

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

A big battle is imminent in Southern Manchuria.

The British battleship Prince of Wales is at Tangier.

All the Russian ships at Port Arthur are repaired and ready for sea.

Representative Tawney is sure the Lewis and Clark fair will be a success in every way.

The city of New York will raise the wreck of the General Slocum to make sure it contains no bodies.

The fourth of the transports which met with the Russian Vladivostok squadron is now known to have been sunk.

Fanatical Mongols are being urged to revolt by alleged apostles of the god Ariol and may cause the Russians much trouble.

Lieutenant General von Wahl, formerly chief of police of St. Petersburg, is likely to be appointed governor general of Finland.

The directors of the Portland mine will dismiss the damage action begun by their superintendent against the state of Colorado for closing the mine.

It is believed that the Japanese fleet has met the Russian Vladivostok squadron near Sasebo.

The Teamsters' union, of Chicago, and their employers are expected to have trouble shortly.

Many of the Japanese on the transports sunk by the Russians committed suicide rather than be captured.

The number of vessels in the Port Arthur harbor at present is 15, including merchantmen and warships.

Authorities at Cripple Creek claim to have the man in jail who blew up the Independence depot platform.

Great Britain and Russia are said to be on the eve of reaching an understanding regarding the yellow peril.

The big break in the Sacramento river near Stockton has been closed and the flow of water checked. The loss to farmers, however, will be extensive.

The train robbers who held up the Northern Pacific train in Montana secured \$55,000. Kid Curry, the former Montana bandit is leading a posse in pursuit.

An attempt has been made to assassinate the governor general of Finland.

Cuba has been swept by a hurricane which caused many deaths and great damage.

The sultan of Morocco has alarmed Tangier by sending troops of the worst type there.

The Portland mine will sue the state of Colorado for \$100,000 on account of being closed by the military.

The Vladivostok squadron is now known to have sunk two Japanese transports, which carried about 1,000 men down with them.

The Amity dam in the Arkansas river, near Fort Lyons, Colorado, has been torn out by the big water and is a total loss. The dam cost \$100,000 to construct only last year. Immense damage is feared to crops under the Amity canal.

Two masked men held up the North Coast Limited Northern Pacific passenger train near Bearmouth, Montana. The safe in the express car was blown open and the contents taken. It is not known how much was secured, but it is believed the sum was large.

General Stakelberg, badly beaten at Vafangow, may yet save his army by retreating. Two batteries of artillery have been literally cut to pieces by the Japanese and of their 16 guns, 13 were so badly damaged as to be rendered utterly worthless and were abandoned.

Colorado troops have sent 36 union men to New Mexico.

Burglars dynamited a safe at Pipestone Springs, Montana, near Butte, and secured \$2,700.

The reserves just called out by Russia means the dispatch of 200,000 troops to Kuropatkin.

Fire at Oroville, California, destroyed property valued at \$130,000.

The inventor of the submarine mines used by the Japanese has been killed.

Two men held up a street car in the suburbs of San Francisco and secured \$23 from the conductor.

Attorney General Knox will retire as soon as his commission as senator arrives. Moody is likely to succeed him.

Admiral Togo has captured a number of rice laden junks attempting to run the blockade and enter the Port Arthur harbor.

The Vladivostok squadron is reported to be in the Korean straits and heavy firing indicates an engagement with the Japanese.

Many deported union miners are arriving at Denver.

The Russian forces at Ping, south of Niu Chwang have been forced to evacuate.

Russia will not heed the protest of Britain against declaring foodstuffs contraband.

FEAR TO PAY BANDIT.

Ministers Object Giving Him Gold Until Captives are Free.

Washington, June 21.—A cablegram received at the state department from Consul General Gummere at Tangier, in confirming the press report that the sultan has agreed to all of Raisuli's terms, adds the bandit requested that the money ransom, \$55,000, be paid over today. Mr. Gummere expressed grave doubts as to the advisability of making this payment before Perdicaris and Varley were actually released, and safely returned to Tangier.

In his cablegram the consul general states that Raisuli's negotiator returned to Tangier last night and reported that the terms had been accepted and the money as well as the prisoners released by the sultan today must be immediately turned over to Raisuli at Taradant, where he is now located, and the captives will be released.

