

[JUNE 6, 1902]

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902. VOL. XXXIX. NO. 24.

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

The senate has passed the Philippine bill.

The house is considering the anarchy bill.

The entire French cabinet has resigned.

The senate is considering the Nicaragua canal bill.

The rebellion in Southern China has been practically suppressed.

The Idaho state Republican convention will be held in Boise August 20.

Two villages were destroyed and 75 people killed by a volcano in Bolivia.

The Grand Aerie of the Fraternal Order of Eagles is in session at Minneapolis.

The teamsters' strike in Chicago continues with no signs of an early settlement. More rioting has occurred.

Joliet, Ill., is suffering from the worst flood in its history. All the lower portion of the city is under water.

The papal secretary of state, Cardinal Rampolla, has received Judge Taft at the Vatican, Rome.

Kruger declines to express any opinion whatever regarding the conclusion of the war in South Africa.

Mine engineers, firemen and pumpmen in the anthracite coal district have quit work to the extent of about 80 per cent.

The cable between Manila and Hong Kong is broken. Telegraph communication with the Philippine islands is, therefore, stopped.

Sixteen persons were killed and four wounded as a result of an explosion of gas in an open mine in the province of Galicia, Austria.

Senator Mitchell has secured from the interior department a favorable report on his bill for the relief of the Sherman county, Oregon, settlers, and it is expected that the senate committee will report the bill to the senate.

The efforts of the Chicago striking teamsters to prevent the delivery of meat by non-union drivers has resulted in many conflicts with the police, in which both officers and men received injuries and a number of the strike leaders were arrested.

Another Boxer insurrection is reported in China.

Three persons were injured by a tornado in North Dakota.

Two were killed and 18 injured in an automobile accident at New York.

After two years and eight months of war peace has been declared in South Africa.

The transport Meade has arrived in San Francisco from Manila with the Twenty-first infantry.

Senator Carmack, during a speech in the senate slandering the army, was hissed by the gallery.

The senate will consider the Nicaragua canal bill this week. This will be followed by the Cuban bill.

President Roosevelt has appointed Colonel Samuel M. Whiteside and Sumner H. Lincoln to be brigadier generals.

The Charleston exposition has closed. Financially, it was a loss and the stockholders will receive none of their subscriptions back. Otherwise the fair was a success.

Two men were killed in a slide in a Mercur, Utah, mine.

Hon. Michael Henry Herbert may be British ambassador at Washington.

Ex-Governor Sylvester Pennoyer died at his home in Portland on Memorial day.

The grandstand at Hawthorne track, Chicago, was burned. Loss, \$100,000. One man was killed and several injured.

President Roosevelt delivered a Memorial Day address at Arlington cemetery, Washington, to an audience of thousands.

The teamsters' strike in Chicago is still on with no prospects of an early settlement and the city is face to face with a meat famine.

Many beautiful floral offerings were sent to Canton from all over the United States to be placed on the tomb of the late President McKinley.

The entire French cabinet has resigned.

Fire in Brooklyn destroyed property valued at \$175,000.

Attorney General Knox is confined to his home with a severe cold.

Bituminous coal workers may strike out of sympathy for the anthracite workers.

Germany has appealed to the United States to assist in preventing monopoly in wireless telegraphy.

The statue of liberty torch in New York harbor is to be dark hereafter because congress refused a \$50,000 appropriation for lighting it.

The refusal of the Manitoba government to allow the Northern Pacific railroad to extend its lines across the border is taken as notice to all American railroads to keep out.

CRATER LAKE BILL.

Text of the Measure as It Passed Congress—Signed by the President.

Washington, June 4.—The following is the text of the act creating the Crater Lake National Park, in Oregon, as it finally passed congress and was signed by the president:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled: That the tract of land bounded north by the parallel 43 degrees 4 minutes north latitude, south by 42 degrees 48 minutes north latitude, east by the meridian 122 degrees west longitude, and west by the meridian 122 degrees 16 minutes west longitude, having an area of 249 square miles, in the state of Oregon, and including Crater lake, is hereby reserved and withdrawn from settlement, occupancy or sale under the laws of the United States, and dedicated and set apart forever as a public park or pleasure ground for the benefit of the people of the United States, to be known as Crater Lake National Park.

"Sec. 2. That the reservation established by this act shall be under the control and custody of the secretary of the interior, whose duty it shall be to establish rules and regulations and cause adequate measures to be taken for the preservation of the natural objects within said park, and also for the protection of the timber from wanton depredation, the preservation of all kinds of game and fish, the punishment of trespassers, the removal of unlawful occupants and intruders, and the prevention and extinguishment of forest fires.

