

WEEK'S DOINGS

News Items Gathered from All
Parts of the World.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

General Review of Important Happen-
ings Presented in a Brief and
Condensed Form.

Montana stockmen have sent a deputation to Chicago to try and patch up peace.

The Russian government has given orders that no more merchant steamers be sunk.

Information has been given the federal inspector of an infraction of the law by the best trust.

The Japanese have taken advantage of mountain passes to outmaneuver the Russians east of Liao Yang.

The fall of Port Arthur and the surrender of General Kuropatkin are predicted to occur on the same day.

Alton B. Parker, Democratic nominee for president, has resigned from the bench of the New York court of appeals.

The Chinese general, Ma, may cut off retreat of Kuropatkin if he tries to escape the Japanese by going through Mongolia.

Two Russian cruisers from the Baltic are chasing a steamer which left England for Canada, carrying ammunition for Yokohama by way of the Canadian Pacific railway.

Germany has a fleet near Chefoo.

Ex-Governor James T. Lewis, of Wisconsin, is dead.

Port Arthur is preparing for a final stand against the Japanese.

The Japanese army attacking General Kuropatkin is estimated at 200,000.

While the battle was raging July 31 the thermometer was up to 102 degrees near Haicheng.

The old Grimes hotel at Seaside has burned. It was one of the oldest buildings at the coast.

A fast train on the Frisco system was derailed in Indian Territory and a number of persons injured.

While trying to come ashore from a stranded yacht a number of persons were drowned in Nova Scotia.

The government is awaiting further news of the seizure of part of the Arabian cargo before taking action.

The Japanese are supposed to be delayed in the pursuit of the Russians by a lack of ammunition, which is being hurried to the front.

No word has been received from General Stakelberg or Zorubaleff for several days and it may be that General Nodzu has cut them off from General Kuropatkin.

Packers claim victory over the Chicago strikers.

El Paso will fight for the American Mining congress for 1905.

The London Times declares the sinking of merchantmen piracy.

Insurance rates have decreased since the return to Vladivostok of the Russian raiding squadron.

The assassin of Von Plehve has been identified as a student at Kharkoff university. He has died of his injuries.

A small German vessel loaded with fish for Yokohama was also sunk by the Vladivostok squadron on its recent raid.

An inspection of the excursion steamer Grand Republic shows conditions similar to those on the death-ship General Slocum.

Washington Democrats have nominated George Turner, of Spokane, for governor and Steven Judson, of Pierce county, for lieutenant governor.

Railway telegraphers on Texas roads are on a strike.

The government statement for July shows a large deficit.

Large receipts of livestock are being received and handled at the Chicago stockyards.

Special efforts will be made at San Francisco by the government in the land fraud cases.

The battleship Ohio fell below the required speed in the first trial trip in Santa Barbara channel.

The New York Building Trades alliance has caused work to cease on a number of large buildings.

The "Diamond Special" on the Illinois Central was held up near Chicago by four masked men who went through the coaches and secured \$10,000 in booty and escaped.

General Count Keller was killed by a Japanese shell July 29 while resisting the preliminary attack of General Kuroki's army. He is the first Russian officer to be killed in the Manchurian campaign.

A cloudburst in Nevada flooded several towns.

The assassin of Von Plehve still refuses to talk.

Packers and strikers both claim victories at Chicago.

Relations between France and the Vatican have been broken off.

The Japanese are said to have made great gains around Port Arthur.

Count Ignatieff will succeed to the Russian ministry of the interior.

The Santa Fe tracks were washed out for 12 miles by a flood in Arizona canyon.

HAWAII NOT A DRAG.

United States Treasury Enriched at Minor Outlay.

Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 6.—In an interview today, Governor G. C. Carter, of the Hawaiian Islands, said to a representative of the Bee:

"The annexation of the islands to the United States has not been a commercial success, so far as the islands are concerned. Since we have been United States territory we have not made great progress. One reason for this is because the laws by which we are governed are not suited to the country. For instance, we have to obey the United States law and cannot send government land for a period of more than five years at a time. As it takes from two to four years to raise a crop in our climate, we cannot find anybody that will rent land for such a short period as five years. Thus we are deprived of a big income from government land.

