

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

Ten deaths are reported as a result of the storms in Northwestern Arkansas.

Colorado militia has thrown three miners and two business men in the bullpen.

French deputies have passed the bill to suppress teaching by religious orders.

A report that the railway merger is seeking refuge in Cuba is a surprise to President Palma.

The Anglo-American league of London favors an American-British arbitration treaty.

The flood situation in Michigan is more hopeful, but 14,000 people are still in distress.

An alliance between Russia and Britain, through France as an intermediary, is again broached.

The government has offered to advance money to build an irrigation dam for Wallawa county settlers.

The Vladivostok squadron is reported to have returned to the harbor with a number of captured Japanese vessels, among them a warship.

The captain of a Chinese junk arriving at Wei Hai Wei reports seeing the Russian and Japanese squadrons approaching each other off Port Arthur and believes a decisive battle has been fought.

Mobilization of the Manchurian army is now complete.

The South has just been visited by the greatest storm since 1872.

General Kouropatkin has arrived at Mukden and assumed command.

The sundry civil appropriation bill will leave a good surplus for the year.

The senate committee has reported a bill to punish assassins of presidents.

The house committee has completed its report on the 1905 fair bill and recommends \$475,000 be given for an exhibit.

The Russian fleet at Port Arthur made a trip out of the harbor to locate the Japanese fleet, but could find no trace of the enemy.

London is horrified by the deeds of a modern Bluebeard. Eight women are known to bear his name and two of them were murdered.

Fire in Wall Street caused much excitement and for a time threatened one of the largest commercial centers in the world with destruction.

Russians are strongly fortifying the country about Antung.

Japanese continue to rush forces from Chinampo to Ping Yang.

Floods following the gale in the vicinity of Chicago caused heavy property losses.

China has been given new assurances that Russia will disarm the gunboat Mandjur.

Almost all of the Panama troops have been disbanded. Only one battalion is now under the colors.

Much property was destroyed and several persons injured in a tornado near Fort Smith, Ark.

United States Minister Dudley reports that bubonic plague has broken out in three ports in Peru.

Senator Hanford declares that the railroad lobby is back of the move to repeal the present land laws.

The dowager empress of China has rejected the proposals of generals to make an open alliance with Japan.

A report to the Korean government shows that Russian troops began crossing into Korea four days before Japan made her first attack on Port Arthur.

Colorado military is again deporting striking miners.

Newell is anxious that irrigation works be begun in Oregon.

The house has again voted against an investigation of the postoffice department.

Russia denies that one of her war vessels was blown up by coming in contact with a floating mine.

Damaged Russian warships are said to have been repaired with such haste that they dare not venture out.

The senate has passed the Indian appropriation bill carrying funds for the Chemawa school and decides that Alaskan students may enroll there.

Russia has bought a wireless telegraph system and will use it in connection with the transportation of troops across Lake Baikal.

Russia believes that Japan intends to land a force in China on neutral ground.

The public minister of France decides that Colombia has no case in the Panama canal matter.

The Japanese have effectively blockaded Port Arthur, sinking seven vessels in the harbor entrance.

The Japanese advance toward Ping Yang is more rapid than the Russians expected.

CAN DO BETTER.

Oregon Irrigation Methods Are Above the Average.

Washington, March 30.—The census bureau today issued a preliminary report on irrigation in Oregon in 1902. It shows that the irrigation conditions there were above the average. The better methods of management and a more economical use of the ordinary water supply are urged in order greatly to increase the number of acres that may be brought under irrigation.

In 1902 the number of farms reported was 5,133, with an irrigated area of 439,981 acres, an increase since 1899 of 41,671 acres, or 13.3 per cent for the three years. The per cent increase for the 10 years from 1889 to 1899 was 118.2.

In 1902 2,555 irrigating systems were in operation, representing a total construction cost of \$2,089,609, an average of \$818 per system and \$4.75 per irrigated acre. The total length of main canals and ditches was 3,553 miles, an average of 1.4 miles per system.

