

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.

Russia will endeavor to join its fleets and attack Togo.

The Japanese have crossed the Yalu and occupy several important positions.

Kouropatkin has now massed the force he desired before beginning active operations.

According to the census bureau but 22 states now have less than a million inhabitants and 14 exceed two millions.

John W. Kalua, United States judge of the Second circuit, at Honolulu, has been removed from office by the president.

Ground has been broken at the Lewis and Clark exposition site for the first building of importance, the states building.

A special car bearing 63 Indians en route to see Roosevelt collided with a mail train in Illinois and three braves were killed and 20 injured.

The census bureau has issued a bulletin which gives the estimated population of the United States for 1903, exclusive of Alaska and the insular possessions, at 79,900,389. Of the cities of the Northwest, Portland is given 98,655; Seattle, 92,020; Tacoma, 45,102; Spokane, 41,927; Butte, 38,127.

Russians will not allow Servians to enter her army.

Republicans elected mayor of Kansas City, Mo., and will control the council.

At Milwaukee the Democrats elected their mayor and 24 out of 46 councilmen.

The Labor Union tickets carried in the towns of Colorado where elections were held.

In Nebraska the Republican ticket has 600 to 1,100 majorities. High license carried in most cities.

Neither fleet is to be seen at Port Arthur and the only indication of war is the ever active searchlight.

Republicans carried Topeka, Lawrence and Wichita, Kansas, and elected a majority of candidates at Kansas City and Leavenworth.

France and Britain have reached an agreement regarding Newfoundland, Egypt and Morocco. Newfoundland is to be given up by France.

Republicans elected 18 aldermen and Democrats 16 in the Chicago city elections. Municipal ownership of street railways was favored by a large majority.

The house has been asked to see that Jews get better treatment in Russia.

The Port Arthur channel is not so well closed as Admiral Togo reports.

The Prohibitionists are likely to nominate General Nelson A. Miles for president.

The house committee has decided on a lump appropriation of \$3,000,000 for rivers and harbors.

The opening of the Cuban congress was attended by wild scenes of disorder. Fights were quite numerous.

Russians will only harass Japanese force in Corea, playing the waiting game decided upon by Kouropatkin.

Secretary Hay will intervene for the release of two American newspaper correspondents held by the Russians at Niu Chwang.

Senator Gibson, of Montana, declares the hue and cry about a land lobby urging the repeal of several laws to be largely baseless.

Satisfactory negotiations are proceeding rapidly for a settlement of the strike in Colorado and it is believed the trouble will soon be over.

Japan will face big odds on the Yalu river as the Russian force is the largest.

Russians believe that the Chinese of Manchuria are secretly aiding the Japanese.

Wichita, Kan., women show their disapproval of Smoot by hanging him in effigy.

Officers have a bandit rifle for a claw in search for Oregon express robbers.

Circulation of counterfeit Japanese money in Corea is causing great annoyance.

Japan expects a long war and urges all her citizens to come to the defense of the country.

Russia will let China make protests, if any are made, against the British advance in Tibet.

The Santa Fe is building stockades around the Topeka shops preparatory for the expected strike.

OFFICE SECRETS OUT.

Stenographer Gives Alleged Methods of Land Buyers.

San Francisco, April 9.—Sensational testimony was given today in the hearing before United States Commissioner Heacock in the Hyde and Dimond land conspiracy case. Mrs. Belle A. Curtis, who was a stenographer for Hyde from October, 1897, to November, 1899, was the chief witness, and her evidence went to show that affidavits were manufactured by wholesale in the office; also that Hyde and John A. Benson were partners in the alleged conspiracy to defraud the government. She declared Hyde and Benson employed "dummies" to make out applications for school lands, and that the colored janitor was frequently instructed to bring in his friends to apply for school lands for their own use, and were then piloted to a neighboring notary to make affidavits. She said that assignments of these claims to Hyde and Benson were often made at the same time. She said the plan of Hyde and Benson was to have these school lands in Oregon and California transferred to forest reserves, with the assistance of corrupt government officials. When the lands were so transferred, the assignees of the school land scrip had the privilege of exchanging their holdings for more valuable lands outside of the reservation.

Thomas McCusker, freight agent of the Southern Pacific, at Portland, Or., testified that he had secured many applications of school lands in Oregon for John H. Schneider, who was Hyde's agent. Mr. McCusker said he received pay for his services, but he did not know that he was engaged in an illegal business.

Miss Marian Doyle, who succeeded Miss Curtis as Hyde's stenographer, will testify at the next hearing.

TO PRISON FOR LIFE.

