

EVENTS OF THE YEAR.

1903 LEAVES DARK RECORD IN MANY RESPECTS.

Deeds of Rapine and Violence and Far-reaching Natural Disasters Over-shadow its Showing of the Fruits of Industry and Peace.

The year 1903 has been marked by massacre, murder, disaster and violence that are in sharp contrast with the underlying spirit of progress that is steadily making for friendliness and better mutual understanding between individuals and nations.

In May occurred the great massacre of Jews in Kishinev, Russia. A month later King Alexander and Queen Draga of Serbia were murdered in their palace in Belgrade by their own soldiers and officers.

The unflinching course of commercial achievement has been evidenced by the opening of two new cables beneath the Pacific ocean, successful practical tests of wireless telegraphy, and the establishment of a Department of Commerce in connection with the government in Washington.

The year's roll of deaths includes ecclesiastic authorities like Pope Leo and Canon F. M. Farrar, statesmen like Lord Salisbury of England and ex-Premier Sagasta of Spain, thinkers like Herbert Spencer and Prof. Theodor Mommsen, public men like former Postmaster General W. S. Bissell, religious workers like Mrs. Emma Booth Tucker, and inventors like R. J. Gatling.

The events of the year 1903 are briefly summarized below:

- 1. Opening of Pacific cable between San Francisco and Honolulu.
2. Asiatic plague at Mazatlan, Mexico.
3. Death of Premier Sagasta of Spain in Madrid.
4. Death of J. J. Case, of Racine, Wis.
5. Death of Gen. Samuel Thomas, prominent railroad man.
6. Congress votes tariff of coal.
7. German gunboat at Puerto Rico, and is repulsed by Venezuelans.
8. Death of ex-Mayor A. S. Hewitt of New York.
9. President Roosevelt and King Edward VII. exchange greetings by wireless telegraph.
10. Death of Julian Ralph, war correspondent.
11. German submarine bombardment of San Carlos.
12. Treaty for arbitration of Alaskan boundary dispute signed.
13. Senator Deller of Kansas and Colorado after hard fight.
14. W. R. Day appointed to United States Supreme bench.
15. Fifty persons killed in burning of Colney Hatch insane asylum in England.
16. Killed and many injured by collision in New Jersey Central train near Cranford.
17. Train wreck at Valle, Ariz., kills and burns 20 persons, injuring many others.
18. Army of Gen. Diaz in Morocco routs that of Pretender in battle near Fez.
19. Earthquake shakes Mt. St. Louis, Mo., and Louisville, Ky.
20. More than 1,000 lives destroyed by hurricane in South Sea islands.
21. William Hooper Young pleads guilty to murder in New York and gets life sentence.
22. One million five hundred thousand dollar fire at Rock Island, Ill., arsenal.
23. Allied powers sign protocols for relief of Venezuelan blockade.
24. Venezuelan blockade raised.
25. 15-18 Earthquake and storm over United States.
26. Eighteen lives lost by sinking of river steamer in New York, N. C.
27. Eight children killed by train in New Jersey.
28. Many injured in fire that destroys Clifton House at Cedar Rapids, Iowa.
29. Pope's silver jubilee.
30. Four miles of cable and many injured in battle with United States officers at Stanniford City, Va.
31. Fire Opera House in Cincinnati burns with half a square of other buildings; loss \$2,000,000.
32. Albert Knapp, of Hamilton, O., confesses five murders.
33. Death of R. J. Gatling in New York.
34. March.
35. President Roosevelt issues message calling Senate in special session March 5.
36. Two Senators elected in Delaware, after long fight.
37. Pope Leo celebrates 25th anniversary of his pontificate.
38. Special session of Senate meets.
39. Nineteenth lives lost by capsizing of ferry boat at Spier Falls on Hudson River.
40. Death of Hawaiian Commissioner Blount at Macon, Ga.
41. Twenty-two lives lost by oil fire and explosion at Olean, N. Y.
42. Cuban reciprocity convention ratified by Senate in Havana.
43. Car proclamations religious freedom through empire.
44. Tax riot at Coimbra, Portugal.
45. Strike Arbitration Committee files report.
46. Senate ratifies Panama canal treaty.
47. Floods along Ohio and Mississippi rivers.
48. Senate ratifies Cuban reciprocity treaty and extra session is adjourned sine die.
49. Finding of Coal Arbitration Committee made public.
50. Death of Very Rev. F. W. Farrar in London.
51. Six miners killed by explosion at Athens, Ill.
52. Irish land bill introduced in Parliament.
53. Death of N. K. Fairbank.
54. Reciprocity treaty with United States ratified by Cuban Senate.
55. Death of Gustavus F. Swift, Chicago packer.
56. "Young Corbett" defeats Terry McGovern at San Francisco.
57. April.
58. Republican starts on long Western trip.
59. Republicans gain in elections in Ohio.
60. Republicans carry Michigan election.
61. General strike in Holland declared.
62. Erie train wrecked at Red House, N. Y., and six persons hurt.
63. Eight hundred thousand dollar fire in La Crosse, Wis.
64. Riot in Illinois House of Representatives.
65. Russia demands Manchuria of China.
66. Negro lynched for assault near Santa Fe, N. M.; \$50,000 fine in Columbus, O.
67. 11 killed in railway wreck near Buffalo, Kansas.
68. Forest fire in Northern Wisconsin and Michigan.
69. Burning of Melbourne, Iowa.
70. Dedication of St. Louis Exposition.
71. Death of Stuart Robson.
72. 2,000 lives lost in earthquake at Melanchang, Antarctic.
73. May.
74. Death of Luigi Arditi.
75. Eight persons killed and 40 hurt by Grand Trunk train at Detroit.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

