

Clackamas County Record.

VOL. I.

OREGON CITY, CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1903.

NO. 4.

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.

Ex-Secretary of the Navy Long shows improvement and may recover.

Senator Mitchell is slowly recovering from his severe attack of illness.

Binger Hermann has turned over the general land office to his successor.

A Manila official is short \$8,000 in his accounts and has fled to Japan.

The railroad connecting Havana and Santiago is completed and opened to traffic.

The French chamber of deputies is unanimously in favor of a large standing army.

Jean Jules Jusserand, the new French ambassador to the United States, has arrived in Washington.

Ore assaying as high as \$50,000 a ton has just been discovered in Chicken creek district, near Dawson.

The United States will buy from Spain the heavy guns now in place in the fortifications of Porto Rico.

An amendment to the constitution has been introduced in congress prohibiting the holding of a fortune exceeding \$10,000,000 by any one individual in the United States.

Colonel David Phillips Jones, chief engineer of the United States navy, retired, is dead. He was prominently known throughout the United States as the father of modern engineering in the navy.

Appropriation for Dalles-Celilo canal cannot be made this session of congress.

The Graceland, N. J., death list from the train wreck now numbers 23.

Russia and Austria are preparing to force Turkey to grant reforms in Macedonia.

Lee S. Overman, Democrat, has been elected United States senator from North Carolina.

It is said that the United States is negotiating for several war vessels now being built for Chile.

The Alabama legislature has passed a measure forbidding the sale of cigarettes or cigarette papers in the state.

A collision on a Pennsylvania road resulted in the death of two train men and the serious injury of three others.

The district supreme court at Washington has decided that a Filipino may become a naturalized citizen of the United States.

Envoy Von Sternberg has arrived in Washington and declares the German emperor's friendship for the United States could not be greater.

Native constabulary defeated a band of ladores and compelled them to surrender. This is the same band that defeated the constabulary recently.

An outbreak in China, more serious than that of 1900, is expected at any time.

The Cuban minister to Spain, Senor Marchan, has presented his credentials to the king.

The Drummond Tobacco company's box factory at East St. Louis burned. Loss \$100,000.

United States Minister Leishmann has returned to his post at Constantinople from his vacation.

An English syndicate Sydney, C. B., is backing C. O. MacDonald's project for submarine coal mining at South Head.

The board of engineers which last summer examined the rival canal schemes at Seattle, has reported adversely.

A general strike has broken out in the town of Reus, province of Tarragona, Spain. Ten thousand workmen are affected.

William Henry Pickering, assistant professor of astronomy at Harvard, has discovered that latitudinal and longitudinal measures of the craters of the moon are greatly affected by the height.

Mrs. Clara Norton Fuller, a professional pianist of some prominence, was found dead in her apartments in the Metropolitan hotel, New York.

Between 4,000 and 5,000 horses in Brooklyn, N. Y., are being fed on molasses because it is cheaper and better than oats. The work horses don't have time properly to chew oats, and molasses is found to be more nutritious and cheaper.

Ex-senator John B. Allen, of Seattle, is dead.

The Kansas legislature has passed a bill authorizing the use of voting machines.

Four persons were killed and 11 others injured in a train wreck near La Fox, Ill.

MONEY IN DANGER BY FIRE.

New York Assay Office Ablaze, with Millions in Bullion on Hand.

New York, Feb. 2.—Fire broke out today in a laboratory in the second story of the United States assay office, which is next door to the United States treasury, and destroyed a portion of the roof and upper story and some of the apparatus. Chief Assayer Torrey said the loss on the building would be nominal. He thought the business of the assay office, which amounted to about 75 assays a day, would not be interrupted longer than three or four days. Mr. Torrey believed that nitric acid, which is used in testing bullion, was the cause of the fire.

An alarm was turned in and the 65 government employees in the building hastened to save the millions of treasure in their care. There was about \$40,000,000 in bullion in the vaults and about \$1,500,000 lying outside in various parts of the building. The \$1,500,000 and about \$100,000 in melted state, as well as the books of account and records were hastily locked up.

The building used by the assay office is historic. Before it began to be used as an assay office, 40 years ago, it was a government mint, and for a time it was the United States or government bank. The structure is of gray stone and brick and very old fashioned.

BIG SACRAMENTO FIRE.

