

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.

Dunsmuir, Cal., was nearly destroyed by fire.

Sailors from battleships will hereafter be given longer shore leave.

Pekin is apparently much surprised at the increase of the Asiatic squadron.

President Roosevelt will be escorted from the depot at Portland by a monster parade.

Robbers of Santo Domingo have repulsed the government troops and still hold that city.

Jefferson S. Conover, grand secretary of the Free and Accepted Masons of Michigan, is dead, aged 62 years.

Governor Taft is mentioned for the presidency in 1904. The New York Herald figures that Roosevelt will be a winner with New York state in the doubtful column.

The Indiana operators will submit a proposition to the miners agreeing to have a commission, composed of an operator, a miner, and an expert mining engineer, to decide what mines in the Clinton field require shooters.

The Anthracite strike commission award with reference to the mining engineers gives the engineers a holiday on Sundays, which was observed last Sunday throughout the mining regions for the first time in the history of coal mining.

Not a single disorderly act has occurred to mar the tranquility of Monterey, Mex., since Thursday's riots. Governor Reyes, in speaking of the affair, said that an investigation showed absolutely that the police first fired in the air, later firing at their aggressors only in defense of their lives.

George Gillette is dead at the county hospital of Santa Cruz, Cal., aged 80 years. He came to the United States in 1842 as a member of Lord Ashburton's suite to negotiate the Ashburton-Webster treaty for the northeast boundary of this country. He had been an inmate of the county hospital for 12 years.

A new Haytian cabinet has been formed. The old cabinet resigned owing to the senate having passed a vote of censure against the ministers for their failure to take proceedings against those who were responsible for the interruptions of the sitting of the chamber of deputies March 30 by the firing of rifle shots.

The German Kaiser is on a visit to his royal friends in Denmark.

Chicago brokers are at war among themselves regarding bucket shops.

Snowstorm destroys telegraph lines and paralyzes railroad traffic in Northern Mississippi valley.

President Roosevelt spoke at Milwaukee on trusts, at Waukesha on foreign relations, at Madison on college education.

At Naco, Ariz., John Crossen received a bullet in the heart from the pistol of Deputy Sheriff Frank Wilson, who had been called in to stop a row in the Big Adobe Saloon.

Ladrones have suffered seven decisive defeats in the Philippines, and are beginning to realize that their methods mean nothing but disaster and eventual extermination.

Thomas Kelgan, who escaped from the Toledo, O., jail in 1901, is behind the bars again. He is charged with the robbery of the Toledo postoffice. Kelgan was caught in Los Angeles.

Professor Nathaniel Schmidt, of the department of Semitic language and literature at Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y., has accepted an appointment as director of the American School of Archaeology at Jerusalem.

Jose Teller was hanged in the jail-yard at Santa Fe, N. M., by Sheriff Kinsell, within a few feet of the place where the crime was committed. He was executed for the murder of Jailer Epitacio Gallegos. On the gallows Teller confessed to committing another murder.

Bands of students made a demonstration in front of ministry of the interior as a protest against the occurrences at Salamanca. The carriage of Senor Maura, minister of the interior was stoned. The police dispersed the rioters. Eight policemen and many students were wounded.

Secretary Hitchcock has decided that members of the Home Guard organizations of the civil war were never mustered into the service of the general government, and could not be construed as part of the military organization of the United States, and therefore are not entitled to pensions.

Sixteen students from the department of forestry of Yale university will undertake the improvement of the 1900 acres of woodland at the West Point Military Academy, under the direction of United States forestry commission Bureau. In about three months they expect to have the landscape plans ready for submission.

The railroad bridge over the Angaita River near Drama was blown up by Bulgarians during the night of April 1. All the telegraph wires in the vicinity have been cut. Drama is about 30 miles from Sere, Macedonia.

Fred Barfoot, assisted by Rangers Felton and Peterson, and several county officers, attacked the Davis cabins in the Black Rock country, in Arizona, on Monday, and captured the eight men who, it is alleged, have been stealing cattle in the vicinity for a time, but have always eluded the officers.

DOMINICAN REBELS.

Government Troops Fail to Dislodge Them From Captured City.

