

Bohemia 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.

A \$40,000,000 steel company has been formed at Trenton, N. J.

A heavy hail storm in the vicinity of Greeley, Colo., destroyed much small fruit, broke windows and did other damage.

Door-prisoners, who have been confined on various islands for some time past, are being sent home as rapidly as possible.

The American and British mission buildings at Ten Ku Chao, China, have been destroyed and a missionary killed by a mob of Chinese.

At a continuation of his testimony before the senate, Admiral Dewey says Aguinaldo was after loot and his own personal gain and not the independence of his people.

A bill has been passed by the senate extending the time for making final proof in descent laws in Yakima county, Wash. The bill has not yet passed the house.

Six firms in Paterson, N. J., have complied with the strikers' demands and the men have returned to work. This will most likely break all opposition to the union.

King Edward continues to improve and will be out of all danger in a few days.

Canadian troops in South Africa are being sent home as fast as transports can be had.

Senator Mitchell made an impressive speech before the senate in favor of the 1905 exposition.

The seventh week of the coal miners' strike in the East sees no material change in the situation.

The Union Pacific has discharged its entire force of machinists at the Omaha shops with the exception of 10 men.

An amnesty proclamation to Filipinos will be issued July 4. This will release all political, but not criminal prisoners, including Aguinaldo.

The Carnegie Steel Company has voluntarily raised the wages of all of its unskilled employees 10 per cent. This will affect nearly 15,000 men.

The bill providing for the sale of a portion of the Unallilla, Oregon, reservation has been passed by both houses and is now ready for the president's signature.

The house has passed the Philippine civil government bill.

All efforts to crush the insurgents in North China have failed.

The situation in Hayti is becoming serious and another outbreak is looked for.

In a speech at Harvard the president defended Wood, Tait and Root against the charges made.

Special envoys and visitors at London to attend the coronation are departing for their homes.

The coronation of King Edward, bereft of pageantry, will most likely occur as soon as he is well.

The bill admitting Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona to statehood has been shelved by the senate.

The king's dinner to the poor of London occurred on the day set for it, being the only feature of the coronation exercises carried out.

Indiana and Ohio were visited by a destructive tornado. In the former state several persons were killed and many injured. The property loss will reach at least \$2,000,000.

President Roosevelt has sent a message of sympathy to King Edward.

General debate on the Philippine civil government bill has been closed in the house.

The coronation of King Edward has been indefinitely postponed on account of his critical illness.

A Missouri murderer drowned himself to escape being lynched by a mob that was pursuing him.

Lightning struck a Spanish church in which a funeral was being held and as a result 25 people were killed and 30 injured.

Five again visited Portland and destroyed over \$37,000 worth of property, including 30 head of horses. The insurance was only \$17,000.

Civil government will be established in the island of Mindoro and in the island of Paragua, and will be re-established in Batangas province, Philippine islands, July 4.

Gains in our trade with Asia are greater than anywhere else. Asia and Oceania are now buying from the United States nearly \$125,000,000 worth of goods every year.

A newly married couple always imagine that they are living on love until the first butcher's bill is handed in.

The steamer Amura, from Alaska, reports that navigation through Lake Barge has now started and all the Yukon is clear.

Whenever President Roosevelt goes riding he carries with him a loaded pistol, which he knows well how to use should occasion demand.

A circus tiger escaped and entered a car with 30 draft horses near Poughkeepsie, N. Y. A battle followed and the tiger was killed.

Rock Island railroad stockholders at the annual meeting fixed the limit of indebtedness at \$200,000,000, exclusive of bonds for acquiring new lines; early system is planned.

James J. Hill, president of the Great Northern railroad, in an address at the Illinois manufacturers' banquet, in Chicago, said federal censorship of railroads leads to government ownership and destruction.

ANTHRACITE COMBINATION.

President Roosevelt Wants to Know if It is a Trust.

New York, July 2.—President Roosevelt has requested Attorney General Knox to submit an opinion, says a Washington dispatch to the World, as to whether the combination controlling the anthracite coal output constitutes a trust within the meaning of the Sherman anti-trust act and the decision of the United States supreme court thereon. In making this request the president gave Attorney General Knox the report recently prepared by Carroll D. Wright, commissioner of labor, after a careful investigation of the differences existing between the coal operators and the miners, the facts forwarded by President Mitchell, of the United Mine-workers of America and all other data in his possession bearing on the subject. It will be the duty of Attorney General Knox to formulate an opinion for the president, making a definite declaration that the anthracite combination does or does not constitute a trust. His present instructions did not require him to go further and express an opinion as to the probability of successful prosecution under the Sherman anti-trust act. The president will, it is believed, determine on his subsequent line of action after Attorney General Knox has rendered his opinion.

