

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

Several packing plants report that their output is increasing.

Moorish bandits have looted houses within two miles of Tangier.

The rush to South Dakota lands near Yankton has become a veritable stampede.

One of the colliers authorized by the last congress will be built at Mare Island.

Germany will demand that Russia explain the seizure of mails destined for Japan.

Constant skirmishes are occurring near Mukden between Cossacks and Japanese scouts.

Small riots continue at the various packing plants where work is attempted with nonunion men.

About two-thirds of the rural mail carriers will receive \$100 more per year, commencing July 1.

The steamer Hapsang, from Niu Chwang to Chefoo, is overdue and it is feared she has struck a mine.

Other Chicago unions will go out on a strike unless the trouble with the meat packers is settled at once.

Hot weather continues in the Middle West and Central states. Chicago and Pittsburg have both had a number of deaths.

New York will be the chief battleground for both parties in the presidential campaign.

The body of Kent Loomis, the missing American, has been washed ashore near Plymouth, England.

Russian vessels stopped a German steamer in the Red sea and seized much mail destined for Japan.

Extreme hot weather throughout the Middle West has caused many prostrations and a number of deaths.

Peace negotiations are at a standstill in the meatpackers' strike. The operators refuse to re-employ all strikers at once.

St. Paul strikers resisted an attempt of officers to place nonunion men in the packing houses and a free for all fight ensued.

Ion Perdicaris, of Tangier, who was held captive by brigands, has grave fears for foreigners unless France adopts stern measures.

Japan denies the report of a great reverse at Port Arthur in which 30,000 troops were lost, asserting that not a shot was fired at the fort that day. The Russians themselves are becoming skeptical regarding it as not a word has been heard since the first report.

The Russian losses in the last battle at Port Arthur are placed at 5,500.

The Russians seized the Chicago News dispatch boat and towed it into Port Arthur.

Cholera and dysentery are said to be epidemic among the Japanese troops at Feng Wang Cheng.

Neither side in the meatpackers' strike will allow the other to dictate the terms of arbitration, but both want peace.

Great Britain has granted the last request of ex-President Kruger and his remains will lie alongside those of his wife in the Transvaal.

The president of Panama has assured congressmen excited over the custom house that he is confident the United States will interpret the treaty in a liberal spirit.

A gigantic railroad ticket swindle, through which the railroads having offices in Denver have lost thousands of dollars, has been unearthed. Three men have been arrested. They are charged with having doctored tickets by hanging the destination, plugging punched holes in cancelled tickets and otherwise changing them.

The emperor of China is seriously ill.

Omaha business has begun to suffer as a result of the strike.

The Russian losses in the latest engagement at Port Arthur are placed at 1,800.

The Russian government has ordered 100,000 breastplates for the army in the Far East.

Russia's up of joy is filled to overflowing now that the Vladivostok squadron is out again.

The trouble between the packing house employees and operators is likely to be settled by arbitration.

Ex-President Kruger, of the Transvaal, is dead. His relatives will ask Great Britain to permit his remains to be interred in the Transvaal.

Reports of the big Japanese reverse are still unconfirmed, but are unquestioned at St. Petersburg.

One man was killed and seven wounded in a riot at Chicago due to the meat packers' strike.

Moorish bandits at Tangier continue their depredations and outside powers may yet have to take a hand.

The Japanese are not likely to advance on Yinkow until after Ta Tche Kiao falls.

VIOLATE RULES OF WAR.

The Japanese War Office Publishes Charges Against Russians.

Tokio, July 20.—The Japanese war office has made public a statement charging the Russians with violation of recognized rules of warfare. The statement alleges that on two occasions the white flag has been violated; that once a Russian column fired persistently on a field hospital where the Red Cross flag was flying conspicuously, thus compelling the Japanese to remove the hospital amidst great danger.

Twice, it is alleged, the Russians fired on the men of the Japanese hospital corps, although their badges could readily be distinguished. On three occasions Japanese have been stabbed, slashed and mutilated. On one occasion the Russians are declared to have stolen cattle and horses from noncombatants and to have violated women. It is also claimed that numerous cases can be cited where the Russians have wantonly fired on the Japanese wounded and that they have refused to permit parties who were succoring the wounded on both sides to go unmolested.

