



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 naval appropriation bill.

Republicans of Iowa have renominated W. P. Hepburn for congress.

Two negroes were taken from the Charlotte, N. C., jail and lynched.

The third trial of Jessie Morrison for murder has been commenced at Eldorado, Kan.

Tracy and Merrill, the escaped convicts from the Oregon penitentiary, are still at large.

A tornado in the northeastern part of Iowa did great damage to property. No lives were lost.

The labor trouble in Manila is growing much worse. It is estimated that 7,000 men are now out on strike.

The members of the Cuban house and senate will receive \$3,000 a year, President Palma having signed the bill.

A tornado in Clay and Becker counties, Minnesota, killed at least five persons and destroyed \$100,000 worth of property.

The house has passed the anti-anarchy bill.

Ten persons were killed and many injured in a Chicago hospital fire.

Mexican troops and Yaqui Indians met in a battle which resulted disastrously to the Indians.

The floods in Kansas have not entirely subsided. The Mosho and Cottonwood rivers have again left their banks.

The May postal receipts at 50 of the largest offices in the United States show an increase of 50 per cent over May, 1901.

Three business blocks at Saratoga, N. Y., were destroyed. Five persons lost their lives. The property loss is estimated at \$300,000.

Two convicts at the Oregon Penitentiary stayed three guards and wounded a life prisoner and escaped. They are well armed with rifles and revolvers and have plenty of ammunition.

The forming of the new French cabinet has been completed.

Mitchell denounced the Panama canal route in a speech before the senate.

A plot has been discovered at Pretoria to blow up the government buildings.

Twelve trainloads of Mystic Shriners arrived at San Francisco to attend the imperial council.

Coal miners in West Virginia have gone out. A larger number quit work than was anticipated.

The officers of the cruiser Chicago who caused the disturbance in Venice will not be court-martialed.

An excursion train on a Michigan road was wrecked, killing one person and injuring 33, three fatally.

The relief supplies sent by the United States to the Martinique sufferers were not properly distributed and did not go where they would do the most good.

Kruger will not be required to acknowledge British sovereignty in South Africa.

The president is being urged to send a message to congress on the Cuban question.

Fire in Denver destroyed a grocery store, rooming house and several other business concerns.

June 8 and 9 have been declared thanksgiving days and holidays throughout Cape Colony.

A boat containing eight Spanish artillery officers was run down by a steamer at Gijon, Spain, and five drowned.

Retalhuen, a town in Guatemala, Central America, has been destroyed by a volcano. One thousand people lost their lives.

Governor Geer may call an extra session of the Oregon legislature for the purpose of fixing the salaries for the state officials.

The pavilion in the horticultural gardens, Toronto, the second largest auditorium in that city, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

The America Federation wants to take farmers into its organization.

Three men were shot in a riot between union and non-union iron molders at Granite City, Ill.

Some of the mines in the anthracite coal region are filling with water because of the firemen and pumpmen joining the strikers.

Lord Kitchener was created a viscount and promoted to be general and given 50,000 pounds for his services in the South African war.

There are 2,740 murders yearly in Italy; 2,400 in Russia; 1,600 in Spain.

Less than one per cent of the land of Norway is in use for grain fields.

Orders have been issued in India for the return to store of all ammunition containing dum-dum bullets.

As a result of experiments with a new secret explosive, the Italian government has decided to manufacture a new type of cannon for garrison artillery and coast defense.

ROB PURSUERS.

Escaped Convicts Hold Up Two Men of Posses and Take Horse and Buggy.

Gervais, June 11.—Harry Tracy and David Merrill, who escaped from the Oregon penitentiary Monday, came into Gervais at 9:30 last evening and secured a meal at the home of Alonzo Briggs, who was made to do their pleasure at the point of a gun. They next appeared in an alley back of the drug store and postoffice on the main street. They climbed a fence and passed through a back yard and then by two hotels. Near this place they met and held up a buggy containing two members of the posse searching for them. Both men were made to give up their guns and one his coat. They were then ordered from the buggy, which the fugitives took and started out of town. Ten minutes later the horse returned with the empty buggy. Several citizens saw the convicts in town, but none attempted to capture them. Sheriff Durbin soon came up with two bloodhounds from the Walla Walla penitentiary, in charge of guard Carson, and again set out in pursuit.

CONVICTS RETURN TO SALEM.

Salem, June 11.—Tracy and Merrill, the fugitive convict murderers, came into Salem Monday night, held up a man, divested him of his clothing, stole a team of horses and made their escape. All this happened about 10 o'clock, but the officers were not informed until 4 o'clock in the morning, the victims of the highwaymen having fears of his life if he talked sooner. The convicts then passed through the residence district of the city into Cartwright's addition, where they stole a team of horses from a barn within a block of the East Salem school and then left the city, going north. They were seen to pass through Brooks at 12:30 yesterday morning.

FIRE IN A HOSPITAL.

Ten Persons Killed and Thirty Injured in a Chicago Blaze.

