

WARM FIGHT AT MO TIEN

Japanese Defeated the Russians in Hand-to-Hand Conflict and Killed Two Hundred.

THE JAPANESE WERE ASLEEP

Awoke and Grasped Rifles and With Bayonets Slaughtered Attacking Party, Their Own Loss Being Sixty.

Seoul, Korea, July 13.—(At the Front With General Kuroki's Forces, July 4.)—The brief and disastrous attempt of the Russians to overwhelm the small Japanese force which guarded the entrance to the Mo Tien pass was a bloody affair. The Japanese troops again exhibited their resourcefulness and courage, and the Russians again threw away many lives. The losses can not be ascertained until the battlefield has been searched. The Japanese are still driving the enemy up the valley.

The correspondent of the Associated Press saw enough to justify the estimate that the Russians lost more than 200 men killed or wounded, and that the Japanese casualties will probably amount to 60. The Russians left 50 dead in front of and in the trenches where the attack began. At this point they had an equal number of men severely wounded, and the Japanese took several prisoners and captured 100 rifles. The Russians were seen carrying away two officers, who had been either killed or wounded.

Mo Tien pass opens upon a funnel-shaped slope which rises for a quarter of a mile from the valley, and which is flanked by hills. Thirty-six Japanese were quartered in a Chinese house near the bottom of the hill, and two companies of Japanese soldiers were in a trench 100 yards long located on the summit of the hill, which commanded the approach. Two other companies of soldiers slept near this trench.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the morning, in complete darkness and with a heavy fog enshrouding the hills, two battalions of the Tenth and Twenty-fourth East Siberian regiments, together with 100 cavalrymen, approached the Japanese position. They surrounded the pickets and the outposts in the house, and gained a position from which to rush the trench. Several other Russian companies were so disposed that they could attempt a flanking movement on both the Japanese right and left.

When the fighting began, the building where the outposts were quartered became a slaughter-house. The Japanese, aroused from their sleep by the enemy, seized their swords and bayonets to resist the attack. The Russians were at such close quarters with the Japanese that it was impossible for the latter to use their rifles. The first fight in the trench and in front of the trench was hand-to-hand, and the Japanese, who ran out to man the trench, were but half clothed.

The first Russian onslaught was repelled, but the Russians charged twice again within half an hour. The remainder of the Japanese regiment, however, to which the outposts and the companies at the trench belonged, reinforced their comrades and began to drive the Russians back.

As soon as it was sufficiently light to distinguish the enemy, two hours after the beginning of the fight, the Japanese forced the Russians to retreat one mile down the valley. The trench and its approaches on the hillside were thickly covered with dead and wounded men. Blood-spattered stones and grass everywhere testified to the hotness of the fighting.

Chinese stretcher-bearers, impassive under dropping bullets, were collecting

the wounded and carrying them to an improvised hospital in a roadside temple, where they were laid out in rows under huge painted and plastered gods. Japanese details, with trenching spades, were burying the dead where they fell, and Japanese soldiers were bringing water to their own and Russian wounded and impartially giving the wounded men cigarettes.

The firing continued during the afternoon, but gradually the sounds grew more distant, indicating that the Russians were still retreating.

TROUBLE AMONG FISHERMEN.

One of Disputants Shot in Hip and Assailant is at Large.

Sheriff Linville spent yesterday afternoon scouring the hills back of the old Hanthorn cannery in a vain endeavor to cause the apprehension of a man named Gulessepi Lucedo, who is wanted to answer to a charge of assault with intent to kill. "Lucedo is in the hills," the sheriff was assured, and he started a sort of Tracy hunt that kept him going all afternoon. About dinner time he came downtown without the man he so much desired to catch.

Lucedo's crime was committed at an early hour yesterday morning. It is said the man is a Sacramento river fisherman who recently came north. With a number of other California fishermen, he has been boarding at a house near the Hanthorn cannery. Last evening the men became involved in trouble, the disputants being Lucedo, his brother and another fisherman named Salvador Taornino. The latter was, so the story goes, attacked by the brothers, but the other men separated the combatants. At the time all were more or less the worse for liquor. After the fighters had been separated, Gulessepi Lucedo went from the room in which the fishermen were drinking, and, securing a revolver, laid for Taornino. As the latter was going up a stairway to his room, Gulessepi fired, the ball striking the man in the right hip and ranging toward the front of the leg. This version of the shooting was given to Sheriff Linville, while Dr. Estes, the attending physician, was told that the shot was fired through the window. At all events, there was a bullet in the fisherman's thigh, and the doctor removed it.