These charges are made by General Oku and it is stated that further charges will be made, growing out of the experiences of General Kuroki's army.

In explaining the publication of these charges, the Japanese general staff states that they had no desire to take such action, but in view of Russia's charges that they made through the French papers there was nothing else left for them to do.

HELD UP BY SHOT.

Russian Steamer Stops British Vessel in the Red Sea.

London, July 20.—A dispatch from Aden to the Daily Mail says that the captain of the British steamer Waipara reports that the Russian volunteer steamer St. Petersburg signalled him to stop by firing across the bows of his vessel on July 15, while 20 miles off Jebel Zogur, in the Red sea.

The Russians examined the papers of the Waipara and declared they would hold his ship as a prize. The captain protested, and was taken on board the St. Petersburg, where he gave the Russian officers a guarantee that there were neither arms nor ammunition on board the Waipara destined for Japan. The vessel was detained for four hours and was then allowed to proceed.

The captain confirms the report that the Peninsular & Oriental company's steamer Malacca was seized in the Red sea July 16 by the St. Petersburg on the ground that she carried arms and ammunition of war for the Japanese government.

BREAK OF A GREAT DAM.

Pennsylvania Valley Flooded and Much Property Destroyed.

Scottsdale, Pa., July 20.—With the roar of Niagara, the new reservoir of the Citizens' Water company burst at midnight and more than 300,000,000 gallons of water rushed down the valley, sweeping buildings in its path.

It was discovered about 9 o'clock that the dam was in danger of breaking and messengers were hastily sent through the valley to warn the people. Hundreds of lives were thus saved, for a few hours later the whole valley was under water.

The damage to the machinery and reservoir alone will amount to at least \$50,000. When the torrent swept down upon the valley, buildings were torn from their foundations and carried on the crest of the great wave like so many wash tubs. Crops valued at thousands of dollars were completely wiped out.

Profit From a Volcano.

Mexico City, July 20.—The formal transfer of the volcano Popocatepetl to New York capitalists will be completed this week. The Inter-Oceanic railway will take the sulphur from the volcano to Vera Cruz. It is believed that sulphur can be landed at New York for \$48 per ton (gold), which would make the sulphur an effective competitor of the Italian article. The reorganization is interpreted here to mean that the German directors were not willing to support the Standard in fighting the other oil interests.

Bound to Prevent Passage.

London, July 20.—The Standard's Tokio correspondent, cabling under date of July 17, says the Jiji Shimpo, in an editorial, expresses the hope that Great Britain will see that Turkey lends Russia no assistance by allowing steamers of the volunteer fleet to pass the Dardanelles. The Jiji Shimpo declares that Great Britain is bound, under the terms of the Anglo-Japanese alliance, to prevent such assistance being given.

Hemmed in By Big Fire.

Oroville, Cal., July 20.—Fire at the Bella View mine, near La Porte, today destroyed the mill, engine room and other buildings close to the mouth of the big tunnel. A huge pile of timber lay close to the mouth of the tunnel and this caught on fire. Four men were working in the tunnel when the fire broke out and fears are entertained for their safety, as the tunnel is strongly timbered and it is thought these timbers will catch fire from the huge fire now blazing.

Bandits Raid at Will.

Tangier, July 20.—The mountain tribes, apparently satisfied that they have nothing to fear from the government, are looting the entire countryside outside of Tangier. They approached to within a few miles of this place yesterday and carried away hundreds of head of sheep and cattle.

RUSSIA TOO BOLD

STOPPING OF STEAMERS IN THE RED SEA MUST CEASE.

Great Britain Orders Fleet of War Vessels to Scene of Trouble—Fleets Being Mobilized—Czar May Find He Cannot Use the Dardanelles for His Ships Again.