The aggregate number of acres irrigated by the 2,417 systems receiving water from streams was 428,925, belonging to 4,978 farms. The average cost per acre was \$4.81. The 114 systems supplied with water from springs irrigated 10,759 acres on 131 farms, the average cost per acre being \$2.31. Twenty-four well systems irrigated 292 acres, representing 24 farms, at an average cost per acre of \$15.25.

The stream systems cost, initially, \$2,062,188 for 3,604 miles of main canals and ditches and the necessary dams and head gates. The first cost of the spring systems was \$22,895, and the length of main ditches was 49 miles. The construction of the well systems was \$4,536.

BATTLESHIP BADLY DAMAGED.

Japanese Shells Struck the Czarevitch in the Last Engagement.

London, March 30.—No further news has been received here regarding the Port Arthur engagement, with the exception that the Telegraph's Yinkow correspondent says the Japanese bombardment badly damaged the forward barbette of the Russian battleship Czarevitch. The correspondent adds: "According to a rumor, 65 Japanese transports, escorted by four cruisers approached Niu Chwang Saturday, and then departed southward. It is stated that Viceroy Alexieff will return to Europe in a few days."

The Post's Niu Chwang correspondent learns that the Japanese will not land an expedition in the Lao river valley after April 20, as their transports are still engaged in conveying troops to Corea.

The Standard's Tien Tsin correspondent says that in compliance with Viceroy Alexieff's demand the Tartar governor of Weng Fan has withdrawn his troops to a distance 60 miles from Mukden. He adds that the Russians are now left in complete control of the revenue and other departments.

CONSULS WITH NO JURISDICTION.

Russia Makes It Plain Martial Law Is to Prevail at Niu Chwang.

Niu Chwang, March 30.—The foreign consuls had a conference with the civil administrator today. The latter informed them that the full intention of Russia's order of yesterday was to proclaim martial law and also annul consular jurisdiction and that the same was already annulled.

The British consul interpreted the order as not declaring martial law. The other consuls were unable yesterday to comprehend Russia's intentions.

The administrator agrees with the consuls to suspend a rigid enforcement of said order until the foreign governments act in order to lessen the complications.

The Americans here call attention to the apparent defeat of American aims regarding placing consuls in Manchuria by the execution of Russia's order.

American and British flags were today removed by the Russian military from the property of citizens of American or British nationality.

Proclamation of Neutrality.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—A proclamation issued by the Chinese governor of Manchuria has been received here. It directs that all Chinese in Manchuria shall observe neutrality and attend strictly to business and particularly to refrain from damaging railroad and telegraph lines. They also are ordered to report any such attempt immediately. General Tshitshagoff, commanding the railroad guard in Manchuria, has forbidden people to carry arms within a strip 60 versts wide, which the railroad traverses.

Famine Follows Tornado.

Hamburg, March 30.—An export house here has received a cable dispatch from Reunion island, in the Indian ocean, confirming the announcement of the disaster caused by a tornado March 21 and 22. The island was completely devastated and the capital, St. Dennis, was destroyed. Famine exists among the islanders. The sugar cane, tobacco and coffee crops are entirely destroyed. The damage is estimated at \$5,000,000.

Dowie Was Insulting.

Adelaide, Australia, March 30.—In consequence of a speech insulting King Edward the government has refused the use of public buildings to John Alexander Dowie. The mayor of Adelaide wrote to Dowie telling him he was a disgrace to the nationality.

Mine Under a Fortress.

St. Petersburg, March 30.—A report from Vladivostok says that a mine has been discovered under the fortress with wires leading to a Chinese house in the town.

IS FOUND GUILTY

JURY SAYS SENATOR BURTON OF KANSAS ACCEPTED BRIBE.

Is Out Forty-One Hours—First Time in History of United States a Senator Is Convicted of Taking a Bribe—He Takes Verdict Calmly and Moves for a New Trial.

