

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.

Portland laundrymen have locked out their employees.

Russia expects war with China and is preparing for it.

Nearly 500 tenants were evicted in the New York tenement district May 1.

Fifty half-naked Doukhobors are on a "search for Jesus," near Sasakatoon, N. W. T.

The Merchants state bank at Freeman, S. D., was raided by robbers. They secured about \$3,000 and escaped.

The sixtieth anniversary of the founding of civil government on the Pacific coast was celebrated at Champoug, Oregon, May 2.

John Firman, 25 years old, living at Paterson, N. J., has two hearts beating in his own breast. He is a fine specimen of physical manhood and constantly enjoys good health.

A bell cast by Paul Revere, that had been in constant use since its making is being recast at Troy N. Y. The Leominster Congregational church, in the belfry of which it hung, was burned a short time ago.

Turkey has proclaimed martial law in Salonica.

An earthquake in Chile caused heavy property loss.

Postmaster General Payne has unearthed a scandal in the Washington office.

Labor troubles are seriously affecting business in many of the cities throughout the United States.

Six passengers were injured in a collision between an electric car and a Lake Shore train in Chicago.

Fruit and garden truck in the Arkansas valley, Colorado, have been seriously damaged by frost. The loss is estimated at more than \$500,000.

W. J. Peters, an experienced geographer and scientist, will be sent by the National geographical society with the Zeigler Arctic expedition.

Forty persons have been arrested following the robbery of the Wells, Fargo express company at Eliao, Mexico, of \$42,000. All but \$11,000 was recovered.

Over two blocks of buildings in West Point, Va., the York river terminus of the Southern railway, are in ashes as the result of a fire of unknown origin. The loss is \$125,000.

Regulations in regard to matches in New York now provide that no one without a license can sell or give them away. Retailers may not sell more than 1,000 in a box. The splints must be strong, and the heads must not fly off.

A train on the Panhandle railroad was derailed at the crossing of the Baltimore & Ohio near Columbus, O. Baggage master John Gallagher, of Xenia, James Moran, fireman, of Cincinnati, and Charles Keck, engineer, also of Cincinnati, were severely injured.

Robbers in Turkey are fighting with bombs, blowing up everything within their reach.

Secretary of the Navy Moody will visit the coast with President Roosevelt and inspect naval stations.

Two masked robbers secured a package containing \$10,000 from the United States express agent at Britt, Iowa, near Des Moines.

The powder works at Hollidaysburg, Pa., was wrecked by an explosion. Nine persons were killed outright and 20 others injured, several fatally.

Between 70 and 80 naval recruits have placed in double irons at Boston as the result of a mutiny which broke out on the receiving ship Wabash.

The dead at Frank, Canada, from the landslide now number 63, and this number may be increased. Slides continue and rescue work is very slow.

Forest fires in Pennsylvania have caused great loss of life and property. Watsonville and Simpson have both been entirely wiped out by the flames. Simpson is in the oil region.

A party of five Americans and five Japanese were attacked by Chinese 60 miles from Canton. They barricaded themselves in a temple and were later rescued by Chinese troops.

Irving M. Scott, of San Francisco, builder of the battleship Oregon, is dead.

William R. Hearst, of newspaper fame, was married in New York to Miss Millicent Wilson.

A movement is on foot in Portland to organize an association of employers to resist growing power of unions.

Investigation of hoodlums continues in Missouri and Illinois.

Three blocks, practically the entire business portion of Melbourne, la., was destroyed by fire. The loss is \$43,000.

Twenty people gathered about the coffin of Mrs. Martin Meyerhoffer at Chicago were precipitated into the cellar with the corpse by the giving away of the floor. Seven were injured.

More serious rioting has occurred at French monasteries.

SPARK STARTS EXPLOSION.

Four Persons Killed and Many Injured at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., May 5.—An explosion that caused death and destruction occurred in the torpedo plant of the Thor manufacturing company at 547 Orange street this afternoon. Thus far four persons are dead, while 27 others are lying in hospitals, some fatally and others more or less seriously injured. The Thor manufacturing company is engaged in the manufacture of toy torpedo canes and other explosives. The company was in the midst of its busiest season, and extra girls were being employed.