Mr. Gummere and the British minister both objected to this plan, on the ground that they placed everything in Raisuli's hands and they had no assurance that he would carry out his agreement after he got hold of the money. Therefore they sent a special courier to Raisuli, suggesting that the exchange be effected through the sheriff of Wazen, who had a powerful influence over Raisuli. The answer is expected tomorrow.

Based on past experience, it is feared Raisuli is not to be depended upon, and once he has the money in hand and still controls the prisoners, he will make fresh demands. However, nothing more can be done at this stage, according to Mr. Gummere, and the state department will await the conclusion of this last attempt to free the prisoners.

CURRENCY FOR PANAMA.

Commission Makes the Dollar of the United States the Standard.

Washington, June 21.—The commission charged with the preparation of a currency system for Panama today reached an agreement, which establishes a coin equivalent in fineness and weight to the dollar of the United States as the standard, and which also makes the United States dollar legal tender in Panama.

Under the terms of the agreement, the Panama government will receive or convert the Colombian silver into coins of the size of a silver dollar. The amount of this silver in Panama is now estimated at \$1,500,000.

At the request of Secretary Taft, it was agreed to coin more silver until a total of \$6,000,000 is reached. In order to retain a parity with gold, there will be deposited in some reputable bank in New York 15 per cent of the amount coined, and, in addition, there will be deposited all the seigniorage which Panama will make in the coinage to meet the American government's requirements. The agreement provides for a joint arrangement between the government of Panama and the canal commission, under which, by selling drafts and drawing on the funds exchange can be kept down to a reasonable figure, not above 2 per cent and thus avoid large fluctuations of the rate.

UNABLE TO BLOCK HARBOR.

Japanese Make Another Desperate Attempt at Port Arthur.

Liao Yang, June 21.—According to trustworthy news from Port Arthur, the Japanese, before June 14, made a fourth unsuccessful attempt to block the entrance to the harbor, using four fire ships, two of which were immediately sunk by shots from the batteries, the other two withdrawing. The Russian fleet, according to these advices, is intact, and the spirits of the garrison and inhabitants are excellent.

The soldiers are eager to fight and are confident of the impossibility of the taking of Port Arthur by the Japanese. Most of the inhabitants have enlisted in the volunteers and 600 women have offered their services. Perfect order is maintained and trade and industry are carried on as usual.

Provisions are plentiful, there being a sufficient supply to last six months on full rations and a year at reduced rations. The Japanese outposts are 18 miles from Port Arthur.

Forces Now More Even.

Liao Yang, June 21.—The retirement of the Russians before a superior force from Vafangow and the advance of the Japanese east and north makes imminent a still more important engagement in the southern region. The Japanese have now arrived at a point where the forces are more equal, and where they must fight on more even terms. The loss of 2,000 men by the Russian divisions at Vafangow shows the courage and ability of the officers and troops to retain their position under a percentage of loss almost unprecedented.

Intended to Pocket Stakelberg.

St. Petersburg, June 21.—The war office has received important news regarding General Kuroki and the reason why he is at Syuen with three divisions of about 30,000 men and with the reserves. It is believed Kuroki really contemplated combined operations to cut off and pocket Stakelberg, but that he delayed too long. It is understood that Kuropatkin sent a strong Russian force south of Liao Yang to meet Kuroki's move.

Japanese Loan in Great Demand.

London, June 21.—A dispatch to the Central News from Tokio announces that the total subscriptions to the second issue of exchequer bonds (\$50,000,000) amounted to \$160,248,762. The bonds are issued at 92, bear 5 per cent interest and are to run for seven years.

MORGUE BLUNDER

MEANS OF IDENTIFICATION OF THE CORPSES DESTROYED.

Bodies and Personal Effects Numbered and Then Numbers on Former are Changed Without Reference to the Latter—Large Number of Corpses Found Packed in Wheel House.

New York, June 20.—Every hour adds to the horror of the excursion steamer disaster, when the General Slocum was burned to the water's edge near North Brother island. Divers had explored the wreck of the steamer, and reported that no more bodies were to be found there, but today a diver who was at work on the sunken hull found a large number of corpses packed tightly inside of one of the paddle wheels. Just how many there were was not known, but it was planned to remove them as soon as Coroner O'Gorman reached the scene.

