

DAYTON HERALD.

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DAYTON, OREGON.

WEEK'S DOINGS

General Review of Important Happenings Presented in a Brief and Condensed Form.

Japan has demanded the surrender of Port Arthur.

A Georgia mob overpowered the militia, seized two negro murderers and burned them alive.

Great Britain, in her answer to Russia, contends that foodstuffs cannot be classified as contraband.

The government is experiencing trouble in securing Oregon gold from the Lewis and Clark souvenir gold dollars.

The Russian admiral is still in the dark as to the fate of Witthof's ships not heard from since the Port Arthur battle.

America deems that Japan was in the wrong in taking the Russian torpedo boat from Chefoo and that the vessel should be returned.

It is now certain that the Japanese have taken important land positions at Port Arthur, the fire from which compelled the Russian fleet to leave the harbor.

To date the Russian navy has lost seven cruisers, an one battleship besides those which have been taken refuge in neutral ports and disarmed. The Japanese have lost one cruiser and one battleship.

St. Petersburg expects the fall of Port Arthur at any moment.

The Malheur irrigation withdrawal has been increased 20,000 acres.

Admiral Togo-owned many mines in the path of the Port Arthur fleet.

Japan is laying in great quantities of supplies for a winter campaign in Manchuria.

The Japanese navy is co-operating with the army in the final assault on Port Arthur.

Over 300,000 acres of land in Eastern Oregon in forest reserve withdrawal have been restored to entry.

Great Britain will reply to Russia that she cannot concede that the Knight Commander was sunk lawfully.

The national encampment of the G. A. R. is being held in Boston. It is estimated that 50,000 veterans are present.

The commander of the Japanese fleet is reported to have notified the Russian commander of Port Arthur that if he sinks the vessel, the harbor will be shelled with lyddite.

A launch turned turtle at a Potomac regatta and ten people were drowned.

Issues with Turkey have been settled by the state department scoring a victory.

Fire at New York gas tanks caused great panic; many people in fleeing for getting their children.

Work on the Malheur irrigation project will commence this fall. The Palouse project will be next.

The Russian flagship Catevitch was badly damaged in the recent battle and may be dismantled at Tsing Chau.

About 345,000 acres of land in Eastern Oregon withdrawn from forest reserve order will be restored to entry.

The general attack on Port Arthur is now on. Twelve regiments of reinforcements have been sent the Japanese from Liao Yang.

Russia expresses a willingness to modify regulations regarding contraband goods providing Great Britain will agree they are binding in future wars.

The Vladivostok squadron went to the aid of the Port Arthur fleet and was badly scattered by the Japanese. The Russian navy is now practically a thing of the past.

A son and heir has been born to the Russian imperial family.

Prince Henry, of Prussia, will visit the St. Louis fair shortly.

W. J. Bryan has lost his fight for \$50,000 of the Bennett estate.

What Russian ships escaped from Port Arthur are widely scattered.

A full fledged rebellion is on in Paraguay. The rebels seem to have the upper hand.

Admiral Togo reports that nearly all of the Russian ships have returned to Port Arthur.

The Boston Steamship company has refused to take any more flour to Japan at present.

The seizure of the Russian torpedo boat at Chefoo by Japan may bring China into the war.

Yaqui Indians have gone on the war-path and Northwestern Mexico anticipates a reign of terror.

Whitescaps are terrorizing Cripple Creek.

Rioting as a result of the packers' strike at Chicago is increasing. Unions will ask Mayor Harrison to end the struggle.

A North Carolina mine was suddenly flooded and eight men drowned.

The owners of the German steamer Thea will appeal from the decision of the prize court.

The Russian Port Arthur fleet is believed to have eluded Admiral Togo and joined the Vladivostok squadron.

Great Britain is far from satisfied with the finding of the prize court in the case of the steamer Knight Commander.

A Russian military expert argues that Kuropatkin cannot afford to leave Liao Yang on account of the stores and fortifications.