The force of the explosion was tremendous, and windows within a radius of a quarter of a mile were broken. In a house on Orange street next to the factory lived Maurice Cohen, his wife and eight children. With the collapse of the house simultaneously with the explosion the woman and four children were caught in the falling partitions and all were horribly bruised. All were taken out unconscious. Three of this family are dead.

The fire which caused the explosion originated in a peculiar manner. The torpedo caps are filled in molds and there is constant danger of some loose powder, supposed to be fulminate of mercury, dropping on the floor. For this reason the girls and boys who are employed in the factory are compelled to remove their shoes while at work so as to avoid striking sparks. The explosion was due to the frolicsome propensities of a new girl, who had been employed at the plant less than a week.

Some of the girls had their shoes on at the lunch hour, and one playfully shoved another. As the girl slid along the floor her shoes struck a spark in some loose powder. Instantly the floor was ablaze. The flames were easily subdued by the firemen after the explosion, as there was nothing left of the factory but a pile of debris. The property loss will not exceed \$10,000.

NEW MAP OF ALASKA.

Government Publishes First Contour Map With Recent Data.

Washington, May 5.—A new map of Alaska on a scale of 40 miles to the inch has just been completed by the United States geological survey. It is the first contour map of Alaska yet made, the relief being shown by contour lines representing vertical intervals of 1,000 feet. In the construction of this map, which was prepared by E. C. Barnard, topographer, all available information was used. The maps of the United States coast and geodetic survey, covering Southeastern Alaska and the coast were extensively utilized. Within the coast line the map is based principally on surveys and reconnaissance maps made by the geological survey. Other sources of information were the maps of the army, the navy, the revenue marine service and the British government. After all the authoritative data had been used there still remained large areas where the topographic features had to be based upon such general information as could be obtained.

The map will be printed in colors, the streams, lakes and glaciers being shown in blue, the cultural features in black, and the contour lines in brown.

The characteristic features of Alaska topography are well shown by the map. At one glance one sees the deep river like floods in the southeastern part; the bold, almost precipitous, front presented to the North Pacific ocean by the St. Elias range; the deep interior valleys, scarcely more than a thousand feet above the sea; the Alaskan range, with its culminating peak, Mount McKinley, 20,000 feet in altitude; the great valley of the Yukon, with its tundra sloping to Behring sea; the Endicott range, dividing the Yukon valley from the tundra sloping to the Arctic ocean; and the great horn of the Aleutian islands, reaching at Attu island to the other side of the world, in longitude 172 degrees east, almost the longitude of Auckland, New Zealand, the latitude 53 degrees north, being about the same as that of Liverpool.

Had a Bomb Factory.

Salonica, May 5.—The number of Bulgarians killed during the recent dynamite riots is now estimated at 100. A complete bomb manufacturing plant has been discovered in a shoemaker's shop, communicating by an underground passage with the Ottoman bank. It is feared that the presence of the three Austrian warships which have arrived here will encourage the Bulgarians to irritate the Turks, who up to the present time have behaved well.

Plague Appears Again.

Mazatlan, May 5.—There is much alarm here over the reappearance of the plague. Two persons who were serving at the quarantine observation station were attacked. Another case of plague has also appeared in the city. News has just reached this city that a man was suffering from the plague at the Zapote ranch, near Siqueros. He was removed to the lazaretto, and many people who had intercourse with the sick person were quarantined.

Volcano Breaks Out.

San Francisco, May 5.—The Santa Maria volcano in Guatemala has broken out again. The news was brought to this city by the steamer San Juan, which left Champerico on the afternoon of April 17, the day the fresh eruptions are said to have taken place. Couriers from the interior brought word that the volcano had broken out, that a storm of ashes was falling and that the inhabitants of the surrounding country were panic stricken.

