



EVENTS OF THE DAY FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE WORLD.

A Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Presented in a Condensed Form Which is Most Likely to Prove of Interest to Our Many Readers.

There are about 27,000 Chinese in Hawaii. Secretary Hay has started another canal treaty.

An American deserter who acted as Cailles' lieutenant has been placed in irons.

Fire destroyed business buildings and warehouses in Portland, Or., to the value of \$60,000.

The loss of life in West Virginia flood will not be as large as first reported, while property loss will be greater.

A man in Chicago who attempted to stop a quarrel between two other men, accidentally shot and killed one of them.

Washington's state grain inspector predicts that 25,000,000 bushels of wheat will be harvested in that state this year.

A sailboat containing a young man and three girls capsized on Carqueinez straits, in California, drowning one of the girls and the young man.

Brazil has formally accepted the invitation to participate in the Pan-American congress of nations. It is thought other South American republics will now follow this lead.

Frederick H. Davies, for many years prominent as a civil engineer on railroads running out of Chicago, was killed while attempting to prevent a wreck on the Baltimore & Ohio, near Midland, Ohio.

As a result of the war between the United States and Spain, a new principle has been established, which prevents neutral men-of-war entering or departing from a blockaded port without the consent of the blockading fleet.

Three lives were lost in a storm at Pittsburgh.

All insurgent prisoners on Luzon will be released.

Arolio's force in Batangas is expected to surrender.

President McKinley will visit the northwest next year.

Several strikers were wounded in riots at Columbia, S. C.

Earl Russell will be tried by the house of lords for bigamy.

The transport Indiana sailed from Manila with coast artillery.

Holland will reclaim a whole province from the Zuyder Zee.

Cortez, the Texas assassin, is supposed to have been captured.

The Prussian crop shortage is the most serious in recent years.

Cailles, the Filipino leader, surrendered his force at Santa Cruz.

General Chaffee has been appointed military governor of the Philippines.

Public buildings at Manila are to be turned over to the civil authorities.

The secretary of state has addressed the Russian government on the tariff question.

Adelbert S. Hay, son of secretary of State Hay, fell from a New Haven, Conn., hotel window and was killed.

State of Oregon has begun a suit to collect bond of ex-School Clerk Davis, who embezzled about \$31,000.

At least 200 perished by floods in the Potomac basin, West Virginia, coal region. The property loss will reach \$2,000,000.

General Corbin has started for the Philippines.

A new political party has been launched in Kansas City.

A pro-Boer meeting in London was the scene of much disorder.

Under the new ruling no duty has been collected on Russian oil.

One hundred thousand persons are anxious to file on Oklahoma lands.

All the volunteers are expected to arrive from the Philippines by June 26.

The American ship John McDonald, of New York, has been given up for lost.

Forest fire near Olympia, Wash., destroyed a \$16,000 logging camp equipment.

The United States is said to have notified Denmark to sell its West Indies or fortify them.

A Cuban committed suicide in New York because of the difficulty of learning the English language.

The sale of postage stamps for the fiscal year just closing has increased greatly over any previous year.

P. C. Cheney, of Manchester, N. H., ex-governor of that state and also ex-United States senator, is dead.

The southern states planted 27,532,000 acres of cotton this year, an increase of 2,111,000 acres.

Texas fever has been discovered among native cattle of northern Germany, and is said to have existed more than 100 years.

The Berlin city mission, headed by A. Stocker, issues each week 108,000 sermons for those who cannot attend church, 20,000 of which are distributed in the city.

APPOINTMENT OF TAFT.

Will Be the First Civil Governor of the Philippines.

Washington, June 24.—Secretary today issued the order of the president establishing civil government in the Philippines. The order follows: "On and after the 4th day of July, 1901, unless it shall be otherwise ordered, the president of the Philippine commission will exercise the executive authority in all civil affairs in the government of the Philippine islands heretofore exercised in such affairs by the military governor of the Philippines, and to that end, William H. Taft, president of the said commission, is hereby appointed civil governor of the Philippine islands. Such executive authority will be exercised under and in conformity with the instructions of the Philippine commission, dated April 7, 1900, and subject to the approval and control of the secretary of war of the United States.