London, July 20.—Two naval orders were issued today by the British admiralty, which are believed to indicate a determination on the part of Great Britain to protect British shipping from acts of aggression at the hands of the Russian navy.

The first order directs the Mediterranean fleet to sail at once from Gibraltar and proceed to Alexandria, Egypt, near the mouth of the Suez canal.

The second order directs two of the fastest British armored cruisers to proceed through the canal and take up stations in the Red sea at points where several British ships have been held up the last few days by the vessels of the Russian volunteer squadron.

While the fact that these orders were issued was carefully guarded, and no public statement of their scope is procurable, there is no doubt that the British foreign office has decided that the time has come to act promptly in protecting British shipping, and to put an end to any aggression on the part of the Russian cruisers. Well informed naval officers believe that the dispatch of this powerful Mediterranean fleet to the vicinity of the Red sea, and the stationing of two of the crack vessels of the squadron directly in at the points where the Russians are carrying things with a high hand, means that no further molestation of vessels flying the British flag will be permitted.

LOST 1,000 MEN.

Russians Attack Japanese at Mo Tien Pass and are Repulsed.

St. Petersburg, July 20.—General Kuropatkin reports that Lieutenant General Count Keller lost over 1,000 killed or wounded in the attack on Mo Tien pass, July 17.

The following dispatch from General Kuropatkin to the emperor, dated July 17, "on our Eastern front," was given out tonight:

"After the occupation by General Kurcki's army of the passes in the Fenshui mountain chain, our information concerning his disposition was, in general, inadequate.

"According to some reports his army had been reinforced and had even extended his forces toward Saimatza. Other reports said that a displacement of his troops had been made in the direction of Ta pass and Siuyjen. There were even indications that Kuroki had transferred his headquarters from Tak-hakakan to Toupinu.

"At about 5:30 on the morning of July 17, the Japanese, in considerable strength, and with numerous guns, occupied Wa Fankwan pass, and on the mountainous bluffs to the south, on the flank of General Kastalinsky's column. From this position and from the crest of the mountains to the east of the heights surmounted by the temple, the enemy directed a very heavy rifle and artillery fire.

"General Kashtalinsky advanced to occupy the bluffs, sending forward at once one and then three battalions, but the attempt failed, notwithstanding the support given by the horse mountain battery, as our field guns could not be brought into action on account of the nature of the ground.

"Our losses have not yet been exactly ascertained, but General Keller reports that they exceed 1,000.

Two More Steamers Held Up.

London, July 20.—The Daily Mail's correspondent at Aden says that the British steamers Woodcock and Dalmatia were held up by the Russians in the Red sea and detained for three hours. The correspondent says the captain of the Russian volunteer fleet steamer St. Petersburg has notified the British residents at Aden to wire the British consul at Suez and Port Said that he would seize any British steamers bound for the Far East, if the contents of their packages were not clearly shown on their manifests.

Cholera Kills Hundreds.

Baku, Russia, July 20.—Refugees from Teheran tell terrible stories of the ravages of cholera. They say that on some days the mortality reached 900. The Europeans are abandoning their property, and are fleeing to a camp in the mountains. There is a pitiable condition of affairs at the railroad stations which almost are without food. The government ordered the closing of the frontier for the purpose of preventing the introduction of the disease.

To Prevent Mosquito Invasion.

Washington, July 20.—General Davis, governor general of the Panama canal strip, has advised the Panama canal commission that he wants 100,000 yards of wire gauze to prevent mosquito invasion in the zone. General Davis says that this will be perhaps the largest order for mosquito netting ever given. He recommends the use of steel wire screens not coarser than 17 meshes to the square inch, galvanized.

Ammunition Factory for Ottawa.

Ottawa, July 20.—Sir Frederick Borden, minister of militia, has under way a contract with the English firm, of which Sir William Armstrong is head, for the construction of an ammunition factory in Ottawa, capable of turning out 20,000,000 rounds of ammunition a year.

SAVED LIAO YANG.

General Zassalitch's Defeat at the Yalu Was in Name Only.