FAIR IS DEDICATED

IMPOSING CEREMONY AT ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

One Hundred and Forty-Five Thousand People Present — Cold Weather Only Drawback to Complete Success of the Day — Eleven Thousand Troops Reviewed by the President.

St. Louis, May 1.—The buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were yesterday formally dedicated to their purpose with all possible pomp and ceremony. In every way save one the exercises were an unequivocal success, and this one circumstance was the weather. It would be difficult to imagine a more disagreeable day. The wind blew fiercely from the west, sending great clouds of dust whirling into the faces of the troops as they marched past the president, and at times so nearly blinding the president that it was well nigh impossible for him to see across the street upon which the troops were marching.

Added to the discomfort of the wind and dust was a temperature which sought for the marrow and generally reached it. The ladies who, on the strength of the warm weather of the day before, came in summer dresses to the reviewing stand, suffered keenly, and but for the thoughtfulness of the officers commanding the guard thrown around the reviewing stand, who provided them with blankets, many of them would have been compelled to leave the place. Both President Roosevelt and ex-President Cleveland remained in the reviewing stand exposed to the icy wind until the end of the parade, although their faces were blue and their limbs stiffened by the cold. Conditions in the Liberal arts building, where the dedication ceremonies proper were held, were little better. There was no wind, but there were manifold drafts which added to the dampness inseparable from newly-erected buildings, produced a penetrating chill that was uncomfortable to a degree. The effect of this was evident in all of the speeches, as the speakers, commencing their speeches in clear tones, were without exception given over to catarrhal infections before they finished.

Despite this heavy handicap, however, the ceremonies proper were splendidly handled and the programme was carried out to the letter. The police work was excellent and the patrolling of the avenues and passageways by the First Missouri infantry was ably done and all possible consideration shown the great crowd.

The great military parade, which was designed to be distinctively the show spectacle of the dedicatory ceremonies, proved to be all that its promoters could wish, and all that the regular army officers who controlled it could hope for. The sight of the marching thousands from the point occupied by President Roosevelt's reviewing stand was one long to be remembered. For a half mile to the left and for an equal distance to the right, the winding column was in complete view. The president watched the march past with eager attention. Every well-set rank (and nearly all were so), every accurate formation (and very few were not accurate), elicited his hearty commendation. From end to end of the line of march the cheers of the immense crowd were as cordial as the president's approval.

There were 11,000 men in line—3,100 regulars and 7,900 of the National guard, New York being represented by 1,000 officers and men; Illinois, 1,000; Iowa, 960; Missouri, 3,000; Oklahoma, 2,200; Ohio, 1,000. The formation throughout was in column of platoons, of all arms, at half distance, the infantry marching 16 file, and the cavalry 12 troopers front.

Has Told Two Stories.

Pekin, May 2.—The denial from St. Petersburg of the authenticity of the Russian demands on China previous to the evacuation of Manchuria has created comment among the members of the interested legations. The day the denial was issued, M. Plancon, the Russian charge d'affaires, admitted to his colleagues that their information on the subject was correct. Prince Ching, the grand secretary, purposes urgently to request Russia to proceed with the restoration of the government of Manchuria to China, as per agreement.

New Hands Turned Down.

Chicago, May 2.—Effective picketing headed off an alleged effort on the part of the management of the Deering harvester works to introduce nearly 150 workmen to the twine department of the plant just after dawn today. When the men appeared before 5 o'clock, prepared to go to work, they were met by a delegation of strikers and turned away. Efforts of the strikers are now being directed toward bringing about similar conditions at other factories.

Tyner Has Collapsed.

Washington, May 2.—Judge James N. Tyner, recently dismissed from the government service while holding the position of assistant attorney general for the postoffice department, is critically ill. His health has been very poor since last July, when he suffered a stroke of paralysis. The strain on his system which preceded and followed his dismissal has been too much for him, and he is almost completely prostrated.

RUSSIA DEMANDS ANSWER.

Wants to Know Why China Rejects Her Terms.