Santo Domingo, April 7.—At 9 o'clock this morning the government troops outside the city attacked the insurgents in the suburbs of Pajarito. The most severe engagement since the beginning of the rebellion ensued and the insurgents were driven back to the city. The artillery from the fort covered the insurgents' retreat.

Monroe Valesque, the head of the force, reported to be 800 strong, is about to march on the city. The rebels are disposed to fight to the last and it is supposed that if they are compelled to abandon the city they will embark on the gunboat Independencia, which is in their power, and go to the northern part of the island and join the rebels there.

The United States cruiser Atlanta has landed 50 marines to protect the American consulate.

Bluejackets Landed.

Washington, April 7.—A report to the navy department from Commander Turner, of the cruiser Atlanta, at Santo Domingo, shows another repulse to the government troops, who made an attempt to take the city from the revolutionists, and that Commander Turner was again compelled to land the bluejackets to protect the United States consulate. Commander Turner's dispatch is as follows:

"Santo Domingo, via Hayti, April 7.—Government forces attacked city yesterday, were repulsed. Report indicates Vaquez, the president approaching with strong force. Government gunboat fired three shots last night without injury. City fortified; apparently determined to resist. Landed marines to protect the consulate."

One day last week Commander Turner landed a force of 50 marines to guard the United States consulate at Santo Domingo city, when the situation was regarded as very critical.

RICH STRIKE IN ALASKA.

Extensive Placer Field at Last Discovered on American Territory.

Washington, April 7.—Under date of February 23, Henry D. Saylor, consul at Dawson city, reports as follows:

"Reports have reached here recently concerning a strike of rich placer diggings in Alaska, in the Circle City mining division, on the tributaries of the Tanana river, a district in which for several years past American miners have made a thorough search for good placed deposits without success until now. The present strike seems to be one of more than ordinary importance, and has caused quite a stampede of miners from this and other districts to the location of the new fields."

"At this writing, when particulars are lacking, it is unsafe to predict too much, but the general opinion seems to confirm the belief that a large and productive field in American territory has at last been struck. Circle City is practically deserted as a result of the rush."

"It is said that there will be a scarcity of provisions on account of the influx. The Eagle-Circle route is reported to be the best means of reaching the Tanana from Dawson, as the trails by Forty-Mile and Goodpasture are unbroken, and no supplies available. From Forty-Mile to the new diggings the distance is 160 miles."

Portland Steamer Stranded.

San Francisco, April 7.—The steamer Alliance, which sailed from this city April 3 for Portland, Or., and way points, is lying on the beach at Caspar on the Northern California coast. The Alliance struck a rock off Point Gorda and then put back to Caspar, 40 or 50 miles south of Point Gorda, when she was run onto the beach. She had 30 or 40 people on board. They are being comfortably cared for in Caspar. It is thought that the vessel will be floated easily and that she has sustained no great damage.

To Straighten Out Miners' Awards.

Wilkesbarre, April 7.—John Mitchell, president of the United Mineworkers of America, will be in this city or Scranton during Easter week or shortly afterwards to advise with the district officers of the anthracite districts concerning the appointment of a conciliation committee to assist in straightening out the tangle that has arisen over the different interpretations of the award of the coal strike commission.

Fought with Robbers.

Huntington, W. Va., April 7.—John Stephens was shot and fatally injured and Ben P. Endens was shot and dangerously wounded during a battle with highwaymen early this morning in the western limits of this city. Stephens had his skull fractured by a blow. Edens leaped into a stream and escaped. The fight attracted quite a crowd. The four highwaymen escaped.

Plans of the Projectors.

London, April 6.—It was said that Lord Iveagh, of Dublin, and Alderman Pirie, of Belfast, are prepared to put at least \$2,500,000 into their transportation scheme planned to help the Irish farmers and that probably central depots will be established to which produce will be conveyed by an extensive system of collection wagons drawn by horses until light railroads are built and motor car services are established.

Trial Trip of Submarine Boat.

San Francisco, April 6.—The second trial of the new Holland torpedo-boat Pike proved as successful as the first. She ran over a two-mile course in Mission Bay with only her conning tower showing above water. Later, she raced back and forth over the course totally submerged. The boat traveled 12 miles, coming up at the end of each two mile spurt. She averaged 7.3 knots during the entire trip.

WAR IN MACEDONIA

TURKISH FORCE SURROUNDED AND SEVERELY PUNISHED.