TREATY OF ALLIANCE.

Renewal of the Dreibund by the Three Powers in its Original Form.

Berlin, July 2.—The treaty providing for the prolongation of the alliance between Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy (the dreibund) has been signed in Berlin by the imperial chancery. Count von Bulow, the Austrian ambassador, L. von Szevigny-Marich, and the Italian ambassador, Count Lansea di Busca. The alliance was renewed in its original form. Upon the request of the imperial chancery, the text of the new dreibund treaty will be kept secret for the present, and it is not certain whether its publication will occur later. The announcement of the signing of the dreibund did not cause surprise, as the renewal had been taken as a foregone conclusion since Count von Bulow was in conference with the Italian and Austrian ministers during the Easter holiday. German officials have never evinced the slightest concern at the many reports emanating from Paris and other diplomatic centers reporting the prospects of a renewal of the dreibund to be gloomy, and they knew all along that Italy's flirtation with France was not intended to be disloyalty to her Teutonic allies.

WAS NOT ACQUITTED.

Court Martial Found General Jacob H. Smith Guilty of Violating Rules of War.

Washington, July 2.—It is announced by the war department that the case of General Jacob H. Smith will not be acted upon before the end of the present week at the earliest. Judge Advocate General Davis, has completed his review of the proceedings of the court martial and the papers are now in the hands of Secretary Root, who is so busy with other matters that he has not yet had time to give the case the attention it deserves. It has been generally understood that General Smith was acquitted by the court, but it transpires that such was not the case. The court, it is alleged, having found General Smith guilty of violating the rules of war and sentenced him to be reprimanded by the reviewing authority, which, in this case, is President Roosevelt. Inasmuch as the case is considered strictly confidential until finally acted upon by the president, it is impossible to obtain any official information in regard to it.

SOUTH AFRICAN TRADE.

Two New Steamship Companies Start a Service From New York.

New York, July 2.—Actual and prospective trade with South Africa has assumed such proportions since the termination of the Anglo-Boer war that two steamship companies have inaugurated service between this city and South African ports. It is the intention of the agents to maintain a bi-weekly service. For the last few years the carrying trade between this port and South Africa has been in the hands of a combination consisting of three lines. The new service has already resulted in a reduction of rates. "The demand," said an official of one of the new lines, "is mainly for lumber and building materials, for which cable orders are coming to this country every day, and also largely for supplies of grain and agricultural implements of all kinds in very large and it is rapidly increasing."

Trolley Car Overturns.

Denver, July 2.—At 11 o'clock last night an electric street car loaded with people returning from a suburban resort, jumped the track and overturned at West Thirty-eight avenue and Homer boulevard, and 11 persons were seriously injured and four of them are likely to die. About 80 persons were on the car and all of them were more or less injured.

Cholera in Philippines.

Manila, July 2.—According to official reports there have been in Manila up to date 1,740 cases of cholera and 1,385 deaths from the disease. The same reports for the provinces shows 9,444 cases and 7,038 deaths. Lieutenant Colonel Louis M. Maus, the insular health commissioner, says that there probably have been 2,000 deaths from cholera in the provinces, of which it is impossible to get records.

Mount Pelee Hurt Bombay.

London, July 2.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Bombay says there is great alarm in Western India because of the continued absence of monsoon, the heavy rainfall which usually comes early in June. The non-appearance of the monsoon is traceable to the eruption of Mount Pelee on the island of Martinique. The meteorologists declare that the eruption of Mount Pelee deflected the monsoon 1,000 miles to the westward.

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.

The highest contract price so far at Salem for hops is 14 cents per pound.

The Pacific college at Newberg graduated 20 students from the academic course this year.

The old wooden bridge at Medford across Bear creek is to be replaced at once by a steel structure.

The recruiting office at Salem for the United States navy has been closed. Twenty-three young men enlisted.

Work on the coal prospects near Medford has been temporarily suspended awaiting the report of an assessor.

There is a good demand for timber claims in Columbia county. Lumber companies are buying all that can be had.

The Willamette Pulp & Paper Company of Oregon City is erecting a small saw mill on Grays river to facilitate in getting out pulp logs.

Never in the history of fruit raising in Southern Oregon have the prospects for an enormous crop of all kinds of fruit been brighter than at the present time.

