

EVENTS OF THE DAY

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

Kuropatkin has decided to withdraw to Haicheng.

The Japanese have landed another army of 10,000 men.

The proceeds of the Butte mines for the fiscal year just ended is \$7,354,229.

The Vladivostok squadron sank a steamer and sailing vessel at Gensan, Corea.

Mayr Jones, of Toledo, Ohio, is seriously ill and the chances of his recovery are slight.

Harriman has placed an order for 60,000 tons of steel rails, one-third of which are for the Southern Pacific.

A Telluride, Colorado, mine has closed down on account of inability to secure competent help. Other properties are expected to follow in a short time.

A report from General Oku says that after the fight at Vafangow the Japanese buried 1,854 Russian dead. The trophies taken in this engagement consisted of 16 guns, 46 wagons and 858 rifles.

Japanese advices state that women were seen on board the Russian warships during the last engagement, confirming the suspicion that the Port Arthur fleet was trying to escape to a neutral port.

Secretary Shaw has approved a design for the Lewis and Clark souvenir gold dollar. A likeness of Lewis appears on one side and of Clark on the other. The Philadelphia mint will coin 25,000 at once.

Paul Morton has assumed the office of secretary of the navy.

There is a colony of over 200 deported Cripple Creek miners in Denver.

The Russian Vladivostok squadron has appeared at Gensan, Corea, and fired on the town.

The acting land commissioner has decided that a corporation has the same right to file on desert land as a citizen.

The secretary of commerce and labor has ordered that all passenger carrying steamboats in the New York harbor be reinspected.

A Russian submarine boat sank at her moorings at the Baltic shipbuilding yards through inexperienced handling and 21 lives were lost.

Germany has ordered a gunboat to Hayti in response to the punishment of the guards who assaulted the French and German ministers.

The Japanese second army is reported to have effected a junction with the first army and that the whole force now has a fighting front of 120 miles.

Forty-three firemen, four of whom will probably die, were overcome by gas and smoke at a fire in New York. The breaking of a gas main was the cause.

Thirty-six more Colorado miners have been deported.

Knox and Cortelyou have given up their places in the cabinet.

A tornado in Nebraska wrecked many homes, causing two deaths and injuries to six others.

General Oku is close to the heels of Kuropatkin, who is withdrawing toward the north.

The Port Arthur fleet is reported to have given battle to the Japanese and proceeded to sea.

H. J. Middleton, an Associated Press correspondent with the Russian army, has died of dysentery.

Two Japanese, disguised as organ grinders, have succeeded in making maps of the entire Baltic coast.

It is reported that Edward F. Knight, the correspondent of the London Morning Post, with the Japanese army, has been killed.

There is still no trace of Kent J. Loomis, brother of Assistant Secretary of State Loomis, who disappeared over a week ago. His wife has given up hope for him.

Percidaris says the brigand Raisuli is posing as a patriot.

Russians are said to have been defeated in a decisive battle at Tashichao.

Count Tolstol inveighs against the present war and holds the czar up to ridicule.

The body of another woman has come to the surface from the General Slocum disaster.

I. H. Amos, of Portland, is a possible candidate for president on the Prohibition ticket.

Heat prostrations have been numerous the past few days in New York and Washington.

London papers praise Admiral Togo for his latest victory off Port Arthur.

John Alexander Dowie has returned to the United States.

Harriman is said to be about to secure control of the Santa Fe system.

The American Federation of Labor has entered into the Colorado miners' strike.

Russia has redoubled her efforts to get the Baltic squadron in shape to sail for the Far East.

SWALLOW IS NAMED.

Prohibition National Convention Selects Presidential Candidate.

Indianapolis, July 5.—The Prohibition party in national convention nominated Silas C. Swallow, of Pennsylvania, for president, and George W. Carroll, of Texas, for vice president. The platform was adopted without argument after a long deadlock in the resolutions committee. It was described by I. H. Amos, of Oregon, secretary of the committee, as the broadest platform ever placed before the people by the party.

In addition to the planks on the liquor question, it declares the party to be in favor of international arbitration, a suffrage of law based on mental and moral qualification, uniform laws for the country and dependencies, popular election of senators, civil service extension and the initiative and referendum.

The troops slept in their blankets to the eastward of the Russian position Saturday night, and at daybreak the order to advance was given. The Japanese were formed in three lines, while the artillery had been posted at right angles to the fort, so its fire would prove most effective. The mounted infantry and regular cavalry were posted west of Pinto, with orders to guard against any attempted flanking movement, and at the same time to be in a position to support the infantry.

It is understood that the next objective point of the Japanese is Tsuching-tai, the key to the eastern defenses of Port Arthur, and its reduction is believed to be merely a matter of days.

The news of the success of the Japanese army is particularly pleasing at this time, following as it does the Russian report that General Oku and his army had retired from Port Arthur's vicinity.