St. Petersburg, July 19.—Experts who recently were inclined to criticize General Kuropatkin's management of affairs in the Far East declare, as the situation develops, that his strategies have proved, so far, beyond reproach. He has successfully tided over a pressing danger—how pressing only those in close touch with the Far East realize. His apparent mistake, like the prolonged resistance offered by Lieutenant General Zassalitch on the Yalu, turn out to be acts of the highest military judgment.

General Kuropatkin then had so few and such poor troops at Liao Yang that the Japanese would have had an easy task to crush the main force of the Russians had they been permitted to cross the Yalu without severe punishment, and the thousands lost by Zassalitch practically saved Liao Yang. Zassalitch, until disgraced, occupied an important staff position.

General Baron Stakelberg's march, which also was criticized, is now admitted to have been necessary. The rudiments of war are that the army should be in constant touch with the enemy, otherwise it would be impossible to know the strength of its opponents or to be informed of their movements.

General Stakelberg's march was a reconnaissance on a grand scale, and not only enabled General Kuropatkin to ascertain the enemy's strength and disposition, but materially disturbed the bulk of the Japanese army to follow the retreating column, and thus distracting attention from the vulnerable spot between Lia Yang and Mukden.

Meanwhile the men at Kuropatkin's headquarters are improving. Fifty thousand of the best troops from European Russia have reached Liao Yang within a month, and if the Russian commander in chief should now choose to accept a battle he will be able to inflict a heavy blow. All Russia is looking forward with confidence to the issue of the fight.

MAY BE AT MERCY OF RUSSIANS.

Japanese Transports Trapped, if Hostile Fleet Has Reached Kaichow.

St. Petersburg, July 19.—Reliable reports from Ta Tche Kiao this afternoon brought the startling announcement of the presence of Russian warships off Kaichow, which they are said to be bombarding, and of the arrival of Japanese transports and torpedo boats off the port of Niu Chwang.

The admiralty was unable to confirm or deny either report, not having received any communication from Rear Admiral Witthoft, but the admirals were generally not inclined to credit them. If true, it would mean that Admiral Witthoft has got the Japanese transports at his mercy. In this case, Admiral Igo would hasten to their rescue and engage the Russians. This may also explain the absence of positive news of the Japanese occupation of the port of Niu Chwang and the cautious approach of General Oku's column.

CHINA MUCH DISTURBED.

France Will Send Troops Unless the Rebellion is Suppressed.

Tien Tsin, July 19.—The Chinese minister at Tokio has telegraphed the Wai Wou Poo, the Chinese ministry of foreign affairs, that the Japanese government has presented a scheme for the administration of Manchuria, the principal clause of which is that the Japanese will govern the province with the number of Chinese troops now in the country.

Information has been received here that unless China suppresses the rebellion in the province of Kwangsi, the French government has threatened to land troops and put it down. The Chinese government is much perturbed in consequence.

A feeling prevails in Tien Tsin that the Japanese have suffered a terrible reverse at Port Arthur. If they have not, it is thought that the Japanese government would have contradicted the reported disaster days ago.

Russian Ships Cruising in Red Sea.

Island of Perim, Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, July 19.—The American missionary vessel, Morning Star, from Boston, arrived here today, and reports that yesterday she passed, between Jabel-Teir and Jabel Zogur, islands in the Red sea, a Russian volunteer fleet steamer, flying the naval flag, bound north. The Morning Star sighted at dusk, off Jabel-Zogur, another cruiser, with three funnels and two masts, and at midnight she sighted a torpedo boat. Both these vessels were supposed to be cruising.

Have to Explain.

Berlin, July 19.—The report of the seizure of the mails of the North German-Lloyd steamer Prinz Heinrich by the Russian volunteer fleet steamer Smolensk, in the Red sea, reached here too late for most of the papers to comment on it. The Tagblatt says: "A speedy explanation of this Russian action against the emperor's postal flag is imperatively necessary. Steps must be taken that a disavowal is made and such acts avoided in the future."

In Wait for Russian Ships.