"Since we have been annexed congress has never dredged our harbor. It is filling up and thus prevents the landing of the 'largest vessels. As a result of this our traffic is falling off. We have dredged the harbor at our expense since we have been annexed, but unless it is dredged again we will lose much of our trade.

"Annexation has cut off all of our internal revenue. On the other hand, from Uncle Sam's point of view, annexation has been a decided success. Over \$4,250,000 has been paid into the United States treasury from the islands. The whole cost of annexation was only \$4,000,000."

FILL ALL ORDERS.

Chicago Packers Say Plants are Doing Well.

Chicago, Aug. 6.—In a statement given out tonight by the packers, the report that negotiations are in progress to bring about another conference between the packers and the labor leaders is declared to be unfounded. The packers assert that there is not the slightest possibility of further conferences with the strikers.

According to this statement, the progress making at the plants is satisfactory to all the packers; more men are employed daily; all contracts and current orders are filled and there is a normal supply of beef, mutton and provisions at all plants in the United States, while sales are made at lower prices than before the strike began.

In a table accompanying the statement it is shown that the total number of men at work tonight at all points is more than 29,000. With this number of men at work the packers say they shipped 831 carloads of fresh meats from all points yesterday.

Beyond trying to enforce the order forbidding the delivery of ice to retailers who have been hauling meat from the stockyards themselves since the teamsters' strike, the strikers did little today. Up to date the ice supply of 100 retail markets has been cut off.

FOODSTUFFS NOT CONTRABAND.

United States Will Not Recede From Position Once Taken.

Washington, Aug. 6.—The state department is in telegraphic communication with its agencies abroad respecting the Russian seizure and destruction of American goods, but it is not yet ready to define precisely its position as to the whole subject of seizures. These exchanges are not confined to St. Petersburg and Washington, but are intended to develop the purposes of the governments of other nations, and particularly of Great Britain and Germany, whose shipping has suffered more than that of any other. It is said here that the precedents already established in the Spanish and Boer wars, as well as in the operations in China during the black flag uprising, have worked so satisfactorily and have received such universal approval that under no circumstances will America now recede from the doctrine that foodstuffs not directly intended for the use of a belligerent army or navy cannot be regarded as contraband.

No Second Trial of Ohio.

San Francisco, Aug. 6.—The battleship Ohio will not be given another trial. Engineer Robert Forsythe, who had charge of the machinery of the Ohio, states that the machinery worked without a hitch, and that the failure to make the required speed was due solely to the tidal conditions. The horsepower developed was over 2,000, more than the contract called for. The attackboats Fortune, Preble, Paul Jones and Undilla returned today from the south, but the Annapolis will not arrive here until tomorrow.

Lend Money in New York.

New York, Aug. 6.—The republic of Panama has made another big loan on real estate in this city. A loan of \$900,000 at 4 1/2 per cent was made by the representatives of the republic on a large Broadway building. The sum is part of the \$10,000,000 which the Panama republic received from the United States for the isthmian canal concession, and its representatives have already loaned out on mortgage nearly \$1,000,000 on real estate in this city.

Payment on Cuban Loan.

Havana, Aug. 6.—Manuel Despaigne, fiscal agent for the Cuban government, in a cable dispatch from New York today says that Speyer & Co. have paid him \$10,000,000 of the \$35,000,000 Cuban loan.

FORESTS BURN

Great Damage Throughout Montana by Fire.

IDAHO TIMBER SUFFERS ALSO

Homes of Settlers Destroyed and Many People Have Narrow Escapes With Their Lives.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8.—A Kalispell special to the Miner says: Forest fires are still raging with unabated fury in the timber lands of this county and from all reports received thus far, the damage will run into the thousands of dollars. Small holders of timber lands are the chief sufferers. They are not only losing their timber but their cabins and home buildings as well as their stock of provisions, hay and grain are being rapidly consumed. Their condition in many instances will be deplorable. The fires are not only confined to the forests surrounding this city, but the finest lumber sections in Northern Montana are suffering. The thickly wooded sections about Sterling, Atlanta and Fisher river are burning, as well as the timber west of Libby and between Troy and Bonners Ferry, Idaho.

