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EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting to Our Many Readers.

The Russians are preparing to retreat into Liao Yang.

Secretary Moody is ill. His ailment is not serious.

The range war in Eastern Oregon has broken out afresh.

The warships Oregon and Alexander have arrived at Hong Kong.

Fire at Newport, Arkansas, destroyed \$100,000 worth of property.

The Vladivostok squadron is said to have captured three Japanese cruisers.

Both Russia and Japan have agents busy trying to purchase steam transports.

Cholera is said to have broken out among the Japanese troops and there is an average of 100 deaths daily.

Two thousand pounds of opium, worth \$30,000, have been seized by United States secret officers at Seattle. One arrest has been made and others will follow.

A third army is being mobilized by the Japanese. A change in the Japanese plan, arising from the naval disasters, involves the utilizing of the second army for the reduction of Port Arthur and therefore the first army is entrenching at Feng Wang Cheng.

A plot to wreck a train on which the czar was traveling was nearly successful.

The internal revenue receipts for April were \$577,749 less than for April, 1903.

The government will send only the best of its exhibit at St. Louis to the 1905 fair.

Seattle's mayor is receiving numerous threatening letters on account of having closed gambling.

The Russians are reported to have blown up the cruiser Bogatyr to prevent capture by the Japanese.

Estimates of the damage caused by the flood in the Cache la Poudre valley, Colorado, run from \$1,000,000 up.

Several thousand bacilli taken from plague sufferers in India have been lost somewhere between St. Paul and Chicago.

France has ordered her ambassador to the Vatican to take a vacation as a protest against the pope regarding the visit of President Loubet.

A daily newspaper is to be published on the steamer of the Cunard line. Telegraph service will be furnished by the wireless system and news will be received from both sides of the Atlantic.

The National Editorial association will visit Portland during the 1905 fair.

The Russians have forced the Japanese army to retreat to Feng Wang Cheng.

The British steamer Turret Bay went on the rocks off the Cape Breton coast. The vessel was lost with 13 of the crew.

Governor Chamberlain has offered \$2,500 for the capture of the murderer of Creed Conn, in Lake county, Oregon, and \$300 apiece for sheep slaughterers.

The Russian fleet at Port Arthur will go out and take the offensive as soon as the cripples are ready. Only one vessel is now holding their back.

The Japanese are preparing to storm Port Arthur, the waters becoming too dangerous for the fleet on account of the floating mines turned loose by the Russians.

England has sent a warship to Morocco to compel that government to take immediate steps to capture the bandits who hold a British subject for ransom. An American vessel will also be sent.

An imperial edict has been issued by Corea still further involving it with the Russian government and obliterating all semblance of neutrality. Co-cean steamships are siding in the landing of Japanese.

Two thousand Russians were killed or wounded in an engagement at Hsien Yen Cheng.

The cruiser Tacoma has left Honolulu in search of an unknown island between there and Panama.

Russians attribute the Japanese naval disaster as divine interference, and believe the tide has turned.

Bandits in Morocco have seized a rich American and his stepson and will hold them for a heavy ransom.

The Korean government has annulled all treaties and agreements with Russia. This is practically a declaration of war. It is feared China will follow.

Admiral Togo reports that 651 men went down with the two warships sunk by Russian mines.

St. Petersburg officials say there is a free passage at Port Arthur for even the largest battleships.

Russian army surgeons are praising the Japanese but they inflict a small, clear wound, though possessing good stopping effect. One captain in the Yalu fight was wounded 20 times but will recover.

GOLD IN FARMS.

Value of 1903 Products is Placed at \$4,500,000,000.

Washington, May 25.—The department of agriculture has issued a report on the "Nation's Farm Surplus," prepared by George K. Holmes, chief of the division of foreign markets. It gives \$4,500,000,000 as a conservative estimate of the value of the farm products of this country not fed to livestock in 1903, on the basis of the census valuation. The value of the exported farm products of this country was, in 1903, \$878,479,451, and the highest value reached during the last 11 years was \$951,628,331 in 1901, due chiefly to cotton.