Odesa, Russia, July 19.—The Russian steamer Trouvor, which has arrived here from the Persian gulf, says the English are persistently spreading rumors to the effect that six armed Japanese merchantmen are lying in wait for Russian ships in the Red sea and Persian gulf.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

LIINN FARMERS HIT HARD.

Late Spring and Long Dry Spell Have Cost Much.

Albany—Rain, which was general over the Willamette valley last week, came too late to be of great benefit to farmers. Had the showers come two weeks earlier, thousands of dollars would have been saved for the farmers of Linn county. As it is, the crops are far below the average for Linn county farmers, in many instances are a total failure. The only benefit the farming community will derive from the rains will be in the way of gardens and the very late sown spring oats, of which there is a small acreage.

For two months not a drop of rain fell on the grain fields of the county. This is drought almost unprecedented here. Its evil effect was aggravated by the late spring rains. Farmers generally were depending upon putting in a greater acreage than usual in spring sown grain, and the unusually bad weather of the late winter seemed to assure some good working days in the early spring. Instead of this, the rain held on until almost too late to plant the spring grain at all, and when good weather did come, it developed into a drought.

The result is that spring grain is heading a few inches from the ground, and much of it will not be bound at all. That which is threshed will yield poorly. The heads are small and very poorly filled. Nor is the fall sown grain of its usual standard of excellence. That part of the fall grain that was sown on low ground will be fair, in some instances making three-fourths of a crop rarely promising a full crop.

The hay crop has not averaged more than half what it was in years gone by. The hay season is about over, and the general report is half a crop.

This will put farmers in Linn county in hard circumstances this fall. Already many of them are buying feed for their stock, and but few will have enough to last the winter through. The price of feed is rising in the county, and the mills are selling it every day to the farmers who were never compelled to buy feed at any season before. There are some who will have to buy wheat for their own family consumption before the year ends.

Coming Events.

Spiritualists' campmeeting, New Era, July 25-28.

Willamette Valley Chautauqua assembly, Gladstone Park, July 12-24.

Southern Oregon Chautauqua assembly, Ashland, July 13-22.

North Pacific regatta, Portland, July 22-23.

Grand lodge, I. O. R. M., Seaside, July 23-24.

Oregon Development association convention, Portland, August 2.

American Mining congress, Portland, August 22-27.

State Medical society, Portland, August 30.

Annual reunion of Southern Oregon pioneers, Jacksonville, September 1.

State fair, Salem, September 12-19.

Fair, Portland, September 19-24.

Directory of Oregon Officials.

Salem—Secretary of State Dunbar has issued an official directory containing the names, addresses and official positions of the state and county officers. The directory is in the form of a small pamphlet. Copies have been sent to all officers and others desiring copies can secure them by applying to the secretary of state. In this publication the political affiliation of each county officer is shown by a letter following the name. Many of the states publish an official "blue book" containing several hundred pages and giving complete information concerning the careers of public officers. The pamphlet issued by Oregon contains but 18 pages and contains the information most frequently desired by persons transacting business with public officers.

Laborers Needed at Oregon City.

Oregon City—Labor of all kinds was never more plentiful nor were wages ever better than they are in this city this season. It seems impossible to find available men to perform the many improvements that are being made. The Willamette Pulp & Paper mills has been advertising for additional men to assist in the building of their new mills where 200 laborers are already employed. The management of the local woolen mills is finding it next to impossible to engage a sufficient force of operatives.

Cinnabar May Be Found.

Grants Pass—W. C. Slade, who has a placer mine on Johnson gulch, a tributary of Sucker creek, near California Bar, has located a four-foot ledge of gold bearing quartz, partially on his placer claims. Mr. Slade is a firm believer in the excellence of his section as a mineral district and believes that valuable deposits of cinnabar will in time be uncovered. Mr. Slade says he has found amalgamated gold in running drifts, 40 feet below the surface.

Big Loss By the Frost.

Hillsboro—Reports from all parts of the county show that the frost last week killed vegetables on all beaver dam lands, and it is estimated that the loss by the freeze will reach \$50,000. One vegetable grower on the Tualatin lowlands places his loss at \$1,000.