Secretary Hay will address a strong note to Russia regarding the seizure of the steamer Arabia, Minister McCormick's report showing her to be in the wrong. It is probable Russia will pay for all the cargo taken promptly, as the car's troops can use it.

PEACE EFFORT FAILS.

Mayor Harrison Unable to End the Packers' Strike.

Chicago, Aug. 18.—The effort of Mayor Harrison to end the meatpackers' strike accomplished nothing. In fact, conferences with the packers and labor leaders were not held as expected. Without waiting for the time set, the packers sent a committee to Mayor Harrison and informed him it would do no good to arrange a joint conference with the strike leaders.

The committee contended that the packers had already won the strike and had no reason to meet the strikers. The packers told the mayor he should consider that they controlled Chicago's greatest industry and had such vast interests at stake that they could not be dominated by their employees, that they wanted to be fair, that prices of meat had not been raised and would not be raised because of the strike, that they could not accept a "body's" intervention.

On the other hand, the strike leaders were equally antagonistic. President Donnelly declared he did not expect to be present at the time the conference was to meet. He said his reason was that at the hour named he had to address the Hog Butchers' union.

"And the hog butchers are a great deal more important to me than the mayor," said the head of the strikers. "Harrison was too long getting in. He has heard our say for fair police treatment and has ignored it. He need not think that now he can snap his fingers or whistle and have us come to his bidding."

The mayor is reported to have said in reply that he was satisfied that his good offices were useless and he would make no further effort to bring about a meeting between the packers and strikers.

MINING THE DEFENSES.

Japanese are No Longer Using Guns in Higher Positions.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—A dispatch received from Chefoo tonight and giving undated dispatches from Port Arthur, says the Japanese during a bombardment occupied strongly fortified positions with a number of strong guns. After two hours, several of the Japanese guns were silenced. The Japanese, the dispatch says, are no longer trying to play their guns in the higher positions, which are too easily reached by the fire of the fortresses, but are busy themselves with mining operations against the defenses.

The spirit of the garrison continues to be excellent, and Lieutenant General Toesell is going everywhere encouraging the troops. The fortress is well supplied with ammunition and provisions.

STILL A MIGHTY HOST.

Twenty-Six Thousand Veterans Parade, Despite the Heat.

Boston, Aug. 18.—If anything were needed to prove that the Grand Army of the Republic is still in fact a mighty host, it was to be found yesterday when, with a half million civilians looking on, 26,000 survivors of the union forces of the Civil war assembled here from all sections of the United States and marched through the streets of Boston. Five and one-half hours were required for the parade to pass a given point.

It was a severe strain on the old soldiers, but generally the veterans held their own well. More than three scores of them dropped from the rank from exhaustion and heat prostration, and were cared for at the hospitals. The death of one soldier marred the otherwise happy day. Colonel John P. Flynn, a member of the first post of St. New York, died from heart failure induced by exhaustion.

At least 250 spectators, mostly women, fainted during the parade, and many persons were slightly injured and had their clothing torn in the crush.

The spectacle of the gray haired soldiers marching in an uncalculated drill, and everywhere the army was received with applause.

At the end of the route Commander in Chief John C. Black of the Grand Army of the Republic held his review. Last night the Grand Army of the Republic campfire was held, attended by 10,000 persons.

To Signalize Birth of Heir.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 18.—One of the acts of grace signaling the birth of an heir to the throne will be the total abolition of corporal punishment throughout Russia. It is reported, apparently on good authority, that Emperor William of Germany has asked for the privilege of acting as one of the officers of the heir. The christening will take place August 23, when, the Associated Press is able to state, quite a number of important liberal measures, besides the abolition of corporal punishment, will be announced.

Only Seven Japanese Massacred.

London, Aug. 18.—The Tokyo correspondent of the Times, referring to the statement from Nimro, Japan, that Russian soldiers at Kamchatka massacred 87 of the crew of the Japanese schooner Teichi, says the schooner carried a boat with 12 men to procure water, and that the Japanese were attacked by Russian soldiers, who killed seven of the crew and wounded five. Three wounded died of their wounds. The correspondent states that the statement that 87 of the crew were killed is incorrect.

