

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 house has begun the consideration of the Chinese exclusion bill.

Mitchell made the opening speech in the senate on the Chinese exclusion bill.

The last quarter's imports to the United States from all Germany amounted to \$23,786,094, an increase of \$1,297,560.

In an all day fight between part of General Kitchener's forces and the forces of Generals Delarey and Kemp, the Boers were repulsed. The loss was heavy on both sides.

The bulk of Cecil Rhodes' property is left for education. It provides two American scholarships at Oxford to each of the present states and territories of the United States.

The senate has passed the oleomargarine bill.

The house has passed the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Secretary of the Interior Hitchcock will soon retire from the cabinet.

Abner McKinley denies that he was connected with the Danish West Indies scandal.

Twelve hotels and many smaller buildings were burned at Atlantic City, N. J. Loss, \$750,000.

It is hardly probable that the bill admitting Oklahoma, Arizona and New Mexico will be passed by the present session of congress.

The president has appointed Brigadier General Hughes a major general and Colonel Burt, De Russy and Sheridan to be brigadier generals.

Six persons were burned to death in a fire at Johnston, Pa.

The senate will vote on the oleomargarine bill in a few days.

The Northern Pacific blockade in North Dakota is being raised.

The senate considered the Danish purchase scandal in secret session.

Sixty thousand Chinese are in rebellion in southern China provinces.

The German emperor's American built yacht Mator III has sailed for Southampton.

Acting President Schalkburger will meet the Boer leaders soon and discuss peace terms.

Republicans and Democrats each gained one alderman in the Chicago city election.

The transport Sheridan has sailed from San Francisco for Manila with 1,285 soldiers of the Twenty-ninth infantry.

Flood situation in Mississippi is again becoming serious.

Twenty-two men were killed in an explosion in a Tennessee coal mine.

A six story building in Philadelphia was entirely destroyed by fire. Loss, \$110,000.

Dr. Thomas Dunn English is alive, but his physicians say he may die at any moment.

Since the outbreak of cholera at Manila there have been 90 cases and 70 deaths reported.

The house committee favorably reported the bill for 20 per cent Cuban tariff reduction.

The plague situation in India is growing worse. Over 70,000 deaths are reported monthly.

The senate will take up the Nicaragua canal bill as soon as it has disposed of the Chinese exclusion measure.

Floods in the South caused immense damage to property.

The loss in Tennessee by the recent flood is estimated at \$4,000,000.

Roosevelt declares himself in favor of a more stringent Chinese exclusion law.

LEFT TO EDUCATION.

Cecil Rhodes' Fortune Will Found a Large Number of Scholarships.

London, April 7.—The will of Cecil Rhodes provides for the establishment of colonial scholarships and two American scholarships to each of the present states and territories of the United States.

The will of Mr. Rhodes also provides for five scholarships for students of German birth at Oxford, to be nominated by Emperor William, and commenting on the bequest, Mr. Rhodes, in a codicil telegraphed from South Africa, said:

"For a good understanding between England, Germany and the United States will secure the peace of the world, and educational relations form the strongest ties."

Mr. Rhodes' will is a remarkable and voluminous document of more than 3,500 words. Even this is not the entire will, as the executors only gave out the portions which they consider to be of public interest. It was executed in 1899. There is a codicil attached on the day of the deceased's last departure from England, and another codicil from Cape Town, which leaves 4,000 pounds yearly to keep up the spot in the Matoppos hills where his remains are to be buried.

The will further directs that a railroad extension be made into the Matoppos hills, so that visitors may go there at the week end to inspect the "majesty and glory of their surroundings."

Mr. Rhodes explicitly says he is to be buried in an aperture out in the solid rock, surrounded by a brass tablet bearing the words: "Here lie the remains of Cecil John Rhodes." No one else is to be buried there who has not been so served well of his country.

Mr. Rhodes bequeaths all his landed property near Bulawayo and Salisbury, both in Matabeleland, to trustees, whom he directs to cultivate the land for the instruction of the people of Rhodesia.