"The municipal and provincial civil governments which have been or shall hereafter be established in said islands, and all persons performing duties appertaining to the offices of civil government in said islands, will, in respect to such duties, report to the said civil governor. The power to appoint civil officers heretofore vested in the Philippine commission and the military governor will be exercised by the civil governor, with the advice and consent of the commission.

"The military governor of the Philippines is hereby relieved from the performance, on and after the said 4th day of July, 1901, of the civil duties hereinbefore described, but his authority will continue to be exercised as heretofore in those districts in which insurrection against the authority of the United States continues to exist, or in which public order is not sufficiently restored to enable provincial civil governments to be established under the instructions to the commission, dated April 7, 1900.

"By the president. 'ELIHU ROOT, 'Secretary of War.'

NAVIGATED HELL GATE.

Big Battleship Massachusetts Successfully Passed the Narrows.

New York, June 22.—Without the assistance of a pilot and to demonstrate that a first class battleship could be navigated through Hell Gate successfully, Captain Henry M. Manney took the big battleship Massachusetts through the narrows today. It was the first time in the history of the navy that any commander of a war vessel of this class ever dared attempt the feat, and river craft and the shores were filled today to witness the trip of the Massachusetts. The passing of the mammoth fighting machine through the dangerous waters of Hell Gate successfully proves that in case of hostilities with a foreign power, a battle ship of the same draft as the Massachusetts, if she passed the fortifications of Willet's Point and Fort Schuyler, could repeat the performance of the Massachusetts. Secretary Long has taken official notice of Captain Manney's feat, and issued orders that no naval vessel the size of the Massachusetts shall use the Hell Gate narrows except in cases of great emergency.

STRIKERS FIRED UPON.

Three Men Shot While Trying to Enter a West Virginia Mine.

Matewan, W. Va., June 22.—Strained relations between the union and non-union miners here has resulted in bloodshed. Yesterday several hundred union miners who are on strike marched in a body against the Maritime mines of this place, where non-union men were at work. They tried to effect an entrance, but the operators, with 20 guards armed with Winchester, blocked the entrance. The non-union miners were headed by Superintendent Lambert, and when the union men persisted in their attempt he gave the order to fire. Fully 50 shots were fired. Two union miners were fatally shot and another dangerously wounded. The union men did not return the fire, but dispersed. All the union miners throughout Mingo are collecting, and serious trouble is expected tomorrow, when they will again try to effect an entrance to the Maritime mines. Sheriff Hatfield is on the scene with 50 deputies.

Will Move Headquarters.

Denver, June 24.—George Estes, president of the Brotherhood of Railway employes, announces that the headquarters of the brotherhood will be moved from San Francisco to Denver in the near future. This organization admits all railway employes without reference to their particular line of work. It is a comparatively new order, but is said to have a large membership among the railway employes of the West.

Righting the Ingalls.

New York, June 24.—The attempt to float the capsized army transport Ingalls at Brooklyn will probably be made tomorrow. A crew of divers is working at closing the ports and hatches. When this is done the hull will be pumped out and the ship floated and righted. The ship does not appear to be seriously injured.

NEWS OF THE STATE

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL OVER OREGON.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of Importance—A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

The town of Whitney, in Eastern Oregon, is to put in a water system. Baker City is endeavoring to have a weather bureau established in that city.

Steamboat navigation on the Willamette river to Corvallis has ceased for the summer.

Probably the last car load of 1900 potatoes in the state was shipped from Hurlburt a few days ago.

The Oregon King Gold Mining Co., of Sumpter, has filed articles of incorporation. Capital, \$1,000,000.

Arrangements have been made to make Prairie City a "station" on the stage line and the change will be made shortly.

Reports from the various sections of the Rogue river valley are to the effect that the wheat crop this year will be considerably short of the average.

Sherman county will have an extra large wheat yield this year.

A number of mines in the Robinsonville district have been bonded.

Four hundred head of cattle were purchased near Eugene at an average price of \$17 per head.

