

# Bohemian Nugget

HOWARD & HENRY, Publishers.  
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## EVENTS OF THE DAY

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in a Condensed Form, Which is Most Likely to Interest Our Many Readers.

The street men of San Francisco are on strike.

Brussels is quieting down and assuming normal conditions.

Frank R. Stockton, the well known novelist, is dead at Washington.



ATTORNEY GENERAL W. B. STRATTON

Of the state of Washington, who has entered a motion before the United States supreme court for leave to file a bill of complaint against the Northern Securities Company on behalf of the state of Washington. The briefs were accepted by the supreme court.

Guantanamo has been decided upon as the American naval station in Cuba.

J. P. Morgan is said to have completed a plan to combine all the great trans-Atlantic lines.

The steamer City of Pittsburg burned near Cairo, Ill., and 75 people are supposed to have perished.

There is considerable uneasiness in Pekin over the imminence of a clash between Chinese and foreign troops.

Bocas, Colombia, has surrendered to the rebels. The United States gunboat Machias has landed a force to protect American interests.

In the presence of a distinguished assemblage, including President Roosevelt, Governor Odell and Seth Low, the Peace Conference opened in Washington.

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China has protested against the extension of the exclusion law.

The house passed the Cuban bill removing the differential on sugar.

Diplomatic relations have been resumed between France and Venezuela.

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Colombia is massing troops to put down the insurrection of the Isthmus of Panama.

Queen Wilhelmina, of Holland, has typhoid fever, but her condition is not alarming.

Cattle and hogs are selling in Chicago at the highest rate in years, and the receipts are the smallest.

The cholera epidemic at Manila is unabated. There have been 332 cases and 253 deaths in that city alone.

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The Pacific coast representatives will accept the Platt substitute for the exclusion bill.

Canada has modified the Treadgold concession to the satisfaction of the Yukon delegation.

Going to Thunder Mountain.

The Northern Pacific Railroad has published a map of the Thunder Mountain country in Idaho, with a good description of that great mining camp, also complete information about reaching Thunder Mountain by railroad and stage routes. Also the cost of getting there. This map will be mailed on application to A. D. Charlton, Portland, Oregon, or Chas. S. Fee, St. Paul, Minn., or to any agent of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

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A New York girl knocked down by the fender of a street car escaped death, but has her hair cut off by the car wheels.

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Thirty-seven designs have been submitted for the proposed Grant statue in Washington.

The official copy of the Farris election bill, passed by the Kentucky legislature, has been stolen at Frankfort, and the measure cannot become law.

Governor Beckham, of Kentucky, vetoed the bill to prohibit the docking of horses' tails, declaring legislation should be directed at those who buy such horses, not the sellers.

## OREGON NATIONAL PARK.

The Bill Creating One at Crater Lake Passes the House.

Washington, April 22.—Representative Tongue has secured the passage of his bill for the creation of the Crater Lake National Park in Southern Oregon. The bill withdraws from settlement, entry or occupancy, a tract of 249 square miles, including and surrounding Crater Lake. Control of the park is to rest with the secretary of the interior, who shall provide rules for the protection and preservation of the natural objects, game and fish, and properly guard against trespassers, and, with an adequate force of wardens, prevent and extinguish forest fires. Settlement is not to be allowed in the park, nor can lumbering or other business be therein conducted, although tourists, pleasure seekers and scientists will at all times have free access. Authority is granted for issuing permits for the erection and maintenance of restaurants and hotels for the accommodation of visitors.

In order to secure the passage of the bill by unanimous consent Mr. Tongue had to accept several amendments. A provision was inserted permitting the location of mines within the park, although the bill provides that no mining shall be therein conducted, although tourists, pleasure seekers and scientists will at all times have free access.

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## AGAINST REVISION

BELGIAN DEPUTIES REJECT THE SOCIALIST PROPOSAL.

No Specific Promises Are Made, But Partial Reforms May Be Granted—Serious Riots Occur Throughout the Country in Which Many are Killed and Wounded—Agitation Depresses Trade.

