

EVENTS OF THE DAY

An Interesting Collection of Items From the Two Months Ago Presented in a Condensed Form.

Plague has broken out at Hong Kong.

Mr. Williams, a logger, was drowned in the Necanicum river, near Astoria.

The government of the Orange Free State has been moved from Kromstad to Heilbron.

Republicans of Illinois in convention assembled, endorsed the McKinley administration.

Two men and two boys were killed by the wrecking of a fruit train, near Hawkins, Wyo.

Excessive customs duties imposed by the military government are fast killing American trade in the Philippines.

The First and Second Irish Fusiliers sailed from Cape Town for Athlone, Ireland, to recuperate from their trying experiences in the field.

President Powell, of the Order of Railway Telegraphers, issued an order formally discontinuing the strike of the Southern railway telegraphers.

During a riot between strikers and workmen at the Buttonwood mine of the Pariah Coal Company at Wilkes-Barre, Pa., about 30 men were badly injured, the strikers dispersing the workmen.

The British iron ship Sierra Nevada, Captain Scott, from Liverpool, Jan. 16, wrecked outside the harbor of the latter place. Five of her crew were saved, but 22 others, including the captain, perished.

One hundred and fifty-seven Japanese immigrants have landed in San Francisco, of which number 75 were admitted by certificates of landing signed by the United States immigration commissioner at Vancouver, B. C., and 82 on certificates from the commissioner at Seattle.

Franklin W. Fick, D. D., whose resignation after 41 years incumbency of the office of president of the Chicago Theological seminary, takes effect at the close of the current year, has been elected professor emeritus of the chair of sacred rhetoric of the institution. The election is for life.

The secretary of the treasury has directed Collector Jackson, at San Francisco, to detail an inspector from the Chinese bureau to attend to the making out of papers for Chinese merchants domiciled in this country who are on the eve of departing for China with the intention of returning. They will have these papers on their return to this country to facilitate their landing.

Russians and Chinese clashed in Manchuria, many being killed on both sides.

Admiral Dewey attended a reception by the colored people at Memphis, Tenn.

Astoria will offer a bounty for seal scalps in order to protect the salmon industry.

The steamer Tosa Maru has arrived at Seattle from Yokohama with 700 more Japs.

The bill for Alaskan lighthouses probably cannot be passed at this session of congress.

President McKinley sent birthday congratulations to the crown prince of Germany.

Two persons were burned to death by the destruction of the American hotel at Genesee, N. Y.

New York's naval reserve refused to accept the navy department's offer for a cruise and practice.

Charles F. Neely has been arrested for embezzling \$36,000 in the Cuban postoffice department.

Three Forest Grove people are thought to have perished in the sinking of the Dora B. in Alaskan waters.

Three Americans were killed and seven wounded in an engagement with rebels on the island of Panay.

Middle-of-the-road Populists at Sioux Falls will hold their convention in a fall tent. Ignatius Donnelly is talked of for the presidency.

Martin Sliemers, who killed one Christenson at Latuya Bay, Alaska, asked the miners there to hang him and was accommodated.

The chiefs of Tutuila, of the Samoan group, have formally ceded the island to the United States, and the American flag has been hoisted.

Representatives of the Field museum in Chicago will soon be in the Northwest for a three months' tour for the purpose of seeking curios among Oregon Indians.

Twenty-five hundred street-car men are on a strike in St. Louis, and every line in the city is compelled to suspend operation. The police are powerless.

Greece has forbidden the exportation of antiquities.

A railroad across Greece, to cost \$9,000,000, will be finished in four years.

During the present decade the United States produced half of the world's copper supply.

The Alaskan winter was the coldest on record. The temperature ranged from 17 to 59 degrees below zero at Dawson.

Concord, Mass., celebrated the 125th anniversary of the opening flight of the revolution.

A discharge in bankruptcy has been granted in New York to John H. Haverly, the theatrical and minstrel manager, wiping out \$327,749 of debts.

Letters in the hands of the government show that the Filipinos had a plan to gain Spain's assistance to crush the American troops in Ilo Ilo.

Mrs. Nancy Washington, a colored woman of Boston, celebrated her 105th birthday. She has been married six times and is now a widow.

LATER NEWS.

Congress will adjourn about June 30.

Barbaric rifled the postoffice and store at Jefferson, Or.

Buller has taken Boer's stronghold on the Biggarsberg.

The British were received at Kromstad with open arms.

The minority report on the ship subsidy bill is strongly against a subsidy.

The governor of Missouri has offered aid to the police in the St. Louis strike.

Nationalists won two-thirds of the vacant seats in the Paris municipal government.

The Chicago & Rock Island railway will probably build to Portland, Or. Surveyors are now in the field.

Dreyfus is in Paris and France is worried. Officials will try to hurry him away, owing to fear of demonstrations.