About half a dozen frame buildings on the outskirts of White Fish have been burned. Several buildings belonging to a rancher named Hoffman near by also have been destroyed. The sawmill of Baker Bros., was burned. The people living in the timbered sections are all fighting the fire, but are almost powerless to check its advances. Much hay between White Fish and Columbia Falls has been burned, as well as all meadow land in the section where the fires are raging.

Fires raging in North Fork of Flathead river country are doing much damage to the timber in the Flathead forest reservation, and people returning from that section report that the distance around the fire at that point at present exceeds 15 miles.

A White Fish report says the timber is on fire on both sides of the county wagon road and it was with difficulty a courier was able to urge his horses through, having a narrow escape from the fire. The roads are now said to be utterly impassable.

The fire at Belton was extinguished this week after it had done great damage to the timber, but at Coam and in that vicinity it is still eating its way through the heavy forests.

A forest fire in the Cray mountains, 20 miles north of Big Timber, has done considerable damage in the last few days. The fire started Sunday and has gradually increased until it has burned over a large stretch of heavily wooded country. Among the timber burned is some of the most valuable in that district.

MONTANA NEEDS MOISTURE.

Unless Rain Soon Comes, Loss of Stock Will Be Great.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8.—Advises received from throughout the state this past week depict a serious state of affairs on the big ranges in Eastern and Northern Montana, and unless heavy rain is soon forthcoming considerable loss of stock will ensue. The Northern Montana ranges in many localities resemble a desert, former watering holes and springs being dry and parched. Many of the ranges have had to be abandoned and the stock driven long distances for water. So bad have the conditions become that the state humane officers have interfered and compelled stockmen to drive herds into localities far removed, where some grass and water still remain, though even then the supply is scanty.

Stock shipments have been almost entirely suspended as a result of the strike of the packing house employees, and the thousands of head of cattle roaming the plains which could otherwise have been shipped East make the problem of caring for the animals one of extreme seriousness. While the Eastern Montana ranges still bear considerable grass, those in the Northern section of the state are in many instances almost devoid of feed.

No Word From Prisoners.

London, Aug. 8.—The correspondent of the Times at Tokio says that much indignation is felt there because of Russia's persistent refusal to comply with the rules of The Hague convention in supplying information regarding prisoners. Despite frequent inquiries about the prisoners taken in the third attempt to seal Port Arthur, the Russians, the correspondent says, maintain complete silence, which cannot be due to the lack of means of communication as the recognition of two more hospital ships was asked.

Hope Incident Is Ended.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 8.—The announcement in the dispatches of the Associated Press from Vladivostok that the steamer Arabia will be released, and that only a portion of her cargo consigned to Japanese ports will be held, will, it is believed, end the Arabia incident, so far as the United States is concerned, as the United States asked nothing more than prompt action for the immediate release of the ship.

Forest Fires in Montana.

Butte, Mont., Aug. 8.—The Miner advises from Missoula state that information has been received there that two big forest fires are raging in the vicinity of Heron and Vermillion, on Cherry creek, one of the most thickly wooded sections in Missoula county.

FORTS HOLD OUT.

Charging Japanese Driven Back at Port Arthur.

Chefoo, Aug. 4.—A desperate three days' assault on the inner defenses, on the northern and eastern sides of Port Arthur, has failed, according to advices brought by two junks, which arrived here today.

A Russian who escaped from Port Arthur via Pigeon Bay, the night of July 29, states that the earth trembled under the terrific cannonading which began at 4 a. m., July 29, and ended during the night of July 29, when the battle ceased.

A Chinese who has arrived here on a separate junk confirms the Russian's statement that the Russian killed and wounded during the assault numbered between 5,000 and 6,000.

