

EVENTS OF THE DAY

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

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.

Sixty British surrendered to a Boer force.

Senator Tillman has withdrawn his resignation.

The English Derby race was won by an American horse.

The labor situation throughout Spain is in a critical condition.

Fire destroyed a valuable library within the sacred city at Pekin.

Another naval cadet has been dismissed from Annapolis for hazing.

Five fishing boats, carrying 177 men have been lost in Iceland waters.

Late advice from Alaska say the Yukon river is now open to a point below Dawson.

There are several thousand Americans in South Africa fighting on one side or the other.

The driver was killed and three passengers injured in a British Columbia stage accident.

International survey places most valuable mines in Mount Baker district on American side.

Immigrants suffering from tuberculosis in any form will not be allowed to land in this country.

The Mexican government refuses to allow the removal of a number of antiquities from that country.

The delegates of the New York chamber of commerce were banqueted by the London chamber of commerce.

There are yet many rebels in arms in the island of Cebu.

Jamestown, Cape Colony, has been captured by the Boers.

Judge Taft will be the first governor of the Philippine islands.

The Chinese emperor is planning a trip to Europe for next year.

Civil government will be inaugurated in the Philippines July 1.

Eight miners were killed by an explosion in a Michigan coal mine.

The cup defender Constitution was dismantled in a squall during her trial trip.

Chicago machinists demand that the Employers Association shall disband.

Three persons were killed and 15 injured, some fatally, in a train wreck in Georgia.

Construction has begun on a railroad from Grand Forks, B. C., to Republic, Wash.

Carnegie says that England will yet appeal to the United States for military help.

The president and cabinet has decided that an extra session of congress is unnecessary.

A new tobacco trust has been formed to take over the American and Continental companies.

Twenty thousand acres of hay and grain were destroyed by fire near the town of Los Banos, Cal.

Lord Kitchener's reports of the recent battle at Vlakfontein shows the British loss to have been 200.

Russia's casualties during the Chinese campaign were 31 officers and 682 men killed or died of wounds.

The city of Mattoon, Ill., was almost entirely destroyed by fire. The property loss will reach \$75,000.

The rebel general Cailles doubted that Aguinaldo had been captured, and sent a special servant to satisfy himself.

Von Waldersee has started for Berlin.

Physicians give hope of Mrs McKinley's slow recovery.

The policy of the United States and Russia is identical.

The pruned outlook in Oregon is favorable for a good market.

Senator McLaurin, of South Carolina, withdraws his resignation.

A new newspaper is expected to be started in Seattle about October 1.

Several thousand dollars were found under a sidewalk in Mineral Point, Wis.

A serious encounter occurred between French and British troops in China.

Chicago employers agree not to try to settle machinists' strike until after June 11.

As a result of a collision in West Virginia two men were dead and many others injured.

All railroads west of Mississippi river to the Pacific coast are to be consolidated.

There is great uneasiness England on account of scarcity of South African news.

England's average winter temperature is eight degrees above freezing point.

Germany has now 19,000,000 more inhabitants than France, 15,000,000 more than Austria-Hungary, 22,000,000 more than Italy.

Mortality among the colored people is more during 1900 was three times greater than among the whites.

Abolitionists caused one-tenth of the deaths.

TRADE RELATIONS RESTORED.

Our Exports to Spain This Year Promise to Break All Records.

New York, June 5.—A special from Washington says:

Commercial relations between Spain and the United States seem to be fully restored and it is not improbable that American exports to that country in the fiscal year 1901 will be greater, with possibly a single exception, than in any preceding year. Exports from the United States to Spain in the nine months ending with March, 1901, were valued at \$11,879,349, against \$7,091,043 in the corresponding period in the fiscal year 1899. The figures for the year up to this time indicate that the total exports from the United States to Spain in the fiscal year 1901 will be about \$10,000,000.

On the import side the figures of the present fiscal year are largely in excess of those of 1899, though slightly less than those of 1900 which were the largest since 1891. The annual imports from Spain into the United States since 1891 have ranged from \$3,500,000 to \$6,000,000, averaging about \$4,500,000, while for the present fiscal year they seem likely to exceed \$5,000,000.

CHICAGO EMPLOYERS MEET.

Will Not Settle Machinists' Strike Until June 11.

Chicago, June 5.—There will be no settlement of the machinists' strike in Chicago until June 11. This was the decision of the local manufacturers today, when the members of the Chicago Association of Machinery Manufacturers pledged allegiance to the National Metal Trades Association, and agreed not to enter into negotiations until with any of their employees until after the great gathering of employers in New York city June 11.