His celebrated country place at Groot-Schuur, not far from Cape Town, Mr. Rhodes leaves as a residence for the "Prime minister of the federal government of South Africa," with 1,000 pounds yearly for its maintenance.

THE BALKAN SITUATION.

Organized Rebellion Among the Serbian Inhabitants of Northern Turkey.

London, April 5.—A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company, from Sofia, says:

It is reported that 14 revolutionary bands crossed the frontier into Macedonia during the past few days. They were well armed and provisioned.

A party of Turks recently ambushed 200 Bulgarian outlaws in the mountains of Kirzu, killing several of the band and capturing the remainder.

The Macedonians are accused of horrible atrocities, of which it is hard to obtain confirmation. It is reported that they skinned one Turk alive and stuffed the skin and carried it about as a trophy.

Servians Again Up in Arms.

Vienna, April 5.—The New Free Press reports a serious and organized rebellion among the Serbian inhabitants of the northern vilayets of Turkey.

The insurgents are known as the old Serbian rebels. They are well armed and well supplied with ammunition.

A sanguinary encounter has occurred between them and the Albanians at Kolashin. Encounters have been reported from other places, concludes the paper, in which several men were killed or wounded.

Fire Burned for Twenty Years.

Carbon, Wyo., April 5.—The fire that has been smouldering in the old No. 2 coal mine of the Union Pacific here has broken out afresh, and a force of men is now engaged in walling up the mouth of the fan shaft, through which the smoke and flames are issuing.

About 20 years ago a fire started in No. 2, and, being unable to get control of it, the company walled up the shaft. At intervals of two or three years the fire has broken out in new places, and for five consecutive years it burned steadily. The fire has undermined the country for a radius of half a mile.

Anti-Anarchist Bill.

Albany, N. Y., April 5.—A bill designed to stamp out anarchy in this state was signed by Governor Odell during the day. It imposes a penalty of not more than 10 years' imprisonment or more than \$5,000 fine, or both, on persons who advocate anarchistic doctrines by speech, writings or otherwise.

Barbed Wire Boundary.

Great Falls, Mont., April 7.—Word has reached this city to the effect that the Canadian government has appropriated \$10,000 to build a barbed wire fence along the boundary between Montana and the Dominion, extending from St. Mary's lake to the Sweet Grass hills.

Cabinet Takes It Up.

Washington, April 7.—The time of the cabinet today was taken up almost entirely with a communication which the president has received from the governor of Louisiana, protesting against the camp alleged to be maintained in that state by agents of the British government for the purpose of supplying mules and teams to the British army in South Africa.

The president has directed an investigation into the facts and the law bearing upon the question.

Martha Washington Postage Stamps.

Washington, April 3.—The postoffice department has under consideration the question of placing on one of the postage stamps of the new issue the head of some woman who is connected with the history of the country. No particular person has been decided upon, although there is no doubt that Martha Washington will be the woman so honored.

This will be the first recognition of women upon any of the government securities issued by this government.

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.

Salem has taken the preliminary steps to installation of city light plant.

The farmers' co-operative telephone line from Echo to Pendleton will be completed about May 1.

About half the telephones in Oregon City are out of business as the result of a live electric light wire, dropping on them.

The receipts of state land office for March were \$39,885.44, or the largest amount received by the present clerk for any one month.

A contract for 12,000 pounds of the 1902 hop crop is the top record in contracts at Salem. Quite a number are reported at 12 cents.

Marion Cunningham, an Oregon pioneer of 1853, and one of the most prominent citizens of Harrisburg, has passed away, aged 69 years.

While no price has yet been fixed by either the fishermen or cannerymen it is generally understood that the price will open the same as last year—5 cents per pound for the smaller fish and 6 cents per pound for all over 25 pounds.

The clam cannery at Skipanon has started up for the season and will be kept in operation until late in the fall, packing about 50 cases per day. Indications are that the clams on Clatsop beach are as plentiful as ever before, if not more so.