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

News just received from Japan states that hostilities have opened between that country and Russia, and that the war is on in earnest.

Two-thirds of the Chicago theaters now closed will probably never be able to reopen.

Two "Holy Roller" apostles were given a coat of tar and feathers by citizens of Corvallis.

The navy department wants 3,000 additional enlisted men to man the vessels now completed.

Minister Bunau-Varilla, of Panama, will resign as soon as the canal treaty is ratified by the United States senate.

John Redmond, leader of the Irish parliamentary party, denounces the present British government as corrupt.

Prince Cupid, delegate to congress from Hawaii, spent a night in the Washington jail on account of intoxication.

Dowie has been looking over Texas for a favorable site for the establishment of a new Zion, to be called "Eternal City."

Representative Dixon, of Montana, has introduced a resolution providing for a wire fence along the Canadian boundary between Lake of the Woods and Point Roberts.

The conspiracy count in the indictment against Senator Dietrich has been quashed.

Fire in the Iowa state house partially destroyed that building. The loss is placed at \$500,000.

The supreme court has decided that Porto Ricans are not aliens and can freely enter the United States.

The senate committee, by eight to three, has decided for confirmation of appointment of Wood as major general.

The president has sent to the senate the nominations of William H. Taft to be secretary of war and Luke E. Wright to be civil governor of the Philippines.

The British masses are heart and soul with Japan.

Princess Mathilde, one of the last of the Napoleons, is dead.

The Washington shingle mill combine expects large profits during the coming year.

Marine insurance companies have made great advances on all vessels bound for the Orient.

Horace G. Burt, president of the Union Pacific, has resigned. Harriman is almost sure to succeed him.

China regards war as inevitable. She will remain neutral as long as possible and then side with Japan.

A scene shifter in the Iroquois theater, Chicago, declares that the fire curtain rought on a reflector carelessly left open.

The production of gold in the United States for 1903 was \$74,425,340. Of this amount Oregon produced \$1,364,341, Washington \$434,109 and Idaho \$2,067,183.

War between Japan and Russia is more probable than ever.

People from many cities are flocking to Chicago in search of loved ones.

The revenues for Great Britain show a decrease of \$13,497,040 for the past nine months.

Washington officials believe the probability of war with Columbia is growing less.

WAR IS AT HAND.

Japan Ready to Land Troops in Corea—Russian Troops to Scene.

Paris, Jan. 7.—The Chefoo correspondent of the Paris edition of the New York Herald cables as follows: "Eight thousand Japanese troops are ready to land at Masampo, and their landing will probably mean war."