Chicago, June 11.—Nine men and one woman were killed and about 30 persons injured in a fire which yesterday afternoon destroyed the sanitarium connected with St. Luke's Society, at Wabash avenue and Twenty-first street. The greater portion of the patients received in the institution were those seeking cure from the drink habit and those who were addicted to the use of drugs.

When the fire broke out there was on the fifth floor a number of patients suffering from delirium tremens and some who were deranged by drugs. Some of these were strapped to their beds and it was impossible to save them, so rapidly did the fire spread through the building.

The fire originated in the basement of the building and spread rapidly to the upper stories through the elevator shaft. Before the occupants of the building could be warned, the flames had been carried to the roof, had eaten through it and were leaping high in the air. As the fire ran through the building patients sprang from their beds and before they could be prevented several had jumped from the windows to the pavement. The fire department was on the scene in a few minutes and as the windows were filled with people shrieking for help, the firemen devoted their first efforts to saving lives and allowing the fire to burn. While this was the means of saving a large number of people, who were carried down ladders by the firemen, it gave the fire such headway that there was almost no chance for those on the upper floors of the building to make their escape, and those who were not suffocated were killed or badly injured by leaping from the windows.

MINES FILL WITH WATER.

Companies Cannot Keep Men to Operate the Pumps.

Hazleton, Pa., June 12.—Superintendent Kudlek of Cox's Brothers, was attacked by women on the streets of Freeland today, but was not injured.

About 800 strikers gathered today at Ebervale, and about 1000 at Jeddo, to intercept traction cars carrying non-union men to North Side collieries. Sheriff Jacobs was notified last night of the strikers' intention, and accompanied by eight special officers, went to Freeland to prevent any demonstration. District Secretary Gallagher preceded Sheriff Jacobs and persuaded the men to return to their homes.

Unable to secure firemen and pump runners, J. S. Wentz & Co. will permit the Hazlebrook colliery to be flooded. Cox's Stockton colliery is reported by the mine workers as filling with water, owing to the depleted force of firemen and pumpmen.

PAYING HONOLULU FIRE CLAIMS.

Washington, June 12.—The senate committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico has authorized a favorable report on the bill allowing pay for the destruction of property in Hawaii on the order of President McKinley on account of the prevalence of the plague in 1899 and 1900. The committee decided to recommend that an amendment shall be made to the general deficiency appropriation bill providing for the payment by this government of \$1,000,000 and authorizing the territory of Hawaii to issue bonds for the payment of the remainder of the claims.

BOERS WILL BE LOYAL.

Aliwal North, Cape Colony, June 12.—Commandant Fouche, supervising the surrender of various Boer commandoes, said the Boers had been good citizens in their own country, and they would be equally good citizens under the British government.

NOMINATION CONFIRMED.

Washington, June 12.—The appointment of J. F. Jewell, of Illinois, to be Consul at Martinique, was confirmed by the senate.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF 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 street carnival will probably be held in Eugene this year.

The Woodmen of the World will erect a hall at Dusty, Benton county.

A lodge of United Artisans with a membership of 18 has been organized at Fall Creek.

A two story brick building to cost \$15,000 will be erected at Roseburg for the Douglas County Bank.

The prospects are that the fruit crop of Josephine county will be heavy and of exceptionally good quality.

Lower Columbia river cannerymen have raised the price of fish weighing over 25 pounds one cent a pound.

Farmers of the Waldo hills have pooled their wool, feeling confident that they will be able to secure better prices thereby.

A company has been formed that will absorb the La Grande sugar factory and the one in Utah and hereafter the three will be run as one concern.

The Snow Creek group, consisting of four claims, in the Greenhorn mining district, Eastern Oregon, has been sold to New York capitalists for \$65,000.

The cultivation of corn as a crop is becoming more general in the Willamette valley as diversified farming is extended. There is a much larger acreage this year than ever before.

Two special features of the 1902 state fair will be the livestock department and county exhibits, the present indications pointing to increased competition and more creditable displays in both departments.

The final reports of the committee of awards for the Charleston exposition give Oregon and Oregon exhibitors a larger percentage of medals than to any other state. Two hundred and fifty three medals and diplomas were secured.

The run of fish in the Lower Columbia is still improving.

Oregon grand lodge A. O. U. W. will meet in Portland June 10.

Richard Cheddle, an Oregon pioneer of 1848, died at his home near Lebanon, aged 72 years.

Commencement exercises which will last a week are in progress at Willamette University, Salem.

Ashby Pearce, a prominent pioneer of Albany, is dead. He was born in 1841 and came to Oregon in 1847.

By authority of the secretary of the interior an institute will be held at the coast institute, Newport, for the benefit of teachers of the Indians.

The old opera house at Weston has been purchased and is being remodeled by the Odd Fellows, Woodmen of the World and Knights of Pythias.