White Albanians Resist Reform, Macedonians, Led by a Bishop, Rise and Begin Their Struggle for Liberty—Both Sides Lost Heavily in Fight—Austria May Send Troops.

Berlin, April 6.—A dispatch from Constantinople to the Lokal Anzeiger, dated at noon today, announces that the Bulgarian bands and Turkish troops in the Okhrida district have fought a battle, and that 1000 men were killed or wounded.

Constantinople, April 6.—Official advices from Monastir say the Bulgarian inhabitants of 30 villages in the Okhrida district, totaling 3000 men, and supported by the bishop and a number of revolutionary bands, have risen against the Turks. They surrounded a small detachment of Turkish troops in the mountains northward of Okhrida, but the troops succeeded in cutting their way out after sustaining considerable loss.

Another dynamite outrage at the town of Mustapha Pacha has led to the discovery that the revolutionary committee is supposed to be responsible for the attempt to wreck the Oriental express early in the morning of March 31, when the bridge of the Turkish-Oriental Railroad between Andranople and Mustapha Pacha was blown up by an internal machine.

Although affairs at Mitrovitz and Pristina are reported to be calmer, the rising of the Albanians in those districts creates intense concern at the palace and among the Ministers and at the embassy. It is felt that a continuation of the trouble in the vicinity of Sandjak and Navizar is likely to lead at any moment to an extension of Austrian occupation over the entire Sandjak district, and as far as Mitrovitz, although it is believed that nothing short of absolute necessity will induce Austria to take advantage of its right, which is restored to her by the treaty of Berlin.

USE OF EARTH WAVES.

New Experiments in Wireless Telegraphy Without Masts.

New York, April 6.—An interesting series of demonstrations has been given at Alexandra Palace of the apparatus of transmission and reception of signals and speech through the ground without the use of wires, says the London representative of the Tribune. The inventors, a young Swedish electrical engineer, trained in the United States, and a Devonshire electrician, were present with Sir Girard Smith and other experts. The experiments were conducted without the use of a mast, and a system of installation had been worked out, and the practicability of dispensing with wires and masts and using earth currents of electricity for commercial, military and naval purposes was illustrated.

A characteristic feature of the system was the peculiar combination of high potential discharges and low-tension currents. Experiments with bombs proved that explosives could be synchronized within the same radius, so that all could be fired simultaneously, or each in turn, by means of earth currents without wires. The value of these tests for practical warfare was conceded by the military experts. Other experiments illustrated the transmission of Morse dots and dashes and musical sounds by wireless telephone.

PRETENDER BADLY BEATEN.

Langerman Says Trouble in Morocco Is Due to Progressive Sultan.

New York, April 6.—James S. Langerman, the St. Louis Fair Commissioner, who has just returned from Morocco, says the fighting among the tribesmen and pillaging of caravans reported by cable have no connection with the revolution started by the pretender, Bu Hamara. During the six weeks Mr. Langerman was in the country, the pretender met with continuous defeats. He is not related to the Sultan, and since his defeat has no standing in the country.

The Sultan did not execute the rebels, it is said, because of his humane views. While the custom of hanging the heads of those executed on the gates of the city is continued, the Sultan is opposed to it, and this practice probably will be stopped.

All the trouble, Mr. Langerman said, was started through the Sultan trying to open the country to industries, which is opposed by the people, who are largely fanatics. He built a short line of railroad from his estate, which was torn up by mountaineers. The Sultan told Mr. Langerman he would give every encouragement to the introduction of American enterprises in Morocco.

Ladrones Twice Routed.

Manila, April 6.—A force of troops and constabulary, commanded by Captain Perry, overtook and routed on the shore of Lake Mainle, March 31, the band of convicts and ladrones who recently attacked and held for a time possession of Suriago, Island of Mindanao. No details of the fighting have been received. Captain Perry is pursuing the enemy. A mixed force of scouts and constabulary numbering 175 men defeated 200 ladrones in two fights near Idan. Province of Cavite, yesterday, killing several of the enemy and wounding 12. The Government troops had no casualties.

Major Clark Will Come.