Department Store Burned, Causing Loss of \$500,000.

Sacramento, Feb. 2.—The great department store of Weinstein, Lubin & Co., was destroyed by fire this morning. One fireman was killed by a falling wall. One other fireman was fatally injured and several others received serious injuries.

The store was one of the largest in California. It was a four story brick and cement building, covering a large area of ground. An immense stock of department store goods was carried, in addition to being the leading store in Sacramento it did a large business throughout Central and Northern California.

Colonel Weinstein and the company's directors have decided to rebuild at once. Meantime, the debris will be cleared away and temporary warehouses put up. About 400 people have been thrown out of employment.

The total insurance is estimated by Colonel Weinstein at about \$300,000. Loss, probably \$500,000.

HOBSON GIVES UP.

Hero of the Merrimac Resigns from Navy on Account of His Eyes.

Washington, Feb. 2.—Captain Richmond P. Hobson, of Merrimac fame, has tendered his resignation as a naval constructor in the navy. For some time Captain Hobson has sought to be relieved, but the board before which he was examined pronounced him fit for duty, and he was ordered to duty in charge of construction work at the Bremerton navy yard.

It is well known that for some time Captain Hobson has suffered from an affection of the eyes, and his friends have declared, incapacitated him from active duty. A bill to retire him has passed the house of representatives, and recently, when it was called up in the senate by Mr. Morgan it was passed over on an objection by Mr. Cockrell, who insisted that, an examining board having pronounced him fit for duty, Hobson should not be retired.

In a letter to the secretary of the navy Hobson sets out the reasons for his resignation, the principal one being the bad condition of his eyes. It is understood that Admiral Taylor, the chief of the bureau of navigation, will make a favorable recommendation on Captain Hobson's resignation.

Nome Becomes Sub-port.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The secretary of the treasury has issued an order making Nome, Alaska, a sub-port of entry. This action was taken after a thorough investigation of the whole subject of officials in Alaska, and it is expected that it will add very materially to the prosperity of Nome and the whole territory. At present all vessels going to Nome are necessarily subject to many inconveniences and delays. Under the new arrangement vessels will enter and clear and duties will be paid at Nome the same as at all other ports of entry.

Trolley Cars Mobbed.

Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 2.—The trolley strike in this city tonight reached the proportions of a general riot. Every car sent out from the barns was greeted with a volley of stones at various points, and no car escaped without broken windows. Thousands of people filled the streets, and the police were powerless to control the mob, and were at length forced to request the company officials to call in the cars. The request was complied with, and the last car pulled into the barn at 11:15 escorted by the police.

Orders to Rush Rifles.

Springfield, Mass., Feb. 2.—Orders have been received at the United States armory to rush the shipment of 100,000 Krag-Jorgensen rifles to arsenals over the country. The original cause of the order was the passage of the militia bill, but the rush feature of the order apparently has a special cause.

THE LEGISLATURE

WHAT THE LAWMAKERS OF OREGON ARE DOING AT SALEM.

Bills of Importance That are Being Introduced and Acted Upon in Both Houses—Measures Signed by the Governor—Progress of the Balloting for United States Senator.

Saturday.

The vote—Fulton 32, Geer 16, Wood 14, scattering 18, absent and paired 8, present but not voting 1.

The Senate—Among the bills passed was one relating to licenses for selling intoxicating liquors and one to provide for transfer of prisoners from the penitentiary to the asylum.

The House—Committee on education reported in favor of senate bill appropriating \$20,000 for Eastern Oregon agricultural college. Committee on commerce reported favorably on the house bill for the improvement and use of rivers.

Friday.

The vote: Fulton 33, Geer 16, Wood 18, scattering 21, absent 4.

The Senate—Motion to adjourn until Monday voted down. A bill was passed prohibiting child labor under certain ages. A communication was received from the governor calling attention to the scandal at the state prison. A measure was introduced to provide an executive mansion.

The House—Among the bills introduced was one providing a matron at the penitentiary and one for an eight hour working day.

Thursday.

The vote: Fulton 33, Geer 16, Wood 17, Williams 10, scattering 11, absent 3.

The Senate—A bill was introduced to describe the seal of the state. All other measures acted on were of minor importance.

The House—Bills were passed asking congress to enact better land laws and changing the time of fixing the tax levies. A bill was introduced compelling railroads to erect gates in the city of Portland.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 75c; bluestem, 86c; valley, 78c.