Mrs. Botkin Found Guilty of Murder in the First Degree.

San Francisco, April 9.—Mrs. Cordelia Botkin, accused of killing Mrs. John P. Dunning, of Dover, Del., by sending her poisoned candy through the mails, was tonight convicted of murder in the first degree, with the penalty fixed at life imprisonment. The jury was charged late this afternoon, and at 4:36 o'clock retired to deliberate. Later they were taken out for dinner and upon returning asked to have some testimony read to them. At 11:15 o'clock the jury reported that an agreement had been reached.

The ominousness of the announcement was apparent in the attitude of the defendant, who buried her face in her hands and remained in that position until the foreman of the jury had finished speaking. The court inquired if a verdict had been arrived at, and the foreman handed him a slip of paper upon which was written:

"We, the jury, find the defendant, Cordelia Botkin, guilty of murder in the first degree, and fix the punishment at imprisonment for life."

Mrs. Botkin looked up as the court was thanking the jurors for their close attention to the case, and presented a woe-stricken countenance to her counsel, who spoke some comforting words to her.

The court named April 16 for formally pronouncing sentence.

BELIEVES TOGO WILL BLOCK IT.

Military Expert Predicts Success of Move on Port Arthur.

London, April 8.—The naval expert of the London Times, in an extended review of the aspect of the present situation, expresses the belief that Admiral Togo will succeed eventually in attaining his object in blocking the entrance to Port Arthur harbor.

"If he does succeed," says the correspondent, "the Russian fleet cannot prevent the landing of Japanese troops in Manchuria, or anywhere else, while the Japanese fleet will be freed from the trying work of holding the harbor entrance, and will be available for service elsewhere. It can then return to its original base, and after refitting, proceed in the search for the Vladivostok fleet."

Strict Censorship Prevails.

London, April 9.—The brief dispatches from the seat of war in the Far East appearing in the London newspapers during the last few days have all been of a curiously stereotyped character, indicating that an active censorship is prevailing there, and adding nothing to the information contained in the dispatches of the Associated Press. This applies particularly to points under Japanese control, but from the Russian side also it is evident that care is being exercised to prevent news of operations leaking out.

Japan Glad Russians Bought It.

Berlin, April 9.—Mr. Inouye, the Japanese minister here, does not share the view that the sale of the Hamburg-American line steamship Fuerst Bismark is a breach of neutrality. "From one viewpoint," said the minister, "we are glad to see the Russians buy good ships. The Russians buy them and we capture them."

HE IS SENT TO JAIL

SENATOR BURTON, OF KANSAS, ACCEPTED A BRIBE.

Court Sentences Him to Six Months' Imprisonment and Fine of \$2,500—Case Will Be Appealed—It Is Only by a Strong Effort He Suppresses His Emotion When Sentenced.

St. Louis, April 8.—Senator Burton, of Kansas, was today denied a new trial and sentenced to six months in the Iron county jail and to pay a fine of \$2,500.

Senator Burton, accompanied by his leading attorney, Judge Chester H. Krum, came into court at 12:30. A case was being tried, and Judge Adams granted a recess to take up the Burton case. Judge Adams summoned Senator Burton to stand up, and then spoke of the motions that had been filed for a new trial and for arrest of judgment. The court, after briefly reviewing the motions, overruled them both. The court then said to the defendant:

"Have you anything to say as to why sentence should not be passed upon you?" Trembling and evidently suppressing his emotions with a strong effort, Senator Burton stood leaning with both hands on a chair back as he said:

"Your Honor will please allow me respectfully to decline to say anything."

The courtroom was almost empty and the silence was almost oppressive as Judge Adams, in low, modulated tones, began delivering the sentence to be imposed.

At the conclusion of the sentence, Senator Burton, who had not taken his eyes from the court, and who had scarcely moved as he supported himself by the chair back, turned and sat down, with his head bowed and his eyes on the floor.

Attorney Judge Krum immediately filed a bill of exceptions in the case and offered a bond of \$10,000 which was accepted, and court took a recess until 2 o'clock to resume the previous case. Senator Burton and Judge Krum then hurriedly departed from the courtroom.

The case will now be appealed to the United States district court of appeals, the highest tribunal in the matter.

It is a coincidence that the amount of the fine \$2500 imposed upon Senator Burton is identical with the amount which according to the evidence he received from the Rialto Grain & Securities company. The Iron county jail to which Senator Burton was sentenced for six months, is located in the county seat at Ironton Mo., on the Iron Mountain railroad. The jail is a two-story brick structure and in a portion of it Sheriff Poik makes his home with his family.