Leading privileges at Manila are held by an unscrupulous monopoly that is accumulating a fortune and throttling trade.

The number of cases of bubonic plague at Sydney, N. S. W., officially reported to this date is 216, of which 76 proved fatal.

Chicago and other Mississippi valley cities are expecting the hottest May weather in years. There were four prostrations in Chicago.

Joe Barker, found guilty of manslaughter for the killing of Charles Johnson, in Seattle, three months ago, was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment.

After writing a note of farewell to his former sweetheart, Harry S. Barrett, of Chicago, prosperous in business and heir to an estate worth \$75,000, took carbolic acid and died.

Fifteen thousand Mohammedan weavers met in Benares and indored a memorial to the Indian government against the plague rules, declaring that they were contrary to the laws of Mohammed.

In the United States supreme court at Boston, Charles H. Cole, former president of the now defunct Globe National Bank, who recently pleaded guilty on an indictment charging him with misappropriation of funds of the institution, was sentenced to serve eight years in Greenfield.

Alec Whitney, aged 35, a society leader, was shot and killed on a street car at Augusta, Ga., by a negro in a quarrel over a seat. The negro, Gus Wilson, was taken off a Georgia railroad passenger train at Harlem, 25 miles from Augusta, by a mob and lynched. He was being taken to Atlanta for safekeeping.

A cheese trust has been formed in Chicago.

Arbitration with regard to the St. Louis street car strike has failed.

Lord Roberts entered Kromstad, which had been evacuated by the Transvaal forces.

Honolulu has been officially declared a clean port, the plague being efficiently stamped out.

The senate, by a close vote, rejected the proposition for an armor-plate plant operated by the government.

The towns of Hilongos and Maasin, in Leyte, have been captured by the Americans with few casualties.

The American pavilion at Paris was turned over to the exposition authorities with impressive ceremonies.

A woman and 8-year-old child were burned to death at South Omaha, Neb., by starting a fire with gasoline.

Germany is said to be supplying the Philippines with arms to enable them to continue their fight against the United States.

Charles Panstien, a murderous athlete of Battle, Mont., shot and killed a butcher, his wife and then committed suicide.

The Populist national convention at Sioux Falls nominated W. J. Bryan for president, Charles A. Towne for vice-president.

Before leaving Kromstad, President Steyn issued a proclamation making Lindley the seat of government of Orange Free State.

Middle-of-the-road Populist convention at Cincinnati, nominated Wharton B. Barker for president and Ignatius Donnelly for vice-president.

The work of the Chicago city directory enumerators for 1900, almost completed, shows that the population of Chicago is not less than 2,001,000.

Seven men were killed and 20 or more firemen hurt by a collision in a tunnel in Philadelphia. The wreck caught fire, and the total loss is \$140,000.

Owing to the alarm being taken in America over the influx of Japanese and the probability of anti-Japanese legislation, the Japanese government is making efforts to turn the tide of its surplus population to Formosa.

The cholera continues to rage in the famine camps of India. There have been 400 deaths in three days at Mandvi. So numerous are the cases at Godra that it is impossible to collect the bodies, which lie for days in the sun. The people have fled and cannot be induced to return. A similar state of things prevails at Broach.

Louisville, Ky., is to have a large Mormon temple.

There are 9,321 officials on the New York state pay roll.

Census enumerators begin work on June 1 and finish in 30 days.

The Alaskan gold output for the season is estimated at over \$20,000,000.

Major Arms says he has sent nearly 23,000 Americans to South Africa to join the Boer forces.

Mrs. Mary J. Farman has bequeathed her estate, valued at \$250,000, to Vanderbilt university in Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Parkhurst wants a revision of the Westminster confession, declaring it an incubus that prevents Presbyterian progress.

Some of the western railroads contemplate using the vacant lands on their rights of way for growing timber to be used for ties.

The women of a Cleveland Presbyterian church abstained from Easter feasting, and with the money (\$1,600) paid off the church debt.

THE POPULIST TICKET

Bryan for President, Towne for Vice-President.

NOMINATED AT SIOUX FALLS

Both by Acclamation—Platform Resolutions—Gold Standard and Impoverishment.

For President—W. J. Bryan, of Nebraska.

For Vice-President—Charles A. Towne, of Minnesota.

Sioux Falls, S. D., May 13.—The National Populist convention concluded its session and adjourned sine die after nominating Hon. W. J. Bryan for president and the Hon. Charles A. Towne for vice-president. The nomination of Mr. Towne was only accomplished after a struggle of several hours' duration, in which an effort was made to have the question of the nomination of a vice-presidential candidate referred to a committee to confer with the Democratic and Silver Republican parties in their national conventions. A motion to this effect was defeated by a vote of 288 to 492.