The value of the exported farm products of this country is concentrated mostly in a few principal products. Of it in 1903, cotton constituted 36 per cent, grain and grain products 25 per cent, meat and meat products and live animals 24 per cent, these products equating over 85 per cent of the exports of farm products last year.

Adding tobacco, whose exports were valued at over \$35,000,000; oil cake and oil cake meal, \$19,839,279; fruits and nuts over \$18,000,000, and vegetable oils, over \$16,000,000 gives a total of eight classes of products, each with an export value of over \$10,000,000, that comprise almost 96 per cent of the farm exports of 1903.

The fraction of the wheat crop exported in the last dozen years has been about 31 to 41 per cent, and the exported wheat and wheat flour have yearly averaged somewhat more than 200,000,000 bushels since 1897.

Only a small portion of the corn crop is exported as corn, the highest percentage, 11 per cent, being for 1898. Notwithstanding the small percentages, the exported bushels reach 100,000,000 to 200,000,000.

The beef exports weighed 385,000,000, pork exports 551,000,000, lard exports weighed 490,000,000, oleo oil exports 126,000,000 pounds and tobacco 368,000,000. Putter and cheese exports have decidedly declined within two or three years.

The report says that within a few years the results of an enormous extension of orchard planting will begin to be shown, and some of these results may be in a much increased fruit surplus for export. The exports of animal matter are losing ground relatively with a corresponding gain by vegetable matter.

FLEET WILL GO TO MOROCCO.

Two United States Squadrons are With-In Easy Reach.

Washington, May 25.—A brief cablegram came to the state department today from Consul Gummere, at Tangier, Morocco, which confirmed the press reports that Lon Perdicaris and Cromwell Valey were being well treated by the Moorish brigands by whom they were kidnapped. The authorities, according to the dispatch, are in communication with the bandits regarding the two men, and it is believed the terms of ransom are the subject of negotiations.

The consul hopes to be able to report these terms to the state department very soon. Mr. Gummere is moving actively in the matter, his instructions being to secure the release of Perdicaris as soon as possible.

Naval officials are awaiting news of the arrival of Admiral Chadwick at Fayal with the South Atlantic squadron, and that of the European squadron, under Admiral Jewell, at the Azores. The administration will send vessels of either of these squadrons to Morocco for the moral effect it may have upon the officials of that country in the event the release of the men is brought about in the meantime.

Terms With Bandit Chief.

Tangier, Morocco, May 25.—The Sheriff of Wazen left this morning to meet Raisuli, the bandit chief, who is said to be at Beniour. Mohammed-el-Torres, representative of the sultan of Morocco at Tangier, has empowered the sheriff to say that the government will grant all the demands of Raisuli if Lon Perdicaris and Cromwell Valey are handed over immediately. The soldiers already have been withdrawn from the districts where the bandits are located.

Massacred by Moros.

Manila, May 25.—A report has been received here from Camp Otteron, on the island of Mindanao, dated May 15, stating that a massacre had taken place on the 12th inst., near Malabang, on the southern coast of Mindanao. Fifty-three Filipino men, women and children, the families of military employees of the United States government at Malabang, were surprised at midnight while asleep by the Datto All and slaughtered.

Natives Threaten to Rise. Johanteburg, May 25.—The announcement that Chinese labor is to be given preference in an endeavor to solve the labor problem here has roused considerable unrest among the native tribes, and an uprising is not unlikely.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

LAW WORKING WELL.

Income From Incorporations Amounts to Over \$100,000 First Year.

Salem—One year ago the Eddy corporation law went into effect. The state has received under the provisions of that law \$106,866.03. During this first year of the operation of the new law, 465 new domestic corporations have been formed and 200 foreign corporations have qualified for the transaction of business in this state.

The total number of domestic corporations is now 2,022, which number, with the 200 foreign corporations makes a total of 2,222 companies authorized to do business in Oregon.

During the next 12 months the receipts from declaration fees of foreign corporations will be very small, but this will be more than made up from annual license fees from foreign corporations. In the past year many of the foreign corporations paid only for a fraction of a year, but hereafter they will pay for full years.