In Great Fear of Rebels.

Buenos Aires, Aug. 18.—A feeling akin to panic prevails at Asuncion, the capital of Paraguay. The insurgents under General Ferrera have secured the adherence of the residents of the towns and villages parallel to the railway and are awaiting the arrival of the steamer Initiative to make a simultaneous attack by land and water upon the capital. It is rumored that there was a bombardment of Asuncion today but this cannot be confirmed.

Pire Now Imperis Port.

London, Aug. 18.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio says a big earthquake at Port Arthur is believed to have occurred. The position of the sea is such that the Japanese are urging them to surrender.

OREGON NEWS OF INTEREST

FINE TIMBER DESTROYED.

Fire on McCully Mountain Supposed to Have Been Set by Campers.

Albany.—The forest fire which has been raging in the mountains of Oregon for the past ten days are having the usual effect on valley towns. A pall of smoke, so thick that the eyes burn, hangs over Albany, and the horizon is narrowed down to a very short distance. The sun looks like a ball of fire, being almost hidden from view a part of the time.

The smoke in Albany is particularly bad because of a fire in close proximity to the city. Just east of Lacombe, which is only about 15 miles from Albany, is a fire which has been burning for several days, and is doing irreparable damage. The fire is on the side of McCully mountain, which is covered with one of the finest bodies of timber in the county. There had been a number of fires in that section for some time, but all were under control and the loss was normal. Albany people could see a large volume of smoke rising from the side of the mountain east of Lacombe, and later came the news that an immense and destructive fire was sweeping over McCully mountain with irresistible force. The fire is thought to have been set by campers, and the authorities are investigating to see if the blame cannot be fastened on someone.

Land Patents Held Up.—Albany.—Word has been received in Albany that the timber locator, from the interior department at Washington, D. C., that Albany claims of timber land in the Klamath and Lake county districts will have to wait some time before receiving their patents. Albany people have proved up on their claims and hold receipts from the local land officers, but Messrs. Jones, Erickson and Brown, the special agents sent out by Secretary Hitchcock, have recommended that the land be held up for further investigation. This is a great disappointment to the holders, who have waited for a long time for their patents. And the large number of people in Albany who have timber claims in the Eastern Oregon districts have a considerable amount of money tied up in the land.

BRING HIGH PRICE.

Last Year's Hops Sell Well, and Picking Soon Begins.

Salem.—Krebs Brothers, hopgrowers and dealers, have reported the purchase of 136 bales of 1908 hops from the A. J. Luce hop company at 25 cents. This is the highest price paid for a long time. Speaking of the hop situation, Leonard Krebs said that the greatest danger is that growers will begin picking too early. Some are talking of beginning September 1, which Mr. Krebs says is fully a week too soon.

In the Butteville, Hubbard, Aurora and St. Paul districts in particular the hops are usually too green, causing a loss in weight and also in quality. Mr. Krebs says that in view of the absence of vermin this season, there is no danger in letting the hops remain on the vine until they are ready for picking.

Exhibits of State.

Salem.—From information that has been received by Secretary Willie A. Moore, of the state fair board, it is evident that the state fair next month will equal, if not excel the splendid exhibitions which have been held here for the last five years. There are now horses in training on Lone Oak track now than ever before at this time of the year. Many breeders of livestock who have never been here before are making arrangements to come with their herds, and the livestock department will be as great an attraction as ever. Space in the main pavilion is being rapidly taken for county and general premium exhibits, and many new displays will be seen.

Hop Market to Open.

Salem.—Though 20 to 21 cents is freely offered for contracts for 1904 hops, nothing of consequence is being done in this market. Growers are preparing for the harvest, which will begin about September 8 to 10, and are worrying very little about prices. The hops in this vicinity are in excellent condition, as far as quality is concerned, and there has been no change in the estimates of the probable yield. Al Jenuan, who still holds 200 bales of hops of the 1903 crop, has refused an offer of 23½ cents a pound for the lot.