Rogue river valley orchardists have begun a united and determined campaign against the codling moth. Thousands of gallons of poison have been sprayed upon Southern Oregon trees with the hope of destroying the much dreaded disease, or at least preventing it from doing so much harm this year as it has in the past.

The supreme lodge of Oregon, A. O. U. W., will meet in Portland June 10 to 20.

Oliver Grace, a pioneer of 1843, died at his home at Silverton last week. He was born in 1829.

The Western Union Telegraph Company has subscribed \$1,000 to the Lewis and Clark exposition.

The prohibition of Portland and Multnomah county have nominated a city and county ticket.

About 70 teachers from all parts of Clackamas county attended the teachers' institute in Oregon city last week.

The Tillamook County Bank, of Tillamook, has filed articles of incorporation with the secretary of state. Capital, \$10,000.

Preparations are being made to increase the water supply of The Dalles. During the summer months the reservoirs reach a very low stage.

The retail clerks of Baker City are trying to secure an agreement among the merchants to close their places of business on Sunday. Most of the merchants are willing to agree to such a proposition, provided it is generally observed.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 64c; bluestem, 65c; Valley, 64c@65c.

Barley—Feed, \$20@21; brewing, \$21@21.50 per ton.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.15@1.22 1/2; gray, \$1.10@1.20.

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

Millet—Bran, \$18 per ton; middlings, \$20; shorts, \$20; chop, \$16.50.

Hay—Timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$7.50@8; Oregon wild hay, \$5@6 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, \$1.10@1.25 per cental; ordinary, 70c@80c per cental; Early Rose, \$1.25@1.50 per cental; growers' prices, \$2.25@2.50 per cental.

Butter—Creamery, 22 1/2@25c; dairy, 18@20c; store, 13@15c.

Eggs—13@14c for Oregon.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13@13 1/2c; Young America, 14@15c; factory prices, 1@1 1/2c less.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3.50@4.50; hens, \$4.50@5.50 per dozen, 11@11 1/2c per pound; springs, 11@11 1/2c per pound; \$3@4 per dozen; ducks, 45@7 per dozen; turkeys, live, 12@13c, dressed, 14@16c per pound; geese, 10 1/2@7 per dozen.

Mutton—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7@7 1/2c per pound.

Hogs—Gross, 5 1/2c; dressed, 6 1/2@7c per pound.

Veal—8@8 1/2c for small; 7@7 1/2c for large.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3 1/2@4c; steers, 4@4 1/2c; dressed, 6 1/2@7 1/2c per pound.

Hops—12@13c per pound.

BIG HOTELS BURNED.

Fire at Atlantic City Destroys Over \$750,000 Worth of Property.

Atlantic City, N. J., April 4.—Twelve hotels and more than a score of small buildings adjoining the board walk, which is built along the ocean edge, were destroyed by a fire which swept the beach front for two long blocks. The loss it is believed, will exceed \$750,000. In this respect the conflagration is the most disastrous that has ever visited this city.

The loss will be only partly covered by insurance, as the rate of 5 per cent charged by insurance companies on property here is regarded as almost prohibitive.

Fortunately no lives were sacrificed, though probably a dozen persons were slightly injured and burned during the progress of the fire.

The origin of the fire is unknown. The city tonight is guarded by a company of militia, which was requested by the municipal authorities to aid the police in the prevention of looting.

About a dozen men were arrested during the day for robbery.

The fire was discovered shortly after 9 o'clock this morning, and for nearly five hours the flames raged with such violence as to threaten the city with destruction. All of the burned buildings were frame structures, and the flames, fanned by a strong west wind, swept along the beach front with amazing rapidity.

The Tariton was soon a pile of smoldering debris, and the flames fed on the small stores and booths between Illinois and Kentucky avenues, until they reached the Stratford hotel, which was soon enveloped. The fiercest tongues leaped to the Berkeley, adjoining, and in a few minutes the New Holland, the Bryn Mawr, the Eward and the Stickney, all located on Kentucky avenue, near the beach, were doomed.