Washington, April 6.—Major William Hancock Clark, oldest living grandson of William Clark, the explorer, notified Senator Mitchell today that it would give him great pleasure to accept the invitation of the people of Portland to visit that city at the time of President Roosevelt's reception, and to participate in the Lewis and Clark monument and Exposition dedication exercises.

PRESIDENT IN CHICAGO.

First Speech of the Western Tour Deals with Monroe Doctrine.

Chicago, April 3.—Six thousand in a hall, the seating capacity of which is but 5000, gave encouragement to President Roosevelt when he stepped upon the stage of the Auditorium last night. The great building has held many a throng, but never one that was more unstinted in its applause for any man than the crowd that filled it last night. From the first floor to the roof it was packed to its utmost capacity. Every seat was occupied and, although the aisles were kept clear, all the space in the lobbies and on the stairways was taken, and even the passageways leading to the hall from the lower floor were jammed with hundreds of men who were utterly unable to hear a word of the President's address.

The following are a few extracts from the address, giving expression to the sentiments of the President on these questions:

"Our duty to ourselves and to the weaker republics who are our neighbors requires us to see that none of the great military powers from across the seas shall encroach upon the territory of the American republics or acquire control thereof."

"Both powers (Great Britain and Germany) assured us in explicit terms that there was not the slightest intention on their part to violate the principles of the Monroe Doctrine, and this assurance was kept with an honorable good faith."

"The Monroe Doctrine is not international law, and this is not international as long as it remains a cardinal feature of our foreign policy and as long as we possess both the will and the strength to make it effective."

"If the American Nation will speak softly and yet build, and keep at a pitch of the highest training, a thoroughly efficient navy, the Monroe Doctrine will go far."

"It is too late to prepare for war when war has come, and if we only prepare sufficiently, no war will ever come."

DIRECT WIRE TO WHITE HOUSE.

President Roosevelt Always in Communication with Washington.

Washington, April 4.—During his absence from Washington, President Roosevelt will be at all hours of the day and night in close touch with the White House. Telegraphic communication will be maintained between the President's party and Assistant Secretary Forester, who is in charge at the White House, where the routine executive business is transacted. Before leaving Washington President Roosevelt disposed of practically all questions relating to appointments; but if the necessity should arise, he will make appointments while on his tour. They will be announced at the White House and not from the President's train.

During the two weeks and two days the President will spend in the Yellowstone Park, Secretary Loeb will be on the special train, which will be sidetracked at Cinnabar, near the entrance to the park. He will be in daily communication with the President through the telephonic or telegraphic systems in the park, or by courier. A direct wire between Cinnabar and the White House will be constantly at his disposal. In the event of accident the White House will be notified instantly.

FIGHTING NEAR CAPITAL.

Many Killed in Battle Near Santo Domingo—Atlanta Is Watching.

Santo Domingo, April 4.—The United States cruiser Atlanta arrived here yesterday and established a signal station on the shore. She will land marines if necessary. A severe encounter is reported to have taken place yesterday between the government troops and the rebels at San Antonio de Guerra, about 20 miles from this city. It is said that 146 men were killed or wounded. The rebels, while crossing the river this morning, were attacked by the government troops and an hour's fighting ensued.

The Clyde steamer New York, from New York, March 18, which reached San Pedro de Macoris March 28, has not yet arrived here, and apparently has been prevented from proceeding by the authorities at Macoris.

All communication and news from the interior is interrupted and business is practically suspended. A quantity of arms and ammunition was shipped today on a gunboat, which is in the hands of the rebels, for an unknown destination.

Atlanta Is On Guard.

Washington, April 4.—The Navy Department today received a cablegram from Commander Turner, commanding the Atlanta at Santo Domingo, as follows:

"All quiet. Insurgents in charge. Reports indicate an attack by Government troops. Communication is interrupted. This goes overland to Cotul."

Somalia Fight Fiercely.

Aden, Arabia, April 4.—The first fight of any importance in the recent operations in Somaliland, East Africa, occurred March 29, when a British column encountered a column of Somalis south of Damot. The natives made an obstinate resistance, and lost 27 men killed and many wounded before they retired. There were no casualties on the side of the British.

During the "driving operations" recently, the British killed 40 of the Mad Mullah's followers and captured 1400 camels.

Three Balloonists Mangled.