St. Louis, March 30.—For the first time in the history of the United States, a United States senator has been convicted of accepting a bribe. He is Senator Joseph R. Burton, of Kansas. After being out 41 hours, a jury in the United States district court today decided that the lawmaker accepted compensation to protect the interests of the Rialto Grain & Securities company of St. Louis before the postoffice department.

A motion for a new trial was immediately filed by counsel for the senator. Judge Adams thereupon ordered that Senator Burton appear in court, either in person or by proxy, at 10 o'clock from day to day until the court has heard the argument for a new trial, and if decided against him to fix his punishment.

For a time there threatened to be a disagreement in the jury. The jury was brought before Judge Adams, who asked the cause of the delay. He was told that 11 jurors had agreed, but the twelfth stood alone. The court admonished the lone juror that the expense of a new trial should not be incurred because of him waiting to agree with the majority of the jury. A precedent was quoted, showing that the majority of the jurors should decide the case before them and a verdict be rendered accordingly. The jury was then told to poll its vote once more. Soon after the jury reported, bringing a verdict, but Judge Adams found that the third count in the indictment had not been considered, and again sent the jury back to consider the case without having announced the verdict returned.

The third time the jury entered the courtroom the result of its deliberations was announced, and United States Senator Burton stood convicted on the charge brought against him in the indictment.

CHALLENGES NEUTRAL POWERS.

Czar Places Niu Chwang Under Strict Martial Law.

Niu Chwang, March 30.—The civil administration late yesterday evening notified all the foreign consuls and residents of Viceroy Alexieff's order placing the city and port of Niu Chwang under martial law, explaining that it had been so ordered for the purpose of safeguarding the commercial interests of the port. Pending the publication of the full text of Viceroy Alexieff's order the following regulations are ordered to be immediately operative:

First—The entire territory of the city and port, also all persons, without distinction of jurisdiction and nationality, resident in said territory, are subjected to special regulations regarding a state of war.

Second—All travelers arriving by sea and all cargoes entering port are to be inspected both by naval officers and customs officials.

Third—The importation of arms and ammunition is forbidden.

Fourth—The exportation of contraband of war is forbidden.

Fifth—Persons desiring to export contraband goods are required to deposit a sum equivalent to the value of the cargo. This deposit is to serve as a guarantee that the cargo is not to be forwarded from neutral ports either to Japan or Corea.

Sixth—The functions of the lightship and harbor guides in the river Liao are suspended.

Seventh—Contraband of war is to consist of such articles as are mentioned in the decree issued by the czar February 26 defining contraband of war.

In some quarters the order is regarded as an apparent challenge to neutral powers, especially to China, on account of the appropriation of her territory, and that it renders the United States gunboat Helena and the British cruiser Espiegle liable to an order to leave port.

Attack Fraud Indictment.

San Francisco, March 30.—The preliminary hearing of E. A. Hyde and Henry Dimond, accused of obtaining government lands by fraudulent means, was resumed today before United States Commissioner Heacock. The attorneys for the defendants asked that they be discharged on the ground that the United States had not been defrauded. They alleged that if a fraud had been committed, it was against the states of Oregon and California and in that case, the accused men were answerable to those states.

Plot Against Life of the Pope.

London, March 30.—The London Daily Chronicle asserts that a plot against the life of Pope Pious X has been discovered. Its Rome correspondent states that in consequence the vatican and its gardens are closely guarded by a selected force of Italian police and soldiers. The Chronicle is recognized as the chief Roman Catholic organ of Great Britain, and would hardly publish a report of this character unless there was good foundation.

TWO STATES ARE CREATED.

House Committee Decides Four Territories Should Be Combined.

Washington, March 29.—The states of Oklahoma and Arizona are created in a bill which has been completed by the Republican members of the subcommittee of the house committee on territories. The Democratic members of this committee have been placed in possession of the bill, and after they have considered it for a few days a meeting of the full subcommittee will be held. The two states mentioned are composed of Oklahoma and Indian Territory, as "Oklahoma" and Arizona and New Mexico as "Arizona." The admission of the latter two territories is not delayed by any restriction of law, but may be effected as soon as a convention can be called to form a state constitution.

