

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.

The situation in the Balkan states grows more serious.

Admiral Cervera, of Spain, has been gasseted a life senator.

The Wisconsin assembly has passed a bill to prohibit bucket shops in that state.

A diplomatic rupture between the United States and Turkey has been narrowly averted.

Owing to the discovery of bubonic plague at Callao, the principal markets of Lima have been closed.

Twenty-seven letters from William Penn's voluminous correspondence sold at auction brought \$2,882.50.

The yacht America, the first winner of the America's cup, is to be broken up because she is no longer seaworthy. She was built in 1851.

The Western insurance company, with headquarters at Louisville, Kentucky, will go out of business on account of oppressive taxation.

George Walls, a missing Pittsburg boy, is now alleged to have been kidnapped, and a reward of \$20,000 for information about him is offered.

The plant of the Mill Creek valley distilling company at Cincinnati was damaged \$75,000 by fire and an employe probably fatally injured.

The theft of \$10,000 in jewelry and silver from August Belmont has been placed at the door of one of his servants, George Reynolds. The property was recovered.

The board of agriculture has prohibited the importation into Great Britain of animals from Argentina and Uruguay on and after May 12, owing to the existence of foot and mouth disease in those republics.

The new French airship has proven a great success.

Japan is all ready for war with Russia if necessity demands it.

A. W. Machen, superintendent of free delivery service, has been given a leave of absence to expedite the postal fraud investigation.

John Czolgosz, brother of the murderer of McKinley, was placed under arrest at Los Angeles and kept in jail while President Roosevelt remained in town.

Estimates of the 1903 wheat crop place the output at 40,000,000 for Oregon, Washington and Idaho. There is a large increase in the acreage of barley and oats.

Ten or twelve persons were severely injured and three business houses in the center of Stockton, Cal., were burned by an explosion which was followed by fire.

Willis Sweet, of Idaho, has been appointed attorney general of Porto Rico.

Ex-Mayor Ames, of Minneapolis, has been found guilty of accepting a bribe.

The Turkey-Bulgarian war cloud has disappeared, Turkey having withdrawn.

Secretary of War Root has purchased a plot in New York on which to erect a \$150,000 residence.

Morris K. Jessup, the well known financier, has been elected president of the New York Chamber of commerce.

Andrew Carnegie has been decorated with the Order of Bolivar, a Venezuelan honor, second class, as a benefactor to humanity.

The British-American tobacco company will buy out the T. C. Williams company, of Richmond, Va., one of its strongest rivals.

James Haggin has filed plans for two five-story white marble dwellings in New York. He will make one of the palaces his home.

Twenty persons were injured, a few seriously, in a Chicago street car collision due to an accident to the running gear of one of the cars.

Omaha has ordered all saloons closed during the big strike now on.

All warships but those of Austria will be withdrawn from Salonica.

The more serious forest fires in the Adirondacks are now out and the remainder under control.

Mrs. C. P. Huntington has purchased the new \$500,000 six-story mansion of Mrs. J. F. Carroll in New York.

A French-Belgian syndicate has been formed in Europe with a capital of \$3,000,000 to work the Chilean mines.

Three thousand dollars of the money which was stolen from Express Agent Peterson, of Britt, Ia., last week, has been found beneath the company's building.

In a street-car runaway at Rochester, Pa., the conductor was probably fatally hurt, the motorman badly bruised and six passengers injured. Wet rails caused the accident.

The report that General Matos, the revolutionary leader, has landed in Venezuela from Curacao, is confirmed.

The rivers and harbors committee of the house of representatives made a tour of the navigable waters about New York to see what improvements are needed in shipping facilities.

CANAL TREATY WILL WIN.

American Commission Talks of Its Visit to Isthmus Canal Site.

Washington, May 12.—The subcommittee of the Isthmian canal commission, consisting of Rear Admiral Walker, General Haines and Professor Burr, which visited the Isthmus of Panama to inspect the work and property of the new canal company, has returned to Washington.