Budapest, April 4.—Three balloonists, ex-Deputy Ordozy, Lieutenant Kral and M. Kubec, a brother of a member of the Diet of that name, were fatally injured in a balloon accident today. While the balloon was being inflated it suddenly broke, with the car containing the men named, and Captain Tooley, of the navy. M. Ordozy fell out of the car to the roof of the factory. Lieutenant Kral punctured the balloon, which descended with such force that he and M. Kubec were horribly injured. Captain Tooley was less seriously hurt.

IN BURNING FIERY PIT.

Fearful Plight of Sixteen Furnacemen Near Pittsburgh.

Pittsburg, April 3.—By an accident at furnace I of the Edgar Thompson plant of the Carnegie steel company at Braddock today six men were killed and ten are in the hospital and are not expected to recover. Four others injured went to their homes and are suffering from painful burns.

The accident was caused by a "hang" in the furnace dropping and forcing large quantities of white-hot dust down a large pipe into a pit where the men were at work. The victims were without means of escape, and all were burned and blistered over their entire bodies. Large strips of flesh peeled off their bodies when they were pulled out of the pit by fellow workmen. The cries of agony of the victims as they writhed in the lava-like stuff from which they were vainly trying to extricate themselves could be heard over a block away.

Hundreds of workmen from other parts of the plant rushed to the rescue and as quickly as possible pulled the injured men from the pit and carried them to the emergency hospital. The bodies of the fatally burned were blackened or shredded in strips by the white-hot metal dust that burned into their flesh. Many of the men had large blotches burned through the flesh, caused by large splashes of molten iron that had struck them and burned through to the bone.

Furnace I is equipped with the famous electric skids that are now used on all of the United States Steel corporation's blast furnaces.

STRIKE IN BUILDING TRADES.

Thousands of Men Idle in All Parts of the Eastern States.

New York, April 3.—A general strike in the building trades, which it is believed will involve between 15,000 and 20,000 men, and extending throughout Westchester county to the Connecticut border, was inaugurated today. The strike has extended to points further up New York state and to places in Connecticut. The contractors as well as the men are organized, and are prepared for a siege. The men in Westchester county demand an eight-hour day, with Saturday half holiday, and the following scale:

Plumbers, \$4 a day; lathers, \$4.20; carpenters, \$3.60; painters, \$3.25; bricklayers, masons and plasterers, \$4.20; tinners, \$3.25; and bench and machine men \$17 a week.

A proposition to meet the men half way was rejected. Work was stopped on several new mansions along the sound today, between 3,000 and 4,000 men failing to report for work.

At Glens Falls the demand of the employees of the building trade for a 25 per cent increase was acceded to.

Two hundred electricians, copperworkers and laborers employed in the New York stock exchange building went on strike today because they claimed that non-union electricians were working in the building.

At Orange, N. J., 500 plumbers and 400 painters went on strike, demanding an increase of wages and control of helpers.

INSPECT CANAL ROUTE.

Commissioners and Engineer to Prepare for Beginning Work.

Washington, April 3.—The Isthmian canal commission has appointed a subcommittee to inspect the proposed Panama canal route with a view to completing the preparations for the transfer of the canal property to the United States when the final details for such a transfer have been completed.

They will be accompanied by Major William Black, corps of engineers, who has been relieved from command of the post at Washington barracks in order to serve under the commission in connection with the purely engineering work of the canal. Major Black is an expert in canal engineering work, and one of his duties will be the execution of a plan for the improvement of the sanitary conditions of the canal route. He acquired much practical knowledge in that special branch of engineering while serving as engineer officer at Havana, where he initiated improvements which have made that city clean and healthful.

The proposed inspection of the canal works and route will be made entirely under the auspices of the existing canal commission. The new Panama canal commission, under the terms of the act passed at the last session of congress, probably will not be named until after the ratification of the canal treaty by Colombia.

Hold Out for Limit.

Victoria, B. C., April 3.—The North China Daily News says that the Chinese commission to St. Louis is to be headed by Prince Pu Lun as chief, and Huang Nai Chia as vice commissioner. It is stated from Peking that Prince Pu Lun asks for at least 600,000 taels for expenses, etc., for himself and staff, while the government is only willing to give 200,000 taels. Upon Prince Pu Lun refusing that amount, the empress dowager offered to allow him 100,000 taels more from the privy purse, but the prince still insists on 600,000.