"A regiment of Cossacks is expected at Port Arthur. Reserves are being removed from Blagoveschensk, the capital of the Amur province in Eastern Siberia, to Taitchiar, in Manchuria."

"The position of the troops in Manchuria is being rearranged, but their location is kept a secret."

Russian Troops to Corea.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 7.—A semi-official dispatch to a news agency from Vladivostok, and private information from Mukden, states that, owing to disturbances between the Koreans and the Japanese in Corea, the Russian Second Rifle Regiment, at its full strength has been dispatched to Corea, in order to protect Russian interests there.

American Marines to Scene.

Washington, Jan. 7.—The navy department in receipt of two cablegrams from the commanding officer of the United States steamer Vicksburg, at Chemulpo, dated the 4th and 5th inst., respectively, as follows:

"After consultation with the American minister, we are of the same opinion. The aspect of affairs at Seoul is very grave. There is much fear of a riot by Korean soldiers. I have completed arrangements to send a company of marines overland by railroad at the critical moment; also about 35 men and field guns from this vessel, at Chemulpo, if deemed necessary."

The second message is as follows: "Two officers and 36 men left at 10 A. M. for Seoul. The remainder of the guard is prepared if there is any demand. There is little change in the situation."

Britain Sees War in Move.

London, Jan. 7.—"Nobody will suspect the captain of an American man of war of being a scheming alarmist," says the Standard editorially this morning.

This sentence expresses the view taken by the press of Great Britain of the grave condition of things in the Far East, as revealed by the fact that the United States government finds it necessary to send marines to Seoul for the protection of American interests.

While it is still hoped that a peaceful issue may be found, this action of the United States is held to indicate that the view of the situation taken at Washington is that the crisis is drifting rapidly to the danger point. The action of the United States government is generally approved.

The Morning Post says editorially: "The landing of American marines proves that the United States is not watching the Far Eastern imbroglio without intelligent interest. We hope they will be accompanied by British marines."

KANSAS TRAINS COLLIDE.

Engineers Are Killed and Many Passengers Hurt.

Topeka, Kan., Jan. 7.—Rock Island passenger train No. 3 collided with a freight train about two miles west of Topeka about 1 o'clock this morning. Engineers Reardon and Benjamin were killed. Over a dozen passengers were fatally hurt.

All the passenger coaches except the last two Pullmans were piled up in a heap. The two trains met squarely in a head-on collision.

Wrecking crews have been sent to the wreck from Herrington and Horton. Assistant General Superintendent Sutherland said to the Associated Press:

"We have no positive information at this hour about the wreck other than that both engineers and both firemen are killed. There are also some passengers killed and injured but we do not know how many."

"The last report we got from Willard was that many people were yet under the wreckage and that all the cars were wrecked but two."

Early Hearing to 1905 Fair.

Washington, Dec. 7.—Chairman Tawney, of the house committee on industrial arts and exhibitions, today notified Representatives Hermann and Williamson that he would take steps immediately to arrange for a hearing on the Lewis and Clark exposition bill. He will endeavor to find a day on which the members of his committee will all be able to attend and hear what arguments the representatives of the Lewis and Clark exposition have to present. It is probable that some date next week will be set.

Harbor Frozen Far Out.

Baltimore, Jan. 7.—Today is the coldest of the present winter, the thermometer having dropped as low as 2 degrees above zero. In the suburbs the mercury went to 6 below this morning. At Hagerstown, weather records for 20 years were broken when the mercury reached 26 below zero. Sharpsburg was the coldest place in the state heard from today, thermometers registering 20 below. At Annapolis the harbor is frozen far out into the bay.

Japan Will Keep Orders Secret.

Tokio, Jan. 7.—An extra edition of the official Gazette has been issued containing army and navy orders prohibiting the publishing of any reports of the maneuvers movements of troops or war vessels from this time on. Otherwise the Japanese authorities are not interfering with press messages.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

EXPENSES FOR YEAR.

Will Be the Largest Ever Known in the History of the State.

Salem—The expenses of the state of Oregon for the year 1904 will be \$1,498,310.10. Of this amount \$273,310.10 will be derived from miscellaneous sources, such as the corporation tax, insurance tax, fees, sales of books, etc., and the remainder, \$1,225,000 was today apportioned among the several counties, to be raised by them by direct taxes and to be paid by them into the state treasury.