The mission of the committee was accomplished quicker than was anticipated. The commission found that while the canal company has employed on the work about 1,200 men, little in a definite or effective way is being accomplished. Just enough work is being done to keep the project alive.

Members of the commission say the ratification of the canal treaty by the United States senate was received enthusiastically by the people on the Isthmus. Property values have increased rapidly, and real estate along the route of the canal continues to rise.

On arrival at the Isthmus the members of the commission let it be known that their mission was purely one of engineering, and that, individually or collectively, they had nothing to do with the practical or diplomatic phases of the situation. Some valuable data was gathered, and these will be reported to the full committee. Subsequently, upon the appointment of the commission which will supervise the construction of the waterway, the information will be presented to it.

Members of the commission are of the opinion that the treaty will eventually be ratified by the Colombian congress. Admiral Walker had a long talk with Secretary Hay today upon conditions on the Isthmus in their special relation to the canal project.

BOWEN TALKED STRAIGHT.

Venezuela Called Down Hard for Insult to American Flag.

Washington, May 12.—An interesting account of the action of Minister Bowen, at Caracas, in demanding an apology from the Venezuelan government for the improper use made of the American flag by the commander of the Venezuelan gunboat Restaurador, is given in the current volume of "foreign relations." Mr. Bowen, without waiting for instructions from the United States, called in person on the minister of foreign affairs and said to him:

"Your captain dishonored the American flag, and he should be ordered to raise it and salute it, and your government should apologize."

The minister desired several days in which to investigate the matter.

"The facts that I have presented to you are indisputable," said Mr. Bowen, "and I can give you only 20 hours, for I feel that at the end of that time I must cable the facts to my government."

On the following day regrets were expressed on behalf of Venezuela and the flag was raised and saluted with 21 guns.

NEW RIFLE FOR THE ARMY.

United States Will Have the Most Powerful Weapon in the World.

Washington, May 12.—The army board, which has been for months past considering the merits of the new service rifle, or musket, has finally declared in favor of a weapon with a barrel only 24 inches in length, using a .30 ball. The new gun is a remarkable weapon, according to the ordnance officers, for while it is six inches shorter than the Krag and only two inches longer than the carbine, it is more powerful than either, with a higher initial velocity and flatter trajectory. It can easily penetrate 24 one-inch planks. It is one pound lighter than the service rifle, which is a consideration in the tropics. A new feature is the complete encasement of the barrel in wood to prevent burning of the hands of the marksman when the gun is rapidly discharged. The gun was evolved by the United States army officers, and is not patented. It is said to be the most powerful musket in the world.

German Visitors at St. Louis.

St. Louis, May 12.—Forty-five prominent land owners of Germany, who are touring the United States to study agricultural conditions, arrived here today. A local reception committee met and welcomed the delegates of "agriculturists," as its members are known, which was sent to America by Emperor William. The delegates include representatives of nearly all provinces of Germany. The day here was devoted to inspecting the world's fair site, and tomorrow the party will depart for Kansas City.

College Class Suspended.

Syracuse, N. Y., May 12.—Chancellor Day, of Syracuse university, today suspended the entire freshman class for acts committed by some of its members last night, when the class numerals were painted over college buildings. Dynamite was exploded throughout the night, sidewalks ripped up and other depredations to property committed. The chancellor says the suspension is to continue until all traces of rowdiness are removed.

Examinations for Harvard.

Seattle, May 12.—Announcement is made that the Harvard university examinations for admission will be held in Seattle at room 15 of the Central school during the week beginning June 22 and that detailed information can be obtained by addressing the alumnus in charge, Joseph Shippen, New York block, Seattle.

TROUBLE CERTAIN

RUSSIA MOVES TROOPS BACK INTO MANCHURIA.

United States Will Now Take a Hand in the Affair—Partial Evacuation by the Czar's Troops Now Believed to Have Been Nothing But a Blind—China is Getting Uneasy.