Both candidates were nominated by acclamation, but before the result was reached various candidates were placed in nomination, and their names successively withdrawn. Both nominations were accomplished amid scenes of great enthusiasm.

The Platform.

"The People's party of the United States, in convention assembled, congratulating its supporters on the wide extension of its principles in all directions, do hereby reaffirm its adherence to the fundamental principles proclaimed in its two prior platforms, and call upon all who desire to avert the subversion of free institutions by corporate and imperialist power to unite with it in its inging the government back to the ideals of Washington, Jefferson and Lincoln. It extends to its allies in the struggle for financial and economic freedom assurances of its loyalty to the principles which animate the allied forces and the promises of honest and hearty co-operation in every effort for their success. To the people of the United States we offer the following platform as the expression of our unalterable convictions:

"Resolved, That we denounce the act of March 14, 1900, as the culmination of a long series of conspiracies to deprive the people of their constitutional rights over the money of the nation, and relegate to a gigantic money trust the control of the finances, and hence the people of the United States to the free and unlimited control of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1.

"We demand a graduated income and inheritance tax.

"We demand that postal savings banks be established by the government.

"With Thomas Jefferson, we declare the land, including all natural sources of wealth, the inalienable heritage of the people. The government should so act as to secure homes for the people and prevent land monopoly.

"Transportation being a means of exchange and a public necessity, the government should own and operate the railroads in the interest of the people.

"Trusts, the overshadowing evil of the age, are the result and culmination of the private ownership and control of the three great instruments of commerce—money, transportation and the means of transmission of information. The one remedy for the trusts is that the ownership and control be assumed and exercised by the people.

"Applauding the valor of our army and navy in the Spanish war, we denounce the conduct of the administration in changing a war for humanity into a war for conquest.

"We extend to the brave Boers of South Africa our sympathy and moral support in their patriotic struggle for the right of self-government.

"We denounce the practice of issuing injunctions in the case of dispute between employers and employees.

"We endorse municipal ownership of public utilities.

"We demand that United States senators and all other officials, as far as practicable, be elected by direct vote of the people.

Cargo of Coffee Spoiled.

San Francisco, May 12.—On the last voyage of the Acapulco, from Panama to this port, \$12,000 worth of coffee was destroyed. When the Pacific Mail Company, not only is the freight money on the shipment, but will have to stand the loss as well. The destruction of the cargo was the result of pecking sheep dip into the same hold with the coffee. The matter is being investigated.

Washington, May 13.—Major-General John R. Brooke today assumed the duties of commanding general of the department of the East, succeeding Major-General Wesley Merritt, who today, with Mrs. Merritt, sailed for Europe in search of health.

Corn for Indian Sufferers.

New York, May 13.—The steamer Quila sailed today for Bombay with 200,000 bushels of corn for the famine district. This is the largest cargo ever carried by any vessel on a similar occasion. It comes from the people of the United States. It is expected the voyage will be made in 40 days.

Last year 4,700,000 cubic yards of material was dredged out of the Duluth Superior harbor.

At Paris Exposition.

Paris, May 13.—The formal opening of the United States building at the Paris exposition took place today. President Loubet officiated. A large number of well-known Frenchmen and Americans were present at the ceremonies. Banquets in honor of the occasion will be held this evening, at which addresses will be made by the American commissioners.

The women of a Cleveland Presbyterian church abstained from Easter feasting, and with the money (\$1,600) paid off the church debt.

BARKER AND DONNELLY.

Nominated by Middle-of-the-Road Populist Convention.

For President—Wharton Barker, of Pennsylvania.

For Vice-President—Ignatius Donnelly, of Minnesota.

Cincinnati, May 13.—What is commonly known as the Middle-of-the-Road Populist party, but according to leaders of the movement is the one and only People's party, placed its national ticket in the field today.

Middle-of-the-Road Platform.

The People's party of the United States assembled in National convention this 10th day of May, 1900, affirming our unshaken belief in the cardinal tenets of the People's party, as set forth in the Omaha platform, and pledging ourselves anew to continued advocacy of those grand principles of human liberty until right shall triumph over might, and love over greed, do adopt and proclaim this declaration of faith:

First.—We demand the initiative and referendum and the imperative mandate.

Second.—We demand the public ownership and operation of those means of communication, transportation and production which the people may elect, such as railroads, telegraphs and telephone lines, coal mines, etc.

Third.—The land, including all natural sources of wealth, is a heritage of the people, and should not be monopolized for speculative purposes, and the alien ownership of land should be prohibited.

Fourth.—A scientific and absolute paper money, based upon the entire wealth and population of the nation, not redeemable in any specific commodity, but made a full legal tender for all debts and receivable for all taxes and public dues and issued by the government only.

Fifth.—We demand the levy and collection of a graduated tax on incomes and inheritance.