London, May 4.—In a dispatch from Peking the correspondent of the Times says that in an interview held on Wednesday with all the ministers of the Chinese office, M. Plancon, Russian charge d'affaires, pressed for reasons for the rejection of the Russian demands. The ministers replied that they were unable to give the reasons separately. M. Plancon then, on behalf of his government, requested a statement of China's intentions, first, the contemplated alteration in the government of Mongolia; second, the non-alienation by lease, concession or otherwise of any portion of the Liaon valley to any other power, and, third, the opening of new treaty ports in Manchuria.

To the first clause the ministers replied that the alteration had not received imperial sanction; to the second, that China had no intention of alienating any of her territory; and to the third, that the opening of ports would depend upon trade developments.

M. Plancon professed to be satisfied with these answers, but the Chinese are still uncomfortable, knowing how impossible it is for her to resist Russia's demand. It is announced that M. Lesar, the Russian minister to China, is returning to Peking, and that the fulfillment of the terms of the Manchurian convention will be postponed until after his arrival and will result from his negotiations.

"The fact that Russia now appears anxious to repudiate the orders given M. Plancon," concludes the Times correspondent, "does not mean that her demands have been abandoned; by these orders Russia has acquainted China with what she expects."

NAVAL OFFICERS BRIBED.

Charge of Boodling Against Builders of Philippine Gunboats.

Victoria, B. C., May 4.—Two Japanese papers publish stories to the effect that the American officers sent over to watch the construction of the Manila gunboats for the United States by the Uruguay dock company were bribed and passed work which resulted in structural defects in the first gunboat.

The Niroku Shimo says that three United States officers superintended the construction of the first gunboat and some Japanese officers who took her to Manila saw that, although outwardly the vessel was well constructed, there were some defects. They reported to Washington, and new inspectors were sent, and the four gunboats now on the stocks are being reconstructed at a heavy loss to the builders. The Japan Mail discredits the stories of bribing.

CABLE TO MANILA.

Will Be Finished by Next Independence Day if Possible.

Chicago, May 4.—A dispatch from Washington, D. C., says: By July 4 there will be direct cable communication between the United States and the Philippine islands. This promise has been made by Vice President Ward, of the Postal cable company, during an extended conference with the assistant secretary of the navy.

Since the cable was opened to Honolulu the work of laying the cable from Hawaii across the Pacific has proceeded with great rapidity. The present plan is to time things, so it will be possible to make the Fourth of July, 1903, in Manila memorable by the establishment of communication with the home government, through an American direct cable.

Fire Destroys Oil Wells.

Bradford, Pa., May 4.—Late advices from Watsonville, the town reported to have been wiped out by fire, indicate that it escaped almost miraculously from the fate which had been predicted for it. The property losses in the vicinity, however, are large. Mount Jewett also escaped with small losses. But in the vicinity of Simpson and Bingham the destruction of oil property was complete over a wide area. It is estimated that at least 1,000 oil wells in McKean county were destroyed.

Surplus Still Grows.

Washington, May 4.—The monthly statement of government finances shows that for the month of April, 1903, the total receipts were \$43,426,100 and the expenditures \$41,763,814, leaving a surplus for the month of \$1,662,286. Custom receipts showed an increase for the month of \$1,640,000, and the internal revenue receipts a decrease of \$3,102,000. For the 10 months of the present fiscal year the receipts exceeded the expenditures by \$35,419,646.

Gunboat to the Rescue.

Pekin, May 4.—The United States consul at Canton has notified Minister Conger that a mob recently attacked a party of engineers at work on the Canton-Hanow railroad. The United States gunboat Callao was dispatched to the nearest point up the river to aid the engineers. Mr. Conger has requested the Chinese foreign office to investigate the matter and instruct the vicery to give the engineers protection.

A DELUGE OF ROCK

TOP OF MOUNTAIN IN CANADA FALLS ON TOWN AND COAL MINE.

Fifty-Six Lives are Lost by Strange Disaster in Crows Nest Coal Field—Entrance to Coal Mine Buried Under 100 Feet of Huge Rocks—Either Upheaval of Limestone or Earthquake.