"Sec. 3. It shall be unlawful for any person to establish any settlement or residence within said reserve, or to engage in any lumbering or other enterprise or business occupation therein, or to enter therein for any speculative purpose whatever, and any person violating the provisions of this act, or the rules and regulations established thereunder, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$300, or by imprisonment for not more than one year, and shall further be liable for all destruction of timber or other property of the United States in consequence of any such unlawful act; provided, that said reservation shall be open, under such regulations as the secretary of the interior may prescribe, to all scientists, excursionists and pleasure seekers, and to the location of mining claims and the working of the same; and provided further, that restaurant and hotel keepers, upon application to the secretary of the interior, may be permitted by him to establish places of entertainment within the Crater Lake National Park for the accommodation of visitors, at places and under regulations fixed by the secretary of the interior, and not otherwise."

THE CONSIDERATION WAS \$7,500.

The receipts of the state land office for May were \$31,137.15, or about \$10,000 less than for the preceding month, when the receipts were the largest for any one month in the history of the land board organization.

The placer mines of the various Josephine districts have practically all closed down for the summer season. It is estimated that at least \$100,000 in placer gold has already been shipped to the mint and there is \$100,000 yet to come.

The registration throughout the state was slightly less than that of 1900, although in some places it was larger.

The Travelers Protective Association of America will meet in Portland in June.

State Superintendent Ackerman is busy addressing public school graduates in various parts of the state.

Hop contracts continue to be filed for record in the various hop sections of the state. Twelve cents is the ruling price.

A mass meeting will be held in Albany in the near future for the purpose of promoting the interests of the 1905 exposition.

The work of removing the old street car tracks in Baker City preparatory to laying new for an electric line is well under way.

The Sugar Pine door and lumber company, of Grants Pass, whose plant was recently destroyed by fire, will rebuild immediately.

KILLED TROOPS BY MINES.

How the Revolutionists Slew an Army of Columbian Regulars.

Kingston, Jamaica, June 4.—The British steamer Atrato arrived here from Colon, Columbia. She reports that there was heavy fighting at Bocas del Toro last week. The revolutionists are said to have mined the town of Bocas. While the government troops were marching into Bocas to recapture it, the mines were exploded and almost all of the government soldiers killed. The revolutionists still remain in possession of Bocas. Colon and Panama are the only towns on the isthmus now in the control of the government and troops are being poured into these two ports with the hope of stemming the revolutionary advance.

The revolutionists are winning so much sympathy upon every hand that the government has decided to reorganize its forces. The Atrato carried 40 government field officers from Savaila to Colon, including General Guiveras, who has been selected, it is rumored, as the new governor of Panama. The revolution in the isthmus now greatly hampers the fruit business there and it is impossible to predict when quiet will be restored.

TO START WITH NON-UNION MEN.

Denver, June 4.—The strike situation in the building trades is unchanged today except for the declarations of the owners of the Ornamental Wire Works that they will start up with non-union labor. No serious trouble is anticipated if the attempt is made.

PALMA'S SONS RETURN.

New York, June 4.—Jose and Tomas Palma, two of the president's sons, have sailed for New York, says a Havana dispatch to the Tribune. Jose returns north to take his examination at Columbia Law School; Tomas attends school at Newburg. President Palma, who with other high officials, went aboard to bid them good bye, was quite overcome by the parting. He gave each son a hearty embrace as he left the steamer, and spoke words of encouragement to them.

STRIKING BAKERS ENJOINED.

Kansas City, June 4.—Striking union bakers were today enjoined by Judge John F. Phillips, of the United States circuit court, who issued a temporary order restraining them from patrolling in front of the Grand avenue bakery, or otherwise interfering with the employes of that concern. The action grows out of the lockout of the union bakers by six leading firms, members of the Masters' Association.

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CURED OF LEPROSY.

Case Is Successfully Treated at St. Louis by the Quarantine Officer.

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KING EDWARD'S BIRTHDAY.

Officially Celebrated in London—Military and Naval Parades.

London, May 31.—The birthday of King Edward, who was born November 9, 1841, was officially celebrated yesterday, it having been decided, as announced in the official gazette, April 24, that his majesty's natal day was to be celebrated in London and on the same stations May 30, as being the most suitable to make a military display. On the other hand, foreign stations will celebrate it November 9, the actual anniversary of his birth.

Great interest in the celebration was apparently not diminished by the excursions of greater series of events surrounding the coronation. The streets throughout the kingdom were gaily decorated and the shipping at the various ports made the gayest display of painting. The day was observed at all the home military and naval headquarters with parades and salutes. The chief celebration was the ceremony of "trooping the colors," on the Horse Guards parade here, and the presentation of colors to the new Irish guards.

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