JEERS MOVED NAVY.

Port Arthur Troops are Said to Have Driven Fleet to Sea.

Chicago, July 2.—A special from Chefoo to the Chicago Daily News says: Eight refugees who left Port Arthur in a Chinese junk were picked up this morning. They belonged to the upper class. The information they gave seems reliable. They stated that the Russian fleet now consists of the following ships in good condition: The Czarevitch, Retvizan, Pobieda, Peresvet, Poltava, Diana, Bayan, Novik and 20 torpedo craft and steamer boats.

There are 12,000 sailors and 3,000 soldiers in the fortress. Women are largely employed as nurses. There are 250 artisans and 2,000 citizens. These 2,000 have been drafted into the army and are now drilling daily. There is plenty of food, but the government is controlling prices in order to prevent speculation.

The refugees asserted that, owing to the jeers of the army, the fleet was forced to make its recent demonstration in order to preserve the morale of the garrison.

RUSSIA GETS SUBMARINE.

London, July 1.—The London Daily Leader prints a dispatch this morning, credited to its Copenhagen correspondent, declaring that the steamer Fortuna, on board of which is the celebrated Lake submarine torpedo boat protector, has been sighted making for the Baltic sea, where the fighting machine will be turned over to representatives of the Russian government, and transferred to some point where it can be loaded on a train for shipment to Vladivostok.

When the protector disappeared from Newport, Va., representatives of the Lake Submarine company admitted she had been sold to persons who would transfer her to one of the belligerents in the Far East, but gave the impression that Japan would be the nation to secure the craft.

Carried Away By Cloudburst.

Pittsburg, July 2.—Over 500 homes, business houses and schools, a short distance from Pittsburg on the Pan-Handle railroad, were inundated by a cloudburst last night. Many buildings and bridges were washed away, horses and cattle were drowned, and at least one life was lost. The flood did not subside until daylight, and many families slept out of doors all night. Tracks washed away, and many towns above and below Okdale and Carnegie are without means of communication.

Gale Kills Many.

Moscow, Russia, July 2.—A tornado swept the city last night causing enormous damage. Forty-five persons were killed and 13 injured are being cared for in the hospitals. Two villages near here in the track of the storm were destroyed. One hundred and fifty deaths are reported there, while 85 persons were hurt. The telegraph system was prostrated and railroad communication is interrupted.

Arkansas Town Wiped Out.

Texarkana, Ark., July 2.—It is reported that the town of New Boston, 25 miles south of here, was wiped out by a tornado tonight and several people killed or wounded. The telegraph and telephone wires are down.

NEW HOPE FOR PEACE.

Diplomacy May Soon Enter into the Far Eastern Struggle.

Washington, July 5.—While the officials here are satisfied from their private advices that the recent visit of King Edward to his nephew, Emperor William, was not brought about by a purpose to initiate a movement toward the restoration of peace between Russia and Japan, there is reason to believe that some very careful and discreet inquiries as to the opportunities of some such overtures at this time have emanated from Washington. It may be stated that the result has been to disclose the fact that neither of the belligerents was yet in the humor to sue for peace, nor even to entertain overtures from any third power on that subject. The state department will continue to maintain the friendly position it has

GRAIN CROP SHORT

OREGON, WASHINGTON, AND IDAHO PRODUCE 33,584,970 BUSHELS.

Amount is Far Below That of Former Years—Exports Also Show a Heavy Falling Off—Much Wheat Made into Flour—Eastern and California Markets Drew on Northwest.

The cereal year of 1903-04, brought to an end July 1, was remarkable for the shrinkage of the shipping business of the North Pacific ports. This falling off in exports was occasioned by the decrease in the wheat yield of Oregon, Washington and Idaho as compared with the few preceding years. The three states produced last year 33,584,970 bushels of wheat against 41,679,435 bushels in 1902 and 463,64,238 bushels in 1901.

Shipments from Portland in the past 12 months, including flour as wheat, were 8,400,865 bushels, compared with 14,099,282 bushels in the preceding year, and 16,574,295 bushels two years ago. Puget sound shipments show the same ratio of decrease, having been 11,868,148 bushels as against 18,073,818 bushels in 1902, and 18,825,007 bushels in 1901.

A portion larger than usual of the wheat in the past season went into flour, due in large measure to the heavy requirements of the Orient just before the war between Japan and Russia broke out. Another feature of the season was the demand from Eastern markets for Northwestern wheat. Shipments from this coast to Chicago and St. Louis were made possible for a short time by the speculative excitement in the Middle West caused by the Armour corner and 1,483,657 bushels of Northwestern wheat found their way across the Rockies against only 300,000 bushels so shipped the year before.