The commencement exercises at the Mt. Angel college were unusually preparations this year, the program lasting three days. A large number of students were graduated.

The grain warehouse near the Southern Pacific depot at Corvallis was destroyed by fire, together with 12,000 bushels of wheat and 2,000 bushels of oats. The loss is estimated at \$13,000; insurance \$3,500.

The employees of the Portland City & Oregon Railway, operating the electric line between Portland and Oregon City, have gone on strike because the company refuses to discharge its superintendent and dispatcher. Only one car carrying mail is being operated.

The meeting of the State Teachers' Association at Eugene June 25-28 promises to be well attended.

The Sherman county W. C. T. U. completed its 14th annual convention at More Saturday. A successful meeting was held.

An interesting session of the Fifth district of the Knights of Pythias was held in Salem last week. About 100 delegates were in attendance.

The retail clerks of Salem have formed an association. The purpose of the organization is to secure for all clerks uniform hours of labor.

The explosion of a barrel of alcohol at the Pacific Coast Biscuit Company's factory, Portland, caused the death of one person and the injury of three.

Another rich strike has been made in the Golconda mine, Eastern Oregon. The vein is not a large one, but the assay value of the ore runs from \$50,000 to \$100,000 per ton.

Walwala county sheepmen are very prosperous as the result of the wonderful clip of wool and the good price received. It is estimated that there are 250,000 sheep in the county.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 66c; bluestem, 67c; valley, 66 1/2c. Barley—Feed, \$22; brewing, \$23 per ton. Flour—Best grades, \$3.05@3.50 per barrel; Graham, \$2.50@2.80. Millstuffs—Bran, \$15@16 per ton; middlings, \$19@20; shorts, \$17@18; chop, \$16. Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.20@1.35; gray, \$1.15@1.25. Hay—Timothy, \$12@15; clover, \$7.50@10; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton. Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60c per cental; ordinary, 40c per cental. Growers prices: sweets, \$2.25@2.50 per cental; new potatoes, 1 1/2@1 3/4c. Butter—Creamery, 17 1/2@19c; dairy 14@16c; store, 13@15c. Eggs—18@19c for Oregon. Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12 1/2@13c; Young America, 13 1/2@14 1/2c; factory prices, 16@13c less. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.00@4.50; hens, \$4.00@5.00 per dozen. 11 1/2@11 3/4c per pound; springs, 11 1/2@11 3/4c per pound, \$2.00@4.00 per dozen; ducks, \$4.50@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, live, 13@14c, dressed, 15@16c per pound; geese, \$6.00@7.00 per dozen. Mutton—Gross, 4 1/2c per pound; sheared, 3 1/2c; dressed, 7 1/2c per pound. Hogs—Gross, 6 1/2c; dressed, 7 1/2@7 3/4c per pound. Veal—6 1/2@7c for small; 6 1/2@7c for large. Beef—Gross, cows, 4 1/2c; steers, 5 1/2c; dressed, 8@8 1/2c per pound. Wool—Valley, 12 1/2@15; Eastern Oregon, 8@14 1/2c; mohair, 25@26c per pound.

BELIEVED HE HAD SHOT TRACY.

Whatcom Officer Kills a Bad Man, but it was Not the Oregon Convict.

Whatcom, Wash., July 1.—Police-man Frank Alvord shot a man through the pit of the stomach, inflicting a wound which will prove fatal. The man gives the name of Godfrey R. Campbell, and his home as Black River Falls, Wash. Police-man Alvord, who shot Campbell, believed at the time that he was dealing with either Tracy or Merrill, but the authorities have received circulars containing an announcement of the reward offered for the men, and are positive that the man shot is not one of the escaped Oregon convicts.

Police-man Alvord observed a gun in the man's pocket while he was walking on the street, and as he was desperate looking, after consulting with Officer Jessup, he determined upon his arrest. The man turned into a side street, followed by Alvord, who requested him to halt. The stranger replied, "Not by a d—d sight!" whereupon the officer ordered him to throw up his hands, at the same time drawing his revolver. The man attempted to draw his revolver, at the same time grabbing hold of the officer's gun. The officer fired, the ball striking the man in the pit of the stomach, passing clear through. He maintained a terrible fight with the officer. Officer Jessup, who had come to his brother officer's assistance, and a large number of bystanders who were trying to render the officers aid, succeeded in subduing the man. A dozen blows from a policeman's club, succeeded in cracking the man's skull, but not in loosening his grip. The authorities are confident that the man is a desperado of some character and wanted by officers.