While the manufacturers were discussing their future action, the machinists were not idle, a number of machinists leaving the three plants of the Crane Company to join the strikers. Statements differ as to the number of men who left the Crane plant. Besides these men, 60 workmen struck in three other places, while agreements were signed with five firms whose names would not be given out.

RAILROADS CONSOLIDATE.

All Lines West of the Mississippi to the Pacific to Be United.

New York, June 5.—One tremendous consolidation of the railroads operating between the Mississippi river and the Pacific coast promises to result from a settlement of the differences which caused the Northern Pacific corner. Not only have the differences been settled between the Morgan-Hill faction and the Harriman party, regarding the Burlington deal, and the relations of that road and the Northern Pacific and Great Northern with the Union Pacific, but also that the St. Paul, the Chicago & Northwestern and the Chicago Great Western will be taken care of in the great harmonizing scheme in the trunk lines of the west.

PLANS OF SEATTLE MEN.

Will Try to Get Non-Union Men in About Sixty Days More.

Seattle, June 5.—If the strike of the metal working unions is not settled within 60 days at the outside, an effort will be made by the manufacturers to operate their shops with non-union workmen. A statement practically to this effect was made today by a leading member of the Washington branch of the Metal Trades Association of the Pacific coast. It is said by members of the Manufacturers' Association that there are plenty of non union machinists in the East, who would readily accept work at the present scale of wages in the Seattle shops.

Filipinos Elected to Congress.

Madrid, June 5.—Among those who were recently elected to parliament were three Filipinos, residents in Spain. They propose during the course of the debate on the speech from the throne to bring up the question of the Philippines, alleging that the situation is worse than before the war.

Burglars Burned a Town.

Beaumont, Tex., June 5.—The town of Jasper has been entirely wiped out by fire. Seventeen houses, including every business house in the place, and a number of residences, were destroyed. The town has no fire department. Previous to the fire the postoffice safe and the safe of the county treasurer had been blown open and robbed. The conclusion is that burglars blew open these safes and then set fire to the town to create excitement that would afford them an opportunity to escape.

Postal Orders.

Washington, June 5.—The postoffice at St. Louis, Marion county, Or., will be discontinued on June 15 and its mail sent to Gervais. A postoffice has been established at Chisna, Alaska, to be supplied by special service from Valdez, 200 miles to the south. A postoffice has been established at Austin, Island county, Wash., to be supplied from Newell.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL OVER OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

A nugget, valued at \$38, was found on Pine creek in Eastern Oregon.

Sleet and snow fell at La Grande recently. No damage was done.

Governor Geer will deliver the Fourth of July oration at Baker City.

The Bonanza mine, in Eastern Oregon, yielded nearly \$90,000 for the May cleanup.

Cattlemen in the John Day district have organized for protection against cattle thieves.

The extension of the Sumpter Valley Railroad to Whitney has been opened to traffic.

The Lane County Veterans' Association met in Eugene. Eighty members were present.

There is strong ground for suspicion that John Stanley, who was found dead in Salem a few days ago, was murdered.

An extensive program was rendered at the commencement of the Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis. There were 35 in the graduating class.

Cherries in Marion county are falling off pretty badly and appearances do not indicate as large a yield as expected. The size and quality promises to be good, however.

Ground has been broken for the new Patterson school building at Eugene.

About 100,000 pounds of wool was sold at The Dalles the other day for 10 cents.

Placer work in the Weatherby and Durkee districts, Eastern Oregon, is now in full progress.

Slugs and cutworms are doing no small amount of damage to early gardens around Cottage Grove.

The Oregon Telephone Company has a large force of men employed at Dallas making extensive repairs.

Preparations for the Eastern Oregon Fourth of July celebration, to be held in Baker City, are being pushed with vigor.

The hop yards in Lincoln county are looking fine. The great trouble is to get a sufficient number of men to do necessary work.

John A. Van Gross a student in the University of Oregon, has just received notice that he has been awarded a scholarship in Yale University.

Albany college commencement calendar June 14 to 19 provides an elaborate program of orations, sermons, receptions and reunions. The college is just closing its 34th year.

A prominent mining engineer from Colorado is making a tour of the several mining districts of Eastern Oregon in the interest of a large syndicate of capitalists of that state.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 60c; valley, nominal; bluestem, 61c@62c. per bushel.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.90@3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$3.60.

Oats—White, \$1.32@1.35 per cental; gray, \$1.30@1.32 per cental.