The income of the state from the Eddy corporation tax law will therefore exceed \$100,000 a year and within a year or two will probably reach \$120,000 or \$100,000 a month. The expense of maintaining the corporation department is about \$2,000 a year.

FRUIT CROP LOOKS WELL.

Grain Fields Promise Bountiful Harvest and Hay Doing Well.

La Grande—From every quarter of the Grand Ronde valley come the most flattering reports of a most bounteous yield of all kinds of fruit the coming season, particularly the apple crop, and should the valley escape late frosts, it will be the banner year for fruit growers throughout this section of Oregon.

The grain crop also promises an abundant harvest, and the yield of hay will be much larger than usual.

Owing to high waters of Grand Ronde river and Catharine creek this spring many farms in the river bottoms are yet too wet to plow and seed, which will reduce the acreage from what it otherwise would be.

Stock of all kinds are in excellent condition, and farmers, fruit growers and stockraisers are in the best of spirits at the very promising future outlook.

Coming Events.

Western Oregon Conference and Campmeeting of Seventh-Day Adventist church, Corvallis, May 26-June 5.

Annual Students' conference, Y. M. C. A., Gearhart Park, May 28-June 6.

Umatilla Pioneers' reunion, Pendleton, June 2-4.

General election, June 6.

Coast Longshoremen convention, Astoria, June 6.

State Sunday School convention, Portland, June 7-8.

First Oregon cavalry and infantry reunion, Hood River, June 16.

Annual reunion, Department of Oregon, G. A. R., Hood River, June 15-17.

Linn County Pioneer association reunion, Brownsville, June 22-24.

Pioneer association reunion, Portland, June 22.

Northwest sportsmen's tournament, Pendleton, June 24-26.

Christian campmeeting, Turner, June 23-31.

Federated Fraternal Mardi Gras and Carnival, Portland, June 28-July 9.

Western Division State Teachers' association, Portland, June 29-July 1.

Eastern Oregon G. A. R. encampment, La Grande, July 1-4.

American Congress, Portland, August 22-27.

For Wallowa Reserve.

La Grande—The register and receiver of the United States land office here have received a telegram from the general land office at Washington, D. C., withdrawing from deposit a large portion of timber land to be added to the Wallowa forest reserve. This land is in Union, Baker and Wallowa counties, most of it being in Wallowa, and considerable about six miles east of Union and on toward Telocast and Medical Springs, which takes in a portion of the ragged edge of Wallowa reserve.

New Creamery at La Grande.

La Grande—The new creamery which is being put up in La Grande by the Grand Ronde creamery company will be ready for business by June 1. The creameries at Union and La Grande will manufacture over 25,000 pounds of butter per month, and it is the intention of the company to store much of the product in the warehouses at Pendleton and Baker City, as those places are now sending to Portland for much of their butter.

Salmon Season Disappointing.

Astoria—The run of fish has shown a decided decrease in the past few days. The season has been very disappointing up to the present time, and not nearly as many fish have been packed as at the corresponding time last year, and that was considered a bad season. The cold storage pack is in an even worse condition.

I. O. O. F. ELECTS OFFICERS.

Various Branches Report Work Progressing Very Satisfactorily.

Astoria—The several branches of Odd Fellows lodges met in annual session here last week. Reports of officers shows good gains in both membership and finances. Portland was selected as the next meeting place. The state grand lodge elected the following officers:

Grand master, J. A. Mills, Salem; deputy grand master, W. H. Hobson, Stayton; grand warden, W. A. Carter, Gold Hill; grand secretary, E. E. Sharon, Portland; grand treasurer, Dr. O. D. Doane, The Dalles; grand representative, Joseph Micelli, Roseburg; trustee of the Oddfellows' Home, Thomas F. Ryan.

The grand encampment officers are: Grand patriarch, W. M. Green, of Eugene; grand high priest, Claud Gatch, of Salem; grand scribe, E. E. Sharon, of Portland; grand treasurer, W. W. Francis, of Halsey; grand senior warden, W. J. Vawter, of Medford; grand junior warden, H. M. Beckwith, of Portland; grand representative, Thomas F. Ryan, of Oregon City.