Peking, May 11.—Along with the report of the reoccupation of Manchuria by Russia comes the news from Niu Chwang that on their return there the Russian troops brought several large guns with them. A large force has been ordered to reoccupy Tien Tshewan Tai. The Russians have 14,000 troops between the mouth of the Liao river and Port Arthur. The Russians are reported to be concentrating forces on the hill near Liao Lung, commanding the road between there and the Yalu river, and they have arranged to have a large quantity of provisions delivered at Niu Chwang.

This coup caused profound surprise here, as recent developments had led to the expectation that Russia would compromise her demands, since they had been revealed to the powers. This latest maneuver is viewed as a refusal of Russia to yield to the protests of the powers and as a declaration that she is ready to fight in order to maintain possession of Manchuria.

It is considered significant that the Russian army has occupied strategic points at about the time the Russian naval reinforcements were mobilized in the gulf of Pe Chi Li. The temporary withdrawal of the Russian troops from Niu Chwang is believed to have been a feint to avert suspicion from the contemplated policy until the Russian squadron was within useful distance.

It has been reported recently that Russia was accumulating great stores of provisions and war materials. It is impossible to confirm the reports, but it is known the Russian military authorities have been buying many horses, and all the information indicates that Russia is preparing to increase and not decrease her forces in Manchuria.

The foreign ministers here discussed information to the effect that the Russians had taken a large tract of land across the river from Niu Chwang, commanding the terminus of the Chan Hai Kwan railroad. It is stated that Russia informed the Chinese officials that the tract was needed for a Russian drill ground. The selection of the site seemed remarkable, because all the troops were then quartered on the opposite side of the river, several miles distant, where plenty of land was available.

The Chinese officials describe the dowager empress as being greatly distressed and as fearing that the Russian aggression will excite anti-foreign demonstrations, resulting in the introduction of more foreign troops.

Nowhere has a suggestion been heard that China will resort to arms in order to resist Russia. Prince Ching, the grand secretary, has secured five days' leave of absence. This is a favorite stratagem of Chinese officials who are desirous of averting unpleasant situations.

It is stated here that Russian influence is being exerted to conciliate American opinion, and that appeals are being made to the traditional friendship of the two nations, with the argument that Russian development of Manchuria will open a great field for American commerce, while the opposition of the United States to Russia's plans might provoke retaliation against American trade. The Russians have established a consulate at Moukden.

Asks Lawmakers to Act.

Madison, Wis., May 11.—Governor La Follette today sent another message to the legislature on the subject of freight rates. The message results from revelations in connection with the opening of coal bids. The dealers inserted bids making the prices subject to freight rates. Such preservation was never before made, and the governor says it proves conclusively that the railroad companies instructed the shippers to make contracts subject to increased rates. He says the necessity for legislative action is imperative.

Building Falls Down.

Denver, May 11.—The building at 1510 to 1514 Larimer street, occupied by Michaelson Bros.' clothing store, with a rooming house on the second floor, collapsed a few minutes before 8 o'clock tonight. Several persons were injured, but so far as known nobody was killed. The loss on the building, which was the property of H. W. Wiener, is not large, as it was an old and cheap structure. The Michaelsons estimate their damage at \$40,000.

Peanut Trust Formed.

Cincinnati, May 11.—The Confectioners' Review today says the Michigan underwriting company, of Detroit, has completed a combine of the peanut industry, that the American Edible Nut company will soon be incorporated in New Jersey, with \$1,250,000 of preferred stock and \$2,750,000 of common stock, and that it will absorb the 18 plants near Norfolk, Va., where the general offices will be located. The yearly output within 80 miles of Norfolk is 5,000,000 bushels.

MOROS ARE ROUTED.

Americans Win Big Victory in Mindanao—Sultan Among Captured.

Manila, May 9.—Captain Pershing's column has defeated the sultan of Ampuragan, a strong force of Moros in the Taraca country, on the east shore of Lake Lanao, island of Mindanao. The Americans captured ten forts. One hundred and fifteen Moros were killed, 13 were wounded and 60 were made prisoners. The Moros captured included the sultan. Two Americans were killed and seven were wounded.