The Japanese in their repeated assaults against the eastern forts on the hills, through barbed wire entanglements and over mines, displayed fanatical bravery. They were mowed down by the hail of shells and bullets and the explosion of mines under their feet. Their losses are estimated at 20,000.

The Russian held all the eastern forts leading to Golden Hill and that the Japanese, shattered and exhausted, retired to the eastward.

As related by the passengers of the two junks, the Japanese advance, which began from Kwokau before daybreak, July 26, was directed against Kikwan, Kinkian, Kinkishan and Pehonshan forts, lying near shore. The Russian outposts were driven back. In the meantime Admiral Togo shelled the forts at long range, but the return fire of the forts kept his ships at a safe distance, rendering the co-operation of the fleet ineffective.

On the morning of July 27, the Russian fleet steamed out, keeping under the protection of the Golden Hill guns. The Russian vessels did not fire on the Japanese and soon returned to their anchorage.

The assault on the northern side of the city occurred July 27. The Japanese left at Heikau advanced on the Russians at Shihnei Ying, but were repulsed.

The junks were within hearing distance for three days after leaving, but no firing was heard.

The Russian hospitals at Port Arthur are said to be swamped. Thousands of wounded are lying in houses and shops of the Chinese, the owners having been evicted, with the exception of one who acts as caretaker of each place. Medical attention is inadequate.

TALE ONLY HALF TOLD.

No Account Yet of the Baltic That Took Place August 2.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 4.—Allowing for the inevitable conflict in names, the Japanese and Russian reports seem to agree on the main points of the military developments up to August 1, but both stop short at their interesting point, namely, regarding what happened on August 2, when it is possible that a decisive struggle was going on east and south of Liao Yang.

The usual crowds were assembled around the bulletin boards outside the office of the general staff until long after midnight awaiting further official details, but nothing was given out beyond General Kuropatkin's two official dispatches. It is evident from these dispatches and the Japanese reports that the Russians abandoned Yangse Pass, falling back on Liandinsin, a strong defensive position in the hills 24 miles southeast of Liao Yang.

General Kuropatkin admits that there were heavy losses along the Saimtsze-Liao Yang road July 31. The official account is somewhat inconclusive, but indicates that although the Russians withdrew from their advanced positions, they were able to hold their main positions even in the face of the superior Japanese force and that he evidently expected heavy fighting along this line, probably about Anping. This battle possibly was proceeding August 2, although the dispatches report that all was quiet up to noon of August 1.

In the meantime a serious enveloping movement of the Japanese divisions was maturing around the Russian left at Haicheng where there was also heavy fighting July 31.

No news has been received from Port Arthur.

New Battleship's Speed.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Rear Admiral Whiting, who represented the government aboard the battleship Ohio, which was given her preliminary speed trial in Santa Barbara channel yesterday, reported to the navy department by telegraph today that the uncorrected figures for the Ohio's trip showed an average speed of 17.8 knots per hour. These figures are subject to change on account of tidal allowances. Under the terms of the contract, the Ohio is to make 18 knots an hour.

Situation Serious at Tangier.

Washington, Aug. 4.—Acting Secretary of State Loomis has received a mail report from Mr. Gummere, the American consul-general at Tangiers, dated July 15, showing a state of great unrest and uneasiness in Morocco following the Perdicaris incident. Mr. Gummere tells of the attempt to kidnap Mr. Harris, the representative of the London Times, which has been described in cable dispatches, and says the situation grows more serious daily.

Transports for Baltic Squadron.

Copenhagen, Aug. 4.—A Russian agent has arrived here with the object of purchasing large transports to accompany the Baltic squadron to the Far East.

OREGON NEWS OF INTEREST

GOOD ROADS CONVENTION.

State Association Will Meet to Fix the Date.

Salem—President John H. Scott, of the Oregon Good Roads association, has called a meeting of the executive committee of that organization to be held in this city at 1 P. M. Wednesday, August 10. The principal business of the committee will be to fix a date for the annual convention of the association. At the last meeting it was decided that the association shall meet this year in Salem, and the date will probably be sometime in October or early in November.