Big Pump for Mine.

Grants Pass.—The Golden Drill mining company has received at Grants Pass three carloads of machinery, consisting of five 400-horsepower turbine wheels, fittings of shaftings and other machinery. These will be taken to the lake, three miles up the river, and unloaded at the company's works. There is now being constructed for the company a water pipe with a capacity of 9,000 gallons per minute under a 430-foot head. This pump is expected to arrive in September and will be installed soon after.

Urges Fruitgrowers to Organize.

La Grande.—A meeting of Grand Ronde horticulturists was held at the Commercial club last week. Professor B. B. Green, of the Minnesota Agricultural college addressing the meeting, who came here with Colonel Judson, of the O. R. & N. The professor urged the no. e. r. s. of organization of the fruitgrowers, and believes the Grand Ronde club is an excellent fruit section he has had the pleasure of looking over in the West.

Water From Cascades.

Salem.—The board of directors of the Citizens' Light & Traction company held a meeting in Portland and after giving the matter full consideration decided favorably upon the project of putting in a new water system at this place. Nothing was determined as to the source of supply, except that the water will come from a mountain stream in the Cascades. A thorough investigation of several mountain streams will be made at once, and definite plans will be formulated without delay.

Incorporate at \$1,000,000.

Eugene.—The Willamette Valley Electric railway company, which has secured franchises from the county court to build a system of trolley lines along Lane county roads, has filed articles of incorporation with the county clerk. The incorporators are: Congressman J. F. Wilson, of Prescott, Ark., and M. F. T. and W. J. Wiley, also of Prescott. The capital stock is \$1,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of \$10.

Remove Name's Stigma.

Salem.—That the name of the Oregon State Reform school be changed to Oregon State Industrial school, is one of the recommendations made in a memorial of Superintendent N. H. Looney. This change is advised because the present name is to many a stigma of disgrace when applied to youths whose characters are not formed. "It is not the intention of the state to brand these boys when what they want is encouragement," says Superintendent Looney.

Harvester Burns in Field.

Wasco.—While the harvest crew were at dinner the combined harvester of Henry Howell, near Wasco, caught fire and burned up completely. The cause of the fire is unknown. Loss \$2,000, with no insurance. Only a small lot of wheat was burned.

Wheat Market.

Portland.—Export values: Walla Walla, 75c; bluestem, 76c; valley, 80c; milling, Walla Walla, 76c; bluestem, 81c; valley, 81c. Tacoma—Bluestem, 81c; club, 75c.

MASTER OF THE MINE

By Robert Buchanan.

CHAPTER XXIII.

Thus it was that poor Annie returned to her home and was received once again as a member of the little circle at St. Gurlott's. But things were sadly changed for her, poor child; and some of the things which she had seen and done in the past few days were not to be forgotten. Picking will commence the last of this month. The prices for picking will be the same as last year.

But few contracts for sale of hops have been made up to this time. The prevailing price for those few sales has been made up to 20 to 21 cents, that have been made no effort to sell their hops before the season is fairly opened, yet there does not seem to be any disposition to hold the crop, as there was last year. This is thought to be due to the fact that the slump in prices late in the season last year caused a loss of thousands of dollars to those who were holding for top prices.

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and began shaking hands. Then Mike Looe, rising slowly, held out his enormous fist.

"Shake hands, Meester," he said. "If you can lick me, you can lick any two of 'em. You may sack me to-morrow and willing, but I'll go ball you'm the right sort to be measter here!"

So we shook hands, and from that moment my physical supremacy was undisputed. Instead of dismissing my late opponent, I kept him in his place, and he afterwards became my right-hand man. After that day, I had very little trouble in retaining my due authority as overlord of the Granddory mine.

TRAFFIC OF THE PACIFIC.

