

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

Russia has called out more reserves.
Many deported union miners are ar-
riving at Denver.

The Russian forces at Ping, south of
Niu Chwang have been forced to evacu-
ate.

Russia will not heed the protest of
Britain against declaring foodstuffs con-
tributed.

An attempt has been made to kidnap
the Italian consul at Tangier, Morocco,
by bandits.

All Russian warships at Port Arthur
are expected to be ready for service
within a fortnight.

The tenth semiannual reunion of
Scottish Rite Masons of Oregon is in
session at Portland.

Congressman Metcalf, of California,
is slated to succeed Catoletsky as sec-
retary.

The national heads of the Rathbone
Sisters and Pythian Sisters, at a con-
ference, have prepared a plan for the
consolidation of the two orders.

A cloudburst on the tableland adja-
cent to Sterling, Colorado, caused a
sheet of water 10 to 18 inches deep to
cover the lower portion of the town.
Much damage was done to growing
crops in that section.

The land office at Oregon City may
be moved to Portland.

Amer McKinley, brother of the late
President McKinley, is dead.

The Colorado train robbers have
again eluded the posse and are further
into the hills.

The man who attempted to kill the
Spanish premier has been sent to pris-
on for 17 years.

The wife of Mayor Ballinger, of Seat-
tle, has been warned of a plot against
her husband's life.

Chinese report that a battle was
fought June 9 within seven miles of
the inner forts of Port Arthur.

The Panama commission are sure
a currency system acceptable to the
United States will be adopted by Pan-
ama.

More union miners are being deport-
ed from Colorado and the work will be
kept up until all are taken out of the
state.

The Japanese are constructing a rail-
road from Feng Wang Cheng to Shik-
deli, 30 miles to the southeast, near
the mouth of the Yalu river.

Roosevelt desires Ambassador Choate
to succeed Knox as attorney general.

John W. Minto has been appointed
postmaster at Portland, to take charge
July 1.

Pedricaris, the American held by
Moroccan bandits, will soon be re-
leased.

The Japanese have dislodged Russian
forces in a number of towns along the
Liao Yang.

A waterspout in Oklahoma was the
cause of three deaths and washed away
many houses.

Kansas objects to being made the
dumping ground for the objectionable
Colorado unionists.

Many union miners are being deport-
ed from the Victor, Colorado, mining
district every day.

Cripple Creek alliance has decided
it will not try to break up the print-
ers' union, fearing that the papers will
suspend.

Four hundred school children, were
thrown in a mass at San Jose, Cal., by
the breaking down of a platform in a
theater. None were seriously injured.

The secretary of the Mineowners' as-
sociation says the desire to make all
mining union and not the eight hour
day is the real issue in the Colorado
trouble.

Postmaster Bancroft, of Portland,
has resigned.

The American Medical association
will meet in Portland in 1905.

The alleged leader in the Victor,
Colorado, riots has been captured.

In a battle between Colorado ranch-
ers and train robbers one of the latter
was killed.

Russia is not negotiating with Tur-
key for the passage of the Baltic fleet
through the Dardanelles.

General Kuroki's movements are a
puzzle to the Russians and they do not
know what to expect next.

The mother of Lewis Etzel, the
American correspondent killed by Chi-
nese, has filed a claim for \$20,000 with
China.

Attorney General Knox has been
chosen to succeed the late Senator
Quay.

An attempt was made near Grants
Pass to wreck a passenger train on the
Southern Pacific. Time placed on the
curve was discovered by the engineer
in time to prevent serious results.

No trace has been found of the Victor
assassins.

General Kuropatkin, with his main
force is at Liao Yang.

The Victor, Colorado Citizens' alli-
ance has resolved to make war on all
unions.

Chinese say that when the Russians
abandoned Taky Kao they poisoned the
water sources.

MANY MEN LOST.

Japanese and Russians Engage in a
Furious Skirmish.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—General
Stackelberg, through the army head-
quarters at Harbin, reports a number
of desperate skirmishes with the Jap-
anese, in which both sides lost heavily
and in one of which the Russian Gen-
eral Gernoss was severely wounded.