TEXAS DROUTH BROKEN.

Heavy Rains Are Reported from Dallas South to the Gulf of Mexico.

Dallas, Tex., July 1.—The long drouth prevailing in Texas was quite generally relieved today. Heavy rains are reported from Dallas south to the Gulf, and many sections north, east and west. The rain is much in getting it through, are very happy that the bill is finally a law. In fact, all the Western representatives feel that a long fight has been won, and that meritorious services are to be rewarded.

MISS MORRISON CONVICTED.

Again Found Guilty of Murder in the Second Degree.

Edwards, Kan., July 2.—Jessie Morrison, in her third trial for the murder of Mrs. Olin Castle, at her home in this city in June, 1900, was found guilty of murder in the second degree. The jury was out 12 hours. The case may be appealed again. Jessie Morrison killed Clara Wiley Castle with a razor in a quarrel eight days after Mrs. Castle had been married to Olin Castle, with whom both women had been in love. Miss Morrison is the daughter of H. M. Morrison, formerly a circuit judge. The first trial resulted in a disagreement. At the second trial Miss Morrison was found guilty of manslaughter and given a five year sentence. She spent but two months in the penitentiary, being granted a new trial last February. As the foreman finished reading the verdict in the present trial Miss Morrison turned pale, threw her arms around her aged father's neck, hid her head on his shoulder and both wept bitterly. Later in her cell Miss Morrison refused to talk except to say that she had not expected a conviction, adding: "The judge was against me from the first to the last."

FEDERAL ARBITRATION BOARDS.

House Labor Committee Orders Favorable Report on the Bill.

Washington, July 1.—The labor committee of the house has perfected and ordered a favorable report on the bill empowering the president to appoint federal arbitration boards to investigate and adjust strikes, lockouts, etc., which are of such magnitude as to affect interstate commerce. The membership of the board was reduced to five members, three to be appointed by the president and one by each of the parties to the labor controversy. The duties of the board are to investigate and report the facts, the idea being that publicity of the actual facts will do much to compel an adjustment. Furthermore, provision is made that the contending parties may submit their cause to the board of arbitration for final decision, but this is not compulsory. The bill will be reported at once, but it is too late in the session to expect final action.

Official Trial of Torpedo Boat Destroyer.

Baltimore, July 1.—The official trial of the torpedo boat destroyer Truxton has been held over the barren island measured course in Chesapeake bay. The vessel exceeded her contract speed and the mean endurance average for an hour by 1.9 knots and 1.066 knots respectively. Her maximum speed corrected for tidal allowances was 29.9 knots, while under forced draught she averaged 27.66 knots for one hour. The Truxton was built at Sparrows Point by the Maryland Steel Co.

Bliss is Renominated.

Detroit, June 30.—The Republican state convention renominated Governor Bliss for the first ballot. A motion to make his nomination unanimous was defeated, however, by the objection of editor M. L. Cook, of Hastings, who had placed John Patton, Jr., ex-United States senator, of Grand Rapids, in nomination, and who waged a bitter fight against Governor Bliss throughout the campaign.

Ninth Infantry Goes East.

San Francisco, July 1.—The 10 company of the famous Ninth infantry, which arrived on the transport Kilpatrick, left for the East today, Colonel C. F. Role in command. The headquarters of the regiment and six companies will be stationed at Madison Barracks, N. Y., and the other companies at Fort Niagara.

Absorbing Missouri Mines.

Kansas City, July 1.—The Star says: All the big coal mines in Missouri are to be absorbed by a syndicate controlled by J. P. Morgan. The Missouri operators have had so much trouble with labor unions and with railroads that they have decided to sell out for reasonable prices. It is also asserted that the plan to consolidate Missouri mines by Eastern capitalists was only part of a plan to form a trust to control the coal output of the United States.

Needy Americans in Cuba.

New York, July 1.—Hundreds of indigent Americans now in the island are petitioning the minister for aid, says a dispatch to the Herald from Havana. This prompted Minister Squires to call a meeting of the Americans in the legation, when liberal subscriptions were made to send the needy Americans to the United States.

Judge C. D. Long.

Detroit, Mich., July 1.—C. D. Long, chief justice of the state supreme court, died here after a long illness.

PRESIDENT SIGNS IT

INDIAN WAR PENSION BILL BECOMES A LAW.

Pen With Which Roosevelt, Frye and Henderson Signed the Bill Are to Be Sent to the Old Soldiers—Will Be Rewarded With All Rate—All Concerned Are Well Pleas'd.