Mitchell All Right Again.

Washington, April 3.—Senator Mitchell expects to argue the Montgomery dock case before the supreme court on April 8. On the following day he will leave for a month's rest and recreation and will not return to Washington again until next fall. After his rest he expects to visit his children in New York, St. Paul and Tacoma, reaching Tacoma just prior to President Roosevelt's arrival in that city.

JUDICIAL DECISIONS



A married woman is held, in Kitchen vs. Chapin (Neb.), L. R. A. 914, to be liable on her guaranty of a promissory note owned by her and made payable to her order and the purchaser of such a note is held not to be driven to an inquiry of the purpose to which she intends to devote the proceeds of a sale thereof.

A bicycle used by a painter, paper-hanger and billposter to earn a livelihood is held, in Roberts vs. Parker (Iowa), 57 L. R. A. 764, to be within the provisions of a statute exempting from execution the team of a laborer who is the head of a family, and the wagon or other vehicle by the use of which he earns his living, although the bicycle was not known when the statute was enacted.

One who furnishes money for the purpose of discharging a mortgage lien upon real estate is held, in Meeker vs. Larson (Neb.), 57 L. R. A. 991, to have no right to be subrogated to the rights of the mortgagee in the absence of an agreement or understanding that the mortgage is to be kept alive for his benefit or that he shall be given a lien on the premises in lieu of the one which has been discharged.

The admission of testimony of physicians appointed by the court to examine plaintiff in an action for injuries due to negligence, as to the result of an examination made after defendant's motion for such examination was withdrawn, is held, in South Covington & C. Street Ry. Co. vs. Stroh (Ky.), 57 L. R. A. 875, to be erroneous. The power of the court to call and examine witnesses is discussed in a note to this case.

A wife who takes a conveyance of property from her husband with knowledge that he intends thereby to hinder and defraud his creditors, and who, in order to procure a loan to herself, conveys the property as security to one ignorant of the fraud is held, in Bigby vs. Warnock (Ga.), 57 L. R. A. 754, to be personally liable to a judgment creditor of her husband for the amount of the loan, or a sufficiency thereof to satisfy such judgment, although the property was conveyed to her in payment of an alleged debt due her by her husband.

INVENTION AND THE TROPICS.

At a recent meeting of one of the largest scientific societies in Washington one of the speakers called attention to the fact that the progress of invention of the past sixty years had resulted in removing the disabilities that formerly rendered the tropics unfit for the habitation of white men. Formerly officers and soldiers of the British army looked upon a season in India as next thing to suicide or imprisonment, but nowadays Englishmen are settling in that country in large numbers and becoming tea, rice, sugar, indigo and opium planters. He illustrated his statements by describing how a modern American planter from New England settled in the Amazon Valley could nowadays sit under a mosquito and insect-proof tent, and cooled by an electric fan, direct the operations of his overseers and laborers within a radius of from forty to sixty miles by telephone. In short, he said, modern science and invention had so far overcome the difficulties which the tropics present to European or American colonization that white men need no longer hesitate about leaving the temperate zone.

Scotch Sense.

An Englishman and a Scotsman were disputing over the relative merits of Shakespeare and Burns.

"And you say, do you, that Billy Shakespeare was a greater man than Robbie Burns?"

"Yes, I do, and every Englishman knows it."

"But you say that it was Shakespeare who said, 'Uneasy lies the head that wears a crown.'"

"Certainly it was Shakespeare. Robbie Burns could never have said that."

"No, no; Robbie Burns would never have said that; he had over muckle sense to say a thing like that."

"Over muckle sense, man! What do you mean?"

"Yes yes; Robbie Burns would have kent that any king would hae ta'en his crown off and hung it on the back of the chair before lying down. You seem to forget that Robbie was a Scotsman."—Tid Bits.

A Needed Precaution.

White lines are painted across all windows in third-class cars in Japan as a check upon the impulse of occupants to thrust their heads through them. Window glass is an article with which the people are not familiar in daily life, and since passengers commonly suppose that sashes are merely spaces for air the bill for glazing was one of the largest petty items in the monthly accounts for all the companies until the white line was invented.

New York has a policeman named Penny. He ought to be a good cop.