At midday yesterday an entire di-
vision of Japanese made a desperate at-
tack on the left flank of the Russian
position at Vangang. They attacked in
three columns, and after shelling the
Russians with heavy artillery made a
furious bayonet charge in the face of
a heavy charge of rapid-fire guns and
musketry. The desperation of the Jap-
anese charge is shown by the fact that
some of them succeeded in getting with-
in a few yards of the Russian trenches
before they were shot down. They
were finally compelled to retire, leav-
ing fully 300 dead behind.

The first Siberian rifles bore the
brunt of the attack, and their losses
were very heavy. Their commander,
Colonel Kavastouff, fell almost in the
first fire, with a bullet through his
brain. Adjutant Sub Lieutenant Nod-
ochinsky was killed almost at the same
time. Two majors and a number of
officers of lesser rank were picked off
by the Japanese sharpshooters. The
Russians were badly and severely
General Gernoss was shot just as he
led. A sharp bullet shattered one
side of his jaw, but he refused to re-
tire.

A report was also received from
General Kharkevitch telling of the battle
between the outposts at Ustian Sat-
urday. He states that the Japanese at-
tacked from front and flank early in
the morning and the fighting raged
until late. Finally the Japanese were
driven back, and the Russians followed
up their advantage under cover of dark-
ness. Just before dawn the Russians
charged the heights of Liao Tung, car-
rying the Japanese position with a loss
of four killed and 18 wounded.

General Kharkevitch also reports that
his army has been ordered to him that
a Japanese column numbering 3,000
men is marching toward Huayensi-
ang.

MAY ESTABLISH NEW BASE.

Russians Now Believe Japanese Will
Take Niu Chwang.

St. Petersburg, June 16.—The bom-
bardment by the Japanese of the coast
near Kaitchou and the blockade of Niu
Chwang is taken to indicate that the
ultimate object of the combined move-
ments is to clear the Liao Tung penin-
sula of Russians and occupy Niu
Chwang as a new base. The garrison
at Niu Chwang, it is said here, remains
undiminished, but it is not believed
the Russian plans contemplate a seri-
ous attempt to hold Niu Chwang.

The Japanese are strongly fortifying
Feng Wang Cheng as a precaution
against disaster.

The war office has advised since June
12 from Pu Lan Tien, in the southern
part of the Liao Tung peninsula, and
they do not mention the reported Jap-
anese ambush of that date, resulting in
the loss in that vicinity to the Russians
of 800 men. Neither has the war office
any confirmatory report of the ambush-
ing and almost total destruction by the
Russians of two Japanese battalions on
the Hai Cheng road. The officials of
the war office discredit both reports.

BELIEVES WAR ABOUT OVER.

Peabody Discusses Strike Conditions and
Replies to Critics.

Denver, June 15.—"I think the war
is nearly over," said Governor Peabody
today. "I have news from General
Bell that the Cripple Creek mines are
open and running today, also that
there is comparatively little disaffec-
tion among the men. There is no
word of any further trouble or any like-
lihood of any."

"I learn from Captain Bulkeley
Wells, of Telluride, that the union men
there concede that their cause is lost,
and those of them who are acceptable
to the mineowners are already at work
again. One hundred and fifty capable
men, who until now have been nonunion,
have been invited to go to work, and the
invitation will be speedily accepted."

Revolution Is Certain.

Tangier, June 16.—French occupa-
tion is the only remedy for the serious
internal condition of Morocco. A revolu-
tion is practically certain within a
couple of months, and it will be sup-
ported by the entire educated class.
The sultan's authority is virtually non-
existent, and until the country is occu-
pied by Europeans on the edge of a
volcano. Should France avoid her re-
sponsibility, America or Great Britain
may be forced into energetic action,
thus creating a situation similar to that
existing in Egypt.

May Irrigate More.

Washington, June 16.—An addition
to the Malheur irrigation withdrawal
in Eastern Oregon was made today, 15
sections being added, as follows: Sec-
tions 4 to 9, 16, 17 and 18, in township
14 south, range 40 east; section 31,
township 13, range 41; sections 4, 5,
6, 8 and 9, township 14, range 41. These
lands have been examined by engineers
of the reclamation service and are believed
to be susceptible of irrigation under the
Malheur project, in case it is eventu-
ally carried out.