Frank, N. W. T., April 30.—This place was visited yesterday morning by the worst disaster that has ever been known in any community in Western Canada, possibly in the entire Dominion. What was either a land or rock slide of such gigantic magnitude as to be utterly inconceivable to the mind of any whose eye has not beheld it, or a slide induced by a seismic upheaval, killed 56 people, destroyed the plant of the Canadian-American coal and coke company, did a vast amount of damage to the mine and completely devastated about ten square miles of the finest and most picturesque section of the Crow's Nest pass.

The catastrophe came at 4:15 yesterday morning, when residents of the town were awakened by a deafening tumult and a shaking of buildings which it seemed would rattle them into complete demolition. Of all the town's inhabitants, numbering nearly 1,000, not one professes to have reached the outside of his domicile in time to see any part of what took place, but when day dawned it was seen that the whole side of Turtle mountain had fallen away and that the country extending from the eastern edge of the town for two miles down the pass and entirely across the pass, a distance of two miles or more from the mountain, lay buried beneath rock and debris of various kinds for a depth varying from 25 to 100 feet.

The coal mines of the Canadian-American coal and coke company, or more properly the seam being worked, extends along the side of Turtle mountain in a parallel direction. It is a vertical vein and is worked from a tunnel up. It was immediately over the workings that the mountain fell away, burying them to a depth of more than 100 feet. As there is no geological expert on the ground, it is impossible to determine the true character of the force exerted. Many hold to the belief that it was an earthquake which caused the mountain to fall away, others believe it to have been a limestone upheaval, while others think it was simply a slide caused possibly by the lime rock slaking under the influence of the thawing weather of spring.

Dig Their Way Out.

It was at first believed that the death toll was swelled by the total number of men at work in the mine, 17, and that the mine had been ruined by the walls squeezing together under the terrific strain, but happily both proved untrue later in the day, when the men rescued themselves and brought out a report of the condition of the mine. Had the mine been ruined it would have meant a loss to the company of about \$3,000,000, but, as it is, the mine will be reopened, and it is thought the actual loss to the company will not exceed \$250,000, if it amounts to so much. The imprisoned miners escaped by digging their way to the surface from the upper workings. Some were injured, but none seriously.

The Canadian Pacific railway is a heavy loser by the disaster. Two miles of line was buried from 50 to 100 feet deep, and a new line will have to be located and built. The entire loss resulting from the disaster, it is estimated, will amount to \$1,000,000, if not considerably more.

Payne Starts Reform.

Washington, May 1.—The postmaster general today issued an order in which he says that reports have reached him that there are persons doing duty in the department who are carried on the rolls either of the Washington city or other postoffices, who are employed under a specific appropriation for other purposes than department service in Washington, and that termination of this practice, wherever it exists, is directed. As a result of the order, four employees of the Washington postoffice were dropped from the rolls today.

Blizzard on Prairies.

Lincoln, Neb., May 1.—A blizzard, extending over the entire western part of the state, set in early today, and still continues. Trains on the Burlington to the Northwest are delayed. The snow west and north of Broken Bow is two inches deep. The storm also extends through Wyoming, Colorado, South Dakota, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota and Wisconsin. Frost has nipped fruit and damaged young grain crops considerably.

Western Union Stands Pat.

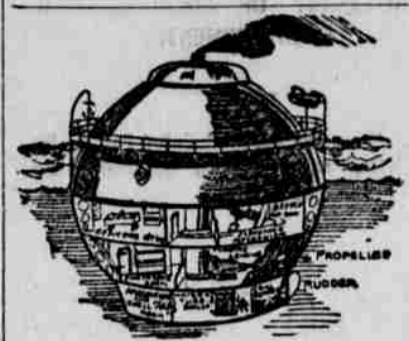
Butte, May 1.—There is no change in the strike situation of the Western Union. F. V. Moffitt, of the Western Union, says that no attempt will be made to reopen the office in this city until he is assured that the office can keep open permanently. The business of the city is still somewhat crippled, though the Postal is giving fairly good service. The Postal will complete another wire to Helena this week.