Through the courtesy of Manager Edwin Stone, of the Corvallis & Eastern railway, the members of the executive committee will be given an opportunity to visit the granite quarry on the Santiam river on Thursday August 11. A special train will be run from Albany to the granite quarry so that there need be no delays waiting for the regular train.

The members of the executive committee are: John H. Scott, Salem; H. M. Palmer, Albany; George C. Blakely, The Dalles; W. W. Travillion, Baker City; Virgil E. Watters, Corvallis; H. B. Thiesen, Salem; J. O. Booth, Grants Pass; B. F. Rhodes, McMinnville; T. F. Ryan, Oregon City. At the meeting the committee will also make arrangements for preparing the program for the convention and will also take up the matter of formulating a campaign of education in favor of good roads. A number of counties have contributed to the educational fund, and the committee is ready to take up active work.

PATENT FOR LIU LAND.

Received by the State in Accordance With Recent Act of Congress.

Salem—The state land board has received a patent from the United States government conveying to the state 19,000 acres of lien land in accordance with the act passed by the last session of congress. This land was selected upon Klamath reserve base, made available by the readjustment of the boundaries of the reserve. The selections were made in 1901, but there was some question in the department as to whether the state was entitled to use school sections within the new boundaries as base. The question was settled in April last by the passage of an act of congress directing that the state's selections be allowed, and the issuance of the patent in the formal compliance with that act. The state sold the lien land as soon as it was selected, in 1901, at \$2.50 per acre, the legal price at that time.

Grange Will Have Exhibit.

Oregon City—Acting in conjunction with the committee appointed for the purpose by the state grange, the various subordinate granges of Clackamas county are appointing committees to arrange for the holding of district fairs this fall. Collections will be made of all kinds of agricultural products for a competitive exhibition. The cream for the respective exhibits will be arranged in one grand exhibit for the inspection of the national grange which will be convened at Portland in 1905, during the Lewis and Clark fair.

Rosedale Is After Electric Line.

Salem—The citizens of Rosedale, a farming community six miles south of this city, met last week and took the preliminary steps for the organization of a local "push club," a name not having been chosen. The object is for the betterment of the community in general, but its chief aim is to secure the proposed extension of an electric line from this city into that community, which is in the heart of a rich fruit belt.

Smaller Loggers Lose Heavily.

Astoria—The failure of the usual freshets last winter entailed a considerable loss to the smaller loggers operating in this vicinity. It is estimated that there are at the present time over 10,000,000 feet of logs above tide water in the Lewis and Clark river. These logs were cut last fall and winter, but there was not sufficient water in the stream to float the logs down. They are valued at fully \$70,000.

Resume Work on Umatilla Dam.

Echo—A crew of government engineers, headed by Edmund J. Davis, has arrived here and will proceed to the site of the big dam of the Umatilla irrigation project to take up the work which was dropped two months ago when the engineers were taken away to work on the Malheur county project.

Mill Will Resume Grinding.

McMinnville—The large flouring mills known as the Atlas mills, which have been idle for the last two years, will again resume operations. The mills have been undergoing some repairs the past week and will begin next week on a large bill of flour for China.

Profitable Seed Crop.

Amity—A. Sheldon, a farmer residing two miles west of town, hulled eight acres of Alyse clover which yielded him 60 bushels. This is a very profitable crop, as it usually sells for 14 to 16 cents per pound, netting him \$87.50 an acre.

FIRE IN WHEAT FIELDS.

Grain Is Destroyed on Two Farms Near Adams.

Pendleton—The first serious wheat fire this summer visited the farm of Lowell Rogers, near Adams, last week, causing a loss of nearly \$1,500. Five hundred sacks of grain, a wagon and 40 tons of hay were destroyed. One horse was so badly burned that it died. The harvest crew was some distance away when the fire started. Two little daughters of George Rogers were sent after the men, and narrowly escaped being burned to death in the burning grain. By hard work the crew finally extinguished the fire.