Release May Be Delayed.

Tangier, June 16.—A courier from
Rabat, who left Tangier, Morocco, Per-
dicaris and Vapley, arrived here during
the night. United States Consul Gen-
eral Gummere and the British embassy
visited Mohammed El Torres, the rep-
resentative of the sultan of Morocco, to
discuss the contents of Rabat's mes-
sage. The distance of Rabat's head-
quarters makes the negotiations drag-
ing now thought possible that the
captives will not be released this week.

Mine Kills Nineteen Men.

Tokio, June 16.—While the Taihoku
was engaged in laying mines at the en-
trance to Port Arthur, last night, a
mine exploded, killing one officer and
18 men, and wounding two officers and
seven men. The Taihoku, which is a
naval transport, was not seriously dan-
gered.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

DECISION ON SWAMP LAND.

Governor Receives the Text From the
Interior Department.

Salem.—Governor Chamberlain has
received the full text of the decision of
the secretary of the interior rejecting
the claim of the state of Oregon to the
swamp lands within the Klamath In-
dian reservation. Briefly stated, the
decision quotes the swamp land act of
1860, which specifically provided that
"that the state shall 'include any lands
which the government may have reserved,
sold or disposed of (in pursuance of law
hereafter enacted) prior to the confirma-
tion of title to be made under the authority
of the said act."

The treaty creating the Klamath res-
ervation was not made until 1864, but
the decision holds that the right or
title of occupancy of the Indians ex-
isted prior to that time, as recognized
by the act of 1848, establishing the ter-
ritorial government of Oregon, wherein
it was providing in this act contained
shall be construed to impair the rights
of person or property now pertaining to
the Indians in said territory, so long as
such rights shall remain unextinguished
by treaty between the United States
and such Indians, or to affect the au-
thority of the government of the United
States to make any regulation respecting
such Indians, their lands, property or
other rights, by treaty, law or otherwise,
which it would have been competent to
the government to make if this act had
never passed. The secretary of the interior
holds that this provision recognizes the title
or right of occupancy of the Indians to
all the country occupied by them, and
that the treaty of 1864 operated
merely to cede to the United States the
rights the Indians held in lands other
than those set apart as a place of resi-
dence—the Klamath reservation. In
other words, the treaty of 1864 but re-
duced the extent of the possession of
the Indians, whose right existed prior
to the swamp land act of 1860 and still
exists.

MILLION SHEEP EN ROUTE.

Going to the Blue Mountains for the
Summer Range.

Pendleton.—Tens of thousands of
sheep are en route to summer range in
the Blue Mountains across various
parts of Umatilla county. Between
20,000 and 30,000 traveled last week
up the Walla Walla river road through
Freewater and Milton, numerous bands
went up the Umatilla, and flocks are
moving southward up Birch and similar
creeks into Southern Umatilla. The
mountain range of this county and
portions of Union and Grant coun-
ties, are the ultimate destinations.

The annual protest is also beginning
to go from water users in the irrigated
sections, who are afraid that the flow
of their various streams will be lessened
through sheep eating out underbrush
at the headwaters of these streams.

Whether the increasing deficiency in
flow during the dry seasons is due to
extra demands made by the constantly
growing number of irrigators, or to the
disappearance of mountain shrubbery
and consequent lack of anything to re-
tain the snowfall is a disputed issue
between sheepmen and water users, an
issue which keeps up the old con-
tention about whether sheepherders bur-
den the underground to help grass for
the next season or not.

Meanwhile, the bands whose aggre-
gate will fill the Blue mountains of
three counties mentioned with nearly
1,000,000 sheep are pouring in, and
a few are encountered on any mountain
highway.

Hay Crop Is Short.

Hillboro.—The Washington county
hay crop will not be more than a half
yield this season, owing to the extreme
dry weather during the month of May.
In the lowlands along the Tualatin and
other small streams, the timothy is
much better than on the plains, where
in many places there is not a third of
a yield. The way things look, Wash-
ington county, which has always sent
out thousands of tons of timothy each
season for Philippine shipment, will
not be able to enter the markets to any
appreciable extent.