Sixth.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Seventh.—We are opposed to trusts and declare that the contention between the old parties on monopoly is a sham battle and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of public ownership of public utilities.

Eight.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Ninth.—We are opposed to trusts and declare that the contention between the old parties on monopoly is a sham battle and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of public ownership of public utilities.

Tenth.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Eleventh.—We are opposed to trusts and declare that the contention between the old parties on monopoly is a sham battle and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of public ownership of public utilities.

Twelfth.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Thirteenth.—We are opposed to trusts and declare that the contention between the old parties on monopoly is a sham battle and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of public ownership of public utilities.

Fourteenth.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Fifteenth.—We are opposed to trusts and declare that the contention between the old parties on monopoly is a sham battle and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of public ownership of public utilities.

Sixteenth.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Seventeenth.—We are opposed to trusts and declare that the contention between the old parties on monopoly is a sham battle and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of public ownership of public utilities.

Eighteenth.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Nineteenth.—We are opposed to trusts and declare that the contention between the old parties on monopoly is a sham battle and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of public ownership of public utilities.

Twentieth.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Twenty-first.—We are opposed to trusts and declare that the contention between the old parties on monopoly is a sham battle and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of public ownership of public utilities.

Twenty-second.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Twenty-third.—We are opposed to trusts and declare that the contention between the old parties on monopoly is a sham battle and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of public ownership of public utilities.

Twenty-fourth.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

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Twenty-sixth.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Twenty-seventh.—We are opposed to trusts and declare that the contention between the old parties on monopoly is a sham battle and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of public ownership of public utilities.

Twenty-eighth.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Twenty-ninth.—We are opposed to trusts and declare that the contention between the old parties on monopoly is a sham battle and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of public ownership of public utilities.

Thirtieth.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Thirty-first.—We are opposed to trusts and declare that the contention between the old parties on monopoly is a sham battle and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of public ownership of public utilities.

Thirty-second.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

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Thirty-eighth.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Thirty-ninth.—We are opposed to trusts and declare that the contention between the old parties on monopoly is a sham battle and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of public ownership of public utilities.

Fortieth.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Forty-first.—We are opposed to trusts and declare that the contention between the old parties on monopoly is a sham battle and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of public ownership of public utilities.

Forty-second.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

Forty-third.—We are opposed to trusts and declare that the contention between the old parties on monopoly is a sham battle and that no solution of this mighty problem is possible without the adoption of public ownership of public utilities.

Forty-fourth.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

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Fiftieth.—We demand the election of president, vice-president, federal judges and United States senators by direct vote of the people.

WAR ALMOST OVER

British View of Situation in South Africa.

THE BOERS' DEMORALIZATION

Lord Roberts Was Welcomed to Kromstad—Duties, However, Have Suffered Small Material Loss.

London, May 15.—"The war is practically over," says the Daily Chronicle's Kromstad correspondent, and, in less definite terms, this is the view to be gathered from all the correspondents. They picture the Boers as utterly demoralized and disheartened by Lord Roberts' unexpectedly rapid advance, and by his facile turning of the carefully prepared positions of the Boers. There was practically no fighting, however, and there are no further details to give respecting the occupation of Kromstad. The correspondent of the Daily Telegraph says:

"The Union Jack was hoisted in the market place by Mrs. Lockhead, the American wife of a Scotchman. Most of the horses of the Boers are in a wretched condition, but President Kruger declares he will continue the war."

It appears that the Boers at Kromstad had been reinforced by 8,000 men from Natal last Friday, and that altogether 10,000, with 20 guns, trooped from Kromstad on the approach of Lord Roberts. The Boers made an ineffectual stand at Boschland, and had elaborate entrenchments in front of Kromstad, which offered great facilities for a rear guard action. Their only anxiety, however, appears to have been to get away safely with all their guns and convoys, which again they have successfully accomplished. The few stores they were unable to carry away, they burned.

The Times says: "The signs point to military break-down on the part of the Boers, but after experiences of the past, we cannot accept the reports of demoralization without reserve. The game of war must be strictly played out to the end."

Lindley, the new Free State capital, is 45 miles southeast of Kromstad, half way to Bethlehem, and was probably selected as a convenient rendezvous for the command that is now retiring before General Brabant and General Kruger. The Boers made an ineffectual stand at Boschland, and had elaborate entrenchments in front of Kromstad, which offered great facilities for a rear guard action. Their only anxiety, however, appears to have been to get away safely with all their guns and convoys, which again they have successfully accomplished. The few stores they were unable to carry away, they burned.

Three Killed in Storm.

Two More Seriously Injured—Severe Electric Disturbance.

St. Paul, May 15.—Three persons were killed and two were seriously injured during a severe wind and rain storm this evening. The wind played havoc with the telephone wires between this city and Minneapolis. The poles of the company for two blocks were stre