When the matter was reported to the authorities the man who had done the shooting had disappeared. It was charged that the brother had bitten Taornino, but Dr. Estes declares he knows nothing of any biting, having found only the one wound in the body of Taornino. The officers arrested Gulessepi's brother, whose name is given as Lugito, and he is now confined in the county jail, having been held as a witness. As nearly as the officers are able to ascertain, the injured man stands pretty well with the Greek or Italian colony, and there seemed to be an evident desire on the part of the fishermen to assist in Gulessepi's arrest. He is alleged to be a bad man and to have been in trouble before. Further search for the assailant will be made.

Dr. Estes stated last evening that the injured man's wound would not prove serious unless blood poisoning set in, which is not probable.

The Weather.

Portland, July 13.—For Western Oregon: Thursday, fair; warmer, except near coast.

Western Washington: Fair.

Eastern Oregon, Eastern Washington and Idaho: Fair, with rising temperature.

POSER FOR MR. BRYAN.

Democratic Committee Wants Him to Take the Stump for Parker.

Chicago, July 13.—Roger Sullivan, member of the national democratic committee, declared that W. J. Bryan take the stump for the national ticket.

THIS PAPER is kept on file at E.C. DAKES Advertising Agency, 124 Sansome Street, San Francisco, California, where contracts for advertising can be made for it.

MURDERER SENTENCED

Frank Guglielmo Must Pay the Death Penalty for Slaying His Sweetheart.

BRAVELY TOOK SENTENCE

Date Fixed by Judge Cleland for the Execution is August 16, at the Oregon State Penitentiary.

Portland, July 13.—Frank Guglielmo will be executed August 16, 1904, at the Oregon state penitentiary, according to sentence of court.

Half an hour before time for opening the state circuit court this morning an audience began to assemble to hear sentence passed by Judge Cleland upon Guglielmo, the murderer of Freda Garacio. The short, dark-faced father of the murdered girl came in alone, and took a seat inside of the railing, where he had sat stolidly during the trial of the case. The other Italians present were of the younger class and former associates of Guglielmo. A few minutes later Deputy Sheriff Cordano touched Garacio on the shoulder and called him into the juryroom, where he was searched and admonished not to make any demonstration when Guglielmo came. He cheerfully promised, and returned to his seat. At 9:45 Sheriff Word appeared, leading Guglielmo, and seated himself and the prisoner in two chairs that had been placed close up in front of the bar of justice.

Guglielmo's pallid face wore a look of dull and hopeless misery. He evidently had begun to feel the gravity of his situation, and the absence of his former bold and unconcerned countenance was very noticeable.

The sentencing of the prisoner was a brief ceremony. Judge Cleland, after referring to the significance of the date told the prisoner to stand up. Guglielmo did not obey at once, and was helped to his feet by the sheriff. The court then said:

"You have been informed against by the district attorney for Multnomah county and charged with the crime of murder, and after a trial by due process of law you have been found guilty. If you have anything to say why sentence should not be pronounced, I will now hear you."

The prisoner stood motionless, but no word from him broke the absolute silence of the court room. The court then said:

"Has the attorney for the prisoner anything to say?"

"I have nothing to say, your honor," replied Dan R. Murphy.

"The judgment of the court is," resumed Judge Cleland, looking at Guglielmo, "that you be taken within 20 days from this date to the penitentiary of the state of Oregon and turned over to the superintendent of the penitentiary, and there, on the 16th day of August, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

As the full horror of the terms of his sentence penetrated Guglielmo's mind he seemed to shrink and droop about the shoulders, and his face grew ashen, but he stood up bravely while the court concluded with an order to the sheriff to "remove the prisoner," and he was then led from the room and back to the jail. Here he seemed to recover his courage. In the jailer's room he wrote a letter, and with his accustomed cigar between his teeth he walked into one of the "solitary" cells, where he will be kept until his departure for Salem.

CARNEGIE ON THE KING.

What the Philanthropist Had to Say in His Book.

Domie's redomontades against Edward VII, that caused every hotel in England to close its doors against the "prophet" for insulting the king, have had a curious and altogether unexpected result. A number of newspapers in London, as well as in the provinces, in discussing the pros and cons of the affair, have called attention to the uncomplimentary references to the sovereign that are contained in Andrew Carnegie's book, entitled "Triumph of Democracy." Compared to the number of people who read newspapers, few have read the book in question. But the action of the press in printing some of the most unfriendly paragraphs about Edward VII contained in the book of the Laird of Skibo has rendered the masses aware, for the first time, of some of the sentiments which Andrew Carnegie entertained with regard to the king

of the time when he published "Triumph of Democracy."