Barley—Feed, \$1.17@1.19; brewing, \$1.17@1.19 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$1.17 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$20.00; chop, \$16.

Hay—Timothy, \$12.50@14; clover, \$7@9.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.

Hops—12@14c. per lb.

Wool—Valley, 11@13c; Eastern Oregon, 7@11c; mohair, 20@21c. per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 15@17c; dairy, 13@14c; store, 10@12c. per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 12@12c. per dozen.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12c; Young America, 13c@14c. per pound.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4; hens, \$4@5.00; dressed, 11@12c. per pound; springs, \$1.50@3 per dozen; ducks, \$5@7; geese, \$6@7; turkeys, live, 10@12c; dressed, 14@16c. per pound.

Potatoes—Old, 90c@1.10 per sack; new, 2c. per pound.

Mutton—Lamb 4c@5c. per pound gross; best sheep, wethers, with wool, \$4.25@4.50; dressed, 6@7c. per pound.

Hogs—Gross, heavy, \$5.75@6; light, \$4.75@5; dressed, 7c. per pound.

Veal—Large, 6c@7c. per pound; small, 7c@8c. per pound.

Beef—Gross, top steers, \$5@5.25; cows and heifers, \$4.50@4.75; dressed beef, 7@7c. per pound.

A Georgia coroner's jury brought in the following verdict recently: "The deceased came to his death from a railroad in the hands of a receiver, and the same is manslaughter in the first degree."

Banana flour has lately begun to be used in making cakes, bread and biscuits. It is also used as a children's food, and for dyspeptics. In the making of beer it is claimed that it can be advantageously used in place of barley.

CEBU NOT PACIFIED.

Insurrecto Town Governments Are Still Maintained.

Cebu, P. I., June 6.—Cebu for the past year has not only failed to progress, but has in some respects retrograded. A year ago one could at least venture outside the metropolis of the island with a fair chance of returning unharmed. Today the American who is rash enough to start into the interior alone does so with a full knowledge that it is at the risk of his life.

The United States Philippine commission came to Cebu to organize the island into a province and found recognition by the military authorities of numerous practically insurrecto town governments. This is justified by the military commander of the district, Colonel McClelland, of the Forty-fourth infantry, on the ground that these semi-government towns are conducted under the surveillance of the military detachments stationed in most of the towns. According to the testimony of a number of the subordinate officers, neither the amounts of municipal taxes collected, what they are applied to nor any other details are reported to the post commander. Several the towns have no local governments, but it appears that about all pay tribute to the native political leaders. Most of the leaders are considered insurrecto at heart and some of them openly declare themselves.

The island of Cebu is wholly free from any hiding places formed by standing timber, and it has altogether some 1200 troops of the Forty-fourth and 19 regiments of infantry, yet General Maxilion, the chief insurrecto, continues to operate with 200 rifles and some scattering bolomen, and meanwhile the insurrecto politicians manage to profit by keeping on the fence and surreptitiously encouraging insurgent sentiment. Colonel McClelland says that he has had some correspondence with insurrecto leaders, but could not possibly accept their terms of surrender.

HER MAINMAST BROKE.

Accident to the Cup Defender Constitution—Races Will Be Postponed.

Newport, R. I., June 6.—While dashing along in a good whole sail breeze off Brenton's Reef lightship this afternoon, with three lower sails set, the big hollow steel mainmast of the defender Constitution collapsed like a blow pipe through the sudden breaking of the starboard and windward spreader. The mast broke off only a few feet below the spreader, about three-fifths of the length of the mast above deck, and as the top mast was carried away at the same time, none of the spars struck the deck except the boom, and the latter only hit it light blows which did not injure the hull at all. None of the sails were torn and all can be used again. Fortunately three seamen had just come down from the masthead after taking in the club topsail, but the wreckage swept overboard the second mate. He was promptly hauled on board however, without sustaining anything more than a few bruises.

The Constitution will be taken to Bristol where another steel mast is nearly finished. The yacht will be immediately refitted, but it will be a week or 10 days before she is ready to sail again, so that the races scheduled for this port for June 15 and 17 will have to be postponed.

RAILROAD TO REPUBLIC.

Contract for Construction Signed—Canadian Pacific Connections.

Spokane, June 6.—Construction work will start tomorrow at Nelson, Wash., on the Republic & Grand Forks Railroad. Contracts were signed here today. George S. Deeks & Co., are the contractors, and the road, 46 miles in length, is to be completed by November 1. It will connect with the Canadian Pacific at Grand Forks, B. C., but the promoters say they are independent of all railroads.