This expense account will be the largest in the history of the state, the nearest approach to it being in 1892, when \$1,121,845.51 was raised by direct tax. The magnitude of the revenue to be raised in 1904 is due largely to four appropriations, the Lewis and Clark appropriation, \$250,000 of which will be raised this year; the Portage railway appropriation of \$165,000, and the Celilo canal appropriation of \$100,000 and the Indian war veterans' appropriation of \$100,000. If these four unusual appropriations, amounting to \$615,000, were deducted, the total expense would be but \$858,000, and the amount to be raised by direct taxation would be but \$610,000. Aside from the unusual appropriations, the expenses of the state are lower than for several years past.

On an assessed valuation of \$165,000,000, which is approximately correct, the revenue of \$1,225,000 will be at the rate of not quite 7 1/2 mills on the dollar.

STATE LANDS FOR SALE.

Two Hundred and Fifty Thousand Acres Open to Settlement.

Salem—The state of Oregon has for sale some 250,000 acres of school land, mostly in eastern Oregon. This land consists of the 16th and the 36th sections in each township, where not already sold. With the exception of land which shall hereafter be surveyed, all this school land is offered at the uniform price of \$2.50 per acre. Land hereafter surveyed will be sold to the highest bidder, but no bid of less than \$2.50 per acre will be accepted.

Any person over the age of 18 years, who is a citizen of the United States, or who has declared his intention to become such, may purchase 320 acres of school land. The applicant must declare under oath that he wants the land for his own use, and that he has made no contract, directly or indirectly, to sell the same. No residence upon the land is required. Payment for the land may be made in five annual payments of 50 cents per acre. The first payment must be made when the application is filed. Deferred payments draw 8, 7, and 6 per cent interest.

UMPQUA PROJECT IS DOOMED.

Chief of Engineers Deems Commerce Too Small to Warrant Big Outlay.

Washington—The chief of engineers today sent to congress a report recommending against any appropriation at this time for improving the Umpqua river from Gardiner to the sea.

A survey by Major Langfitt showed that to provide a 15-foot channel throughout this stretch of eight miles across the bar would require the expenditure of at least \$621,411, and probably to insure a permanent channel at the entrance of the river, an additional jetty would have to be constructed at a cost of \$27,111. Major Langfitt said the expenditure of so large a sum was hardly justified at the present time. His opinion was sustained by the division engineer, by the special engineer, board of review and by General Gillespie.

Boom in Butter Making.

Union—The dairy industry of this section has nearly doubled itself during 1903. The creamery company operating at this place is extensively patronized. The company this year paid the farmers \$19,000 for butter fat, while during 1902 the farmers received \$9,450. Butter manufactured during the year totals 80,000 pounds; for last year, 42,000 pounds. Butter is selling in the retail market at 40 cents per pound. During the latter part of the summer it sold at 30 cents per pound.

Crown Company Using Coal.

Oregon City—For perhaps the first time in the history of the manufacturing institutions of this place, a scow loaded with coal has been towed up the Willamette river. The fuel will be used by the Crown company instead of wood, temporarily, until the management can introduce oil burning machinery, about February 1. Coal has never before been used as a fuel by any of the manufacturing institutions of this city.

Short in His Accounts.

Baker City—Postal Inspector Clark has removed W. H. Kelly, postmaster at Greenhorn, Grant county, and appointed W. R. Draper in his place. Kelly is alleged to be short in his accounts about \$1,000. No arrest has been made and it is stated that the friends of the ex-postmaster will make the shortage good.

Improvement to Oregon City Locks.

Oregon City—The Portland General Electric company is making some extensive improvements to its locks at Willamette falls, in this city. New piers and timbers are replacing the old lumber that has served for years, but the dimensions of the locks will not be distributed.

WATER IS THERE.

Artesian Wells Needed in Southwest Oregon for Irrigation.

Washington—Engineers of the geological survey, after making examinations in southeastern Idaho, have come to the conclusion that the irrigation of that country must be largely worked out through the utilization of artesian well water.