The paragraphs to which most exception is taken are the following:

"Of course men can kiss the hand of the queen (Victoria), as one is proud to kiss the hand of any good woman. But how will it be when the Prince of Wales holds out his hand, and Messrs. Chamberlain, Morley, Collins, Broadhurst, Trevelyan and Fowler and others are required to kiss that? But the first man who feels as he ought to feel will either smile when the hand is extended, at the suggestion that he could so demean himself, and give it a good hearty shake, or else will knock his royal highness down." And again: "Whenever an American is met abroad with the assertion that government in the republic is corrupt, he can safely say that for one ounce of corruption here there is a full pound avoirdupois in Britain. Just look at some of the 'jobs.' The Prince of Wales is colonel of this or that regiment, and draws salaries for duties he does not perform. He has many 'mean' modes of drawing money from the public.

"If any man believes that Queen Victoria, or the Prince of Wales, or Kaiser William, or any member of a royal family, could receive more welcome news than the downfall of the republic—which proves every hour to the parent land that these royal people are only excrescences upon the state, the setters of bad examples and the very core around which the worst vices of English life gather and fester—if anyone believes this, then his estimate of human nature differs from mine."

The majority of the people of Great Britain were wholly ignorant of these views concerning King Edward until they were printed the other day far and wide in the newspapers in connection with the Dowle controversy, and the popularity of the well known Scotch-American philanthropist is likely to suffer a decline in the land of his birth, where he makes his home throughout the greater portion of the year. That foreigners should profess such views about British royalty is comprehensible to the British, who ascribe it to ignorance. But Andrew Carnegie, they point out, is, although an American citizen by naturalization, yet a Scotchman by birth, and has his principal domicile in Scotland, where he holds the position of lord rector of one of the principal universities of the northern kingdom. That he should have expressed in print such views regarding Edward VII and the royal family is looked upon as downright unpardonable, and has awakened strong feelings of resentment.

PERSONAL MENTION.

W. S. Zimmerman of Portland is in the city.

L. Saldren was over from his Grays river logging camp yesterday.

E. Meyer of Portland was among the passengers down on last night's train. Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Craig of San Francisco arrived in the city last evening.

Captain A. M. Simpson arrived in the city on the Alliance last night from Coos bay.

W. B. Stratton of Olympia, attorney general of the state of Washington, is in the city.

H. B. Ferguson, jr., of Marshfield, arrived in the city last night. He will visit with relatives.

Mrs. Gunard Hansen of East Astoria returned yesterday from a week's visit with relatives at Knappa.

Mrs. C. R. Morse and son, Warren, left yesterday for Portland and Oregon City to remain for about a week.

Among the Portlanders who arrived in the city last evening are E. Waldman, E. J. Warnick, Paul Strain, R. E. Gibson and J. H. Gibson.

C. N. Huggins, secretary of the Astoria Electric Company, was down yesterday from Portland on a short visit to Superintendent Coolidge. He returned on the night train.

THE RETURN TO SANITY.

Political Situation Has Resulted in Greater Stock Market Activity.

New York, July 13.—Stocks have shown more activity and more strength than for a long period. Unquestionably a large share of this improvement was due to the political situation, or, in other words, to the disappearance of various vagaries from the political arena. The return to political sanity is one of the most encouraging features of the times; the whole country will benefit by the change, inasmuch as a sane and strong opposition is likely to have a salutary effect upon the party in power. It is a long time since political conditions have been so stable and satisfactory, although, as usual, there are questions urgently requiring legislative relief. Ever since Mr. Bryan's advent the country has been more or less under the fear of radicalism, but this apprehension is now

likely to disappear, and one of the most insidious and dangerous movements in our political history has become a thing of the past. It is no slight gain to have so serious a disturber of confidence finally removed, and in consequence American institutions and American investments, as well as American politics, are likely to inspire greater confidence, not only at home, but in due season abroad.