The ten forts constituted serious and strong positions on the banks of the Taraca river, and from them the Moros vigorously resisted Captain Pershing's advance. The American troops attacked the forts Monday and captured eight of them without suffering any losses, though the 36 obsolete cannon mounted on the fortifications were served with the best of the enemy's ability. The garrison of the ninth fort resisted fiercely, and Captain Pershing ordered the fort to be shelled and captured by assault, which was done. Lieutenants Shaw and Gracie, leading two companies of the Twenty-seventh infantry and a detachment of cavalry, surrounded the tenth fort, where the sultan had sought refuge and it surrendered Tuesday. The forts have been dismantled. Captain Pershing moved north Tuesday to complete the exploration of the lake.

HURLED TO DEATH.

Thirty Men Thrown Down Precipice by Train on Canadian Pacific.

Port Arthur, Ont., May 9.—By an accident on the main line of the Canadian Pacific near Dester station, 52 miles east of this place, 12 laborers imprisoned in the wreckage of a derailed work train were either killed outright or burned to death. Eight others were frightfully burned, and a number of them will die. The men were asleep when the train left the track. The train was running at a high speed when it was derailed, presumably by the breaking of an axle. Every car left the track and plunged down an embankment into the ditch. The men who were killed were asleep in what is known as the "boarding car" which was attached to the rear of the train. There were 30 men in the car. It was crushed like an eggshell, killing some of the men outright and pinning others under the wreckage, so that they could not extricate themselves. Fire added its horror to the scene, the splintered woodwork of the car being ignited by an overturned stove.

The men who escaped injury at once set to work to liberate the imprisoned workmen, but they were driven back by the flames, which spread rapidly. One of the imprisoned men succeeded in extricating himself, and smashing a window, crawled out from under the wreckage. He reported that several others, some of them badly injured, were lying near the window. The rescuers succeeded in getting ten or 12 men through the shattered windows. The flames meanwhile were growing fiercer, and the men were finally driven from the work of rescue by the intense heat.

IN WATERY GRAVES.

Fifteen Lives Lost in Wreck of a Fishing Schooner.

Canso, B. C., May 9.—The American fishing schooner Gloriana, Captain George Stoddard, of Gloucester, Mass., ran ashore last night during a thick fog on the cliffs at Wale cove, near White Point ledge, and 15 of the crew, including the captain, were drowned, out of a total of 18. When the Gloriana struck on the ledge she passed over the outer ridges, but upon the inner reef butted against a cliff of rocks, and then fell into the sea. The place where the Gloriana was wrecked is one of the most dangerous on the Nova Scotia coast. It is less than a mile from where the steamer Blammanden was wrecked last year, and only half a mile from the scene of the wreck of the steamer Tiber in February, 1902, when 22 lives were lost. The three survivors were brought here this afternoon, and are being cared for by the United States consul. They say that the vessel is a total wreck. None of the bodies have been recovered.

Japan Still Holds Claim.

Honolulu, May 9.—A letter received from the department of state by Charles L. Rhodes, of this city, says the department has no knowledge of the reported withdrawal by Japan of her claims to Marcus island. Representatives of the Marcus island guano company here and in Washington stated some time ago that Japan had made such a withdrawal, and had also agreed to pay reasonable indemnity for having prevented the expedition sent out by the company from making examination of the island.

London No Longer "Knocks" Yerkes.

New York, May 9.—Charles T. Yerkes, who arrived on the Kronprinz Wilhelm yesterday, is on a rush trip to California. Within four weeks he will be back to take up his work in London. "All the knocking has stopped," said Mr. Yerkes. "London is becoming used to the tramway upheaval incidental to the laying of the tubes, and her citizens are taking things as a matter of course. Work is progressing smoothly."

Lepor Recaptured in a Laundry.

St. Louis, May 9.—Dong Gong, the Chinese leper who escaped Monday from the isolation cottage at quarantine, was recaptured today, and will be returned to the quarantine quarters occupied by him for more than a year. He was found in a Chinese laundry, many customers of which burned their linen when they learned of the capture.