Ore from the Badger mine, Eastern Oregon, is shipped to San Francisco at the rate of two carloads every five days.

Work is well under way on the new road from Whitney to Alamo. When completed this road will decrease the distance very materially and bring more mines into the shipping list.

PORTLAND WILL CELEBRATE.

President Did Not Come But "The Fourth" Is Coming and There Will Be a Big Time.

The enthusiasm which Portland expected to expend in the entertainment of the president and party has been bottled up and will be let loose in the celebration of the Fourth of July. While the committee which is engaged in arranging for the celebration is not doing much talking, it is earnestly and energetically at work on its plans, and will have several very large surprises in store for Portlanders and visitors on Independence Day.

The fact that cheap railroad fares will be provided on all lines into the city will doubtless prove an incentive to many residents of the neighboring cities to come in and help celebrate, and they are promised a reception which they will long remember.

Bands from various outside towns will help to furnish the music, and all societies of whatever character are invited to take part in the parade.

L. D. Cole, chairman of the advertising committee is working hard to let the residents of sister cities know that they will be welcome and he says that the city will probably entertain more guests during the celebration than at any time in her history.

Portland Markets.

Wheat—Walla Walla, export value, 58 1/2¢ per bushel; bluestem, 60 1/2¢; valley, nominal.

Flour—Best grades, \$2.90@3.40 per barrel; graham, \$2.60.

Oats—White, \$1.32 1/2@1.35; gray, \$1.30@1.32 1/2 per cental.

Barley—Feed, \$17@17.50; brewing, \$17@17.50 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$17 per ton; middlings, \$21.50; shorts, \$20; chop, \$16.

Hay—Timothy, \$12.50@14; clover, \$7@9.50; Oregon wild hay, \$6@7 per ton.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 15@17 1/2¢; dairy, 13@14¢; store, 10@12¢ per pound.

Eggs—17@17 1/2¢ per dozen.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$2.75@3.75; hens, \$3.00@3.50; dressed, 9@10¢ per pound; springs, \$2.00@3.75 per dozen; ducks, \$3.64 for old; \$2.50@4.00 for young; geese, \$4.65 per dozen; turkeys, live, 8@10¢; dressed, 10@12¢ per pound.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 12@12 1/2¢; Young America, 13@13 1/2¢ per pound.

Mutton—Lamb, 3 1/2¢ gross; dressed, 7@7 1/2¢ per pound; sheep, \$3.25 gross; dressed, 6 1/2¢ per pound.

Hogs—Gross, heavy, \$5.75@6; light, \$4.75@5; dressed, 7@7 1/2¢ per pound.

Veal—Small, 7 1/2@8 1/2¢; large, 6 1/2@7¢ per pound.

Beef—Gross-top steers, \$4.25@4.60; cows and heifers, \$3.75@4; dressed beef, 7@7 1/2¢ per pound.

Hops—12@14¢ per pound.

Wool—Valley, 11@13¢; Eastern Oregon, 8@12¢; mohair, 20@21¢ per pound.

Potatoes—\$1.25@1.50 per sack; new potatoes, 12¢ per pound.

The American Bible Society is preparing to issue editions of the Scriptures in 20 different Filipino dialects.

A gypsy fortune teller who was arrested in Wyoming had bank notes to the amount of \$3,500 in a belt about his waist.

Announcement of Count von Waldsee's intention to visit America in the near future is taken to indicate an early termination of the troubles in China.

SWEEP TO DEATH.

Two Hundred Lives Lost in a West Virginia Rain Storm and Flood.

Bluefields, W. Va., June 24.—This section has just been visited by a flood, the extent of which in all probability will equal or exceed that of Johnston in 1889, so far as the loss of property is concerned. Early yesterday morning, shortly after midnight, a heavy downpour of rain began, accompanied by a severe electric storm, which increased in volume, continuing for several hours. The storm continued throughout the entire night and day and at 10 A. M., though the storm had abated, the lowering clouds threatened another terrific downpour at any moment.