Barley—Feed, \$23.50 per ton; brewing, \$24.

Flour—Best grade, \$4.30@4.85; Graham, \$3.45@3.85.

Mittluffs—Bran, \$18@19 per ton; middlings, \$23 @ 24; shorts, \$19 @ 20. Chop, \$18.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.15 @ 1.20; gray, \$1.12 1/2 @ 1.15 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$8@9; cheat, \$9@10 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60@75c per sack; ordinary, 40@50c per cental, growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$2 @ 2.25 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 11 1/2c; young, 11@12c; hens, 11@12c; turkeys, live, 15@16c; dressed, 18@20c; ducks, \$7@7.50 per dozen; geese, \$7@8.50.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 18 1/2c @ 17 1/2c; Young America, 17 1/2 @ 18 1/2c; factory prices, 1@1 1/2c less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@32 1/2c per pound; extras, 30c; dairy, 20 @ 22 1/2c; store, 15@18c.

Eggs—25 per dozen.

Hops—Choice, 25@26 1/2c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12 1/2 @ 15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14 1/2c; Mohair, 26@28c.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3@3 1/2c per pound; steers, 4@4 1/2c; dressed, 7 1/2c.

Veal—7 1/2 @ 8 1/2c.

Mutton—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7 1/2c.

Lamb—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7 1/2c.

Hogs—Gross, 6 1/2c per pound; dressed, 7 @ 7 1/2c.

British Warships Burning Oil.

London, Feb. 3.—Exceptional interest is attached to the departure of the channel squadron from Portsmouth today on a prolonged cruise. For the first time British battleships have been fitted to consume oil as fuel. These experiments have so far been confined to small war vessels, but now both the Hannibal and Mars will use petroleum instead of coal, while the cruisers Duke of Edinburgh and Black Prince are similarly equipped. The oil is carried in tanks stowed in the double bottoms of the ships.

Torpedo Boat Crushed.

Corfu, Island of Corfu, Feb. 3.—The British cruiser Pioneer ran into a torpedo boat destroyer near the channel of Corfu today and 13 persons are believed to have been drowned. The torpedo boat destroyer was the Orwell. She was cut through at the conning tower during night naval operations, and her fore part sank in deep water taking down 15 men. Only two bodies have been recovered. The after part of the Orwell has been towed here.

ANKENY IS NAMED.

Washington Legislature Selects the Man from Walla Walla.

Olympia, Jan. 30.—Levi Ankeny, of Walla Walla, became United States senator from Washington yesterday, receiving 99 votes on the 13th joint ballot. After the action of the caucus the voting was merely a formality, but it brought with it more oratory of an explanatory nature than has ever before been heard at Olympia on the last ballot of a senatorial contest. The sudden death of John B. Allen, who in years gone by had fought fierce political battles on this field with the man now enjoying the plaudits that go to the victor, threw a sombre spell over the joint session, and much of the rancor and bitterness which has marked the closing hours of the fight had vanished before the shadow of death which hung heavy over the hearts of the men who had stood by the dead leader in many a similar contest. This almost tragic closing of the life of one who had made so much political history in Washington, coming simultaneously with the long-deferred victory of his rival of many years' standing, gave an intensely dramatic air to the situation, and at the joint session tumultuous applause for the living mingled with eloquent and heartfelt tributes to the dead.

The final ballot was: Levi Ankeny, 99, Harold Preston 9, John L. Wilson 2, W. L. Jones 1, George Turner 23.

Preston and Wilson were put on the committee to introduce Ankeny, and all three made speeches, in which there was a note of sadness on account of the death of John B. Allen.

PREPARING FOR TROUBLE.

Venezuelan Crisis Causes Increase in Appropriations for Army.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The Venezuelan situation, especially the attitude of Germany, was discussed by the senate committee on military affairs today, and the situation influenced the committee on some matters pertaining to the army appropriation bill, among which was the decision to accept the house provision relating to transports—that they be retained in the service.

The committee also provided for an increase of electricians, skilled gunners, machinists and others who take care of and handle guns in the seacoast defenses. Some other additions were made in the bill with a view of improving the service.

The discussion was general and earnest, and the conclusions reached were that the honor and dignity of the country would be maintained, and that Germany should not be allowed to "bluff" the government by any attitude she might assume.