The local fire department worked well and willingly, but were unable to cope with the flames, and it was found necessary to send to Philadelphia and Camden for aid. The former city sent three engines, and two came down from Camden. The engines were brought here on two special trains and they made the run of nearly 60 miles in 55 minutes. Their presence here was of vast assistance to the local firemen, but it was not until an hour after their arrival that the fire could be said to be thoroughly under control.

The local board of insurance underwriters after a meeting tonight, announced that the total loss would not exceed \$750,000, and the loss to insurance companies would be about \$155,000.

GOVERNMENT-BUILT WARSHIPS.

Representatives of Labor at the Hearing of the House Committee.

Washington, April 3.—The plan of building warships in government yards was considered by the house committee on naval affairs during the day, a large delegation of labor representatives being present in support of it.

The delegation included James O'Connell, president of the Machinists' association, and several shipbuilding experts from Norfolk, Brooklyn and other points having government yards.

Mr. O'Connell made the main presentation, urging that the government had millions invested in plants which should be used for construction as well as for repair of warships. When Representative Dayton suggested that Admiral Bowles, chief of the naval bureau of construction, had stated that he would not recommend the building of ships in government yards unless the navy yard wages were equalized with those of private yards, Mr. O'Connell said the idea of lower wages could not have been made seriously, at a time when the tendencies were toward higher wages. He argued that in the interest of the public government construction would be beneficial and that incidentally the labor interests would be much benefited.

BRITISH CAMP IN LOUISIANA.

So the Governor of that State Reports to the Department at Washington.

Chicago, April 3.—A special to the Tribune from New Orleans says:

Governor Heard, of Louisiana, has reported to the state department at Washington that, in his opinion, the British government is maintaining a military camp within the territory of the United States.

The camp in question is the one located a few miles back this city for the transportation of horses and mules to South Africa, there to be used by British soldiers in the war against the Boers.

Several weeks ago General Pierson, the Boer leader, visited the city and held a conference with the Louisiana state officials. He created no little comment by his public declaration that he was ready to lead a force of armed men to attack the camp. He was denied permission to do this.

Several months ago a British steamer was badly damaged by an explosion while it was being loaded with supplies for the British army in South Africa. It was declared in many quarters at the time that the explosion was the work of Boer sympathizers, but the matter was never investigated.

Boers Did Not Cause Train wreck.

London, April 3.—It has been suggested that the train wreck near Robertson, Transvaal Colony, March 30, resulting in the death of 39 soldiers and the injury of 45 others, nearly all of whom belonged to the Hampshire regiment, was caused by the Boers, but Lord Kitchener reports that it was accidental. The train was descending a steep grade when the engine and five trucks jumped the track and turned over.

Expediting Return of Troops.

Washington, April 4.—In order to expedite the return home of troops in the Philippines, the secretary of war has directed that transports sail from San Francisco for Manila, according to the following schedule: Kilpatrick, April 10; Sherman, April 16; Crook, April 20; and Logan, May 1.

With the transports already at Manila or on their way, it is calculated that all the troops that have been in the Philippines since 1899 will be back in the United States on their way home by June 1 next.

CHINESE EXCLUSION

SENATOR MITCHELL MAKES THE OPENING SPEECH.

Measure is on the Same Basis as the Existing Law—Though Its Provisions Are Drastic They Are More Liberal in Some Respects Than Those of the Geary Act Which It is to Replace.

Washington, April 7.—The senate has begun the consideration of the Chinese exclusion bill, Mitchell making the opening speech. He pointed out forcefully the necessity for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, and carefully and elaborately analyzed the bill. He said that it had been constructed on the basis of existing law, in the light of experience and of the decisions of the courts. While its provisions were drastic, he said, it was in some respects more liberal than the Geary law.

His speech had been carefully prepared and was given close attention by senators. Mitchell, in beginning, said that the policy of Chinese exclusion had become one of the great policies of this country, acquiesced in by all political parties, and as firmly fixed as the Monroe doctrine. It is a policy based upon the general welfare, upon the principle of protection to American labor, and upon the doctrine of protection against noxious infection of the institution which constitutes American civilization.