Many miles of the Norfolk & Western railroad track, bridges and telegraph lines are entirely destroyed and communication is entirely cut off west of Elkhorn, so that it is impossible to learn the full extent of the loss of life and property, but officials of the coal companies located in the district have sent out messengers to Elkhorn, the terminus of both telegraphic and railroad communication, and have received a report that a conservative estimate as to the loss of life will easily reach 200.

Some of the drowned are among the most prominent citizens of the coal fields. The little town of Keystone, with a population of 2,000, seems the greatest sufferer, practically the entire town being washed away. This town is the principal one in the Pocahontas coal fields, and is located near its center. It was to a great extent the headquarters from which the mining population purchased supplies.

A great number of the coal and coke plants throughout the Pocahontas district are reported practically destroyed and are in some instances entirely washed away. Owing to the high water which has flooded the district and prevents communication, anything like a correct estimate of the loss of property is impossible, but from the best information obtainable the loss to the property will easily reach \$2,000,000.

A rough estimate places the number of bridges washed away between Bluefields and Vivian Yards, a distance of 28 miles, at from 15 to 20, and from present indications it will be impossible to run trains through to Vivian and points west of there under a week or 10 days. This will render it impossible to get relief into the stricken districts, and with those who escaped with their lives, homeless and without food, indescribable suffering is inevitable.

FIGHTING IN THE SOUTH.

Forty Insurgents Killed or Wounded in Albay.

Manila, June 22.—It is estimated that 40 insurgents were killed or wounded during the recent engagements which occurred near Sorsogon in Albay province. Many insurgents are returning to their homes.

Charges of theft and sale of property are made against a number of the witnesses in the commissary cases.

Provost General Davis has submitted a plan for the municipal government of Manila. The United States Philippine commission is modifying it.

Washington has been asked for an appropriation of \$10,000 to defray the expenses of 50 Filipino teachers who are to study for a year in normal schools in the United States, these schools having offered them free tuition.

Two Hundred Soldier Prisoners will be Sent to the United States on the Transport Indiana.

VICTIMS OF EXPLOSION.

Three Men Were Killed and Five Others Injured.

Kalama, Wash., June 24.—Three men were killed and five others injured by the premature explosion of a blast on the Oregon & Washington Railroad. The scene of the accident was in a deep cut about half a mile south of this place.

The cause of the explosion will perhaps never be known, as the men who were working at the drill hole were instantly killed. About 25 men were working in the cut, and from the survivors it was learned that two men were loading a 12 foot drill hole with No. 2 grain powder, and had put in about 100 sticks. It is supposed that they had just been tamping the powder with an iron bar, as they had sometimes done before, when the explosion occurred.

Americans Invade the Rand.

London, June 25.—The Johannesburg correspondent of the Daily Mail contributes a long letter to his paper, in which he describes the American Rand invasion of the Rand, aided, he alleges, by British apathy. The correspondent asserts that Americans are quietly buying up shares and pushing their efforts in every direction.

He says that practically all the mining machinery is already in America and refers to a rumor to the effect that there is an American movement to capture all the poorer Rand mines.

Invasion of Cape Colony.

London, June 25.—Lord Kitchener has sent a report of the Waterkloof mishap. Recent events in Cape Colony seem to prove the Boer invasion of that country to be serious. A letter to the Daily Mail, dated Cape Town, June 5, confirms the pro-Boer report and says the invaders number anything from 7,000 to 10,000; that they are swarming all over the eastern and midland districts and getting recruits and horses.

Windstorm in Kansas.

Independence, Kan., June 24.—A strong wind storm that came up this morning from the south and veered later to the south-east, created considerable havoc at Independence. Trees were uprooted, outbuildings overturned and small houses and barns moved from their foundations. The fronts of several business houses and windows of dwellings were smashed in. The roof of the mill building was partly blown off, a large ice house unroofed and the Santa Fe depot was damaged.

Yield for Boer Prisoners.

New York, June 24.—An appeal has been issued for money to buy supplies for the women and children of the Transvaal, who have been gathered in camps as part of the effort to end the Boer war. Among the signers of the appeal are some of the prominent clergymen of this city. The appeal says that there are 22,000 men and women in the camps and that 318 children died in May.