According to the rule of the jail which shortens each year's sentence of a prisoner by three months for good behavior, Senator Burton's period of incarceration there may be reduced to four and one-half months.

FOR PURE FOOD.

Heyburn, of Idaho, Urges Senate to Take Some Action.

Washington, April 8.—After waiting with much patience for many days, Heyburn of Idaho today found opportunity to speak to the senate on the subject of pure food. Technically, the speech was in support of a resolution calling on the secretary of agriculture to send to the senate the results of the investigations made by his department into adulterated foods, but in reality it was in support of the pure-food bill. Heyburn contended that a very large proportion of foods, drugs and liquors were adulterated, and many drugs were absolutely poisonous.

The greater part of the remainder of the day was devoted to Quarles' amendment for grading the salaries of rural free delivery carriers. Finally it was declared out of order. The committee amendment bearing on the salaries of carriers and regulating their service for private individuals was accepted.

The postoffice appropriation bill was still before the senate when it adjourned.

Canal Deal Soon to Be Closed.

Paris, April 8.—After a conference between Ambassador Porter and W. A. Day and Charles W. Russell, the assistant attorney generals, who came from Washington to assist in the transfer of the Panama canal property, it has been arranged that the signing of the contract whereby the United States will acquire the ownership of the Panama canal shall take place at the United States embassy, which is now nominally American soil. The date of the signing is not yet fixed, but probably it will be about April 25.

Last of Russian Troops to Go Soon.

St. Petersburg, April 8.—It is stated that the manager of the Trans-Siberian railway has been personally thanked by the czar for the rapid work of transporting the Russian troops to the Far East. It is stated that within a fortnight all of the men destined for service will be on their way to Manchuria.

SURE IT IS SAFE.

Oregonians Expect 1905 Bill to Pass the House Soon.

Washington, April 7.—There is a prospect that the Lewis and Clark exposition bill will be passed by the house the latter part of the present week, after being considered under special rule. Chairman Tawney today introduced a resolution authorizing consideration of the bill at any time during the remainder of the session, and had his resolution referred to the committee on rules. There is every assurance that this committee will favorably report the resolution at its next meeting, notwithstanding the fact that three members of the committee voted against the Portland bill.

The strong showing on both rollcalls establishes beyond question the fact that the bill is favored by a large majority of the members of the house, and it is believed by those in touch with the situation that the committee on rules will recognize the wish of the majority, and consent to consideration of the bill. If Tawney's resolution is reported as expected, it will be equivalent to a special rule, and will give ample opportunity for debate on the bill and permit its passage by a majority vote.

It is now regarded as certain by Oregonians here that the bill will be passed by the house and that the measure signed by the president will appropriate at least the amount carried by the house bill, namely, \$475,000.

The strength of the bill, demonstrated by the votes on Monday, testifies to the effectiveness of the efforts of friends of that measure in working up sentiment in its behalf.

PANAMA STRIKE GROWS SERIOUS.

America Warns Marines and Seamen to Take No Sides.

Washington, April 7.—The labor troubles on the Isthmus of Panama growing out of the strike of the employees of the Panama railroad company have taken a serious turn, and the facts have been reported to the state department by the United States charge at Panama. The matter was deemed of sufficient importance to warrant considerable discussion at the cabinet meeting, and the unanimous opinion was that everything should be done to avoid an entanglement of the United States with any labor controversy. But it was determined that the government would not withhold in any degree the protection of the Panama railroad, which it has assumed by treaty, and it was directed that the railroad property, rolling stock, track and terminals should be protected by forces from the United States warships at the isthmus if that became necessary.

There will, however, be no compulsion exercised against the strikers to compel them to return to work. If the railroad management can secure a sufficient force of men to operate the road they will be upheld in such an attempt. This will be done with the full consent of the Panama government, though under broad treaty provisions this is not absolutely necessary.

Secretary Moody was charged with the duty of carrying out this decision and with instructing Admirals Glass and Sigbee as to the course they shall pursue. There is ample force on the isthmus for any emergency.

BOLD DASH FOR LIBERTY.

Missouri Convicts Hold Up Guard, but Are Soon Overpowered.

Jefferson City, Mo., April 7.—Four convicts at the penitentiary today attempted to escape by holding up the guard with revolvers. They were forced to surrender, and when searched several sticks of dynamite were found in their possession.

They had succeeded in cutting their way out of their cells, and when Guard John Williams, in making his rounds, came upon them in the corridor, they called upon him to halt. Williams fled and gave the alarm, and a corps of guards responded and soon overpowered the convicts and placed them in other cells. The convicts assert that they secured the revolvers and dynamite by express, but the prison authorities believe the weapons and explosives were smuggled to them by friends.