The Rebekah officers chosen are: President, Mrs. Nora Barnett, Astoria; vice president, Mrs. Ella Frazier, Eugene; warden, Mrs. Clementine Bullock, Portland; secretary, Mrs. Ora Cooper, The Dalles; treasurer, Mrs. Sophie Severance, Tillamook; trustee of Oddfellows' Home, Mrs. Mary Tomlinson, of Portland; assembly trustee, Mrs. Lucille M. Sears, of Albany; Mrs. Bertha Henderson, of Pendleton; Mrs. Mary Vanderpool, of Dufur. Mrs. Cooper secretary, was elected for the eighth consecutive time.

No Sheep on Reserve.

Baker City—Forest Reserve Supervisor Terrill has returned from marking the boundaries of that portion of the Blue mountain and Baker City forest reserve over which he has charge. The general land office has recently sent him specific instructions as follows: "The secretary of the interior has decided that sheep shall not be allowed to graze on the Baker City forest reserve, but that the cattle and horses which grazed on the lands now in the reserve last season may be allowed in the reserve during the season of 1904."

Sheepmen Sell Much Wool.

Pendleton—In the face of an uncertain market sheepmen are selling wool fast when they can get their price. It is estimated that over a million pounds of the spring clip are already sold. The jump in price from 11c to 12½c since last week caused the heavy selling. Growers have been saying they would be satisfied with 12c. The average clip of the county is between two and a half and three million pounds.

Bays 40,000 Pounds of Wool.

Pendleton—A buy of 40,000 pounds of wool at Alpova, on the Snake river, has been made by E. H. Clark of Pendleton, who has been touring among the growers of Walla Walla, Franklin, Columbia, Garfield and Asotin counties. Mr. Clark buys for Koshland & Co., of Boston.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 72c; bluestem, 80c; Valley, 80c.

Barley—Feed, \$23 per ton; rolled, \$24.50@25.

Flour—Valley, \$3.90@4.05 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$4@4.25; clears, \$3.85@4.10; hard wheat patents, \$4.40@4.70; whole wheat, \$4@4.25; rye flour, \$4.50.

Oats—No. 1, white, \$1.25; gray, \$1.20 per cental.

Millet—Bran, \$19.20 per ton; middlings, \$25.50@27; shorts, \$20@21; chop, \$18; linseed, dairy food, \$19.

Hay—Timothy, \$15@16 per ton; clover, \$9@10; grain, \$11@12; cheat, \$11@12.

Vegetables—Turnips, 80c per sack; carrots, 80c; beet, \$1; parsnips, \$1; cabbage, 2@2½c; red cabbage, 2½c; lettuce, head, 25@40c per doz; parsley, 25c; cauliflower, 75c; celery, 75@90c; cucumbers, \$1.75; asparagus, \$1.25; peas, 5c per pound; rhubarb, 3c per pound; beans, green, 15c; wax, 15c; squash, 1c per box.

Honey—\$3@3.50 per case.

Potatoes—Fancy, \$1.20@1.25 per cental; common, \$1@1.20; new potatoes, 3½@4c per pound; sweets, 5c.

Fruits—Strawberries, Oregon, 12½@15c per pound; cherries, \$1.25 per box; gooseberries, 6c per pound; apples, fancy Baldwins and Spitzenbergs, \$4.50@2.50 per box; choice, \$1@1.50; cooking, 75c@1.

Butter—Fancy creamery, \$17@18; store, 12@13c.

Butter Fat—Sweet cream, 18½c; sour cream, 17c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 17@18c per dozen.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 12½@13c per pound; springs, small, 18@20c; hens, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 16@17c per pound dressed 18@20c; ducks, \$7@8 per dozen; geese, live, 7@8c per pound.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, new stock, 12½@13c; old stock, 10c; Young America, 14c.

Hops—1903 crop, 23@25½c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 17c; Eastern Oregon, 12@14c; mohair, 30c per pound for choice.

Beef—Dressed, 5@8c per pound.

Mutton—Dressed, 5@6c per pound; lambs, 6c.

Pork—Dressed, 4@7c per pound.

Pork—Dressed, 7@7½c.