The Nehalem Logging company has been organized in Astoria with a capital of \$10,000. The object of the company is to engage in logging on the claims owned by the members in the Nehalem valley.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 65¢@65½¢; bluestem, 66½¢@67¢; valley, 66½¢. Barley—Feed, \$22@22.50; brewing, \$23 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.20@1.30; gray, \$1.15@1.25.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.85@3.40 per barrel; Graham, \$2.50@2.80.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$15@16 per ton; middlings, \$19@20; shorts, \$17@18; chop, \$18.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@15; clover, \$7.50@10; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 1@1.15 per cental; ordinary, 60¢@75¢ cental; growers prices; sweets, \$2.25@2.50 per cental; new potatoes, 2c.

Butter—Creamery, 18¢@18½¢; dairy, 14¢@16¢; store, 13¢@15¢.

Eggs—17¢@18¢ for Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12¢@13¢; Young America, 13¢@14¢; factory prices, 1@1½¢ less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$4.50@5.50; hens, \$5.00@6.00 per dozen, 11¢@11½¢ per pound; springs, 11¢@11½¢ per pound, \$2.50@5.00 per dozen; ducks, \$4.50@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13¢@14¢, dressed, 15¢@16¢ per pound; geese, \$6.00@7.00 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 4½¢ per pound; sheared, 3½¢; dressed, 7½¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 6½¢; dressed, 7½¢@8¢ per pound.

Veal—6½¢@8¢ for small; 6½¢@7¢ for large.

Beef—Gross, cows, 4½¢; steers, 5½¢; dressed, 8¢@8½¢ per pound.

Hops—12½¢@15¢ cents per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12¢@14¢; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@12¢; mohair, 25¢ per pound.

A healthy person breathes about 20 times a minute.

The average duration of life in towns is 38 years; in the country, 55 years.

The sun's flames spring at times to a distance of 35,000 miles from its surface.

Seed potatoes can be prevented from sprouting by being smoked with sulphur.

A LACK OF SYSTEM.

Supplies Sent by the Dixie Were Not Distributed With Dispatch.

Washington, June 11.—Professor Robert T. Hill, of the geological survey, who was one of the scientists on the expedition of investigation sent out by this government following the Martinique disaster, arrived in this city today from New York. Professor Hill says: "The Dixie expedition was a great success. It was organized in less than four days with a complete equipment. The endeavor which the United States made to relieve the distress, and the large representation of naval vessels and newspapermen has made a deep impression on the people of the island, to whom we were a constant marvel and source of astonishment. The negroes of Martinique were laboring under a misapprehension that American enterprise was going to rebuild St. Pierre, and when told that it was on French territory, they could not understand why a little matter of international complication should be permitted to interfere in the work.

"Too much cannot be said of the enterprise and labor of United States Consul Ayme, who rushed to the scene of action from his station at Guadeloupe with hardly a stitch of clothing or a cent in his pocket, and intelligently did everything in his power to assist the people of the island and the American relief party. It is feared that his health, which was already precarious, is seriously shattered by his labors.

"The only criticisms that could be made concerning the outcome of the expedition would be concerning the manner in which the relief was distributed on the island. Notwithstanding the reports to the contrary, there was much distress on Martinique, and had our supplies been distributed with the same generosity by the local officers as that with which they were given, much more good would have been done, the governor and many of the prominent island officials having been killed in the disaster. The slowness of the relief was no doubt due to the disorganized condition of affairs."

The isthmian canal bill was the next order of business laid before the senate and Turner spoke in favor of the construction of the Nicaragua canal. He urged that there were no diplomatic, legal or equitable difficulties in the way of construction of the Nicaragua canal. He presented at great length the difficulties in which the United States might become involved by an acquisition of the rights, concessions and property of the Panama Canal Company, saying that it was manifest that this country could not get clear title to the property, based as the sale would be, upon an insufficient order of a lower court of France.

Morgan discussed the legal difficulties of acquiring the Panama canal property and declared that the United States could not buy the property without acquiring the encumbrances upon it.

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SIX NEW WARSHIPS

PROVIDED FOR BY THE NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Some of Them Will Be Constructed in the Government Navy Yards—The Bill as Passed by the Senate Carries Over \$78,000,000—Canal Bill Being Considered in Favor of Nicaragua.

Washington, June 12.—Shortly after the senate convened yesterday consideration of the naval appropriation bill was resumed, the pending amendment being that providing for the construction of two first-class battleships, two first-class armored cruisers and two gunboats. Perkins, a member of the committee on naval affairs, argued that some of the vessels ought to be constructed at government navy yards, and urged that the admirably equipped naval yards ought to be utilized. This policy, he said, was demanded by the labor unions.

Platt, of Connecticut, asked if this was a demand or a request on the part of the labor unions.

"I mean that it is a request," replied Perkins. "They maintain that it is to the interest of the government that the navy yard, belonging to the people, should be utilized for building war vessels."

Perkins maintained that the increased cost of construction in government yards, on account of the eight hour law, was more than offset by the immense salaries paid the management in private yards. In his opinion the government could be protected from excessive cost of ships by the utilization of the advantage of government yards.

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