Silveis river and Donner and Blitzen river, which flow into Malheur and Harney lakes, are now utilized at their full capacity for irrigation, but the department report that there are favorable conditions for storing the waste waters of these two streams, thus increasing their capacity. The smaller streams of southwestern Oregon flow mostly during the spring season, when the snow on the uplands is melting or during the prolonged rainy spells. They all become dry during the summer. The full flow of these streams is now utilized for irrigation, and it is doubtful if any increased use can be made of their water.

Therefore, attention is drawn to the possibilities of developing artesian wells in the southwestern counties of Oregon. Experimental wells have already been driven in the Harney and Whitehorse artesian basins and proved the presence of subsurface water and sufficient pressure to cause it to rise in the surface and overflow.

There are approximately 2,000 square miles of territory lying in the artesian basins of southeastern Oregon and southwestern Idaho, but it is not to be assumed that all this area can be irrigated by means of artesian wells. The conditions are such as to warrant careful testing of each basin and a judicious development of its water supply.

Want Creamery at La Grande.

La Grande—There is a strong movement on foot here for the establishment of a creamery. Agents have been traveling through the district to ascertain the number of milk cows available. Nearly every farmer of the now famous Grand Ronde valley, an exceptionally productive section, which stretches for miles along the Grand Ronde river, owns milk cows. Farmers are favorably impressed and there is reason to believe that a plant will be established during the coming season.

Real Estate Business in Marion.

Salem—The increased activity in real estate transfers in Marion county in the last few years is indicated in a measure by the increase in the amount of fees collected by the county recorder of conveyances. Three years ago the fees for a year amounted to \$2,776.60. Last year they were \$3,893.40, and for the year just closed the recorder collected \$4,195.80. Not only has the number of conveyances been greater, but the consideration of the transfers has been much larger.

Healthy Fall Wheat.

Pendleton—A. L. Knight, one of the heavy wheat buyers of this place, has returned after an extended trip through the wheat belt of the country. He said: "The fall sown wheat was never in a better condition than at the present time. It has been growing all fall. There is more moisture in the ground now than there has been for many years. Last year the wheat was killed by weeds, but this year there is no such bother."

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 73c; blue-stem, 78c; valley, 79c. Barley—Feed, \$20 per ton; brewing, \$20@20.50; rolled, \$21. Flour—Valley, \$3.75@3.85 per barrel; hard wheat straights, \$3.90@4.10; clears, \$3.55@3.75; hard wheat patents, \$4.20@4.50; Graham, \$3.75; whole wheat, \$4; rye flour, \$4.50@4.75.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.07 1/2@1.10 per cental; gray, \$1.05. Millstuffs—Bran, \$18 per ton; middlings, \$23; shorts, \$19; chop, \$18; linseed, dairy food, \$18. Hay—Timothy, \$16 per ton; clover, \$12; grain, \$12; chest, \$12. Vegetables—Turnips, 65c per sack; carrots, 75c; beets, 90c; parsnips, 85c @ \$1; cabbage, 1@1 1/2c per pound; red cabbage, 1 1/2c; lettuce, head, 15c per doz; celery, 75c; pumpkins, 1c per doz; onions, Yellow Danvers, 80c@81c per sack; Fannos, \$1, growers' prices. Honey—\$3@3.50 per case.

Fruits—Apples, fancy Baldwin and Spitzenbergs, \$1.50 per box; cooking, 75c @ \$1; pears, \$1@1.50; grapes, \$1.50. Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2@30c per pound; dairy, 20@22 1/2c; store, 18 @19c. Cheese—Full cream, twins, 14@15c; Young America, 15@16c. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 11@11 1/2c per pound; spring, 11 1/2@12c; hens, 12@12 1/2c; turkeys, live, 17@18c; dressed, 20c; ducks, \$7@7.50 per dozen; geese, live, 8c per pound. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 27 1/2 @ 30c; Eastern, 25@26c. Hops—Choice, 24@25c per pound; prime, 21@22 1/2c; medium, 19@20c; common, 15@17c. Wool—Valley, 17@18c; Eastern Oregon, 12@15c; mohair, 32@35c. Beef—Dressed, 5 1/2@7c per pound. Veal—Dressed, small, 8@8 1/2c; large, 5@6c per pound. Mutton—Dressed, 6 1/2@7c; lambs, dressed, 7c per pound. Pork—Dressed, 6@6 1/2c per pound.