Banner Yield of Strawberries.

Eugene.—The strawberry harvest is
now fully on in this county, and the
crop is the largest ever produced. Be-
sides this, the growers are realizing
good prices for their berries, even bet-
ter than in former years, when the
crop was not so large. The ruling
price is 5 cents a box, or 60 cents a
ton. At retail, and the timothy is a
brisk local demand at this price. It is
believed these prices will change. The
growers have no organization, but at
the beginning there was an understand-
ing among them.

Good Strawberry Crop.

Salem.—The strawberry harvest is
now in full swing in this vicinity and
one of the largest crops ever seen is
being gathered. The bulk of the crop
is going to the Salem fruit cannery,
where about 150 persons are employed
packing the fruit. The berries are ex-
ceptionally good this season. They are
now coming to the cannery at the rate
of 12,000 pounds per day, and a uni-
form price of 3 1/2 cents per pound is paid.

No Word of Local Office Change.

Oregon City.—Register A. S. Droe-
ser, of the Oregon City land office, in re-
ply to an inquiry concerning the pro-
posed removal of the local land office from
Oregon City to Portland, said he had
received nothing of any official nature
from Washington as to the proposed
change. People of Oregon City are sur-
prised at the proposed change in loca-
tion of the land office, and will strive
to retain the office here.

Union County Seat Fight.

La Grande.—The complete election re-
turns of Union county show a majority
for the removal of the county seat
from Union to La Grande was 2,553
for removal and 1,003 against, mak-
ing a total of 419 more than the 60
per cent required.

200,000 POUNDS OF WOOL.

Gwin-Issacs Livestock Company Dis-
poses of Immense Clip.

Pendleton.—Two hundred thousand
pounds of wool have been sold by the
Gwin-Issacs livestock company, of
which J. H. Gwin, secretary of the
Oregon Woolgrowers' association and a
resident of Pendleton, is a partner.
The Gwin-Issacs company is consid-
ered an Idaho sheep firm, although a
large portion of its animals range in
summer in the western spur of the Blue
mountains in Grant county. The com-
pany is one of the largest sheep com-
panies operating in the Northwest.

Late as it is, some of the Gwin-Issacs
bands are not yet even sheared. Eight
bands were trailed into summer range
in Grant county from the Snake river
country in Malheur county. Here the
company has over 50,000 acres leased
from the old Dalles military land
company, which secured control of an
immense area in Grant and one or two
other counties for cutting a road
through the interior in the early days,
and the Gwin-Issacs people have 80
sections on a long lease. As govern-
ment sections alternate with each sec-
tion granted to the military road com-
pany, the sheepmen have an immense
range available. In spite of the
normally overworked condition of the
Grant range, no trouble is experienced
with settlers by the Gwin-Issacs peo-
ple partly because there are few or no
settlers in the district they occupy. In
fact, to this, their sheep trail is
through sparsely settled and barren
country.

The remaining five bands of this
company are in the Wood river country
in Idaho.

Asks for Receiver.

Eugene.—R. McMurphy, one of the
stockholders of the Willamette Valley
Woolen Manufacturing company, has
begun suit for sequestration of the
Eugene woolen mill property and ap-
pointment of a receiver. This action is
the result of too small capital to be-
gin with and mistakes in building the
mill, so that by the time the mill was
in condition to become productive and
profitable the capital and resources
were so nearly exhausted that it suff-
ered for operating money. This caused
the mill to be unproductive.

Mountain Trout Planted in Molalla.

Oregon City.—Master Fish Warden
Van Dusen was in Oregon City and
inspected the site for the fish ladder at
Willamette Falls. Construction of this
ladder will be resumed and completed
this summer, a recent suit in the cir-
cuit court having established the right
of the state to make the proposed im-
provement. Five thousand mountain
trout have been taken to the lakes at
the head of Clear creek and the North
fork of the Molalla river. All of the
suitable streams of the county will be
stocked.

Big Insane Asylum Rolls.