The coroner had arranged to visit the wreck today for the purpose of ascertaining, if possible, what evidence of culpability on the part of the Knickerbocker Steamship company or of the officials of the boat, if any, could be secured to present to the coroner's inquest. Therefore, it was determined to take out the bodies at that time.

At various hospitals where the injured are visited today it is said that their condition is fair. There are now only 53 victims of the disaster in the hospitals.

Today it is said another horror has been added to the terrible conditions resulting from the disaster through the over-zealousness of some person at the morgue. As a result some of the bodies probably never will be identified and will go to a last resting place in the humble plot furnished by the city's charity. When the bodies were taken by hundreds from the water and laid in rows on the grass at North Brother island, each was tagged with a number. That number was carefully recorded, and the papers, valuables and trinkets which would have served to possibly identify the bodies were removed and placed in separate packages, each package bearing a number corresponding to the number on the body from which the articles were taken.

When the bodies were taken to the morgue they were placed in numbered boxes, but in many cases these numbers did not correspond with the figures the bodies previous had borne. As a result, the plans were completely upset and the numbered packages of valuables became practically worthless as a means of identification.

WOULD SEAL FATE OF RUSSIANS.

Report of Japanese Advance From Suiven is Causing Great Alarm.

St. Petersburg, June 20.—The popular disappointment felt in St. Petersburg over the result of Lieutenant General Baron Stakelberg's fight, which it had been hoped for the past 36 hours might turn out to be a victory, is tempered somewhat by the knowledge that the Russian force was overwhelmed by numbers. General Stakelberg does not attempt to conceal the seriousness of his losses, but his report and the reports from all other Russian sources agree that the retreat was in no sense a rout. The fierce character of the fight is made evident by the fact that the Russians were again forced to abandon their guns, thus indicating, as in previous encounters, the superiority of the Japanese artillery.

The Russian official reports of the losses are awaited with the keenest interest. The war office declines to accept the Japanese figures unreservedly, although the officials frankly admit that they believe the Russian casualties were severe.

The keenest interest is now manifested in the reported advance of two Japanese divisions from Siyuen with the intention of taking General Stakelberg in the rear. It is realized that if this report should prove true the Russian commander may be unable to extricate himself, and if he should be cut off from General Kuropatkin's main army the fate of the detachment would be sealed.

Further Demands Will Be Granted.

Washington, June 20.—The state department has received the following from Mr. Gummere, American consul general at Tangier: "As reported yesterday, Raisuli has increased his demands. I am informed today by the minister of foreign affairs that one of the shieks and two of his brothers, whose apprehension were demanded by Raisuli, have been arrested; also that a courier has been dispatched this morning to Raisuli to say that his further demands will probably be granted by the Moroccan government."

Chinese Bandits Fight With Russians.

Tokio, June 20.—A detachment of the army under General Kuroki captured the town of Sin Yen, after routing and defeating a force of 300 Russians and 300 mounted Chinese bandits. The enemy retired toward the Tao river. The total of their losses is not known. The Japanese sustained no casualties. This is the first actual report of Chinese bandits fighting with Russian troops and it may mean that large numbers have enlisted.

Russia Has Not Protested.

St. Petersburg, June 20.—An official denial is published of the rumor that the Russian ambassador at Washington, Count Cassini has protested against the reported intention of the government of the United States to dispatch a squadron of warships to Turkish waters with the view of bringing pressure to bear on the porte to secure the payment of American claims.

DEATH LIST DROWS.

Total Loss of Life in Steamer Disaster Now Put at 700.

New York, June 18.—With unceasing effort search is going on for the bodies of those who perished yesterday on the steamer General Slocum. What the list of victims will total scarcely anyone dares venture to guess, but whatever the number may be, there is hardly a parallel in the history of disasters where death came to so many in so brief a period of time. Police and health department officials have placed the number at a figure as high as 1,000 and more, but tonight it would seem that the maximum figure will not largely exceed 700.

All day long, until darkness shut off even the melancholy satisfaction of watching for the dead, anxious searchers kept up their vigilance and at dusk there had been recovered 536 bodies, for the greater part women and children—mothers who, weeks ago, had planned that fatal outing for their children, and little ones who had longed for the coming of the happy day.