Rich Strike in Bohemia.

Cottage Grove—Two rich strikes are reported just made in the Golden Rule and the Great Eastern. These strikes are in the Bohemia district. The ore is oxidized, and very rich in free gold.

HUNT PASS OVER CASCADES.

John Minto Believes Stock Can Be Driven Over Mountains.

Albany—John Minto, of Salem, one of the pioneers in the Santiam mountain district of Oregon, will in a few days head a party from the end of the Corvallis & Eastern railroad, on the north fork of the Santiam river, in quest of a shorter route to connect the railroad with the Deschutes country in Eastern Oregon.

Mr. Minto has long entertained the idea that there is a pass through the Cascade mountains at this point where it would be possible to construct a trail for driving stock overland from the Eastern Oregon ranges to the eastern end of the Corvallis & Eastern line. He has interested Manager Edwin Stone, of the Corvallis & Eastern, in the work, and an effort to lay out the route of the proposed route will be made in a few days.

The old Minto trail, which extends from the end of the old railroad grade to the Eastern Oregon country, has been used for years by those who know the short cuts that connect the western and eastern parts of the state. But Mr. Minto is satisfied that there is a shorter cut yet, and that it could be made of great service to the stockraisers of Eastern Oregon in shipping their stock to market.

Developing Lime Deposit.

Roseburg—Messrs. Greenley and Strand, of Portland, have 10 or 12 men at work building a tramway and furnace for the manufacture of lime on the farm of Hon. Plinn Cooper, seven miles south of this city. They have bonded 100 acres of land containing rich limestone deposits and expect to develop same on an extensive scale. The modern continuous furnace system will be used. A railway spur track, about three miles long, will probably be put in from the main line of the S. P. R. R., at Green's station.

Flax Crop Will Be Fair.

Salem—Harvesting of the flax crop began this week and, though the season has been unfavorable, Eugene Bosse says that the crop will be fairly good. The flax stalks are from 20 to 34 inches long. In fields where the stalks are 30 inches or more in length, the flax is being pulled. In other fields it will be cut with a mower. Mr. Bosse has 100 acres of flax of his own and has contracts with a number of farmers who are raising flax.

Ore Specimens From Douglas.

Roseburg—Hon. A. Le Roy, of the Oregon Information bureau, of Portland, was here last week and procured a quantity of fine mineral exhibits from this county which will be placed in the bureau headquarters in Portland before the opening of the sessions of the American Mining congress to be held in Portland in August.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 66c; blue-stem, 75c; valley, 78c.

Barley—Feed, \$22 per ton; rolled, \$23@24.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.22½; gray, \$1.17 per cental.

Flour—Valley, \$3.90@4.10 per barrel; hard wheat straights, \$4@4.25; clears, \$3.85@4.10; hard wheat patents, \$4.40@4.70; Graham, \$3.50@4; whole wheat, \$4@4.25; rye flour, \$4.50.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$21; chop, \$18; linseed, dairy food, \$19.

Hay—Timothy, \$15@16 per ton; clover, \$8@9; grain, \$11@12; cheat, \$11@12.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 17½@20c; store, 13@13½c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 20c.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, new stock, 12@12½c; old stock, 7@8c; Young America, 13@14c.

Poultry—Fancy hens, 13c per pound; old hens, 12½@13c; mixed chickens, 12@12½c; old roosters, 10c; young roosters, 12@15c; springs, 1½ to 2-pound, 18@19c; 1 to 1½-pound, 19@20c; dressed chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 14@16c; do dressed, 15@16c; do choice, 18@20c; geese, live, 6@7c; do dressed, 8@9c; ducks, old, \$6@6.50 per doz; do young, as to size, \$2.50@4.

Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.50; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.25; cabbage, 1½@1¾c; lettuce, head, 25@40c per doz; parsley, 25c; tomatoes, \$1.75@2; cauliflower, \$1.75@2; celery, 75@90c; asparagus, 50c; peas, 4@6c per pound; beans, green, 4@5c; wax, 4