DEATH IN THE FIRE

SEVENTEEN BURNED IN A NEW YORK TENEMENT.

Explosion of Fireworks Wrecked the Building and Started the Fire—Many Were Stunned and Then Suffocated Before They Recovered Consciousness—Several Firmly Injured by Falling Debris.

New York, June 24.—Seventeen persons are believed to have been killed and a number injured today as the result of a fire following an explosion among a quantity of fireworks in the store of Abraham M. Rittenberg, at Paterson, N. J. The store was on the ground floor of a tenement building. The cause of the explosion is not known, and the property loss will not exceed \$35,000.

The building in which the fire occurred was a frame tenement four stories high, with stores on the ground floor. The middle store was occupied by Rittenberg. Ten families occupied flats in the building. So great was the force of the explosion that a boy playing in the street half a block away was lifted from his feet and hurled against an iron fence, one of his legs being broken. A trolley car was directly in front of the building when the explosion occurred. The burst of flame out into the street scorched the sides of the car and singed the hair of the passengers.

A number of those who were on the upper floors of the building when the explosion took place were either stunned and then burned to death, or found escape cut off and were suffocated. After the first explosion there was a succession of smaller ones, and then came a second big explosion, which was muffled and deadened, and probably occurred in the cellar.

Every window seemed to be emitting flames within a minute after the first explosion. A woman with her clothing on fire leaped out of one of the windows and fell to the yard below. Her dead body was dragged out of reach of the flames, but the flesh was roasted and dropped from the bones. Some of the occupants of the rooms dropped from the windows and were bruised. Others hung from the windows until the firemen came, and 30 persons were taken down in this way through the fire and smoke by the firemen, while others dropped into life nets.

While the rescues were going on the firemen were fighting the flames. Captain Allen led with a hose line in an effort to keep the fire from the upper floors, where it was said many were penned in. The men had hardly taken their positions and began on the sidewalk to throw water into the upper floors when, without any warning, the whole upper part of the building above them sagged outward and fell. The captain and two of his men were buried under the blazing debris. One of the men is badly hurt. The building in which the explosion occurred was destroyed.

IRRIGATION DISCUSSED.

Engineers, Senators and Representatives at Cheyenne.

Cheyenne, Wyo., June 22.—State engineers and representatives and senators from Western states met in Cheyenne yesterday to discuss irrigation, government aid and the best methods of reclaiming arid lands.

State Engineer Fred Bond, of Wyoming, presided over the engineers' meeting, and Hon. H. E. Burkett, of Lincoln, Neb., was elected chairman of the congressional meeting. George E. Tobey, of Lincoln, acted as secretary. Both meetings were more or less informal, but some energetic discussions were held, principally on irrigation and the position of the federal government towards the same. Resolutions were presented and a plan outlined for action at the next session of congress. It is understood that Western congressmen and senators will work together on this important question as they never have before, with the result that the arid West may come in for its share of government appropriations.

At a joint meeting of engineers and congressmen last night, an exhaustive bill was drafted covering all points involved in the irrigation question in its relation to congress. Owing, however, to the small number of congressmen present, no action was taken on the engineers' bill, but a committee was appointed to call a meeting in Washington just prior to the meeting of congress.

Run Down a Launch.

Boston, June 25.—While coming into the harbor this morning the steamer City of Bangor, during a dense fog, ran down the naphtha launch Estelle, anchored off Deer Island beacon. Five men on the launch were thrown into the water and two drowned.

An Appeal for Foreign Help.

Tien Tsin, June 26.—News has been received from Tai Yuen Fu, province of Shan Si, that General Tun Fu Hsiang is marching thither, and the governor of the province has appealed for foreign help in opposing his progress.

Rioters Stormed a Monastery.

Madrid, June 26.—The anti-clerical rioters, who have been parading the streets shouting "burn the convents," and who hissed the Infanta Isabella, stormed a monastery during the night. They were finally dispersed.

Without His Signature.