The bill provides, however, that Oklahoma and the Indian Territory shall not be admitted as a state until the year 1906. By this time all the Indian lands will have been allotted. The problem of providing proper revenue for schools, growing out of the fact that the Indian lands of Oklahoma and Indian Territory have been allotted in severalty to the Indians under a law which makes them non-taxable, has been met by an appropriation of \$5,000,000 out of the treasury. This money is to be used to establish and maintain schools. The principal of this fund may be used to the extent necessary, the balance being placed in deposit at 3 per cent to the credit of the state for the maintenance of the schools established.

The state constitution to be formed under the bill must contain an abundant prohibition of polygamy. Suffrage cannot be restricted except for ignorance, imbecility, age and sex. This will not permit woman suffrage if the constitution to be adopted shall so provide. Negro suffrage cannot be restricted as such.

ANNOUNCES RUSSIA'S AIMS.

Czar Says War Must Establish Her Pre-eminence on Pacific.

St. Petersburg, March 29.—The text of the emperor's message to Viceroy Alexieff notifying him of the appointment of General Kouropatkin to the command of the Russian troops in the Far East and Vice Admiral Makaroff to the command of the fleet of Port Arthur, not only clearly defines the latter's position, but specifically announces Russia's aims. The message follows: "The importance of the impending struggle which is intended to finally assure the predominating position of Russia on the Pacific ocean, and foreseeing that it will be necessary for you, as my lieutenant, to transfer your residence to a more central position, for instance, Harbin or some other place of your choice, I have found it expedient to send to your assistance General Kouropatkin or the direction of the land forces with the rights of army commander and Vice Admiral Makaroff for the direction of the sea forces, with rights of fleet commander. I am convinced that the appointment of these independent, responsible commanders in chief will enable you, as my lieutenant, to discharge the difficult and historic task which has fallen to your lot."

FLEETS TO UNITE IN FALL.

Russia Will Completely Overhaul One Squadron in the Meantime.

Paris, March 29.—A St. Petersburg correspondent of the Petite Parisienne reports an interview with a high officer of the Russian navy regarding the departure of the Baltic squadron for the Far East. The fleet of Admiral Wirenius will, this officer says, be recalled and thoroughly overhauled. He adds that the united squadrons cannot leave before the end of September, when the sectional torpedo boats which are to be sent to Port Arthur will be ready. This will give the Russians a decided superiority and the war, the officer asserts, will be brought to a speedy close. The correspondent's informant declares that the cruiser Dmitri Donakoi, on account of its slowness, will remain at home.

Great Barley Shipment for Japan.

San Francisco, March 29.—One thousand tons of barley for the Japanese government is to be carried by the steamer Coptic, sailing on April 2, for the Asiatic coast. This is part of a large shipment ordered some months ago before hostilities began with Russia. Several hundred tons of the barley were sent out on the Siberia, but the bulk of it is to go on the Coptic, and the disability of most of the Russian warships on the coast of Asia makes it almost certain that the grain will reach Yokohama in safety.

Japanese Delay Advance.

Liao Yang, Manchuria, March 29.—General Mishchenko has been informed that the Japanese have suspended their advance on the Ping Yan-Anju line. Three thousand Japanese troops are stationed at Anju and 1,000 at Pak Chien, while 40 Japanese warships and transports are anchored at Chennampo. According to Russian advices, the object of the Japanese is to turn the Russian's flank, and are awaiting the concentration of their army.

For Rivers and Harbors.

Washington, March 29.—The house committee on rivers and harbors today decided to report a bill this week carrying an appropriation aggregating \$3,000,000 to carry on existing river and harbor improvement contracts. No new surveys will be authorized.

MONEY TO CANAL

THE DALLES PROJECT IS IN SUNDRY CIVIL BILL.

Amount Is \$100,000—Shows That Congress Adopts Work as Continuing Contract—Senators Will Introduce Amendment Making Appropriation of \$300,000.