The first of the week fire again visited Rogers' place and before it could be extinguished over 1,200 sacks of wheat were destroyed and about 70 acres of standing grain burned. The grain and straw being very dry, the fire spread rapidly into an adjoining field owned by Louis Odette. Odette lost 30 acres of grain before the fire could be gotten under control. Mr. Rogers estimates his loss at 7,000 or more bushels. A number of farming implements and harvest supplies were also lost. His loss will exceed \$5,000. He had small insurance. Mr. Odette's loss is believed to be \$1,500.

Government Will Run Hatchery.

Oregon City—The Upper Clackamas hatchery, located about 60 miles up the Clackamas river from this city, has been turned over to the government for operation, having been conducted for a number of years as a state enterprise. The Clackamas hatchery is considered by fish culturists to be the best hatchery in the state, not because of its equipment and location, which are ideal, but because of the quality of the Chinook fish that are propagated there. The employees now at this hatchery will be continued this season.

Balance of \$1,000.

Oregon City—When all expenses have been met, the management of the Willamette Valley Chautauque association will have a balance of about \$1,000 as the product of their efforts this season. The total receipts of the 12 days' session were \$6,000, and it is estimated that the attendance exceeded 25,000. Several improvements will be considered by the Chautauque before the convening of next year's session. Among others, the grandstand will be replaced.

Clackamas Crops in No Danger.

Oregon City—Residents of this city who have toured the county thoroughly, announce that there is no cause to be alarmed for the crops of Clackamas county, which are in much better condition than they have been represented to be and will yield satisfactorily. Observations show that the hay and grain crops are in splendid condition generally and will produce average yields. Potatoes will need another rain to insure a good crop.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 68c; blue-stem, 70c; valley, 77c@78c.

Barley—Feed, \$19 per ton; rolled, \$20.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.22 1/2 gray, \$1.20 per cental.

Flour—Valley, \$3.90@3.95 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$3.75@4; clear, \$3.50@3.75; hard wheat patents, \$4.00@4.35; graham, \$3.50@4; whole wheat, \$4.40@4.25; rye flour, \$4.50.

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

Hay—Timothy, \$14@15 per ton clover, \$10@11; grain, \$11@12; cheat, \$11@12.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 18@22c; store butter, 13@13 1/2c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 20@21c.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 11@12c; Young America, 12@13c.

Poultry—Fancy hens, 11 1/2@12c per pound; old hens, 11@11 1/2c; mixed chickens, 10 1/2@11c; old roosters, 8@9c; young roosters, 10@11c; springs, 1 1/2 to 2-pound, 12@12 1/2c; broilers, 1 to 1 1/2-pound, 13@13 1/2c; dressed chickens, 12 1/2@13c; turkeys, live, 14@16c; do dressed, 15@16c; do choice, 18@20c; geese, live, 5@6c; do dressed, 9@10c; ducks, old, 45@50c per dozen; do young, as to size, \$2@3.

Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.50; beets, \$1.25; parsnips, \$1.25; cabbage, 1 1/2@1 1/2c; lettuce, head, 25@40c per dozen; parsley, 25c; cauliflower, \$1.75@2; celery, 75@90c; asparagus, 50c; peas, 4@6c per pound; beans, green, 4@5c; wax, 4@5c; squash, \$1.25 per box; green corn, 60c per doz; onions, new red, \$1.30 per cwt; yellow, \$1.75.

Honey—\$3@3.50 per case.

Potatoes—Fancy, old, \$1.00@1.25 per cental; new, Early Rose, 1 1/2c per pound; Garnet Chile, 1 1/2c.

Fruits—Cherries, 4@6c per pound; gooseberries, 6c; raspberries, 1.25 per crate; huckleberries, 15c per pound; apples, new, 75c@1.75; apricots, 4@1.25 per box; peaches, 50@75c; cantaloupes, \$2.50 per crate; watermelons, 1 1/2c per pound; prunes, 1.25 per box.

Beef—Dressed, 5@6c per pound.

Mutton—Dressed, 4@5c per pound; lambs, 6c.

Veal—Dressed, 3@7c per pound.