

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Dayton, Oregon.

DAYTON, OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Presented in a Condensed Form Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

England's coal supply may not outlast the century.

Senator Dewey and Miss May Palmer were married in Italy.

Four hundred were killed in a battle in the interior of Colombia.

The battle ship Missouri was launched at Newport News, Va.

The death of Governor Rogers was due to worry as much as to illness.

Insurgent sympathizers have murdered a number of friendly natives.

Four trainmen were killed near Scranton, Pa., on a runaway coal train.

Fire at Anderson, Ind., destroyed several business houses, causing a loss of \$40,000.

There is no friction between the military and civil authorities in the Philippines.

United States Senator Sewall is dead.

A department store at Victoria, B. C., burned. Loss, \$250,000.

Germany is preparing to blockade Venezuelan ports and enforce her demands.

The Chinese court will soon return to Peking and extensive preparations are being made to receive it.

Governor Shaw will not discuss the policy he will pursue when he becomes secretary of the treasury.

Governor Taft has left Manila for home.

The insurgent general Sampson has surrendered in Bohol.

Another corps of burghers will be formed in South Africa.

Four persons perished in the burning of a river steamer at Memphis.

There is little hope of an irrigation bill being passed by this session of congress.

General Chaffee refused to interfere in the court martial of a Filipino murderer.

Chile and Argentina have signed a protocol agreeing to arbitrate their differences.

By a gas explosion at a Kokomo, Ind., glass factory, one man was killed and several injured.

Secretary Long, by direction of President Roosevelt discharged MacLary from the Brooklyn navy yard.

A Toledo, O., fire truck collided with a street car, resulting in the death of one fireman and the injury of several others.

The Chinese court will engage an American adviser.

Fire at Springfield, O., destroyed a church building which cost \$30,000.

Ex-Governor Shaw, of Iowa, has been offered the secretaryship of the treasury.

Fire wrecked a five story New York building, doing damage to the extent of \$75,000.

Bids of \$77,500 have been made and refused for seats on the New York Stock Exchange.

Fire damaged the Champion coated paper works at Hamilton, O., to the extent of nearly \$1,000,000.

Two masked men entered the office of the Atholby furniture factory at Leavenworth, Kan., and got away with the tri-weekly payroll of \$900.

Argentina and Chile have signed a protocol to submit their differences to arbitration of Great Britain, and that country has signified its willingness to serve.

The first torpedo boat built by Russia at the new Port Arthur navy yard is a success. The boat has developed a mean speed of 27 1/2 knots on her trial trip.

Robbers entered the Chicago House Wrecking Company's building, bound and gagged two watchmen and blew open the safe. They took \$33 from the watchmen. The amount taken from the safe was not large.

The Consolidated Implement Company and the Co-Operative Wagon and Machine Company, of Salt Lake, two of the largest establishments of their kind in the West, have been consolidated. The new concern will be known as the Consolidated Wagon & Machine Company. Its capital stock has been fixed at \$1,500,000.

Half a million Germans are unemployed.

Turks threaten to expel Americans from Syria.

The Shelby court of inquiry has been dissolved.

Argentine people are preparing for war with Chile.

The new German inspection law will become effective as regards imported meats, April 1, 1902.

The cost of schools for Indian children to the government was \$2,489,525 in 1900. The enrollment was 26,541.

Dr. Paache warns the reichstag that the United States is Germany's most dangerous trade enemy and urges defensive measures against the "American peril."

The French government has decided to investigate American trusts.

The organization of reserves will give Sweden a total army of 400,000 men.

The German minister to Venezuela urges the employment of warships to collect claims overdue.

A Nebraska supreme court decision deprives the Omaha mayor and the city council of the power to appoint police and fire commissioners and vests it in the governor.

THE BORDER ISSUES.

Diplomats Again to Take Up the Alaska Boundary and Other Questions.

Washington, Jan. 1.—It is expected that efforts will be renewed before long for the settlement of the numerous controversies which have long existed between the United States and Great Britain, growing out of relations along the Canadian border, the Atlantic fisheries, warships on the Great Lakes, the Alaska boundary and other questions.

Heretofore the negotiations designed to secure a settlement of the matters recited have not proved effective, largely because of the cumbersome machinery of negotiation, and this has led to the belief that much more could be accomplished by direct negotiations between Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefoot on the main points and the subsequent assembling of a commission representing the United States, Great Britain and Canada to give form to the basis of agreement rendered.

The British authorities have maintained for some time that when the isthmian canal treaty is once disposed of there will be a renewal of the efforts to adjust the Alaska boundary and other pending questions, the canal treaty being regarded as one of the many pending questions. Now that the British government has yielded the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and other points in the isthmian negotiations, it desires to take up some of the other questions in which it has important interests involved.

Lord Pauncefoot desires to clear up all the pending differences and have a "clean slate" before his present term as ambassador comes to a close. When he came to Washington there were four issues between the two governments. The first of these was the Behring sea question, which had reached an acute stage. The diplomatic mats disposed of this question. The next was over Venezuela, which, like the seal question, at one time threatened war. But the efforts of diplomacy were again successful in averting trouble and bringing about a settlement. The third important issue was the isthmian canal, which has been satisfactorily disposed of by the recent Hay-Pauncefoot treaty. This leaves only one issue remaining in order to bring about a "clean slate," namely, the border controversy, both as to Canada and Alaska. The British officials link these various boundary controversies together, as they are more or less connected.