With the short supply in this section, there was a still greater shortage, comparatively speaking, in California, which necessitated the movement of a large quantity of wheat southward, and thus reduced the amount available for over-sea shipment. Furthermore the demand from the Antipodes, that was so prominent in 1902-03, was lacking. Consequently the cargoes that were sent abroad from Northwest ports in the year just closed were much less in number than in the preceding year.

There is hardly a question but that the Pacific Northwest will this fall harvest the greatest wheat crop in its history. Fifty million bushels is believed by leading men in the grain trade to be a conservative estimate. The drought, if long continued, will affect the yield, but ten days more of lack of rain will not endanger the crop. After that a continuance of dry weather will become more serious. It is conceded that the output of the valley will be light and spring grain is suffering from lack of moisture in some sections east of the mountains, but the great bulk of the crop is as yet in no danger.

READY TO RUSH ON LAND.

Presence of Many People at Bonesteel Causes Troops to Be Sent.

Bonesteel, S. D., July 2.—The government has ordered three companies of regular troops to Bonesteel to assist the local authorities in preserving order during the rush incident to the opening of the Rosebud reservation, which will occur July 5. The first serious incident in connection with the rush occurred last night when "Kid" English, a cook, was fatally shot by Police Captain Anit. English, it is said, became boisterous and the officer ordered him to "move on." He refused, and in an altercation which followed, Anit shot him. The officer was arrested and taken to Fairfax for safe keeping.

About 6,000 persons are quartered in tents and temporary buildings awaiting an opportunity to register. Locaters estimate that 35,000 persons will be here during the registration period.

Police for Tangier.

London, July 4.—The correspondent of the Times at Tangier, says: An arrangement has been reached between the French legation and the sultan relative to the introduction of Algerian police into Tangier. The French government is considering the details regarding the number of force and other matters. The police are urgently needed, especially as the departure of the warships without achieving any practical results has made a very bad impression upon the tribesmen, who are more arrogant than ever.

Vladivostok Fleet Again Out.

Tokio, July 4.—That the Russian Vladivostok squadron has again left port is a rumor current here, and that Admiral Kamemura is coming to close quarters with this fleet north of the Matsue islands, where a naval engagement of importance is probably on, is a still less liable report. The admiral knows or will tell nothing of this fight, but admits that Skrydloff has again left Vladivostok and is in the Japan sea.

Will Address Note of Surrender.

Rome, July 4.—A Tokio dispatch states that Field Marshal Oyama presided at a meeting of the war council today. It was decided that following the fall of Port Arthur and the capture of Liao Yang by General Kuroki, General Oyama shall address a demand to General Kuropatkin to surrender. Should the latter fail to do so, the Japanese will then annihilate the Russian forces in Manchuria.

REPORT OF KUROPATKIN.

He Says the Force of the Enemy Was Much the Stronger.

St. Petersburg, June 30.—The emperor has received the following dispatch from General Kuropatkin, dated Liao Yang:

"The Japanese attacked our forces occupying Mo Tien, Fen Shui and Ta Passes. Our infantry and cavalry retreated persuaded that the advancing divisions of the Japanese army which were operating against each of the three passes were stronger than our detachments. In the attack on Ta Pass, the Japanese guards, besides other regiments, participated. The Japanese made a frontal and flank attack in considerable force on both sides of this position. The Japanese troops occupied Fen Shui and Mo Tien Passes.

"Our forces, which retreated from Fen Shui Pass, were attacked by small detachments of Japanese. They were, however, easily repulsed.

"After pushing back our advance guard from Vandiapudze, on the Siu-yen Haicheng road, to Ta Pass, the Japanese continued their advance against our position in a defile. For some time the attack of the Japanese infantry brigade was repelled. Three battalions were engaged in the frontal attack. But being menaced by other troops engaged in a flanking movement, our forces retreated.

"Reconnoitering parties report that the portion of the southern army is moving northeastward, with the intention of joining General Kuroki's forces.

"All of the reports of the last few days state that the forces of Japanese arrayed against our Manchurian army consists of eight or nine infantry divisions and several brigades of reserves, which also occupy positions in the fighting line."

The dispatch from General Kuropatkin, as published in a special edition of the Official Messenger, informed St. Petersburg that General Kuroki's army had crossed the three passes of the Fen Shui mountains and was advancing in strong columns from Siu-yen on Haicheng, and from Feng Wang Cheng on Liao Yang, while portions of General Oku's army were moving northeastward along mountain paths to strengthen the attack on Mai Cheng.

The same telegram reported a cavalry engagement at Senu Chne, indicating that the Japanese retreat southward was only a feint. General Oku has again assumed the offensive, and is supporting General Kuroki.

CAUGHT BY FLAMES.

Explosion of Fireworks Causes Three Deaths and Heavy Property Loss.