CHANGING MINING LAWS.

Bill Relating to Mineral Veins Within Boundaries of Placers.

Washington, Jan. 6.—Representative Dixon, of Montana, has introduced a bill to amend the laws relating to mineral veins or lodes within the boundaries of placer claims. He proposes to change section 2320 of the Revised Statutes so as to read: "The deputy mineral surveyor making a survey for any application under this section shall examine and state in his field notes whether there is within the boundaries of such claim a vein or lode such as is described in section 2320, and if so, shall designate the location of the same upon the plat to be filed with such application."

He also proposes to change section 2333 by inserting the following: "When a vein or lode such as is described in section 2320 is shown by the field notes and plat filed with the application to exist within the boundaries of a placer claim, an application for a patent which does not include an application for the vein or lode claim shall be considered as a conclusive declaration that the claimant of the placer claim has no right of possession of the vein or lode claim; but where the existence of a vein or lode in a placer claim is not so shown a patent for the placer claim shall convey all valuable mineral and other deposits within the boundaries thereof."

MORE UNDER BAN.

Chicago Closes All Public Places Save the Churches.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—After tonight it will, for some weeks at least, be practically impossible to hold a house meeting of any kind in Chicago outside the churches. Building Commissioner Williams tonight issued an order closing all public halls, dance halls and turner-verein halls and all similar places of public assemblage until inspection has shown that they are complying with all provisions of the building ordinance.

As there are more than 5,000 halls in Chicago, this order will probably affect as many persons as the theater closing order. Protests were numerous, but the building commissioner was inflexible. He said:

"Many of these halls are worse than any theater in Chicago, some of them are put up with no restrictions, such as govern theaters, and many of them are firetraps of the worst kind."

Two years ago a general inspection of halls was made, before the commencement of Building Commissioner Williams' administration. Notwithstanding this, the commissioner declares he will take no chances, and every hall must satisfy the requirements. The sole exemption is in favor of private lodge halls, which do not fall in the scope of the order.

DIVISION OF ARMY.

Departments of Columbia and California Merged into Pacific Division.

San Francisco, Jan. 6.—An order making important changes in the army organization on the Pacific coast has been received here. The order is issued by direction of President Roosevelt, upon the recommendation of the general staff, approved by the secretary of war, dividing the territory of the United States and its possessions into geographical departments and divisions, changing existing boundary lines. There will be four divisions in the United States and one in the Philippines. The new order of things is to take effect January 15. Officers assigned to new posts must report for duty on or before that date, if they are in the United States.

The division of the Pacific will be composed of the department of California and the department of Columbia, with headquarters at San Francisco, Major-General MacArthur, will be in command of the division of the Pacific and retain command of the department of California, temporarily.

Brigadier-General Funston will be in command of the department of the Columbia.

All is Quiet at Panama.

Colon, Jan. 6.—An Indian courier who came in last night with a message for Governor Melander, reports that the Indian Chief Inaquinana has returned to Carti. The courier says that the chief is silent concerning his conference with the Colombian officials, but the courier supposes that the Colombians attempted to win the good will of the chief as to learning what the United States naval officers were doing along the coast. The general situation on this side of the isthmus is tranquil.

Jewelry Frozen in Ice.

Chicago, Jan. 6.—Probably \$25,000 worth of articles lost in the fire are still unidentified. Dozens of pieces of jewelry are frozen in the ice in the ill-fated theater, and officers were busy all day digging out watches, rings, hairpins and furs. Money to help bury the unidentified dead and relatives who may be suffering from the fire has commenced to pour in. Only four bodies among those taken from the fire remain unidentified.

Porto Ricans for Panama.

San Juan, Porto Rico, Jan. 6.—Governor Hunt has received advice from Washington countermanding the order to dismount the remaining mounted Porto Rican troops. From this fact, coupled with the constant determination of the troops, it is inferred that the Porto Rican regiment will soon be ordered to proceed to Panama.