Olympia, Wash., June 26.—Governor Rogers filed with the secretary of state today senate bill No. 4 without his signature. Senate bill No. 4 is the act relative to the issuance of death warrants and was introduced by Senator Bands, of Clark county. It was the measure to cure which the recent special session was called. Governor Rogers was asked why he had failed to sign the bill, but he refused to give any explanation.

SURRENDER OF CAILLES.

Insurgent Takes the Oath of Allegiance—Arolios, Command Will Give Up.

Santa Cruz, Province of Laguna, Luzon, June 25.—General Cailles surrendered here yesterday with 650 men and 500 rifles. The oath of allegiance was administered to the insurgent. Colonel Caballes, who fled to the mountains with a portion of his troops, likewise surrendered. Cailles did not sufficiently control the populace to bring in all the insurgents in his district. The proceedings of surrender were orderly.

It is reported that a large number of Cailles' followers have approached him with a proposition that he issue a strongly worded proclamation declaring all Filipino insurgents who refuse to surrender to be considered as bandits, and that this proclamation be published by the insurgent president of every town in Laguna province.

More Surrenders Expected.

Manila, June 26.—The insurgent general Arolio, together with a considerable portion of the forces of General Malvar, is expected to surrender to the American forces at San Jose, in Batangas province.

With the change from a military to a civil government of the Philippine islands, which occurs July 4, the difficulty between the department of the military secretary and civil service board over the matter of holding examinations in the civil service for certain civilians now employed by the military department will disappear.

In consequence of the surrender of General Cailles, all the insurgent prisoners on Luzon island will be released. Information from native sources confirms previous reports that General Malvar will soon surrender.

DESTROYING CHINESE FORTS.

Valuable Smuggled Out of the Forbidden City Sold to Foreigners.

Pekin, June 26.—There has been no meeting of the ministers of the foreign powers at Peking since the first of last week, but the ministers themselves profess satisfaction at the course of events. The Chinese forts have not yet been destroyed. It has been determined that each nation shall destroy those forts now occupied by its troops, but the ministers find that the respective military commanders object to destroying Chinese forts not occupied by their troops. Consequently the ministers will probably have to employ Chinese labor to effect the destruction of the unoccupied forts at the expense of the different nations.

Many Chinese enuchs have been selling valuables which have come from the Forbidden City. The valuables thus sold were probably passed over the walls of the city to the enuchs' confederates outside. One beautifully carved table, which was seen in the Forbidden City only two weeks ago, has been sold by a enuch for 600 taels. No valuables of any kind have been taken out of the city through the gates. These are guarded by American and Japanese troops. It is estimated that the cost of repairing the palace, independent of the valuable works of art which are missing, will reach 250,000 taels.

Members of the staff of Li Hung Chang and Prince Ching say that great anxiety is felt regarding the whereabouts and safety of a large quantity of gold that was buried in the Forbidden City. Certain enuchs who knew the secret of the location of this gold have disappeared.

A Tien Tsin Anniversary.

Tien Tsin, June 25.—The first anniversary of the relief of Tien Tsin was celebrated yesterday. The Russian and British authorities have publicly thanked the ladies who, June 17, of the anniversary of the beginning of the siege of Tien Tsin, decorated the graves of the soldiers of all nationalities. The Chinese insurgent leader, General Mais, is here in consultation with the German commandera concerning the pacification and reconstruction of the country.

Only Great Britain Objects.

London, June 26.—A dispatch from Peking says: All the ministers of the foreign powers at Peking, with the exception of the British minister, have agreed to the Russian proposal to increase the Chinese tariff on imports to 10 per cent in the event of a deficiency in the service of the indemnity. Sir Ernest Satow declares that Great Britain will only agree to such an increase in duty in return for the total abolition of the liquor tax on international commerce and other concessions.

Heavy Wind Storm in North Dakota.

Minot, N. D., June 26.—A heavy wind storm at White Earth early today blew two box cars from a side-track onto the main track. The Great Northern flyer, west bound, due here at 1 A. M., ran into the cars, and part of the train jumped the track. It is said