Brussels, April 21.—The chamber of representatives by 84 to 64 votes, rejected the proposal to revise the Belgian constitution so as to provide for universal suffrage.

Mr. Smets, Socialist, accused the government of being anxious to loosen 60,000 soldiers against their brethren. But they would be unable to exterminate Socialism, he added, and enough Socialists would remain to continue the struggle. As the government was not willing to commit the king to do his duty, nothing was left but for the Socialists to address his majesty directly and plead for his intervention. If he but said the word, peace would be reestablished.

M. Wessie, leader of the Right party in the chamber, when summing up the debate for the government, pointed out that a vote hostile to revision did not imply absolute hostility to reform. "The government supporters are prepared," said M. Wessie, "to consider proposals for reform in plural voting, although they could not go as far as universal suffrage pure and simple."

This speech is regarded as showing the willingness of the government to grant partial reforms in the future.

Great excitement followed the vote in the chamber. The Socialists held a meeting in the Maison du Peuple, at which M. Vanderveld, the leader of the Socialists in Belgium, urged his hearers to be calm and said he hoped King Leopold would still intervene.

The meeting passed a resolution to continue to strike and dispersed without incident.

The people of this city are generally impatient with the agitation, which greatly impedes trade and business.

It is rumored here that King Leopold has decided to take the initiative and dissolve parliament.

A serious riot has occurred at Louvain, near Brussels. The Socialists held a demonstration in front of the residence of M. Schollaert, president of the chamber of deputies. The police, in attempting to disperse them, were received with a shower of stones. The civic guard then fired on the mob. A similar riot occurred in another part of Louvain and altogether five persons were killed and 12 wounded. Another riot is reported to have occurred at

the same place.

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## FIGHT ON DALLAS CANAL.

House Conferees Want Matter Delayed Until New Surveys Made.

Washington, April 21.—There are renewed indications that a strong fight will be made in the conference committee against the amendment to the river and harbor bill authorizing the construction of a canal at the Dalles and Celilo, provided the senate accepts the amendment made by the committee. The house conferees, and in fact practically the whole house committee, entertain the belief that this canal can be built for much less than the estimate of Captain Hart, and they assert that they do not want to undertake the work until they know what it is going to cost. At the same time, there is a feeling among the friends of the canal that this estimate is merely superficial, and that the committee in fact does not want to authorize the construction of a canal, merely putting forward the new survey proposition as a means of delay. There has been some hope that a compromise might be brought about whereby the house conferees would consent to allow the authorization of work on the canal, and the immediate expenditure of the railway balance now on hand, cutting off the additional authorization of \$100,000. They say they are working for a principle, and not to save the amount of money immediately involved. The friends of the proposition have not given up, but are endeavoring to show their conferees that the authorization of the work does not compel the expenditure of the full amount of Captain Hart's estimate; that if the work can be done for less, as they believe, a less amount will be expended.

The special Platt amendment is a substitute for the entire bill. The amendment reads:

"Section 1. That all laws now in force prohibiting and regulating the coming of Chinese persons and persons of Chinese descent into the United States, and the residence of such persons therein, and the same are hereby extended and continued, including the act entitled 'An act to prevent the coming of Chinese laborers to the United States,' approved September 13, 1888, so far as the same is not inconsistent with treaty obligations now existing in full force and effect, until the 7th day of December, 1904, and so long as the treaty between China and the United States, concluded on March 17, 1894, and proclaimed by the president on the 8th of December, 1894, shall continue in force, and said laws shall apply to all territory under the jurisdiction of the United States and to all immigration of Chinese laborers from the islands to the mainland territory of the United States, or from one portion of the island territory of the United States to another portion of said island territory; provided, however, that this shall not apply to the transit of Chinese laborers from one island to another of the same group or to any islands within the jurisdiction of any state or the District of Alaska."