The basic principles of the pending bill were embodied in existing legislation, and such additions as have been proposed were approved by experience and were in accord with the decisions of the courts.

The framers of the measure had endeavored to make it as effective as possible by a restrictive measure, while keeping steadily in view all necessary means of protection against fraud. An effort has been made to liberalize these provisions relating to the exempted classes. No radical departure was proposed from the statutes now in operation, the bill being a virtual codification of the existing laws and regulations concerning the admission to this country of Chinese persons.

The aim of the framers was carefully to avoid anything which might give just cause for offense to the Chinese empire, and to an extent, at least, it was a more liberal measure, so far as the exempted class were concerned, than that which is now on the statute books.

COLOMBIAN REBELS LOST.

It May End the War on the Isthmus as a Consequence.

Panama, Colombia, April 7.—This city was the scene of wild enthusiasm on the part of the Conservatives last night, when Governor Salazar made public the following dispatch, received from President Marroquin:

"Bogota—General Gonzales Valencia has defeated and completely destroyed the armies of Generals Ferron Soto and Juan McAlister. General Uribe-Uribe, who invaded Colombian territory via Medina, in the department of Boyaca, was also defeated by General Pardo."

Governor Salazar informed the correspondent of the Associated Press that both victories were of great importance, because they meant practically the end of the revolution, leaving only the isthmus to be pacified.

The governor has received a dispatch from Caparra, announcing the approaching departure of 8,000 men from that department, to begin operations against the Liberal general, Herrera, who will be attacked by 10,000 government soldiers. Should Herrera attack Panama, the governor said that the Liberals would lose every man they had, because the entrenchments of Panama were the strongest ever built here, and could not be stormed, except by a very numerous army, which the Liberals do not possess.

Increase Its Capital Stock.

Denver, April 7.—Amended articles of incorporation of the Denver & Northwestern Railway Company, which proposes to build a new railroad from Denver to Salt Lake, have been filed. The capital stock is increased to \$6,000,000. The route of the main line will be up South Boulder creek and Berthoud pass to Hot Sulphur Springs. The route beyond Hot Sulphur Springs is not announced.

Miss Stone Will Not Lecture.

New York, April 7.—Ellen M. Stone, the American missionary, according to the Tribune's London correspondent, has definitely decided not to deliver a lecture in this country, as her voice will not stand the strain of public speaking just yet. She will sail from Liverpool for New York today. Her injured knee still gives her trouble.

McKinley Fund Contributions.

Cleveland, O., April 7.—Judge William R. Day, president of the McKinley National Memorial Association, has made a request that all contributions to the memorial fund be forwarded to Myron T. Herrick, treasurer, at Cleveland. Many thousands of dollars have been subscribed by schools and school children throughout the country. Judge Day announces his desire to have all these collections in the hands of the national treasurer at an early date.

Cuban Revenue Collections.

Washington, April 7.—The division of insular affairs of the war department gave out a statement showing the total revenues collected in Cuba during the six months ended December 31, 1901, as compared with the same period of 1899 and 1900. The total revenues for 1901 were \$349,448; for 1899, \$413,448, and for 1900, \$327,427. Until July 1, 1901, there was collected in Cuba a tax of 10 and 3 per cent on passenger and freight rates, which yielded from July 1 to December 31, 1899, \$140,723.

SOUTH CHINA REBELLION.

Insurgents Now Number About 60,000 Men—Many Armed with Modern Rifles.

Victoria, B. C., April 8.—With regard to the disturbances in Kwang Si, the North China Daily News, copies of which were received by the steamer Empress of Japan today, says:

"The central government in Peking, according to a telegram received by the local mandarins, are in a most perturbed state, owing to the serious news simultaneously received lately from Canton and Kueilin, the capitals of the two Kwang provinces. The high authorities of the two provinces report that the disbanded soldiers of General Feng Tze Tsain, numbering nearly 4,000 men, have joined the insurgents of Kwang Si, which has rendered the situation in the south very precarious and the crisis a dangerous one. These men were all armed with modern firearms in 1900, which they refused to give up when disbanded. The insurgents now number some 60,000 men, and when enough supplies in food have been gathered in by them, we may expect to hear some serious news about them."