Philadelphia, June 30.—Three persons were killed and a half dozen were injured as a result of the explosion of a small bundle of fireworks in the store-room of the Diamond fireworks company, at 986 Arch street.

The fireworks concern occupied the first floor of the building. The second floor was vacant, and the third floor was occupied by the French Hat & Bonnet frame company.

Jancovitch, the proprietor of the hat and bonnet concern and two of his employees were the ones killed. These three were the only persons above the first floor. About a dozen persons were employed by the fireworks company. The cause of the fireworks explosion is not known. Thomas Conway, one of the firm of the fireworks company, was wrapping a small bundle of fireworks for a customer when it exploded. Almost instantly the entire room, full of fireworks, became ignited from flying rockets and firecrackers. All the employes on the first floor escaped without serious injury. The front of the first floor was blown out by the explosion of powder, and soon the entire building was in flames. Every effort was made to rescue those on the third floor. Firemen climbed ladders in the midst of the protechnics, and finally reached those on the third floor.

During the fire's progress three firemen were injured and three others were also cut and burned, but their injuries are not serious. The flames spread to the building occupied by C. H. Hilder, publisher of Catholic books, and that occupied by J. L. Gibney & Bros. dealers in automobile supplies, but did no serious damage. The entire loss on all three buildings is \$30,000.

Boiler Explodes on Cruiser.

San Francisco, June 30.—The steamer Mariposa, which came from Tahiti, brought a story of a boiler explosion on the French cruiser Durance, resulting in the death of 15 men. The explosion occurred while the warship was on her way to Noumea from Papeete and the last reports received by the French officials at Tahiti were to the effect that the warship had made Uoumea and Captain Rozier, who was prostrated by the disaster, was sick on shore. The Durance, for a number of years, has been stationed at Papeete.

Miners Appeal for Aid.

Trinidad, Colo., June 30.—An appeal for aid was issued today by the officers of the United Mineworkers and generally distributed throughout the city and county. It will also be sent to all the cities throughout the East and West. The appeal cites the cause of the strike in district No. 15, which began last November, and says that every honorable effort has been made by the national district officers to reach an agreement with the operators.

Movement on Foot to Honor Choate.

New York, June 30.—A movement is on foot to present to Joseph H. Choate a portrait of himself, in recognition of the fact that he has served a longer term at the court of St. James than any of his predecessors since Charles Francis Adams, says a Herald dispatch from London.

Official Vote of Oregon State Election, June 6, 1904. Table with columns for Congressional and State Districts, State Printer Amendment, Direct Primary Law, Local Options, Food and Dairy Com., Supreme Judge, and Counties. Rows list candidates like Williamson, Stone, Simmons, Cook, Veatch, Ramp, Social, Hermann, Gould, Agait, For, Rasmussen, Douglass, Berry, Bailey, O'Day, Moore, Mikkelson, Bright, Baker, Benton, Clatsop, Columbia, Coos, Curry, Douglas, Harney, Joseph, Klamath, Lane, Lincoln, Marion, Multnomah, Sherman, Tillamook, Union, Wasco, Wheeler, Washington, Yamhill, and Yamhill.

rendom. The trust question was recognized by a demand for a rigid application of the principles of justice to all organizations of capital and labor. A reform of divorce laws was demanded, and polygamy denounced.

Over \$16,000 was raised by subscription pledges from the floor of the convention, which, with \$11,000 in the treasury, will be the nucleus of the campaign fund. National Chairman Stewart and National Secretary Tate were re-elected.

Fairbanks Will Not Resign.

Washington, July 5.—Word was received in Washington today to the effect that Senator Fairbanks will not resign his seat in the senate until after the election in November. He wants to be sure of the vice presidency before relinquishing the office he now holds. As yet, Fairbanks has made no plans for the campaign, but it is expected he will go on the stump during September and October, particularly in doubtful states.

Lands Patented to Railroad.

Washington, July 5.—The secretary of the interior today patented 21,029 acres of land in the Vancouver, Seattle and Spokane land districts to the Northern Pacific railroad.

so far held toward both Russia and Japan, standing ready to mediate and extend its good offices to the full whenever the belligerents indicate their willingness to accept them.

Torpedo Works Destroyed.

St. Petersburg, July 5.—As a result of the receipt of news of a fire which took place at the torpedo works at Cronstadt last night, this city was tonight filled with the wildest rumors, including one to the effect that the Peterhof Palace had been blown up.

The damage at Cronstadt was confined to the torpedo mechanism shops, which were almost wholly destroyed, together with 20 Whitehead torpedoes. Five of the torpedoes had war heads attached and they exploded, which added to the fire and the excitement. A considerable quantity of coal stored in the works was also burned. An alarm was given in time to prevent loss of life and more serious loss of property.

The authorities here do not attach serious importance to the accident, and say that the works will soon be able to resume at full time.