Up to dusk 499 bodies had passed through the morgue and of these more than 300 were unidentified. The East Side had its sympathy aroused to the fullest extent, and down by the river, where the boats unloaded their dead, thousands gathered throughout the day. Streets leading to the morgue were blocked, and only with difficulty could the police clear the passages leading to the long rows of coffins for those who came in search for the missing.

Up the sound, where the bulk of the General Slocum lies submerged, showing only a paddle-box, scores of small craft aided the tugs in grappling for the victims. Divers went down time and time again, and when the work ended for the day they declared there were no more bodies in the wreck. A score of times a diver reappeared after his plunge with the body of a woman or a child. Two of them coming to the surface together on one occasion had in their arms two little girls, sisters, clasped in each other's embrace, and their mother, it was thought, whose dead hand tightly clenched the skirt of one of them.

As far as they could, the divers searched the wreck from stem to stern. The wreck lies about 200 feet off Barretta Point. At this point the water is deep and the current is swift, and beyond a doubt many bodies have been borne along with the tide to be given up on a later day at some distant point.

HARBOR FREE TOO LATE.

Japanese Have Already Landed Men to Attack Port Arthur.

Tokio, June 18.—A flotilla of torpedoboats and torpedo boat destroyers, under command of Captain Teuchiya and co-operating with the army, made a reconnaissance in force near Sian Ping island yesterday and bombarded the Russian outposts on the coast to the west of the island. Sian Ping island is 12 miles to the west of Port Arthur.

At noon the Russian cruiser Novik, conveying ten torpedo boat destroyers, steamed out from Port Arthur. The Russian shore batteries protected these vessels with a heavy cannonade. The Japanese flotilla retreated slowly, firing as it went, for the purpose of decoying the enemy to sea. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon the Russian ships returned to the entrance of Port Arthur.

The fact that the Novik came out of Port Arthur makes it certain that the Russians have succeeded in blasting a channel through the cement laden merchantmen sunk by the Japanese in the entrance to the harbor. This freedom of egress comes too late to permit of any effect upon the operations of the Japanese army, for men, guns and stores have practically all been landed, and Admiral Togo is capable of keeping the remnants of the Russian fleet imprisoned in Port Arthur.

Last Monday night Japanese vedette boats, protected by torpedo boats and torpedo boat destroyers, succeeded in reaching the entrance to Port Arthur and planting a series of mines there. The darkness of midnight favored the operation. The Japanese vessels were not observed and they returned to the rest of the squadron without having sustained any damage.

Urges Fair Exhibit.

St. Louis, June 18.—Before departing for New York, Prince Pun Lun announced himself as a self appointed committee of one to secure China's participation in the Lewis and Clark exposition to be held in Portland, Or., in 1905. The prince remarked to Theodore Hardee, assistant to Secretary Walter B. Stevens, that he was very much impressed with the American idea of celebrating the anniversaries of great events with big expositions, and declared he would use every effort to secure Chinese participation.

Japanese Transports Have Close Call.

Toio, June 18.—It is reported here that the Japanese protected cruiser Nitaka engaged the Russian Vladivostok squadron off Ten Island, in the straits between Corea and Japan. This report, however, lacks confirmation. The Japanese transports Ugo and Fuyo, homeward bound, met the Russian vessels this morning near Oki island. The Russians pursued them and fired 16 shots at the Japanese ships. The transports escaped.

Russians Marching on Port Arthur.

Tien Tsin, June 18.—It has been learned here from a Russian source that 40,000 Russians passed Tashichao, 20 miles south of Niu Chwang, going south. It is supposed that this force is going to the relief of Port Arthur.

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

DECISION ON SWAMP LAND.

Governor Receives the Text From the Interior Department.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has received the full text of the decision of the secretary of the interior rejecting the claim of the state of Oregon to the swamp lands within the Klamath Indian reservation. Briefly stated, the decision quotes the swamp land act of 1860, which specifically provides that the grant to the state shall "include any lands which the government may have reserved, sold or disposed of (in pursuance of any law heretofore enacted) prior to the confirmation of title to be made under the authority of the said act."

