be given to the public will be conservatively handled by the authorities of the department.

PRESIDIO IS A DISGRACE.

President Will Urge Secretary Root to Renovate It at Once.

San Francisco, May 18.—The Bulletin says:

"President Roosevelt has reached the conclusion that the quarters and barracks at the Presidio are disgraceful, considering the size and importance of the reservation. He is, therefore, going to make it his immediate business to write to Secretary Root, and ask that a large sum of money be diverted immediately to the renovation of the Presidio. Whether there is enough money already appropriated to be of much use in building this immense post, with its garrisons of two regiments of infantry, enough artillery to form more than a regiment, and a squadron of cavalry, or whether it will be necessary to wait for the reassembling of congress to get the sum of money, amounting to \$1,000,000 or more, which would be required for an entire remodeling, is a question, but it is certain that the president is sufficiently interested to take active steps at once to make the Presidio the kind of place it should be."

Try to Buy State Offices.

Lincoln, Neb., May 18.—Governor Mickey, in an interview today, said he had been offered \$1,000 each for four positions under the state government. He says he was offered that sum directly to appoint certain persons to the position of oil inspector, deputy oil inspector and commandant of the soldiers' home at Grand Island. He would not make public the name of the office sought by the fourth person, nor what action he intends to take.

Railroad Loses Long Fight in Court.

Chicago, May 18.—By the provisions of a decree just signed by Judge Tuhey, the Illinois Central railroad will have to improve its right of way between Randolph street and Park Row by constructing in place of the stone wall a picket fence which will in no way interfere with a good view of Lake Michigan. A new viaduct at Monroe street is also demanded. The cost of all the improvements will be about \$50,000. The decree puts an end to litigation that has dragged through eight years, enforcing an ordinance passed in 1895.

SAD PLIGHT OF COLOMBIA.

She Finds Herself in a State of Practical Bankruptcy from Rebellion.

Washington, May 15.—A gloomy picture of the terrible plight in which Colombia finds herself as the result of the exhausting four years of rebellion is contained in a communication which has reached this city from a source of unquestionable reliability. These advices state that on March 1 last the government gave notice that it had stopped the issue of paper money that was flooding the country and had turned the lithographic plates, from which it was made, over to a committee composed of prominent members of different political parties. Consequently the government early in April was almost entirely without funds. It had not enough to pay running expenses, to say nothing of foreign claims and demands. Not a cent of interest had been paid on the national debt since the war commenced in 1899. The claims growing out of the recent revolution were assuming tremendous proportions, and as there were no other means of relief it was apparent that the government must again have recourse to the lithographic stones and start the presses running again. Moreover, it was the general opinion that even the small measure of relief which might follow the receipt of the \$10,000,000 from the United States on account of the Panama canal could not be obtained, as it was not expected that congress would ratify the treaty.

At one time last year the exchange on New York was 22,000; that is to say, 22,000 Colombian dollars were required to purchase \$1 worth of goods in the United States. It was feared that the rate would go even higher this summer, for there was over \$1,000,000 worth of this paper money afloat, and it was expected that \$500,000,000 more would be issued immediately to pay war expenses. The foreign debt of 1896 amounted to \$12,700,000, on which the interest was first 2 1/2, and then three per cent, but this interest has not been paid for several years. It was the general opinion, according to the report, that the Colombian government could not pay its debts, and apprehension was expressed as to what might happen in case the foreign creditors pushed for a final settlement of their claims.

FLOODS IN FLORIDA.

Jacksonville Streets Navigable and Railroad Traffic Blocked.

Jacksonville, Fla., May 15.—A heavy northeaster has been blowing for the past few days, accompanied by driving rains. Last night and this morning it was unusually heavy. Reports from the state say that much damage has been done to turpentine camps and phosphate plants. Big tides and heavy rains have flooded the lower portions of Jacksonville, and boats are being used on several streets. The terminal station and all approaches are three to five feet under water. In the railroad yards the waters are rushing through at six miles an hour. The total rainfall for the past 24 hours was 8.4 inches.

No trains have arrived today. Reports from the state say all railroads are in bad shape from the flooding of tracks. The storm is the worst for years. Many houses in the negro section were washed away. The city is in total darkness tonight, the water being a foot deep in the electric light power house. Many bridges in the country were washed away. The total loss will probably not be less than \$400,000.

STRENGTHEN'S AMERICAN CLAIM.