Secretary Holland and Attorney Morris will leave tomorrow for Toronto to arrange for the construction of a 500 ton smelter at Grand Forks. They say they have contracts for the greater part of the ore output of Republic for the next two years.

Asphalt Deposits Discovered.

New York, June 6.—A cable message to the Ecuadorian Association, which has offices in this city, announced the discovery of vast deposits of asphalt on the island of Salango off the coast of Ecuador. Trinidad is now the chief source of the world's asphalt supply, which is controlled by the trust.

Ran Into an Oil Car.

Pittsburg, June 6.—Passenger train No. 106, on the Panhandle Railroad, known as the Carnegie accommodation, ran into a tank car full of oil in the Troy street tunnel last night. The oil immediately ignited, and the passenger train was completely destroyed.

Only one person was hurt, and he slightly. The loss amounts to many thousands of dollars.

AN EXTRA SESSION

OFFICIALS FINALLY ADMIT THAT IT IS QUITE PROBABLE.

It All Depends Upon Whether the President Has Power to Impose Customs Duties on Trade Between the United States and the Philippines—Members of Congress Have Scattered for the Summer.

New York, June 5.—A special from Washington says:

Officials of the administration for the first time since the announcement of the decisions of the supreme court in the insular cases, admit that there is a possibility of an extra session of congress in July. If Attorney General Knox, after a careful review of the decisions, concludes that the president will not have power under the Spooner amendment to the army appropriation bill to impose duties on goods going into the Philippines from the United States or coming into the United States from the Philippines, the president will seriously consider the advisability of issuing an immediate call for an extra session of congress. This statement is made on the authority of a member of the cabinet.

Attorney General Knox and Secretary of War Root have spent considerable time discussing the legal points involved. Mr. Knox is working hard on his opinion in order to have it for the next cabinet meeting. This meeting is expected to be of very great importance.

A call for an extra session would play havoc with the summer plans of senators and representatives. They have scattered to the four corners of the earth. Several are about to start for the Philippines. Quite a number are either in Europe or intending to go shortly. If congress should be called back immediately, the house of representatives would have difficulty in finding a place in which to meet. The hall is completely torn up and an army of workmen is engaged in the alterations made necessary by the increase in the membership of the house provided for by the reapportionment law enacted last winter. If the work should be pushed night and day it would require several weeks to get the hall in condition.

BUTTE AGAIN SLIDING.

The Strange Phenomenon Causes Alarm Among the Citizens.

Butte, Mont., June 5.—The strange sliding movement of the city of Butte which has been noticeable at intervals for several years has again manifested itself by five large cracks in the earth in different sections of the city. The largest crevice was 12 inches wide and of considerable length and depth. Three of the openings occur on the west side of town and two on the east side. There is no caving, but a distinct parting of the earth, and the granite walls can easily be seen in them. The gas and water companies have much trouble on account of the strange movement, which frequently breaks their underground pipes. The city engineer says the engineering department of the city encounters the same trouble as elevations and bench marks in certain parts of the city are constantly changing. The continuance of the strange phenomenon is beginning to cause some alarm among the citizens of Butte.

ALLIED TROOPS FOUGHT.

British Police Tried to Prevent French From Housebreaking.

Tien Tsin, June 5.—There was a serious affray yesterday between international troops. Some British fusiliers, who were acting as police here, sought to prevent French soldiers from house breaking, when they were attacked with bayonets and bricks. The fusiliers, in self defense, fired into the air. This brought a number of Germans to the aid of the Frenchmen. They numbered altogether 300 men. Five fusiliers fired again, killing one Frenchman and wounding three others. In subsequent fighting, four fusiliers, five Germans and one Japanese were wounded. The arrival of a German officer and a strong guard ended the fray.

Killed by Mistake.

Denver, June 5.—J. C. Ayers, a workman on a ranch near Fort Logan, was shot and killed this morning by one of the provost guard of the military post, which was in pursuit of a prisoner who had escaped from the guardhouse. The guard says the killing was accidental, as he intended to fire over the head of Ayers, whom he mistook for the escaped prisoner, and who did not obey an order to get out of a ditch in which he was thought to be hiding. An inquest will be held. The soldier who did the shooting bears a good reputation at the post.

Son-in-Law of Joubert Captured.

London, June 5.—A dispatch from Pretoria announces that the constabulary has captured Abram Malan, son-in-law of the late General Joubert. Malan was an energetic, progressive politician before the war, and since it began he has been very active against the British and has filled several important commands, including that of Pietersburg, until the British occupied the place.

POPULATION OF SAMOA.