At present a modus vivendi exists as to the Alaska boundary question, chiefly for the purpose of avoiding a clash along the border and holding each side in check until a final boundary has been determined upon. It seems to be conceded on both sides that the modus cannot be carried on indefinitely, and that sooner or later the question of establishing a permanent boundary must be settled.

LANDSLIDE CAUSED WRECK.

Four Lives Lost in an Accident on the Chesapeake & Ohio.

Lynchburg, Va., Jan. 1.—A landslide on the Chesapeake & Ohio Railroad, near Reussen station, five miles south of Lynchburg on the James river branch, yesterday, caused a wreck in which four men were killed and several persons injured, but none of them severely.

Several passengers from the scene of the wreck say that probably only two passengers are buried under the debris caused by the slide, but no names can be ascertained of any passengers known to be missing. The train to which the mishap occurred was known as No. 7. It left Lynchburg behind schedule time, and consisted of an engine, tender, baggage car and one passenger car, which was partly well filled with passengers.

It is stated that the train had run into a rock slide without damage, and the trainmen and some of the passengers had succeeded in pushing the passenger car back from under the slide. They were trying to do the same for the baggage car when a second heavy slide came down. A shout of warning as the second slide came enabled most of those who were in danger to escape without injury.

TURNING BONDS INTO CASH.

Carnegie Making His Gift to the Government Available.

New York, Jan. 1.—It is reported on Wall street that at an auction sale by Adrain H. Muller & Co., 5 per cent bonds of the Carnegie Steel Company sold at 113 7/8, say the Journal.

Andrew Carnegie tendered \$10,000,000 in these bonds to the government for the Washington Memorial University for Original Research and the sale is believed by some to indicate that Mr. Carnegie has begun to convert the bonds into money in order that the government should be relieved from any embarrassment on account of the bonds. At the price realized, the \$10,000,000 in bonds would be equivalent to \$11,387,500, a substantial increase of the promised endowment.

Street and Freight Cars Collided.

Birmingham, Ala., Jan. 1.—A street car collided with a number of freight cars attached to a switch engine here today and one man was killed and two injured.

Chicago Apartment Building Burned.

Chicago, Jan. 1.—A Christmas tree loss made here formidable as ornaments and candles caused a fire tonight that destroyed the Alexander apartment building, a six story structure.

When Alfonso Comes of Age.

Washington, Jan. 1.—J. M. Curry, of this city, has been selected by the president to represent the United States at Madrid on the occasion of the "coming of age" of the young king, Alfonso XIII, May 17. Dr. Curry was United States minister to Spain during the years 1885 to 1889, the first administration of President Cleveland. He was present in his official capacity when the king made his advent into the world. Mrs. Curry will accompany him.

THE YEAR REVIEWED

SUMMARY OF THE IMPORTANT EVENTS OF 1901.

Year Witnesses the Deaths of Queen Victoria and President McKinley—Many Other Notables Pass Away—Disasters, Fires, Accidents, Strikes, Etc.

The year 1901, firstborn of the new century, is made memorable by the deaths of two of the best loved rulers the world has ever known.

In its first month Victoria, England's good queen, breathed her last quietly and peacefully at one of her royal abodes. The forcible taking of President William McKinley by the bullet of the misguided anarchist youth, Czolgosz, in September, is in harsh contrast with her serene passing, and is a sad commentary upon the laxity of our democracy, which favors the intimate contact of the chief executive with the general public and fails to provide adequate means for his physical protection.

Many others of the great ones of earth—statesmen, authors, churchmen, musicians and business men—have also heard the last summons and responded thereto. The Boer-English war in South Africa has continued through the year, rather to the advantage of the latter, and the armed resistance of the Filipinos against the rule of the United States has been fitfully in evidence.

There have been several mine and railroad accidents, in which many lives have been destroyed. The number of destructive fires has also been quite large.

The most important happenings of the year may be briefly summarized thus:

January.

1. Lord H. Russell, first Lord of the Admiralty, died at his residence in London.

2. Death of Ignatius Donnelly.

3. Death of Bishop W. N. Nixie at Detroit.

4. Death of Philip D. Arnone, eight years in small boat fire in Minneapolis.

5. Fire at Rockwell, N. Y., orphan asylum, 20 lives lost.

6. Chinese list ante of the powers.

7. Fred Alexander, colored, burned at stake by Leavenworth, Kan., mob.

8. Death of ex-Gov. James A. Monst, of Indiana.

9. Death of Queen Victoria of England and accession of King Edward VII.

10. Grand Opera House in Cincinnati.

11. Board of Trade building in Montreal burns; loss \$2,000,000.

12. Death of Giuseppe Verdi, Italian composer.

13. Disasterous fire in Des Moines, Iowa.

14. Twenty-one killed in riot to death in Tokyo hospital, Japan.

February.

1. Funeral of Queen Victoria at Windsor.

2. Great anarchy in Middle West.

3. Marriage of Queen Wilhelmina of Holland and Duke Henry of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. Mine explosion in Durango, Mexico, kills 87 persons.

4. Death of Gen. Albert D. Shaw, U. S. minister to Mexico.

5. Death of ex-Gov. Albert A. Purdie, of North Dakota.

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