The treaty creating the Klamath reservation was not made until 1864, but the decision holds that the right or title of occupancy of the Indians existed prior to that time, as recognized by the act of 1848, establishing the territorial government of Oregon, wherein it was provided:

"That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to impair the rights of person or property now pertaining to the Indians in said territory, so long as such rights shall remain unextinguished by treaty between the United States and such Indians, or to affect the authority of the government of the United States to make any regulation respecting such Indians, their lands, property or other rights, by treaty, law or otherwise, which it would have been competent to the government to make if this act had never passed."

The secretary of the interior holds that this provision recognizes the title or right of occupancy of the Indians to all the country occupied by them, and that the treaty of 1864 operated merely to cede to the United States the rights the Indians held in lands other than those set apart as a place of residence—the Klamath reservation. In other words, the treaty of 1864 but reduced the extent of the possession of the Indians, whose right existed prior to the swamp land act of 1860 and still exists.

MILLION SHEEP EN ROUTE.

Going to the Blue Mountains for the Summer Range.

Pendleton—Tens of thousands of sheep are en route to summer range in the Blue mountains across various parts of Umatilla county. Between 20,000 and 30,000 traveled last week up the Walla Walla river road through Freewater and Milton, numerous bands went up the Umatilla, and flocks are moving southward up Birch and similar creeks into Southern Umatilla. The mountain range of this county, and portions of Union and Grant counties, are the ultimate destinations.

The annual protest is also beginning to go from water users in the irrigated sections, who are afraid that the flow of their various streams will be lessened through sheep eating out underbrush at the headwaters of these streams. Whether the increasing deficiency in flow during the dry seasons is due to extra demands made by the constantly growing number of irrigators, or to the disappearance of mountain shrubbery and consequent lack of anything to retain the snowfall is a disputed issue between sheepmen and water users, an issue which brings up the old contention about whether sheepherders burn out the undergrowth to help grass for the next season or not.

Meanwhile, the bands whose aggregate will fill the Blue mountains of three counties mentioned with nearly 1,000,000 sheep are pouring in, and can be encountered on any mountain highway.

Hay Crop Is Short.

Hillsboro—The Washington county hay crop will not be more than a half yield this season, owing to the extreme dry weather during the month of May. In the lowlands along the Tualatin and other small streams the timothy is much better than on the plains, where in many places there is not a third of a yield. The way things look, Washington county, which has always sent out thousands of tons of timothy each season for Philippine shipment, will not be able to enter the markets to any appreciable extent.

Good Strawberry Crop.

Salem—The strawberry harvest is now in full swing in this vicinity and one of the largest crops ever seen is being gathered. The bulk of the crop is going to the Salem fruit cannery, where about 150 persons are employed packing the fruit. The berries are exceptionally good this season. They are now coming to the cannery at the rate of 12,000 pounds per day, and a uniform price of 3 1/4 cents per pound is paid.

No Word of Land Office Change.

Oregon City—Register A. S. Dresner, of the Oregon City land office, in reply to an inquiry concerning the proposed removal of the local land office from Oregon City to Portland, said he had received nothing of any official nature from Washington as to the proposed change. People of Oregon City are surprised at the proposed change in location of the land office, and will strive to retain the office here.

Union County Seat Fight.

La Grande—The complete election returns of Union county show a majority for the removal of the county seat. The vote on the removal of the county seat from Union to La Grande was 2,552 for removal and 1,003 against, making a total of 419 more than the 60 per cent required.

200,000 POUNDS OF WOOL.

Gwinn-Isaacs Livestock Company Disposes of Immense Clip.

Pendleton—Two hundred thousand pounds of wool have been sold by the Gwinn-Isaacs livestock company, of which J. H. Gwinn, secretary of the Oregon Woolgrowers' association and a resident of Pendleton, is a partner. The Gwinn-Isaacs company is considered an Idaho sheep firm, although a large portion of its animals range in summer in the western spur of the Blue mountains in Grant county. The company is one of the largest sheep concerns operating in the Northwest.