NEW WAR POLICY

GREAT BRITAIN PROCLAIMS MONROE DOCTRINE OF HER OWN.

Coast of the Persian Gulf the Basis of It—Encroachment by Any Foreign Power Will Be Resisted—Protection of Sea Route to India Necessary to Predominance of British Interests.

London, May 8.—Foreign Secretary Lansdowne has proclaimed a British Monroe doctrine in the Persian Gulf, and has practically notified the competing powers that any attempt on their part to establish a navy base or fortified post in those waters means war with Great Britain.

"I say without hesitation," said the foreign secretary, dealing with the subject in the house of lords, "that we should regard the establishment of a naval base or a fortified port in the Persian gulf by any other power as a very grave menace to British interests, and we should certainly resist it with all the means at our disposal."

Lord Lansdowne preceded this explicit enunciation of British policy by a review of the situation there, as it affected British interests, contending that so far as the navigation of the Persian gulf was concerned Great Britain held a position different from that of other powers, both because it was owing to British enterprise and expenditure of life and money that the gulf was now open to the commerce of the world, and because the protection of the sea route to India necessitated British predominance in the gulf.

Lord Lansdowne's attitude in this matter generally meets with approval, although the answers thereto of the other powers interested in the gulf are awaited with some anxiety.

The newspapers here comment on the analogy of the present proceedings, which Captain Mahan so strongly recommended, to the United States policy of Monroeism. The Westminster Gazette holds that the British motive, namely, the protection of the sea route to India, corresponds exactly with the American motive in excluding European powers from American waters because their territory is thereby threatened.

WILL DELAY CANAL TREATY.

President of Colombia Will Not Call Extra Session of Congress.

Washington, May 8.—The latest advice received indicate that President Marroquin, of Colombia, has almost decided not to call a special session of the Colombian congress to act on the canal treaty. In the election in progress the opposition continues to gain and the prospects for a government majority are so doubtful that President Marroquin seems indisposed to act.

The Colombian congress will, however, assemble July 20 in regular session. At that session the canal treaty might be taken up, but in view of the sentiment existing, much doubt is felt here as to whether it will be acted upon.

The outlook, however, does not discourage the officials here. The United States government has gone so far in its negotiations with Colombia that confidence is felt here that President Marroquin will feel himself bound to carry out the engagements into which he has entered. The Colombian constitution contains a provision enlarging the powers of the executive in case of disturbed conditions, and if there is the slightest sign of forcible opposition to the government or of revolutionary uprising, such as are hinted at in the stories from Kingston, Jamaica, and from Isthmian points, indicative of a purpose to sever the Isthmus from Colombian sovereignty, the president may arrogate to himself dictatorial power and go to the length of ratifying the canal treaty without the consent of congress. If he does so, the United States government will sustain the title thus acquired.

Delegates to Geneva Convention.

Washington, May 8.—The delegates to represent the United States at the international conference at Geneva for the purpose of revising and extending the Geneva treaty of 1864, under which the various Red Cross societies are recognized, have been designated by the president as follows: Francis B. Loomis, the assistant secretary of state; General George B. Davis, Judge advocate general of the army, and Commander Nathan Sargent, U. S. N., whose appointment was announced today.

Tragic Death.

Tonesta, Pa., May 8.—Standing in a mill pond with the water up to his neck, where he had gone to escape a forest fire, Walter Boyd, part owner of Hat's shingle mill, near Pigeon, was burned to death. A tank of oil exploded and the burning oil covered the man. When the fire swept in from all points the other members of the crew fled in terror, Boyd deciding to remain until the last moment. The tank stood on the bank of the pond.

Plague Increasing in China.