NEW COAST DEFENSE

BATTERY RECENTLY INVENTED

The patent office at Washington has just granted the right of patent to Anson Phelps Stokes for a floating coast defense battery, which the noted philanthropist has designed. The fact that Mr. Stokes' claim to fame rests on his kindly and benevolent nature makes his efforts to invent a deadly war machine seem incongruous.

The Stokes battery, when viewed from the shore, will present an appearance similar to the upper third of a huge submerged sphere. The machine is to be globular in shape and



THE STOKES FLOATING BATTERY.

will be protected by the heaviest armor that can be made. It will contain but one gun, but that one will be of immense size and destructive power, and it will be immovably fixed. To depress or elevate the muzzle the trim of the firing side of the battery itself will be raised or lowered by changing movable ballast. The Stokes battery will be propelled by a launch, which will be taken inside when the machine is once in position.

It is believed that the spherical shape of the vessel will make it practically impregnable and that torpedoes or other missiles hurled against it will be deflected by the non-resistance of the globular target presented.

Dog Stopped Talker.

An old but still droll story is narrated of a talking dog to which the power of speech was seemingly given by the art of a ventriloquist. The dog and his master arrived at a hotel, the latter with only a quarter of a dollar in his pocket.

"Well, what will you have?" asked the proprietor.

"I'll take a little whisky," said the ventriloquist, and then, turning to the dog, he asked: "What will you have?"

"I'll take a ham sandwich," was the dog's reply.

The hotelkeeper was breathless for a moment from astonishment. He stared at the dog in amazement.

"What did you say?" he asked it.

"I said a ham sandwich."

The proprietor was so impressed by the unheard-of phenomenon of a talking dog that in the end he offered to buy it.

"Oh," said the ventriloquist, "I wouldn't sell him at any price, but if you'll lend me \$30 I'll leave him with you till I bring back the money."

To this the hotelkeeper agreed, thinking he would have some fun with his friends and neighbors. Everything was settled and the money paid. As the ventriloquist went out he turned and waved his hand to the dog.

"Well, good-by, Jack!" he said. "I'll come back soon."

"You mean brute, to sell me for \$30, after all I've done for you!" answered the dog. "I'll never speak another word as long as I live!" And he didn't.—New York Weekly.

Brother Dickey Overdid It.

"I declare," said Brother Dickey. "I got ter be mo' keeful in future—I sho' has!"

"What's the trouble now?"

"Well, sub, I whirled in en prayed fer rain des two hours en a half, en bless God, dey come a regular deluge, dat come mighty nigh drownin' de bes' mule I had. Providence is so partial ter me!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Patriotic Confidence.

"Then you don't share the apprehensions which some people have expressed concerning this country's future?"

"Certainly not," answered Senator Sorghum. "Me and the trusts have too much money invested in this country to let anything very serious happen to it."—Washington Star.

Testing Soils.

The bureau of soils of the Agricultural Department now has a force of over 100 persons, seventy-five of whom have had a scientific training. Its object is to show the conditions and resources of the soils of the country and to give the people precise and accurate knowledge regarding the possibilities of each kind of soil.

Again Mystified.

"I'm sure I don't quite understand it, Charley, dear," said young Mrs. Torkins.

"What don't you understand?"

"Why people insist on calling the horse man's trust friend after what he does to people at the race track."—Washington Star.

One Thing After Another.

Mrs. Subbubs—"Oh, John, our hyacinths and tulips are beginning to show their leaves."

Mr. Subbubs—"And that means grass and lawn mowers. Gee whizz! woman, you're forever reminding me of something unpleasant."—Philadelphia Press.

Ready to Learn the Lesson.

Old Matron (solemnly)—"You'll find out some day, my girl, what married life really is."

Elderly Daughter (with a sigh)—"Lord, I hope so."—New York Evening Sun.

The most thankless task is to be a mother; after that it is to be a father, and after that it is to be a preacher.