WIN BIG VICTORY.

Russian Troops Make a Sortie From Port Arthur.

St. Petersburg, May 24.—The government this evening received news confirmatory of the rumors in circulation here that General Stoessel has made a successful sortie from Port Arthur, resulting in the defeat of the Japanese, with the loss of more than 1,000 killed or wounded. The Russian losses were 116 killed or wounded.

The movement was carried out by a combination with a train bringing in war munitions and supplies and General Stoessel's force, communication being maintained by wireless telegraphy. The Japanese barred the route between the train and General Stoessel's force, whereupon the Russians attacked and routed the Japanese. After the engagement General Stoessel's force, together with the train, returned to Port Arthur.

The current accounts of the Port Arthur sortie are somewhat conflicting, and there is some doubt as to whether the version mentioning the train is correct. But the operation is described as having been brilliantly carried out by the Russians.

General Stoessel, it is said, made a new distribution of his guns before taking part in the sortie.

The Russians fought with great bravery, breaking the Japanese line and carrying the enemy for a considerable distance.

COSSACKS NEARLY AMBUSHED.

Pursuit of Japanese is Stopped Just in the Nick of Time.

St. Petersburg, May 24.—The czar has received the following dispatch from General Kurapatkin: "The reconnaissance of May 19 failed to show any sign of the enemy in the valleys of the Sedzyk river and of the Uziy river, a tributary, as far as the village of Deontoidzok, on the main road from Siyen to Feng Wang Cheng."

"A detachment of the Japanese vanguard numbering 300 men occupied the village of Deopudia, on the same road. A Japanese battalion was posted five miles beyond Siskhangki, and at least a division, including guard regiments, was stationed five kilometers further on toward Khabalin."

"A body of Cossacks on May 19 encountered three troops of Japanese cavalry near the village of Piponza, 11 miles southwest of Feng Wang Cheng. The Cossacks attacked and pursued the Japanese to Piponza, where they encountered some Japanese infantry, who had prepared an ambush, which, however, was discovered in time. The Cossacks lost two men wounded, one horse killed and two horses wounded. "No trace of the enemy was found in the mountains between Kaichan and Siu Yen."

JAPANESE CAPTURE KAI CHOU.

Advance of Russians From Niu Chwang Direction Also Prevented.

Tokio, May 24.—Although it has not been officially reported, it is said on good authority that the Japanese forces have captured Kai Chou, driving the Russians back to Tashi Chi in the direction of Niu Chwang, and preventing the advance of the Russian troops at Niu Chwang in the direction of Kai Chou.

The bombardment by the Japanese in the vicinity of Kai Chou recently was probably in preparation for the landing of forces in the northwest corner of the Liao Tung peninsula for the purpose of capturing Niu Chwang and co-operating with the other armies in the march on Liao Yang. Probably a small Japanese force has been landed at Kin Chou bay.

Takushan, where Japanese forces were landed May 19, is at the mouth of Dayan river, west of their column.

More Buildings for Army Forts.

Washington, May 24.—Constructing Quartermaster Penrose, at Port Townsend, has been instructed to invite bids for the erection of buildings to accommodate two additional companies of coast artillery at Fort Worden and one more at Fort Casey. At Fort Worden the government will erect one field officers' quarters, one double captains' quarters and two double lieutenants' quarters, one double noncommissioned officers' quarters and two barracks. At Fort Casey three sets of officers' quarters and one barracks will be erected.

Record Run for Warship.

New York, May 24.—The United States battleship Kentucky anchored off Tompkinsville today, having made the world's record run for a warship from Hong Kong and Madeira to New York. The total distance steamed was 12,699 miles from Hong Kong at an average speed of 12.07 knots. The last run of 2,900 miles from Madeira to New York was made at an average speed of 13.8 knots. The whole distance was made under natural draught. The Kentucky has been in commission a little more than four years.

Expect Foreign Powers to Protest.

Tokio, May 24.—It is absolutely certain that the battleship Hatsuse was sunk by Russian mines ten miles off the coast. The position of these mines makes navigation dangerous for neutral vessels, and a protest from foreign governments is expected. The loss of the Japanese warships is keenly felt here. No flags are flying in this city, and the nightly lantern parades have been abandoned. American nurses will go to Hiroshima hospital.