Salem.—The monthly report of the
state insane asylum for May shows one
of the largest monthly increases in
enrollment in the history of the insti-
tution. The total number of inmates
is now the highest it has ever been.
The report shows: Number of patients
April 30, 1,238; received during May,
43; discharged, 3; died, 9; eloped, 5; number
remaining June 1, 1,350. The total expendi-
ture was \$14,245.

Wool Sells at High Price.

Pendleton.—Practically all the re-
maining wool of Umatilla county was
only last night to live with wool sale
under the auspices of the State Wool-
growers' association. Eleven growers
disposed of clips, aggregating 198,000
pounds. The clip of Isaac Knots of
Pilot Rock, consisting of 16,998 pounds,
topped the market at 15 1/2 cents. The
average price was 14 cents.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 70c; bluestem,
78c; valley, 79c.
Barley—Feed, \$23 per ton; rolled,
\$24.50@25.
Flour—Valley, \$3.90@4.05 per bar-
rel; hard wheat straights, \$4.45@4.50;
clears, \$3.85@4.10; hard wheat pat-
ents, \$4.40@4.70; Graham, \$3.60@4.10;
whole wheat, \$4.45@4.75; rye flour, \$4.50
@4.60.
Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.25; gray, \$1.20.
Millstuffs—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, \$8@9; grain, \$11@12; cheat,
\$11@12.
Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack;
carrots, \$1.50; beets, \$1.25; cabbage,
\$2@2 1/2; lettuce, head, 25c@40c per doz;
cauliflower, \$1.75@2 per doz; celery,
75c@90c per doz; cucumbers, \$1.25@
1.50 per doz; asparagus, 50c; peas, 5c
per pound; rhubarb, 3c per pound;
beans, green, 12c; squash, \$1 per
box; green corn, 60c per doz.
Honey—\$3.50 per case.
Potatoes—Fancy, 75c@81 per cental;
new potatoes, \$1.75@2 per cental.
Fruits—Strawberries, Oregon, 4@5c
per pound; cherries, 50c@61 per box;
gooseberries, 6c per pound; apples,
fancy Baldwin and Spitzenbergs,
\$1.50@2.50 per box; choice, \$1@1.50;
cooking, 75c@81; cantaloupes, \$5
per crate; apricots, \$2.25 per box.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 17c@20c;
store, 13c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 18c@18 1/2c per
dozen.
Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 12c@12 1/2c
per pound; small, spring, 20c@22c;
hens, 12c@12 1/2c; turkeys, live, 16c@17c
per pound; dressed, 18c@20c; ducks,
\$7@8 per dozen; geese, live, 7@8c per
pound.
Cleans—Fall cream, twins, new
stock, 12c@13c; old stock, 10c;
Young America, 14c.
Hops—1903 crop, 23c@3c per pound.
Wool—Valley, 19c@20c per pound;
Eastern Oregon, 11c@15c; mohair, 30c
per pound for choice.
Bees—Dressed, 5@7 1/2c per pound.
Mutton—Dressed, 4@6c per pound;
lamb, 8c.
Veal—Dressed, 6c@7c per pound.
Pork—Dressed, 6c@7c per pound.

MASTER OF THE MINE

By Robert Buchanan.

CHAPTER V.

I was awakened next morning by the
singing of voices in the chamber, and
looking forth from my sleeping place,
I saw my uncle, seated in his stained
flannel clothes, devouring a substantial
breakfast, waited on by little Annie, who
looked even cleaner, sweeter than she
had looked the night before.

"Why! little woman," my uncle was
saying, "who put that sort of nonsense
into your head? Dawn't go down the
mine now more? Why, the mine's bread
and butter, vittles and drink, to you and
me!"

"Tom Penruddock says 'taint safe,
father,' he added, "and Tom
ought to know, for he's worked there
ever since he was born."

"He knows no more than this chunk
o' break, little woman. He's the idlest
chap I ever saw. He's afeared o' the
dawn't you worry. The Lawd's under
the earth as well as above it, and 'I
take care o' father, never fear!"

I slipped on my clothes, but by the
time I had done so, I found my cap and
cottage. Annie took me to a little bed-
room up stairs, where I washed, and
brushed my hair. Descending again to
the quiet old kitchen, I found my aunt,
just come in from feeding the poultry.