Late as it is, some of the Gwinn-Isaacs bands are not yet even sheared. Eight bands were trailed out summer range in Grant county from the Snake river country in Malheur county. Here the company has over 50,000 acres leased from the old Dalles military land company which secured control of an immense area in Grant and one or two other counties for cutting a road through the interior in the early days, and the Gwinn-Isaacs people have 80 sections on a long lease. As government sections alternate with each section granted to the military road company, the sheepmen have an immense territory available. In spite of the normally over-crowded condition of the Grant range, no trouble is experienced with settlers by the Gwinn-Isaacs people, partly because their land is leased and partly because there are few or no settlers in the district they occupy. In addition to this, their sheep trail is through sparsely settled and barren country.

The remaining five bands of this company are in the Wood river country in Idaho.

Asks for Receiver.

Eugene—R. McMurphy, one of the stockholders of the Willamette Valley Woolen Manufacturing company, has begun suit for sequestration of the Eugene woolen mill property and appointment of a receiver. This action is the result of too small capital to begin with and mistakes in building the mill, so that by the time the mill was in condition to become productive and profitable the capital and resources were so nearly exhausted that it suffered for operating money. This caused the mill to be unproductive.

Big Insane Asylum Rolls.

Salem—The monthly report of the state insane asylum for May shows one of the largest monthly increases in enrollment in the history of the institution. The total number of inmates is now the highest it has ever been. The report shows: Number of patients April 30, 1,238; received during May, 43; escapes returned, 3; discharged 10; died, 9; eloped, 5; number remaining June 1, 1,350. The total expenditures were \$14,245.

Wool Sells at High Price.

Pendleton—Practically all the remaining wool of Umatilla county was disposed of at the second wool sale under the auspices of the State Woolgrowers' association. Eleven growers disposed of clips, aggregating 195,000 pounds. The clip of Isaac Knots of Pilot Rock, consisting of 16,998 pounds, topped the market at 15 1/2 cents. The average price was 14 cents.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 70c; bluestem, 75c; valley, 79c. Barley—Feed, \$23 per ton; rolled, \$24.50@25. Flour—Valley, \$3.90@4.05 per barrel; hard wheat straight, \$4@4.25; clear, \$3.85@4.10; hard wheat patents, \$4.40@4.70; Graham, \$3.50@4; whole wheat, \$4@4.25; rye flour, \$4.50. Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.25; gray, \$1.20 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, \$19@20 per ton; middlings, \$25.50@27; shorts, \$20@21; chop, \$18; linseed, dairy food, \$19. Hay—Timothy, \$15@16 per ton; clover, \$8@9; grain, \$11@12; cheat, \$11@12. Vegetables—Turnips, \$1.25 per sack; carrots, \$1.50; beets, \$1.25; cabbage, 2@2 1/2; lettuce, head, 25@40c per doz; cauliflower, \$1.75@2 per doz; celery, 75@90c per doz.; cucumbers, \$1.25@1.50 per doz.; asparagus, 50c; peas, 50c per doz.; rhubarb, 3c per doz.; beans, green, 12 1/2c; squash, \$1 per box; green corn, 60c per doz. Honey—\$3@3.50 per case. Potatoes—Fancy, 75c@81 per cental; new potatoes, \$1.75@2 per cental. Fruits—Strawberries, Oregon, 4@5c per pound; cherries, 50c@61 per box; gooseberries, 6c per pound; apples, fancy Baldwin and Spitzenberg, \$1.50@2.50 per box; choice, \$1@1.60; cooking, 75c@81; cantaloups, \$5 per crate; apricots, \$2.25 per box. Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2@20c; store, 13c per pound. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 18@18 1/2c per dozen. Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 12@12 1/2c per pound; small, spring, 20@22c; hens, 12@12 1/2c; turkeys, live, 16@17c per pound; dressed, 18@20c; ducks, \$7@8 per doz; geese, live, 7@8c per pound. Cheese—Full cream, twins, new stock, 12 1/2@13c; old stock, 10c; Young America, 14c. Hops—1903 crop, 23@ 1/2c per pound. Wool—Valley, 19@20c per pound; Eastern Oregon, 11@15c; mohair, 30c per pound for choice. Beef—Dressed, 5@7 1/2c per pound. Mutton—Dressed, 4@6c per pound; lamb, 8c. Veal—Dressed, 6 1/2@7c per pound. Pork—Dressed, 6@7c per pound.