Military Trains Reach Liao Yang.

Liao Yang, May 24.—Eleven military trains have come in here during the past 24 hours. The Russian ruble is rising by leaps and bounds. The rains have stopped suddenly and fine weather has set in.

COLORADO FLOOD

HEAVY RAINS CAUSE STREAM TO OVERFLOW BANKS.

Came in Night and People Were Unable to Escape—Loss of Life May Be Large—Crops Have Suffered Greatly—Much Stock is Reported to Have Been Swept Away.

Denver, May 23.—A cloudburst at the head of the Cache la Poudre river caused that stream to overflow its banks, and meager reports received here indicate that great damage has been caused by the flood and several lives lost. The rush of the flood caused the dam which holds the water of Livingston lake, 65 miles above Fort Collins, to break, and this added volume of water to the flood which swept down the Cache la Poudre.

At Fort Collins the river is now over a mile wide and already a number of the frame dwellings of a residents of the Russian colony of 600 have been swept from their foundations. About one-half of the people succeeded in getting out of their houses before the flood was upon them. The remainder, however, are tonight in a perilous position. Their houses can plainly be seen floating about among the trees, and shouts and other signals of distress seen and heard. A few of the houses have entered the current of the stream and been swept down the river, and perhaps shattered or sunk and their occupants drowned.

It is definitely known that two lives have been lost. Rescue parties are in readiness to leave Fort Collins with the first break of day. The floods in the Cache la Poudre and other streams are due to heavy rains.

The Cache la Poudre river runs through one of the most thickly settled and richest agricultural districts of Colorado. A large portion of the northern part of the state is irrigated from this stream and a number of immense reservoirs have been constructed for the purpose of storing the water. Should the force of the waters' rush weaken these sufficiently to cause a break and release the stored water, the result could be nothing but disastrous.

SEES BIG SCHEME IN LAND BILL.

Hitchcock Fears One Firm Will Try to Buy Grand Ronde Tracts.

Washington, May 23.—The interior department, in preparing advertisements for sale of those lands on the Grand Ronde Indian reservation in Oregon, which are to be sold under the recent act of congress, has discovered a trace of what it believes is a "nigger in the woodpile." This act contains a provision authorizing the sale of these lands in small tracts, or the entire tract to one purchaser. The department does not understand the reason for the latter provision, and says the sale of 27,000 acres of land to one person or corporation would be contrary to the administration's policy of getting public lands into the hands of actual settlers and homesteaders.

Secretary Hitchcock will, if possible, take advantage of the provision in the law authorizing him to "reject any or all bids," in order to prevent the lands falling into the hands of one purchaser. One-half of the lands to be sold are valuable timber lands, while the other half are rich grazing lands. The department will endeavor to sell to numerous individual purchasers and will await with interest the bid on the whole tract.

HELD BY BANDITS.

Rich American Taken in Morocco and Heavy Ransom Demanded.

Tangier, Morocco, May 23.—An American citizen named Perdicaris, and his stepson, a British subject, were carried off by the well known bandit, Raisuli, and his followers last night and will be held for a heavy ransom. The captives were staying at Perdicaris' summer residence, only three miles from Tangier, when the bandits attacked and captured them.

Perdicaris is of Greek origin, but is a naturalized citizen of the United States. He is very wealthy and has lived in Tangier for years. He married an English woman, whose son is his companion in captivity.

Lose Many Men.

London, May 23.—The Standard's correspondent at Tien Tsin wires that while the Japanese fleet was covering the landing of troops near Kaichan, on Monday, a fierce engagement occurred at Hsien Yen Cheng. Two thousand Russians were killed or wounded. The Russians retreated and the Japanese occupied both Kaiping and Kaichan. The Chinese governor at Cheng Chow has received news that the Russians have destroyed the railway between Tashichou and Niu Chwang.

Nothing Known of Evacuation.

St. Petersburg, May 23.—The admiral denies that it has been officially advised of the Japanese occupation of Niu Chwang. Instructions were