Russia Will Appeal the Cases.

St. Petersburg, April 7.—Russia has completed arrangements through the French minister at Tokio to appeal the cases of the Russian merchantmen now before the Japanese prize courts. Three Japanese lawyers have been engaged to present the cases. Appeals will be made on various grounds. Most of the ships were taken before the actual declaration of war, several of them were captured on the high seas, having left port before the outbreak of hostilities, while others were in neutral ports.

Battleship Virginia Slides Into Action.

Newport News, Va., April 7.—With bands playing "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Dixie" and 30,000 people cheering Godspeed, the battleship Virginia was launched today at the yards of the Newport News shipbuilding company. Miss Milday Gay Montague, daughter of Governor Montague, was sponsor.

VICTORY IN SIGHT

MAJORITY OF HOUSE FAVORS BILL ON TEST VOTE.

Necessary Two-Thirds to Suspend Rule Lacking—Tawney Not Discouraged and Will Try to Secure Special Rule and If Unsuccessful, Appropriation Can Be Placed on Sundry Civil Bill.

Washington, April 5.—The Lewis and Clark exposition bill voted a victory in the house yesterday, though the necessary two-thirds to pass the measure was not secured. On two separate votes, it was shown that there was a very large majority in the house in favor of an appropriation. It now remains to be seen whether a majority of the house, desiring to do a laudable undertaking, can be defeated through inability to bring the bill before the house.

The first vote was on the bill direct and the second on a proposition to make it a privileged measure, so as to make it possible to call it up at any time. Three members, or the majority, of the committee on rules opposed the suspension of the rules on both votes. Some might take this to mean that it will be impossible to secure rule bringing the bill to a vote, but Speaker Cannon is undoubtedly in favor of the appropriation, and General Governor, of Ohio, a member of the committee on rules, is with him, the probabilities are that the committee will decide that the majority of the house is entitled to pass this legislation, and therefore a special rule will be granted.

The Oregon delegation is much pleased with the character of the measure who voted with them. The majority was composed of the leading representatives on both sides of the party, such as prominent Republicans and Democrats both giving voice to the idea that the exposition ought to be encouraged, at least to the extent of government participation.

There is another feature of this proposition which is encouraging to Oregon people. If there is any great delay in the matter of securing a special rule to consider the bill, the appropriation will be put on the sundry civil bill in the senate, and it is certain that the house will support it, the votes recorded today being such a guarantee. The sundry civil bill is still in the hands of the senate committee on appropriations, but before it is reported to that committee, the Oregon men will definitely ascertain whether there is a special rule for the consideration of the bill in the house. If the members of the committee on rules who voted against the appropriation adhere to their position, then the bill will be carried as part of the sundry civil bill.

TROOPS POURING INTO HARBIN.

Nearly Every House in Town is Occupied by Soldiers.

St. Petersburg, April 6.—An Associated Press correspondent on route to the front, writing from Harbin, March 13, describes the scene there as he served it. From all sides soldiers were pouring into Harbin. The uncompleted railroad station there had been transformed into a barracks, and almost every house in the town was occupied by soldiers.

Pristan, a short distance away, which until recently had been a small village on the bank of the Sungari river, has become a city with temporary buildings, which were being used by the troops and with stores, a hotel and restaurants. Merchants and restaurateurs, the correspondent adds, were accused of extortion, but money was cheap.

WILL SINK STONE LADEN SHIPS.

Russians Hope to Thus Keep Japan Out of Niu Chwang.

Niu Chwang, April 6.—In connection with the Russian plans for the fortification of Niu Chwang, the Russian port commander has prepared 12 junks laden to water edge with stones, which will be settled on the first appearance of the enemy in such a position that it will be impossible for any vessel either to enter or leave the harbor. The river between here and Yinkow is thus extremely mined.

Railway Traffic Not Congested.

St. Petersburg, April 6.—A Russian official, who has just returned from a trip over the Trans-Siberian railway, contradicts the report that there is great congestion of traffic. He declares that ten trains daily travel the road in either direction as far as Irkutsk, and nine freight trains, in addition to many passenger trains, are run from beyond Lake Balkal to Harbin. He says that there is no congestion for the safety of the line. Every train of it is strongly guarded. This is especially so at all bridges.

Again Shell Port Arthur.

Chefoo, April 6.—Russian officials here admit that there was another bombardment of Port Arthur by the Japanese on Sunday, April 3. No authentic particulars of the engagement are obtainable.