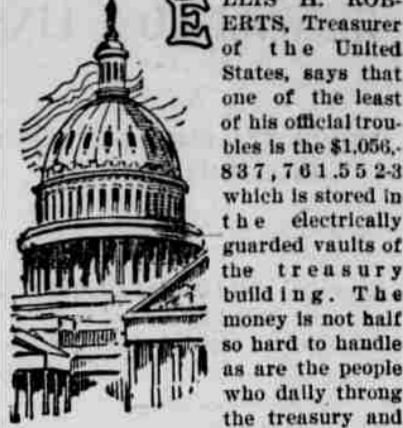
Washington, May 8.—The state department today received a cablegram from United States Consul General McWade, at Canton, saying that bubonic plague is increasing in Canton, Honan, Shantung, Yokung and Yuenghuan. Famine is raging in Kwang Si, and an American missionary reports that the body of a victim had been eaten.

SEE MILLIONS IN COIN.

TRIP THROUGH THE TREASURY AN IMPRESSIVE ONE.

Great Throngs Go There Daily—Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts Says 5,000,000 Persons Have Passed Through Without Attempt at Robbery.

Washington correspondence:



ELLIS H. ROBERTS, Treasurer of the United States, says that one of the least of his official troubles is the \$1,056,837,761.55 2-3 which is stored in the electrically guarded vaults of the treasury building. The money is not half so hard to handle as are the people who daily through the treasury and

almost overwhelm Mr. Roberts for permits to see the outside wrappings of this almost inconceivable wealth. The Treasurer holds that every citizen has an interest in the money, and consequently if he gets any satisfaction in looking at it and in examining the vaults in which it is kept, he is entitled to that satisfaction. Consequently none is turned from his office without the necessary permit unless there is some special reason for withholding it.

Best Show in Washington. The hospitable welcome given visitors, together with the sordid delight Americans take in seeing vast stores of money, makes the treasury one of the best showhouses in Washington. Were an admission fee charged to the silver vaults the revenues of the Government would be appreciably increased, for there is rarely a day that



from 2,000 to 4,000 persons do not feast their eyes on the crisp new bills tied up in packages containing from \$4,000 to \$2,000,000, according to the denomination or vice their approval of the apparently wanton destruction of the precious bills in the division of redemption.

Sightseers come from all over the world. One day when it was particularly gloomy and disagreeable outside, so that there was not much doing in the tourist line, Treasurer Roberts took the trouble to keep track of his callers. Exactly 700 persons entered his office that day on other than departmental business. They represented thirty-five States, seven foreign countries and nearly forty different nationalities. The foreigners came from Great Britain, France, China, India, Germany, Africa and Australia.

Matters are arranged so that the visit will impress itself upon the minds of the strangers. There is a corps of well-dressed guides maintained, who, after Mr. Roberts has passed upon the permit, see that the stranger registers his name in a little book kept for the purpose. This is for the purpose of assisting the Government later on in case a silver certificate or a gold bond is missed during the day. They first go to the vault where the money is kept, which is used in the current business of the treasury. After the necessary signing and countersigning of the permit they are admitted. The cashier in charge hands around a small frame, which incloses two well-worn \$10,000 bills and one of \$5,000.

"There!" he says, triumphantly. "You've had \$25,000 in your hand."

Shown Millions in Bonds. Bigger things come later on in the trip when they are permitted to fondle millions of gold bonds in the national bank division or to look at the doors behind which are stored tons of precious gold and silver which has been stamped into coin. Because of the electrical appliances they cannot see the bags of coin. Any attempt to move the magnetized doors, the guide impressively relates, would result in calling the seventy-three heavily armed guards who are constantly kept at the treasury to protect the money.

"If we were as money mad as some foreigners would make us out," observed Treasurer Roberts, "visitors at the department would not conduct themselves as well as they do. I presume 5,000,000 persons have gone through the vaults during my tenure of office, but so far as I know not one has made an attempt to get hold of any of the money. Of course, we keep close watch on them, but if the American people were insane on the question of money this would be a good place to note interesting symptoms. We like money, but we are not so crazy about it as our foreign friends profess to believe. At least the presence of the cause of our alleged madness does not seem to aggravate the disease."