Washington, July 2.—The Indian War pension bill is now a law. President Roosevelt has affixed his signature to the bill and the pen with which he signed it has been turned over to Representative Tongue. The bill, as soon as printed as an act, will be sent to the commissioner of pensions, with instructions to use all possible dispatch in putting the law into effect. He will be directed to issue the necessary blanks, which will be furnished to claimants upon application, and will be ready to receive and pass upon claims and evidence as submitted. In view of the urgency of claims under this law, Representative Tongue has urged that all Indian War pensions be made special. In order to avoid unnecessary delays, the department cautions claimants to fill out all positive answers to all questions that are embodied in the blanks, and to have all evidence sworn to before a notary public before being submitted to the commissioner. Omission of this character necessitates the return of papers to the claimant, and often occasion considerable postponement. Representative Tongue will forward the pen used by the president, as well as Speaker Henderson and President Frye of the senate, in signing the pension bill, to the Indian War veterans of Oregon. He has had applications from the Oregon Historical Society for this pen, but holds that it rightfully belongs to the veterans, and if they see fit to turn it over to the Historical Society, he has no objection.

Senator Mitchell, who introduced the bill, Senator Foster of Washington, who reported it, and Representative Tongue, who has been so active in the house, and accomplished so much in getting it through, are very happy that the bill is finally a law. In fact, all the Western representatives feel that a long fight has been won, and that meritorious services are to be rewarded.

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Breaks All Records.

Bloomington, Ill., July 2.—All weather records in Central Illinois are being broken this year. Rain has fallen steadily for 24 hours, approaching a cloudless interval at times. At intervals last night snow fell, while the temperature fell to 45 degrees. But for the rain there would have been frost. Excess of moisture this summer has given all classes of crops a serious basket.

Another Indiana Tornado.

Evansville, Ind., July 2.—Three persons were killed and several badly injured in a tornado that passed near the city tonight. The fatalities occurred at St. Wendell, about 10 miles from this city. The path of the storm was about two miles wide and had a fearful velocity. Many buildings were demolished. The loss to property will amount to about \$100,000.

Great Fire at Cape Town.

Cape Town, July 2.—The fire which yesterday destroyed a number of large business houses in the heart of the city broke out again this morning, but was finally got under control and extinguished with the assistance of soldiers and bluejackets. The losses aggregate 250,000 pounds.

Killing Fish by Dynamite.

Washington, July 1.—Senator Bard of the senate committee on fisheries, has made a favorable report on the bill prohibiting the taking of fish, seals, etc., by the use of explosives.

Last Cable of East River Bridge.

New York, July 2.—With an American flag fluttering from the reel, the last lag making up the four cables of the new East river bridge has been put in place. This is the end of seven months' work by the contractors and marks the commencement on the structure proper, which will be ready about the fall of next year, almost simultaneously with the completion of the rapid transit system.

Tien Tsin Situation.

London, July 2.—In a dispatch from Peking, the correspondent there of the Times says a meet of the foreign ministers in Peking was held to discuss the restoration of the administration of the native city of Tien Tsin to the Chinese, and that no decision was arrived at. "I am informed," says the correspondent, "that France will follow Russia's example in leaving Great Britain, Italy, Japan and Germany responsible for the Tien Tsin situation."

THE FALL OF MANILA.

Dewey's Statement Before the Senate Regarding the Surrender.

Washington, June 30.—Admiral Dewey made a statement before the senate committee on the Philippines concerning the early operations at Manila when he was in command of the American naval forces in Philippine waters. The admiral's statement contributed an important addition to the history of the surrender of the city of Manila. This consisted of a positive statement by the admiral to the effect that the city had been surrendered to him at the time that the Spanish fleet was sunk, and that when the city did surrender it was in pursuance of a definite understanding between himself and the Spanish governor general. The admiral was questioned by Senator Lodge. He said he had first heard from Aguinaldo and his friends about April 1, 1898, when it became certain that there was to be war. "I then heard that there were a number of Filipinos who desired to accompany the fleet to Manila," he continued. "All of them were young and earnest. I did not attach much importance to them, or to what they said. The day before we left Hong Kong I received a telegram from Consul General Pratt, located at Singapore, saying that Aguinaldo was at Singapore, and would join me at Hong Kong. I replied: 'All right; tell him to come aboard,' but I attached so little importance to the message that I mailed it without Aguinaldo and before he arrived. There were then many propositions as to what the Filipinos would do, but I did not depend upon them. Consul Williams assured me that upon our arrival and the firing of the first gun, 30,000 Filipinos would rise. None did arise, and I frequently joked him on this point."