Washington, March 28.—The sundry civil bill reported to the house today contains but one important item for the Pacific Northwest, namely, \$100,000 for continuing the improvement of the Columbia river between The Dalles and Celilo. The fact that this appropriation is carried in the sundry civil bill establishes beyond question the fact that congress has adopted The Dalles project as a continuing contract, and that necessary appropriations for carrying on and completing the work will hereafter be made annually in the sundry civil bill, a river and harbor bill not being depended upon.

Unfortunately, the bill makes no appropriation for carrying on work at the mouth of the Columbia river but the senators will endeavor to attach an amendment appropriating \$500,000 for this project \$625,000 for the Columbia and Willamette below Portland, an increasing the appropriation for The Dalles canal to at least \$300,000.

The sundry civil bill carries \$24,000 for rent of temporary quarters for the Portland postoffice and for the courts; \$100,000 additional for the Seattle public building; \$120,000 to commence construction of the public building at Spokane, \$40,000 for the Tacoma building, and \$3,000 for Crater lake national park.

HAWAII IS BEST CUSTOMER.

American Trade With Noncontiguous Territory.

Washington, March 28.—Commerce of the United States with its noncontiguous territory now averages about \$8,000,000 per month, and it is apparent that for the full fiscal year it will aggregate a round \$100,000,000. In the term "noncontiguous territory" are included Alaska, the Hawaiian islands, the Philippine islands, Guam, Tutuila and Porto Rico. Records of their shipments to the ports of the United States and of shipments from the various ports to them are now regularly presented by the department of commerce and labor, through its bureau of statistics.

These records show that the shipments from the United States to Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippines, Guam and Tutuila aggregated in the seven months ending with January, 1904, nearly \$21,000,000, and the merchandise received from them in the same period, nearly \$31,000,000. If to this is added the gold bullion received from Alaska, the grand total of our commerce with the territory in question for the seven months ending with January would amount to nearly \$60,000,000, which makes it quite apparent that for the fiscal year ending with June 30 next, the total will be fully \$100,000,000.

Of the shipments to these noncontiguous territories, the largest total for the seven months under consideration is to Hawaii, \$7,224,156 worth of domestic merchandise and of foreign merchandise, \$52,677.

FAVORS TWO LAND DISTRICTS.

Interior Department Gives Its Approval to Alaskan Bill.

Washington, March 28.—The interior department is heartily in favor of the creation of the two land districts in Alaska with headquarters at Nome. The passage of a bill for this purpose is recommended by Secretary Hitchcock and by Commissioner Richards, of the general land office, their recommendation being based upon a report made by James W. Witten, after an investigation of land conditions in Alaska. The department believes that Nome is the proper location for a land office in Northern Alaska, as it is apparently a permanent city and the center of an active mining district. Instead of placing this office in charge of regular land officers, the bill pending in congress provides that the marshal for the Nome district shall act as register and the clerk of the court as receiver of the Nome land office.

Those With Food Can Stay.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—Proclamations issued by General Voronetz, who is in command at Vladivostok, have been received at St. Petersburg. They urge the people at Vladivostok to remain, but add that only those will be allowed to stay who have 432 pounds of flour and 108 pounds of buckwheat, enough to last eight months. All Chinese and Koreans who are without occupation have been ordered to depart. Persons who start untrue and alarming reports will be court-martialed. Looting is strictly prohibited.

Agree on Macedonian Reform.

London, March 28.—According to the dispatches received today from Constantinople, the porte and the Austro-Hungarian authorities have reached an agreement in regard to the organization of the Macedonian gendarmie under European officers, so it is believed that it will not be long before the reform scheme for Macedonia is recognized by the emperors of Roumania and Austria at their meeting at Muerstedt Styrim.

No Sickness Among the Russians.

St. Petersburg, March 28.—General Linevitch has telegraphed to the general staff that there is no sickness among the Russian troops.

GALE WORK RUIN.

Chicago and Suburbs are Swept by a Fierce Wind Storm.