Another stimulating factor was the government cotton crop report, promising an unusually large yield. While periods of deterioration in this staple and the effects of the boll weevil, which last year destroyed \$15,000,000 of cotton, are still unknown, still the unusually high condition of the crop and the great increase of acreage leave a very big margin for injury from these quarters, the chances strongly favoring a big crop in any event. Other crops are progressing quite satisfactorily, and, prices being relatively high, farmers seem confident of another profitable season. With prosperity in the cotton, corn and wheat belts such as is now promised, it is perfectly reasonable to anticipate a good fall trade, and this is precisely what interior distributors are generally looking forward to. There are spots, particularly in the iron and textile districts, where more or less depression exists as a result of conditions in those particular industries; but outside of these spots a hopeful feeling prevails, and as business during the last six months has been conducted upon conservative lines, the mercantile interests may be considered in a sound and satisfactory condition. Railroad prospects are also improving, inasmuch as decreased earnings are less frequent and less severe, while traffic managers are distinctly more hopeful in their views for the same reasons as the mercantile classes. The iron trade, however, is still unsatisfactory. Six bad months have already been passed, and there is not much encouragement for the next six months, save that conditions are more likely to grow better than worse. The chief trouble is lack of orders, enterprise having been checked, while buyers will not take hold until absolutely convinced that prices have touched bottom, something which strenuous efforts for holding together the various pools does not seem calculated to accomplish.

Since the holidays the market has developed a healthy activity. July disbursements and the good investment demand for bonds afforded some additional stimulus to the facts noted above; but the increased dealings were largely due to the operations of a class of big and active traders who have long been absent and whose return is significant. On the rallies was considerable realizing, but good buying was in evidence on the decline. London buying was also a feature, and there were indications of selling by the big holders. The latter appear to be favoring an advance, and are not likely to discourage any bull movement in its early stages so long as they carry such a large supply of stocks as they now do. This fact alone promises a more active market as long as conditions favor. The money market continues easy and loanable funds are abundant, but the monetary situation is not entirely free of pitfalls. The crop demands will soon begin, and will certainly pull down balances at eastern centers, notwithstanding the comparatively strong condition of interior banks. A rather unsatisfactory feature, also, is the recent additional expansion of loans, which are again at record-breaking level. The

placings of Russian or Japanese war loans, something to be expected, may revive gold shipments, which, though they need cause no alarm, might nip in the bud any too hasty bull movement. The outlook is certainly for a stronger and more active market in stocks, affording excellent trading opportunities; but we would advise taking profits on all sharp rallies and buying only on the substantial declines, confining all speculative operations to the batter class of railroad shares.

HENRY CLEWES.

Keane Company's Repertoire.

A glance at the repertoire of plays to be presented by James Keane and his company at Fishers' opera house next week will show that Mr. Keane has spared neither pains nor expense in giving to the public the best on the market. "Sherlock Holmes," the play to be presented on the opening night, is a strong but refined melodrama taken from Conan Doyle's stories of the famous detective. This play was one of the few successful attractions in New York and the east last season. The author in his construction of "Sherlock Holmes" has written a play that appeals to all classes. The dramatic climaxes and situations are exceptionally strong and a delightful comedy vein runs throughout the piece. Mr. Keane, in the title role, has a part which gives him ample scope for his recognized ability; in fact, one of the chief charms of "Sherlock Holmes" is the fact that each member of the cast is seen to particular advantage in his respective roles.

On Tuesday evening the comedy drama, "The Belle of Kentucky," will be presented. "The Belle of Kentucky" is a strong southern play written around the life of one Senator Clay in Washington. Mr. Keane will be seen in the role of Lord Harry Beresford, an Englishman, and Miss Justina Wayne as the belle. The piece is full of comedy, and Mr. Tony West, who handles the role of the senator, is said to be one of the cleverest comedians on the American stage. Mr. West, by the way, created the lead in the original production of the famous rural comedy, "The Dairy Farm," which ran for nearly two years in New York city.

Wednesday, one of the strongest plays of the week will be presented—"The Highwayman."

Other plays to be presented during the week are "A Mexican Romance," "Heart and Sword," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and "The Queen of Chinatown." A complete scenic production of each play is promised and the patrons of Fishers' may be assured of an enjoyable week. Seat sale opens Saturday morning at Griffin's.

Raised the Mortgage on the County Fair With Advertising.

Last year the management of the Lehigh county, Pa., Fair Association decided to spend some money in advertising, and accordingly it appropriated \$2,730.32, of which \$2,234.34 went to newspapers. At this time the society was \$17,700 in debt, and the advertising appropriation looked pretty big. The advertising was placed in 112 newspapers in the territory from which the fair would attract attendance. The result was surprising. The number of paid admissions was never before so large. Receipts reached a total of \$47,532.04, of which \$21,102.48 was for admissions. The society was able to pay off \$16,900 of its indebtedness, leaving only \$800 outstanding.—National Stockman and Farmer.

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