Ex-Alaskan Official Gives Testimony in Boundary Dispute.

Honolulu, May 8, via Victoria, May 15.—An important affidavit in the matter of the Alaskan boundary dispute has been obtained by the American government from J. U. Smith, of Hilo, Hawaii, who was United States commissioner for the district of Alaska in 1897. Smith states his legal residence, by order of the president of the United States, was Dyea, which is within the disputed territory, and that he exercised jurisdiction with the knowledge and consent of the Canadian officials both in Dyea and Skagway. In an interview published here he stated that his authority was recognized by the Canadians, and with his affidavit is submitted a map which was made by him and a Canadian official, marking the boundary line of British and American jurisdiction in accordance with the American contentions.

Cannot Bring Briber Home.

Washington, May 15.—The state department has informed Governor Dockery, of Missouri, that it cannot grant his request to secure the extradition of Ellis Wainwright, a millionaire brewer of St. Louis, who is wanted in connection with the municipal bribery charges, and who is supposed to have fled to France. The obstacle lies in the fact that the French extradition treaty does not enumerate bribery as an extraditable offense.

Oversteps Its Authority.

Washington, May 15.—Friction between the war and navy departments may result from the action of the general board, of which Admiral Dewey is president, in preparing plans for the defense of Manila, the new naval stations at Bahia Honda and Guantanamo and other naval property. According to the law, the secretary of war is "charged with all matters relating to the national defense and sea coast fortifications." His authority in this regard has been recognized by both the navy department and congress.

APPEAL TO POWERS

PREMIER OF BULGARIA URGES MOVE FOR MACEDONIA.

He Repudiates That Country's Responsibility for Late Outrages—Says It Was the Work of a Few Irreconcilables—Bulgaria Has No Ambition to Annex Macedonia.

London, May 16.—Cabling from Sofia, the correspondent of the Daily News says he has had a long interview with Premier Danef. The premier repudiated Bulgaria's responsibility for the Macedonian outbreaks, which he said were the work of a few irreconcilables, and he refuted indignantly the charge that Bulgaria had winked at the revolutionists. The premier admitted that the Bulgarian army was strongly in sympathy with the movement. He said, however, that this sympathy would not be allowed to interfere with its loyalty. He could not avoid seeing some accident might precipitate a war involving Bulgaria, but Bulgaria would not be the aggressor, and in the event of such a disaster it would not be her fault.

In conclusion, the correspondent quotes Premier Danef as saying he counseled Prince Ferdinand to issue an appeal to the powers to intervene in behalf of Macedonia.

"Bulgaria has no ambition to annex Macedonia," he said, "and the existing reform scheme is quite illusory."

SLEEPING CAR ON FIRE.

Twenty Passengers Have to Flee in Their Night Clothing.

New Haven, Conn., May 16.—Twenty passengers, including 16 men and four women, had to flee in their night clothing early today from a burning sleeping car at the Union station. The car was near the rear end of the New York, New Haven & Hartford train, which left New York at 11 o'clock last night for Boston. When the train reached here at 1 o'clock the sleeping car was connected with a pipe which supplies the cars with gas and the gas supply was turned on. Immediately afterward a slight explosion was heard, flames burst out and the car filled with smoke. The passengers, dazed with sleep and half blinded by the smoke, rushed for the doors. A woman was knocked down and suffered a slight injury to her back and right arm.

The blaze was finally extinguished and a hunt was made for the passengers. Among those who said they lost money was B. D. Kaplan, of New York, who said he left about \$30,000 in money and securities in the car. After a search the wallet containing the missing securities was found, and Mr. Kaplan then said he had recovered everything except some money which was burned up in his clothes. The handbags and clothing of most of the passengers were water-soaked. The women passengers were taken to a hotel and the men were provided with overalls and shoes.

TO ADVANCE BERGER CASE.

Attorney General Will File a Motion in Supreme Court.

Washington, May 16.—Authoritative announcement was made today of the intention of the attorney general to enter a motion in the supreme court of the United States next Monday to advance the hearing of the Northern Securities case, the appeal of which was docketed recently in that court. It is altogether probable that the court will grant the motion, but it is not likely that the court will take action on the motion before the sitting on June 1, when the court will be in session for the last time during the present term. Hence there is no possibility of the argument of the case before the court reconvenes on October 12. As assigned cases never are heard during the first week of a term, the earliest probable date for the hearing is October 19.