Chicago, March 26.—One of the most severe storms this city has known in many years passed over Chicago tonight. Great damage was done in the suburbs. The storm did not strike the business portion of the city in its greatest force.

The town of Indiana harbor, 20 miles southeast of Chicago, was the heaviest sufferer. L. Barker, the proprietor of a dry goods store, was killed, and 15 people, who were in his store when the storm struck were injured, some of them seriously, although none is expected to die. Barker's store was entirely demolished. Eighteen residences were blown down, and a number of people were hurt in the ruins of their homes. The number of people injured at Indiana Harbor will probably approximate 25. All three of the hotels in the place were badly damaged. One two story frame building was entirely turned over.

At Hammond, Ind., a number of residences were badly damaged, and two people were injured, but not fatally. One end of the large plant of the Republic Iron & Steel company was blown down, causing a loss of \$25,000. A number of business houses were unroofed.

To the north of the city the storm was also severe, much damage having been done in the suburbs of Evanston, Rogers Park and Thornton.

An exceedingly heavy fall of rain accompanied the storm.

In Thornton a frame dwelling was blown into a stone quarry and reduced to kindling wood. One man was fatally hurt and several other persons were severely injured.

CHINA KILLS IT.

Exclusion Act Will Expire on the 27th of Next December.

Washington, March 26.—The state department has received formal notice from the Chinese government denouncing the Chinese exclusion treaty, so this convention will expire about December 27 next, unless replaced by another treaty by that date. Under its terms six months before the expiration of a period of ten years from December 27, 1894, if either power be dissatisfied with the treaty, it is required to denounce it. This is the action which China has taken, in spite of the strongest efforts to the contrary on the part of the state department. Had the notice not been served, the treaty would have continued in force for another term of ten years from December 27, 1904.

The department pointed out to the Pekin authorities through Mr. Conger that it was very probable that, so far from bettering the conditions relating to the admission of Chinese into the United States, any new treaty would all of approval by the senate. The Chinese would thus be exposed, in the absence of the sheltering treaty, to the full rigor of the Geary and Heinz law, and the exclusion would be much more complete than at present.

However, the treaty having been denounced, there is nothing to do but to proceed with a formulation of a new treaty, which has already been initiated in a way, although with little hope of senatorial approval.

HEADQUARTERS AT PANAMA.

Canal Commission Settles Two Important Points.

Washington, March 26.—Two important points have been developed in connection with the work of the isthmian canal commission. One is that the headquarters of the commission probably will be on the Isthmus of Panama instead of at Washington, although an office will probably be maintained here. The other point is that a part of the time of at least five of the commissioners will be devoted to their private interests.

Admiral Walker, the chairman of the commission, and General Davis, the army member of the body, will devote their entire time to the canal work.

Legislation now pending before congress provides for the appointment of a governor of the American zone on the isthmus. If it should be enacted into law, it is quite probable that the president may designate General Davis as the governor of the canal strip.

Fear Siege by Japs.

Vladivostok, March 26.—While the situation here remains quiet it is not expected that Vladivostok will continue to be much longer free from the vigorous operations of the Japanese. In anticipation of the appearance of the enemy, and of a possible siege, a ladies' circle has been formed, which sits six hours daily at the ministry of marine, preparing bandages of linen for sick soldiers and sailors. Most of the women in Vladivostok belong to this circle, including the representatives of the aristocracy.

Express Satisfaction at His Death.

Washington, March 26.—Secretary Taft and the officials of the war department openly expressed their gratification at the news of the death of Macario Sakay, the so called president of the Philippine republic. Sakay secured his freedom under the amnesty proclamation and fled to the mountains with a small force of kindred spirits, and since has made much trouble by attacking small villages and unprotected expeditions.

American Consul Going to Post.

London, March 26.—A correspondent of the Times at Shanghai says United States Consul Davidson will start for his post at Antung next week, and that he has arranged with the Japanese naval authorities to assist his vessel to reach its destination.