"Section 2. That in case said treaty be terminated as provided in Article 6 thereof, this act and the acts hereby extended and continued shall remain in force until there shall be concluded between the United States and China a new treaty respecting the coming of Chinese persons into the United States, and until appropriate laws shall be passed to carry into effect the provisions thereof."

PHILIPPINE EXHIBIT.

Islands Will Furnish the Main Feature of the St. Louis Fair.

St. Louis, April 19.—As a result of Governor Taft's conference with the executive committee of the world's fair, he indicated that body to cooperate financially with the Philippine government in the matter of its exhibit. He declared to the committee that its action would have a pronounced moral effect on the Filipino people, and would do more toward pacification than any repressive military methods. The executive committee unanimously agreed to assume a portion of the expense entailed by the governor general's plan. On his return to Washington he will submit the agreement to Secretary Root for approval. The exact sum appropriated by the exposition company toward the insular exhibit will not be known until after the approval of the secretary of war. The agreement means that the Philippine display is intended to be the supreme feature of the world's fair.

Costly Packing Plant.

Chicago, April 19.—The G. H. Hammond Company has awarded the contract for constructing its great plant at the Union stockyards, and work will begin at once. The contract provides for buildings aggregating a cost of \$2,000,000. The plans provide for five structures, embracing every department of the packing business. It is to employ at least 3,000 men.

Oregon Wheat in Germany.

Bremen, April 18.—The German sailing ship Neda has arrived here from Portland, Or., with a full cargo of Oregon wheat. This is the first shipment of the kind. A local mill has installed machinery for the purpose of grinding the hard grain product of the American Northwest, which will hereafter be used regularly in making flour for the German market. The cargo is in excellent condition.

Mrs. Stanley Acquitted of Murder.

Ottawa, Kan., April 18.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Marie Stanley, 18 years of age, who has been on trial here for the past week, charged with having killed and robbed James B. Booth, an aged war veteran, and throwing the body into a well, returned a verdict of not guilty.

Mother and Two Children Perish.

Frankfort, Mich., April 18.—Mrs. Wallace E. King and her two children were burned to death at their home in Wallin, a village 15 miles from here, early in the day.

## DEFEAT EXCLUSION

SENATORS KILLED THE MITCHELL-KAHN MEASURE.

The Platt Substitute is Adopted in Its Place by a Majority of Fifteen—It Continues the Present Law and Applies the Exclusion Regulations to All Insular Territory of the United States.

Washington, April 17.—The drastic Chinese exclusion bill, originally framed by the senators and representatives from the Pacific coast states, not defeated in the senate yesterday, and its place was substituted a measure offered by Platt of Connecticut, extending the provisions of the present exclusion law, and also applying that exclusion to all insular territory under the jurisdiction of the United States. The vote by which the substitute took the place of the original was 48 to 33.

Once the substitution had been made all the senators joined in its support, with the single exception of Hoar, the substitute being passed, 76 to 1.

Some minor conditions were made admitting Chinese persons connected with national exhibitions and providing for certificates of identification of Chinese in our insular possessions. Otherwise, however, the substitute was adopted substantially in the form that Platt presented it.

The senate failed to substitute the existing clause of the house bill for the same measure, so that the bill will now go to the house as an original measure, and, from a parliamentary standpoint, will have to be acted on and treated the same as though the house had not passed a Chinese bill already.

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## IRISH CRIMES ACT.

Redmond Appeals for a Change of Policy in the Emerald Isle.

London, April 19.—In the house of commons John Redmond, the Irish Nationalist leader, speaking of the crimes act proclamation issued by the lord lieutenant of Ireland, Earl Cadogan, declared that an infamous conspiracy was on foot in England to foment crime in Ireland where none existed. The stories of outrage and violence in Ireland were infamous calumnies. The Nationalists in Ireland were only governed by a contemptible minority. A hundred men, continued Mr. Redmond, stood ready to replace every man sent to prison in this struggle. The Irish entreated Mr. Wyndham, the chief secretary for Ireland, to change his policy; but if he continued it, they would meet him face to face and give him blow for blow. Their answer to the coercion of Ireland would be to harden their hearts, strengthen their organization and compel redress.