Admiral Dewey said that the Spanish government wanted to surrender the city to him after the destruction of the fleet, and that he would have accepted the formal surrender if he had had 5,000 troops to garrison the city. He told about Aguinaldo's arrival, saying that he put him ashore and told him to organize his people. Aguinaldo came back discouraged and wanted to go to Japan, but the admiral told him to continue his efforts. Speaking of Aguinaldo's military operations, he said he did wonderfully in whipping the Spaniards.

Admiral Dewey said emphatically that he never had recognized Aguinaldo's government, nor did he salute Aguinaldo's flag; he never called Aguinaldo "General," but addressed him as Don Emilio. He said the Spaniards were fearful of the Filipinos entering Manila, and therefore surrendered to him in advance. He did not believe the Filipinos could have taken the city unaided, but the Spaniards were greatly demoralized.

1905 FAIR WILL BE EXCEPTION.

Its Chances Good, Though Congress Opposes Like Appropriations.

Washington, June 30.—When the general deficiency bill passed, and \$500,000 was allowed Buffalo and nearly \$200,000 allowed Charleston to make up deficiencies as a result of the expositions held in those cities, senators expressed the hope that there would be further aid granted to expositions. This naturally caused some uneasiness among Oregon people who hope to have liberal provision made for the Lewis and Clark Centennial. At the same time the mere fact that these deficits were made good will be used as an argument why the government should take an interest in the Lewis and Clark Exposition. After spending millions for Chicago and St. Louis, and hundreds of thousands for every other city in the east, that has held an exposition, it is not probable that congress can turn its back upon the Lewis and Clark Centennial. It has not been deemed advisable to press the matter at this session, and in that particular very good judgment has been shown. With the action of the senate today, and the provision for the St. Louis Exposition last congress, there is considerable ill feeling manifested, and it is better to have it wear away before any attempt is made to secure an appropriation for the coming celebration on the Pacific coast.

Vote Not to Strike.

Paterson, N. J., June 30.—A meeting in which were delegates from all branches of the silk industry here, it was voted not to order a general strike in sympathy with that of the dyers' helpers. A full consideration was given the matter, and the vote stood 12 to 8. The socialist trade and labor alliance withdrew and did not vote. It is expected that many weavers and others who have not worked since a week ago will now return to the looms.

Gives Up Manchuria.

London, June 27.—In a dispatch from Peking the correspondent there of the Daily Mail says he hears upon the highest authority that in the recent mining and railways concessions agreement with Russia, a clause exists under which China virtually renounces all claims to sovereignty in Manchuria.

Arguments in Sealing Dispute.

The Hague, June 30.—Dr. Asser, arbitrator of the American-Russian sealing dispute, commenced the hearing of counsel and the evidence of experts June 28. The United States and Russian ministers to the Netherlands will be present, while among those to be heard are H. N. D. Pierce, third assistant secretary at Washington, counsel for the United States; Captain Baker and M. Komayhoff, from the Russian or sign office.

Spanish Magazines Exploded.

Madrid, June 30.—A gunpowder magazine at the encampment at Caracanchel, five miles from here, exploded this morning. Two men were killed and 14 were injured. The shock was felt for miles. Scores of houses were damaged, the doors of the royal palace were thrown open by the explosion, and many windows were smashed. The king, accompanied by the members of his household, joined the crowd which hurried to the scene to ascertain the extent of the damage.

AMNESTY TOTAGALS

PROCLAMATION WILL BE ISSUED FOURTH OF JULY.

Aguinaldo Will Be Liberated and All Other Political Prisoners, Including Those at Guam—Criminals Are Not Affected by The Change—Civil Government Will Attend to Them.

Washington, June 30.—At a meeting of the cabinet the terms of an amnesty proclamation to the Filipinos which it is contemplated to issue on the Fourth of July were agreed upon. For some time past the war department has had under consideration the draft of the proclamation. Secretary Root will cable it to Acting Governor Wright for his inspection. If it meets the latter's approval, nothing will remain but for the president, if the Philippine government bill is a law on that day, as it is now expected that it will be, to issue on Independence day a formal proclamation setting forth the terms of amnesty for all political offenders in the island, including Aguinaldo and those held at Guam.

The proclamation is based on the object of the Philippine government bill, namely, to restore peace in the archipelago and substitute a civil for a military administration. That bill is