The Chinese appear to believe that a Mohammedan rebellion in Kansu, headed by ex-Prince Tuan, is really imminent, as various rumors of that nature have been telegraphed and have created an impression that insurgents are already in the field, but the fact seems to be that preparations alone are removed to be on foot. Tung Fuh Shang would be the general in command of the rebels, and by all accounts no movement under his direction is likely to prove very formidable.

GAME WARDENS TO MEET.

Officials of Eight States Likely to Hold a Conference Soon.

Helena, Mont., April 3.—There is an excellent prospect that the game wardens of eight Northwestern states will hold a meeting early in the summer, either in the National Park or at some other convenient place, and exchange views looking to co-operation in the work of protecting the game of the Northwest. The states that are expected to be represented at the meeting are Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming, North Dakota and Minnesota. South Dakota would be included, but there is no game warden in that state. An effort will also be made to have a representative present from the states now in operation, the bill being a virtual codification of the existing laws and regulations concerning the admission to this country of Chinese persons.

The aim of the framers was carefully to avoid anything which might give just cause for offense to the Chinese empire, and to an extent, at least, it was a more liberal measure, so far as the exempted class were concerned, than that which is now on the statute books.

PERRY EXPLAINS TO LONG.

Did Not Make Indiscreet Remarks in Chile Credited to Him.

Washington, April 3.—Secretary Long has received from Captain Perry, commanding the battleship Iowa, a reply to the department's inquiry regarding certain indiscreet remarks which were said to have been made by that officer at a Chilean banquet. Captain Perry declares that while in Chile he was not at any time present at any dinner or other meal where any toast or speech was made by him or others; nor did he at any time say anything, either in public or in private, that could be construed to mean that he favored either Argentina or Chile in the event of war. Captain Perry says he is innocent of making the alleged indiscreet remarks of offering to sell the Iowa, which were currently reported in Chilean newspapers. Secretary Long has replied to Captain Perry, informing him that his explanation is perfectly satisfactory.

Funerary for Rhodes' Grave.

New York, April 3.—Gardner Williams, manager of the De Beers mines, has left London for South Africa. He says he will arrive in time to attend the last stage of the funeral of Cecil Rhodes. The grave will be marked by a fine monument, to be erected by the dead statesman's personal friends and business colleagues. It is proposed that the gun carriage which bore "Long Cecil" during the siege of Kimberley, and which will convey the body up the steep side of Matoppos, shall be stationed on the summit of the hill as part of the memorial.

Wireless Telegraphy's Latest.

New York, April 3.—Wireless communication was maintained on the ocean between the Umbria, which has just arrived here, and the Campania, paratus was down. While the operator aboard the Umbria was exchanging dispatches with the Campania, the chief officer informed him that the ragged rigging attached to the mainmast had fallen overboard. The apparatus continued to work, nevertheless, for some time. Signor Marconi, who is in this city, was informed of the occurrence.

The Proposed Surrender.

Heidelberg, Transvaal, April 2.—Commandant Aliberts has called a meeting of the Boers in his district to take place 35 miles east of the Spring station, in order to discuss the proposal for a general surrender. It is said that General Hans Bosh had summoned a party of constabulary and native scouts were ambushed near here. Six of the party were killed. The Boers eluded pursuit. Surrenders are occurring daily.

Colombian Canal Protocol.

Washington, April 3.—Senator Concha, the Colombian Minister, today delivered to Secretary Hay a definite protocol between the United States and Colombia embodying the terms under which Colombia will agree to concede the reports necessary for the construction of a Panama Canal. It is understood that Colombia gives unqualified consent to the sale of the rights of the new Panama Canal Company to the United States government and the consummation of its offer of \$40,000,000.

EXPLOSION IN MINE