Mr. Wyndham replied that while it was true that while there was a comparative absence of crime against the person, the lives of people were made miserable by intimidation and boycotting. The government was not acting from political motives, but as the result of information laboriously collected and carefully examined.

ROOT GOES TO CUBA.

Will Oversee Withdrawal of American Troops From the Island.

New York, April 19.—Secretary Root has gone to Cuba. Regarding his trip, he said:

"I am going down to look over the field and lay plans for the withdrawal of our troops from the island. There is no great significance in my trip. I want to be on the ground and see for myself just what the situation needs."

The secretary would not discuss the prospects of the new government.

"My function," he said, "ends with carrying out the orders of the government to withdraw our troops, and leave everything in as good a condition as possible for the new Cuban government to take control."

A Disastrous Collision.

San Francisco, April 21.—The steamers San Pedro and Noyo collided a short distance off port during the night, through the misunderstanding of signals, and both vessels were badly damaged. The San Pedro, which sailed from Eureka April 17 with a cargo of lumber and shingles, had her stem carried away and was cut below the water line. The vessel started to leak, and 12,000,000 shingles had to be jettisoned to save the vessel from sinking. The Noyo had her stem carried away, and was badly stove in on the starboard bow.

For Wireless Telegraphy in Alaska.

Berlin, April 21.—Professor Slaby and Count Arco, of the wireless telegraphy system which bears their names, will send in a telegraphic bid to Brigadier General Greeley, chief signal officer of the United States army, an estimate on the system which he proposes to install in Alaska. This bid must necessarily be sent by cable, as the tenders open in Washington on April 22. Slaby and Arco will forward a detailed proposition by mail. General Greeley has informed Slaby and Arco, through Frank H. Mason, United States consul general here, that their cable tender will be considered.

Cannot Repudiate Its Debt.

Topeka, Kan., April 21.—The federal court has decided in favor of the Eastern bond holders against Kearney county. Years ago a county seat was existed between Lakin and Hartland, and \$50,000 in bonds was voted to secure money to employ men to work on the roads and become residents long enough to vote for one or the other of the towns. The county afterwards attempted to repudiate the debt.

Evidence Against Colonel Lynch.

London, April 19.—Although there is no indication that Colonel Arthur Lynch, who fought on the Boer side in the South African war, and who was elected to represent Galway City in parliament in November last, has any intention of placing himself within reach of the British courts, the government is bringing witnesses from South Africa to testify in support of charges of high treason brought against him.

Bank Notes Burned.

Miles City, Mont., April 17.—About \$13,000 belonging to the First National bank of this city were destroyed in the mail burning of the east bound Northern Pacific passenger train, which was wrecked between Terry and Fallon stations, east of this place. The burning of a bridge caused the disaster.

Duty on Dumont's Airship.

Washington, April 19.—The treasury department has declined to admit M. Santos-Dumont's airship machinery free under bond as scientific apparatus, but will consider any further proof he may offer that the apparatus is entitled to such admission.

Ex-King of Spain Dead.

Epinal, Department of the Seine, France, April 19.—Don Francisco d'Assis, ex-king of Spain, died here at the age of 80 years. He was exiled from Spain in 1808. Don Francisco d'Assis, Duke of Cadix, was born in Aranjuez, Spain, in 1822, and October 10, 1846, was married at Madrid to his cousin, Queen Isabella II of Spain, and was the same day proclaimed king of Spain.

Presbyterian Creed Revised.

Washington, April 19.—The Presbyterian creed revision committee has completed its labors and adjourned. The committee agreed upon a report to be made to the general assembly, which will meet in New York on May 15. The members reserved the right to differ upon minor matters in the report to be made to the assembly, but the final report, an authorized statement was unanimous and hearty. The differences refer entirely to the question of phraseology, and do not apply to any principle or doctrine.

## NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF OREGON.