Greater Navy for Spain.

Madrid, May 16.—Some surprise has been caused here by the announcement that the minister of marine proposes, during the coming session of the cortes, to ask that body to sanction the extensive reorganization of the navy and the improvement of the arsenals and dockyards at Ferrol, Cadiz and Cartagena, thereby increasing the annual expenditure from \$200,000,000 to \$260,000,000 in a few days. If these plans are adopted, Spain will have within ten years a dozen battleships and a dozen cruisers, in addition to torpedo boats.

Refugee from Riots.

New York, May 16.—Jacob Freedman, who says he is a refugee from the Jewish riots at Kishinef, Russia, has arrived in this city. He said today he was visiting his grandfather when the rioting commenced. Hearing the noise of the conflict, his grandfather went into the street to pacify the rioters, and was beaten to death. Freedman and his family concealed themselves in the house and that night escaped to the house of a friend.

Honor for Woman.

Washington, May 16.—The war department has received advices from Manila that Miss Floy Gilmore has been appointed assistant attorney general for the government in the Philippines. She is the first woman ever appointed to such an important legal position. She went to the Philippines as a stenographer, and attained her present position by good work in the office of the attorney general.

ONE OF THE FAMILY.

Pig that Really Won the Regard of a Traveler.

Among the curious ideas of the Persians is the belief that the presence of a pig in the stable is good for the horses' health. Doctor Willis, the author of the book entitled "In the Land of the Lion and Sun," writes that as soon as he arrived at Shiraz his groom asked permission to buy a little pig.

These wild pigs are strangely thin, and as active as a terrier. They are very affectionate, and show their affection strongly to the horse or groom. They all answer to the name of "Marjahn." When the horses leave the yard they are accompanied by the pig, which is inconsolable if left alone in the stable, and shows his grief by piercing squeals, and by attempting to scratch his way out. As long as even one horse is in the stable piggy is perfectly happy.

When we all camped out on account of cholera, I marched some twenty-eight miles. Marjahn never left the heels of my horse, and was able to keep up when I galloped, but anything over half a mile was too much for him; he was not, of course, in such high training as his wild relatives, and when distressed he would commence to squeal, and would look up in a most appealing manner.

He remained with us in camp, never leaving my horses, with which he was on the best of terms. I used often to put the horse to speed when out for rides, and on Marjahn's beginning to squeal, the horse would look round to slacken his pace, and shrill shrill and attempt to slacken his pace, and Marjahn, if really left behind, would show great distress.

The pig would bathe in the river and show delight in wallowing and swimming. As he got bigger he used to charge strange dogs that chased him, and was always more than a match for them, generally turning aggressor, and obstinately pursuing them with many grunts and shrieks.

Marjahn, when a fine young boar of three years, was following my horse one day as I raced him against a friend, forgetting in the excitement the distress of the pig. Our gallop being over, I saw a black spot far away on the plain. It was poor Marjahn, who had burst a blood-vessel in his attempt to keep up with us. When we reached him he was quite dead. I never cared to keep another pig, and the groom's grief was very great.

GIRL AN ADEPT LASSO THROWER.

One of the prettiest girls in the Oklahoma Territory is Miss Agnes Mulhall, 21, daughter of Zack Mulhall, general live stock agent of the Frisco, and leading cattle man. She and her sister Jessie lead the society of the town of Mulhall, which was named after their father. Both girls are typical products of the West, and can ride and throw the lasso in expert style. Miss Agnes is the recognized champion horsewoman of the Territory, and won first prizes at tournaments at Oklahoma City and Memphis, Tenn. Although her father has a palatial home at St. Louis, Mo., Miss Mulhall spends much of her time on the ranch.



MISS AGNES MULHALL.

The Season Opens.



Employer—No, you can't go to your grandmother's funeral, but about 4 o'clock you can go out and look at the baseball scores and come back and tell me who won.

The Bicycle in England.

Bicycling is said to be holding its own in England much better than in this country, perhaps partly because the roads are better and the distances smaller, and partly because the English do not tire of a new craze so quickly as Americans. It is said that the demand for new wheels last year was larger than in any previous year since the height of the boom.

A Spoiled Child.

Tagg—Do you ever mind the baby? Tagg—Always. Not a soul in the house dares go against the little despot's wishes.—Philadelphia Bulletin. Tell a man he doesn't look well, and he begins to reflect that he is looking interesting.