She gave me a kindly nod; then drew me
gently to her, and, pushing the hair
off my forehead, looked thoughtfully into
my face.

"Let me look at 'ee by daylight, lad!
Ay, I was right—you be as like your
poor father as one pea is like another.
He were too clever to settle down.
I saw you up and down like a moor
pony, and ne'er made himself a home;
and when he died, there was none of his
kith and kin near him to close his eyes.
Thar, lad, sit down and take your break-
fast, and I'll try to be a man o' ee,
for my poor sister's sake."

The breakfast being over, my aunt
and Annie busied themselves with "set-
ting 'hugs to rights," and, feeling some-
what in the twilight, I took my cap and
stroled out to find out if I could what
sort of a country I had been landed in.

The kitchen door opened directly into
the "back yard," where I found the
poultry leisurely picking up grain and
too, a mongrel puppy, a sort of cross
between a collie and a greyhound which
the moment I made my appearance,
came wriggling about my feet.

I passed through the yard, the puppy
following close at my heels. The front
of the cottage was very trim and neat;
and there was a very small garden here,
tolerably well cultivated. I afterward
learned it belonged to Annie. It was a
curious illustration of the mingling in
her of the useful and ornamental. She
was passionately fond of flowers, and
two thirds of her little garden was de-
voted to them, while in the other third
were beds of mustard and cress, radishes
and celery, with which she regularly sup-
plied "relishes" for the table.

I strolled carelessly along the road,
amusing myself from time to time by
throwing a stick and trying to teach
the puppy to retrieve. A couple of hun-
dred yards I had come, when I came to
an iron gate, surrounded by a plantation
of firs, and with a long avenue lead-
ing I knew not whither. Here I paused,
and, without thinking, threw the stick
as far as I could up the avenue. But
the puppy crouched at my feet, and de-
clined to stir. So I opened the gate and
went in. I had not gone many yards
when a sharp voice arrested me.

"Here! say, you!" it cried. "What
are you doing here?"

I looked up, and saw a boy of about
my own age, dressed like a young gentle-
man. He had dark hair, black eyes,
brows that came close together, and a
hanging lip. I saw at once, by his dress
and manner, that he was no miner's
son.

"Look here, you're trespassing, you
know," he continued; then suddenly
"Why, you don't belong to St. Gurlo's?
What's your name?"

I told my name, and added that I was
a stranger, having come to the village
only last night to live with my Uncle
and Aunt Pendragon. In a moment his
face changed; a contemptuous sneer
curled his lip as he said:

"Pendragon's boy, eh?" then, with
a look of scorn, he added, "What do
you mean by wearing those clothes?"

"I thought you were a gentle-
man!"

"I am as much a gentleman as you,"
I said, "and I'm not afraid of you! Do
you know what the law says about
where I come from? They'd thrash you
and send you to bed, to learn better man-
ners."

He clenched his fist, and advanced
threateningly toward me. Then, look-
ing at me from head to foot, and finding
that at all events I was his superior
in point of physical strength, he changed
his mind, and whistled up the puppy, and
walked away.

When I reached the cottage again, I
came face to face with Annie, who sug-
gested a walk. Her print frock had
been exchanged for a stout gown, and
she wore a pair of silk gloves and a hat
which was evidently intended for Sun-
day. As my eye wandered over these
things, she blushed and tried to
appear unconcerned.

We accordingly started off across the
moorland toward the sea, and after a
mile's walk reached the cliffs.

A narrow path, over the rocks, led
down to the water's edge. Descend-
ing, we reached the shore, and found
there a sandy cove and a solitary wood-
house. We looked up; the crags rose
above our heads right up into the blue
heaven.

"It isn't like the sea, is it?" I asked,
as we stood side by side; "it looks like
a big brown river."

"Now," she assented; "but it isn't like
this at all. The waves are some-
times as high as houses, and they're
always coming in, and the sea is
always going to India, broken up
here on the rocks, and drowned men
and women have been cast ashore. When
the winds are blowing like that, and
the wrecks come, mother and me stop
in the house to pray for father!"

"My uncle! Why, he's a miner."

"Yes; but he's one of the lifeboat
men too, and he's