

Bohemian Nugget

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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 Peking 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 Convention met at the University of Chicago.

Most of the Mexican refugees may be exiled to Siberia.

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.

More time has been given the Boers in the peace negotiations in South Africa.

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.

The crisis in Queen Wilhelmina's case is passed.

The entire business portion of Barton, Ala., has been destroyed by fire.

Chinese rebels are said to be armed with Mauser rifles smuggled from French territory.

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.

Enrique Santibanez, second secretary of the Mexican embassy in Washington, dropped dead on the street.

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.

Commodore Howell, of the navy, has perfected a method of transforming soft coal into a smokeless product. The coal is reduced to powder and made into bricks.

A census of Berlin, Germany, gives the population as 1,901,567.

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, al-

though the government is to retain the right to regulate mining operations within the park.

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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 Deepens 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 the bonds of union 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. Woeste, 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, if this was discussed in peaceful times. "The government supporters are prepared," said M. Woeste, "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 order.

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

Bruges, in Flanders. Here the police charged the Socialists with drawn swords, and 10 of the latter were wounded.

The German Socialists have subscribed 10,000 marks for the Socialist movement in Belgium.

Shot by Major Glenn's Orders.
Manila, April 21.—Lieutenant John H. A. Day, of the Marine corps, testified before a trial by court martial on the charge of executing natives of Samar without trial, that the president of Basey, Samar, and his fellow plotters were shot, as he believed, by the orders of Major Glenn.

Hamilton's Round-up.
Klerksdorp, Transvaal, April 21.—General Ian Hamilton in a further drive has captured 64 Boers.

Three Daring Burglaries.
Peoria, Ill., April 19.—Professional burglars accomplished three of the most daring robberies ever known in Illinois when three residences were entered and upwards of \$2,000 in money and jewelry was taken. Two of the burglaries were committed after the police had been notified. The third and most audacious was committed in the vicinity. While going through the houses the burglars were discovered, but kept their victims at bay with revolvers.

Accused of Murdering Nora Fuller.
San Francisco, April 22.—Chief of Police Wittman officially announces that the murderer of Nora Fuller was C. B. Hadley, for 14 years accountant in the business office of the Examiner. On January 16, the day of the disappearance of Nora Fuller, C. B. Hadley disappeared, and has not been seen since. Theodore Kytk, the handwriting expert, declares that the man who wrote the name of C. B. Hadley in the advertisement luring Nora Fuller to her death was C. B. Hadley.

State Sues Insurance Company.
Salem, Or., April 21.—The board of trustees of the reform school has begun a suit against the Hartford Fire Insurance Company on a policy on the reform school industrial building, which burned in December last. The state contends the building burned was a part of the reform school, hence was covered by the policy insuring the school. Nine other companies carrying policies on the school, and who have not paid, will also be proceeded against. The state's loss was \$18,500.

Boers Granted More Time.
London, April 21.—After two conferences between Lord Milner, the British high commissioner in South Africa, and Lord Kitchener, and the Boer delegates at Pretoria, Lord Kitchener, while refusing to grant an armistice on military grounds, has argued to give facilities for the election and maintenance of representatives of the various Boer commands to consider the position. The Boer leaders, have, therefore, left Pretoria to carry out this plan.

Result of a Conspiracy.
London, April 19.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times says that the assassination of M. Sipiaguine is considered to have been the result of a well organized conspiracy, and that anxiety prevails to know whether other victims are marked for removal.

Minister Sipiaguine's Successor.
St. Petersburg, April 21.—Senator von Fiehsow, secretary of state for Finland, has been appointed minister for the interior succeeding the late M. Sipiaguine, who was assassinated April 15.

Mothers 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.

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 Nord 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.

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 \$1,000,000. 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.

STEAMER BURNED.
Big Passenger Boat on the Mississippi Totally Destroyed, and Many Lives Lost.

Cairo, Ill., April 22.—One of the worst disasters in the history of river navigation occurred shortly after 4 A. M. near Ogdens' landing, near this city. While almost all on board were asleep, the steamer City of Pittsburg, from Cincinnati to Memphis, was discovered to be on fire, and in a few moments was burned to the water's edge. The loss of over \$50,000 on the steamer does not include the cargo, both being a total loss. The latest estimates are that there were 150 persons on board, and that not more than half of them were saved, many of the latter being burned or injured. As the register of the steamer was burned, no list can be given either of the victims or the survivors, and in the confusion it has been impossible to get complete lists. Captain Phillips admits that the death list may reach 60.

The fire was discovered in the forward larboard hatch at 4:05 A. M., and burned furiously. Most of the passengers were on the deck when the fire broke out. The fire spread so rapidly that in a few minutes it had reached all the lower decks, and the flames from the lower deck and dense clouds of smoke, the passengers rushed from their staterooms and a frightful panic ensued. The appeals of the officers and crew could not appease the terror-stricken crowds that interfered with those who threw water on the flames, as well as those working with the life boats. Boats from the shore took off numerous passengers.

The burning steamer was quickly headed for the bank. A number of passengers who jumped off the stern and tried to swim ashore through the swift current were drowned. Many also perished in the flames. Help, except from people living near by, did not arrive until 2:30 in the afternoon, and passengers with only night clothes and without food suffered terribly.

The steamer Mand Killgrove brought the survivors to the pier and the several societies of the city rendered all possible assistance in the way of clothing, etc.

To Dislodge Insurgents.
Colon, Colombia, April 22.—The government is taking active measures to dislodge from Bocas del Toro the Liberals, who captured that town Friday. It has chartered the German steamer Heredia, which is now sailing for Bocas with 600 government troops. The steamer is under contract to turn the troops over to the Colombian gunboat General Pinzon, off Bocas. General Forera is in command of the expedition. No further news has been received from Bocas. Two other battalions, now on the Isthmus, will be sent there should they be required.

Is Not Mrs. Luetger.
Chicago, April 19.—The demented woman who was at first thought to be Mrs. Luetger, for whose murder Adolf Luetger, a wealthy sausage-maker, was convicted, is not she, according to W. A. Vincent, who was Luetger's attorney. He sent two men who had known Mrs. Luetger to see the demented woman and they reported she was not Mrs. Luetger.

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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 he would 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.

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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 yeas 48 to nays 33.

Once the substitution had been made all the senators joined in its support, with the single exception of Hearst, 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.

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

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