Some Advantages of Puget Sound as the Gateway to the Orient.

Puget Sound, according to a writer in the Review of Reviews, is the logical gateway of the United States to the Pacific ocean, by reason of the fact of its geographical position. The short cut from the United States to the Orient, as one will see when he consults his globe, is nottherly by way of the Aleutian Islands. The average map presents the coasts of North America and of Asia as if they faced each other and were almost parallel, whereas the spherical contour of the globe in fact makes the Asiatic shore line almost a continuation or projection of the American shore line to the other side of the globe. Thus, the most direct route from either San Francisco or San Diego, Cal., to the Orient, instead of being westerly by way of the Sandwich Islands, is northerly past Puget sound and the Bering sea. It is 1,250 miles farther from San Francisco westerly via Hawaii to Yokohama, Shanghai or Hongkong than from Puget sound northerly to the same destinations. In other words, the San Francisco route trip to the Orient via Hawaii is 2,500 miles longer than the Puget sound route trip via Bering sea, which is equivalent to a week's voyage for a fifteen-knot vessel. This advantage of a week to ten days in the length of the voyage is the logical basis for the future in Puget sound as the gateway of oriental commerce.

In the second place, the Puget sound route for American commerce with the Orient is about one-half the length of the New York route via the Suez canal; the haul is 11,575 miles, as compared with 5,800 miles from Seattle to Hongkong. From New York to the Suez canal to Yokohama the distance is over 13,000 miles, as compared with 4,240 miles from Puget sound to Yokohama. Why should the United States circumnavigate the globe to reach the Orient by way of Europe when it has a short cut of its own with one-half the length of haul?

NEGRO'S SENSE OF HUMOR.

Difference Between Blacks of This Country and Those of Jamaica.

The women's missionary societies of the Vermont Avenue, Ninth Street, Second Street and Whitney Avenue Christian churches have been greatly profited the past week by a visit from the Rev. C. C. Smith, secretary of the negro work of the National Christian Women's Board of Missions, says the Washington Post. This organization supports thirty-two schools located in India, Jamaica, the mountain region of Kentucky and in the black belt of the south.

Mr. Smith has lately returned from a tour among the schools of the south, and relates many interesting anecdotes of the characteristics and progress of the colored race. He says the negroes of Jamaica and those of this country differ so materially that it is difficult to believe that they are of the same origin. Those of Jamaica are English negroes; those of the south, American negroes. The colored people of Jamaica, for instance, are devoid of any sense of the ludicrous. Rev. Mr. Smith has a rich vein of humor running through his speeches, but this was lost on his audience in Jamaica. His funniest stories and brightest sallies were received there in the most sober fashion. But in the south he found the negroes with a keen relish for the humorous, and his most subtle and delicate jokes were at once recognized and applauded.

As an illustration, he gave an incident that occurred in Edwards, Miss. He was explaining why iron bedsteads had been put in the students' rooms. "You see," he said, "we cannot have wooden bedsteads, because—" and then began again, "we cannot have wooden bedsteads because they might get—" and still in doubt as to how he should express his thought, he began a third time: "You see, we can't have wooden beds because they might be infected with—ah—" and again he paused. A colored man at this juncture spoke up: "Bro' Smith, call 'em knights of labor and go on."—Commercial Laborer.

Joshua Allen's Wife on Farmers.

"And no one," she said in a tragic manner—"no one that boasts of descent from an old genteel family was ever a farmer."

Almost insensibly to myself I mentioned the names of George Washington and my own Josiah, and said I, "Adam, for instance, is from an old family."

"Adam who?" she said.

"Why, just plain Adam, Eve's husband," said I.

"Oh, shaw!" she said. And I didn't contend with her, but knewed farm'n' wuz a honorable occupation or the Lord wouldn't set the first man he made at it.—Lippincott's.

The man who talks about his yacht when he owns a sailboat is in the same family where his wife calls the chore boy the coachman.—Tit-Bits.