

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Another severe engagement between the Boers and English troops took place on May 27. Commandant Malon was mortally wounded.

Another attempt is being made to end the great strike in the Pennsylvania coal fields. The civic federation has a new basis for arbitration and it is hoped that a settlement will soon be reached.

The riots in Russia continue, and attempts are being made to assassinate those who carry out the czar's orders. In several towns attempts have been made to liberate political prisoners, and this has also caused rioting.

A report from London under date of May 27 reports a hitch in the peace proceedings. It is not known just what trouble has come up, but the British hopes of peace are not as promising as they were a few days since.

The annual convention of the Western Federation of Miners and the Western Labor union assembled at Denver, Colo., on May 26. One of the objects of the meeting is to plan a new political party.

During the welcoming ceremonies in New York of the French commissioners attending the Rochambeau celebration, a defective sidewalk gave way, causing the death of one person and the injury of about one hundred others.

The first minister to Cuba, Mr. P. G. Squires, arrived in Havana and was formally received May 27. Being the first minister to present his credentials to the Cuban government, Mr. Squires will be dean of the diplomatic corps in Havana.

After bitterly denouncing the faithlessness of the German government in its action toward the Polish provinces, the Polish members of the lower house of the German diet left in a body on May 27. The contention arose over a bill introduced for the purpose of strengthening the German element in those provinces.

Reports from Kingstown on the island of St. Vincent, announce that another eruption of the volcano on the night of May 18 caused a greater fall of ashes and stones and more consternation among the people than the first eruption on May 7. It will take years to restore the Carib country to a state of prosperity, the land being

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desolated. The canal that supplied water to that country has dried up. The activity of the volcano continues and the inhabitants are leaving the island as rapidly as possible, as is also the case on Martinique.

The house of representatives at Havana, Cuba, has reconsidered the bill which provided amnesty for Americans who were under sentence or in jail in Cuba, and has added an amendment providing that amnesty be granted to native-born Americans only. In this form the bill was sent to the senate. The house has also fixed the salary of the president at \$25,000 a year, and that of members of the congress at \$3,600.

An Associated press dispatch from Naples, under date of May 25, says: The court of inquiry being held on board the United States cruiser Chicago to investigate the arrest of certain officers of that crew at Venice April 15, continues its sessions, but the strictest secrecy regarding the proceedings of the court is maintained. Orders have been received on the Chicago from Washington that the findings of the court shall not be divulged until they are passed upon by the United States government.

The official findings of the court-martial which tried Major Waller and Lieut. J. A. Day of the marine corps in the Philippine islands for executing natives of the island of Samar without trial, have been made public. The reviewing authority expresses its disapproval of the findings in both cases, and condemns Waller and censures Day for their actions, declaring that such acts were a stain upon the fair name of the United States army.

The following provisional government was appointed in Hayti on May 26: President, Boisrond Canal; minister of foreign affairs M. Jeremie; minister of the interior, M. Collin; minister of justice, M. Lalane; minister of war, General Nord; minister of public works, M. Cesarion; minister of finance, M. Dennoyi. The government will also proceed to take steps to assure the election of a president according to constitutional methods.

At the republican state convention of Ohio, in session at Cleveland, interest centered on the selection of state committeemen, as those selected will have control next year when members of the legislature are elected who will choose the successor to Mr. Hanna in the senate. The drift of sentiment in the convention was in favor of Mr. Hanna for president and while there was no opposition expressed to President Roosevelt, the general opinion is that a delegation is wanted that will be in favor of Mr. Hanna as a presidential candidate.

An Associated press dispatch from Santiago de Chile, under date of May 24, reports: The protocol between Argentine and Chile, which will be signed May 26 or 27, provides, among other things, that all existing contracts for the building of warships on both sides shall be canceled and that eighteen months' notice of fresh contracts shall be given. The treaty is to continue in operation five years. It includes a provision for compulsory arbitration and a mutual declaration of non-intervention. Argentina accepting the statu quo on the Peru-Bolivian question. It also provides that neither party shall fortify the straits of Magellan or sell ships to an unfriendly power. This treaty was signed on May 27.

An Associated press dispatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., under date of June 1, says: "The eve of what is regarded a most important week in the progress of the anthracite coal miners' strike, finds the entire region in an apprehensive mood. At 7 o'clock tomorrow

morning the order of the United Mine Workers of America calling out all the stationary engineers, firemen and pumpmen unless the companies grant them an eight-hour work day at present wages, will go into effect and no one can foretell the outcome of the new move. Victory for either side will be of immense advantage and both parties to the controversy are striving with all the power at their command to win. If the union succeeds in shutting down the companies the mine properties will suffer damage that may reach into millions of dollars, and if the employers should be able to keep the water out of their works without the aid of organized labor it means that the power of the union in the mining region has reached its limit and that all help in the effort to force the mine owners to grant the demands for the army of 147,000 men must come from some outside source.

Prof. Michael I. Pupin of Columbia university announced at the Waldorf last night that he had sold to the Marconi Wireless Telegraph company of America his inventions covering the attuning of transmitters and receivers, to protect the secrecy of messages sent by the wireless system. The consideration was not named. Prof. Pupin said he was to receive a sum in cash and stock in the company. "The Marconi company here," he said, "believed these inventions to be necessary to the commercial utilization of the Marconi rights which they bought recently, and they made me a lump offer for my patents, which I have accepted. The deal was closed today." Willard Reed Green, a promoter who conducted the negotiations with Prof. L. Pupin, and who says he is one of the principal stockholders in the Marconi company, said that at the meeting of the company's directors yesterday a contract was let for the last of the equipment of the stations at Cape Cod and Cape Breton and that the company would be prepared to handle commercial business in ninety days' time. Mr. Green said arrangements had been made with the two telegraph companies for the inland transmission of any messages handled by the wireless line.

A New York World cablegram from London, under date of June 1, says: London burst into wild rejoicing this evening when the signing of the terms of peace became public. They were rejoicings of relief, not of triumph, but soon the Mafeking spirit began to assert itself and within half an hour after the announcement union jacks fluttered from street cars and house windows and noisy gangs of young men and women paraded the streets, blowing penny trumpets, yelling patriotic songs and otherwise liberating their long pentup feelings. But for a sudden deluge of rain which acted as a damper, the orgy of Mafeking night would certainly have been repeated. Even as it was, when the rain cleared, the streets again became thronged with rowdy demonstrators, and the infection of their enthusiasm spread to the clubs and restaurants where the conclusion of peace was generally toasted and manifestations alike undignified and absurd were freely indulged in. When darkness fell, the

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illuminations, remaining since the celebration of the king's birthday, were lit, rockets were sent up and the crowds cheered themselves hoarse along the sidewalks until a late hour. Much speculation is caused as to why the announcement was made on Sunday instead of being reserved for the house of commons tomorrow, and the explanation is suggested that the ministry is desirous that the rejoicings should go off at half cock, because when the full terms became known they would show that there is little to crow over, while the situation in Cape Colony over the agitation for the repeal of the constitution is fraught with the gravest peril. The terms are expected, probably in the form of a message from the king, who desires credit for forcing the settlement. It is understood that the Boers will be permitted to keep their rifles and a limited quantity of ammunition on swearing allegiance. They will be promised autonomy within a brief period, their



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