On the American Islands There Are 6,100 Persons.

Washington, June 7.—In accordance with instructions from the navy department, Commander Benjamin F. Tilley, the naval commandant at Tutuila, Samoa, has forwarded to Washington a report on the population of those islands of the Samoan group under the jurisdiction of the United States. From the most reliable authority in the islands, he has ascertained that the population of Tutuila totals 4,600, and of the Nanua groups, 2,000, including adults and children. In addition to the native population there are on the islands approximately 100 whites.

Since his last report to the department, Commander Tilley has visited the islands of Nanua aboard his station ship, the Abarenda, and has found everything in a most satisfactory condition. The natives of these islands, he says, exhibit much kinder feeling than ever before. They have voted a tax for the payment of their officials and for other expenses of the government. It is paid in copra. The rate is about \$1 per head for every inhabitant. This, says the commander, is a very light tax, and is not in the least burdensome to the natives. The abundant copra crop of the islands is now being harvested and shipped, and Commander Tilley is endeavoring to have the natives realize fair prices for it—something very unusual in the past.

Commander Tilley reports everything in the island of Tutuila in a very satisfactory state.

HAZER WAS CAUGHT.

Naval Cadet Blamed From Annapolis Academy—Convicted by Court Martial.

Washington, June 7.—Following the example set at West Point, the superintendent of the naval academy has caused a cadet to be dismissed for hazing. In this case, however, the accused was tried by court martial and regularly convicted. The statement in the case made public at the navy department is as follows:

"The court martial before which Naval Cadet Calvin Joy Creasey, fourth class, was tried June 3, convened by the superintendent of the naval academy, pursuant to the authority vested in him by the act of congress, approved June 23, 1875, having found the specification of the charge preferred against him proved, and that he was guilty of the charge, 'violation of the act of congress, approved on the 23rd day of June, 1875, to prevent hazing at the naval academy,' which recommendation was approved by the superintendent, he was dismissed from the academy accordingly."

The details of the court martial are not made public, but it is understood that the dismissed cadet was discovered in the act of hazing another cadet in his room by compelling him to stand on his head. It was suspected that the practice might spread rapidly, so drastic and speedy action was had as a deterrent.

COL. WEISENBURGER DEAD.

A Philippine War Veteran and Officer in the Regular Army.

New Whatcom, Wash., June 6.—Colonel J. J. Weisenburger, of the First Regiment of the National Guard of Washington, died here yesterday, aged 46 years. Death resulted from cerebral meningitis, which caused the sufferer much acute agony. Colonel Weisenburger distinguished himself in the Philippines, in which war he served as ranking major in the First Washington regiment. His gallantry was on several occasions mentioned in the dispatches, and General Merriam recommended him to President McKinley for promotion. He was given a lieutenant colonelcy in the regular army, but soon resigned it, and returned here, where he took up the practice of law. He was city attorney of this city at the time of his death. He was a native of Illinois.

GRAVE TIME FOR SPAIN.

The Country Passing Through Another of Its Disorderly Periods.

Madrid, June 7.—The situation throughout Spain remains critical. Nonna tranquility has been restored at Coruna, but the Oretol officers are still occupied by gendarmes, and arrests continue to be made. A general strike is threatened owing to a refusal of one factory to employ 300 workmen. The railway men have struck at Vigo and anarchist excitement is rife at Barcelona, where the "reds" met in defiance of the civil governor's prohibition and passed secret resolutions. Senor Gamazae, a Liberal leader, characterizes the crisis as an exceedingly grave moment for Spain.

On the American Side.

New Whatcom, June 7.—The boundary commission of the American and Canadian governments engaged in relocating the international line on the western slope of the Cascades have completed their work through the Mount Baker mining district, and find that it runs three-fifths of a mile further south than generally believed. All the most valuable mines, however, are on the American side.

THE MODUS VIVENDI

AN EFFORT TO FACILITATE THE CHINESE NEGOTIATIONS.

The Aggregate Amount of Indemnity Is Fixed at \$337,000,000, but Methods of Securing and Payment of Same Cause Wide Disagreement—The Matter of Permanent Treaties Will Come Next.

Washington, June 6.—The plan of a modus vivendi on the subject of the Chinese indemnities is now receiving the earnest attention of those interested in the Chinese negotiations, the purpose being to prevent an interruption in the concert of the powers and at the same time to remove the indemnity itself so that progress can be made on the remaining subjects of negotiation. Since the return of the president and Secretary Hay from the West, the indemnity question has been thoroughly gone over with the foreign representatives concerned, including the British, Russian and