MEXICANS STEAL BULLION.

They Break Into Bonded Car and Throw Out \$40,000 in Silver Bullion.

Alamogordo, N. M., Jan. 31.—Somehow between this place and El Paso, Tex., a United States bonded car, in transit from the El Paso smelter to Chicago, loaded with 600 bars of silver bullion, was entered by robbers and 80 of the bars stolen.

At Jarilla Junction the broken seal was discovered, and an investigation revealed three Mexicans in the car. When an attempt was made to eject them they pulled knives and a lively fight took place, in which the crew was victorious and drove the robbers away.

At Dog Canyon Sheriff Hunter saw three Mexicans, who took to the brush. A call to halt was answered by a fusillade. A running fight ensued. Hunter shot a Mexican through the heart. The other two men escaped, but possess after them. Officials are of the opinion that the bonded car was entered by the robbers just outside of El Paso, who threw the bars out of the car, to be gathered up by confederates. The value of the missing bullion is estimated at \$40,000.

Will Retain Army Transports.

Washington, Jan. 31.—The senate committee on military affairs today made an adverse report on Senator Perkins' amendment to the army appropriation bill authorizing the secretary of war to lease the army transports for terms of five years and to award contracts for transportation of troops and supplies for a similar period. This action is taken to mean that the committee favors a continuance of the present transport service, sending by commercial lines only such freight and supplies as transports cannot handle.

Urged to Be Brutal.

Chicago, Jan. 31.—Major General Eliwell S. Otis, in a lecture before the students in the college of commerce and administration at the University of Chicago tonight, declared that prominent Filipinos urged him to put down the rebellion in the Philippines by devastation and murder.

GETS NO ANSWER

BOWEN AWAITS REPLY FROM ALLIES TO HIS DEMAND.

He Has Delivered an Ultimatum—If Allies Insist on Preferential Treatment All Other Creditor Nations Will Be Called Together to Enzer Protest—Situation Is Grave.

Washington, Feb. 2.—The European allies have not yet answered Mr. Bowen's proposition, made several days ago, that there shall be no preference of claims of Germany, Great Britain and Italy against Venezuela over those of other nations. Minister Bowen thinks the delay should be construed in a hopeful light, on the theory that the delay in the answer of the powers indicates that they realize the importance of the matter. He still expects a favorable reply to his contention, and believes that the questions at issue will be settled at Washington between himself, acting for the government of Venezuela, and the representatives of the powers.

It is reported that an answer to Mr. Bowen's demand has been received in Washington, but the report cannot be confirmed officially, and the answer, if received, was not transmitted to Mr. Bowen. If the answer did arrive, the suspicion is that it was unfavorable to Mr. Bowen's contention, and in view of his positive attitude in the matter, was not presented to him, but was withheld by the representatives of the allies, in order that they might again impress upon their governments the importance of the question before submitting a final answer.

It became known today that Mr. Bowen had addressed to the representatives of the allies what might be regarded as an ultimatum, as defining his position. Mr. Bowen declines absolutely to discuss the question, but it is known that he said to the allies that if they persist in their determination to receive preferential treatment he would call together the other creditor nations having claims against Venezuela, with a view to their making a formal protest against the demands of those who participated in the blockade. The effect of this would be that the other seven creditor nations would be lined up against the three allied powers, with the result that the settlement of the whole matter in all probability might go to The Hague, if it is to be settled at all. This note is believed to be having its effect in staying the final determination of the question by the allied governments.

HARD WINTER IN ALASKA.

Much Snow and Temperature so Low that Even Eskimos Suffer.

San Francisco, Feb. 2.—Alaska is undergoing the severest winter that has visited the Northern country in 20 years. Even the Eskimos, who are accustomed to the cold, are suffering. The little cod fishing schooner Pearl, which has arrived from the North, brings news of the condition of affairs in the icebound land. The Pearl comes from Unga, Alaska, with 18,000 codfish. Her officers state that the thermometer at Unga fluctuated between 10 and 12 degrees below zero. Snow has fallen, covering the ground to a great depth. The white men residing in Unga were greatly affected by the cold. The crew of the Pearl had also suffered. The Pearl had a hard time fighting her way out of the ice. For 16 days the schooner lay motionless in an ice field, 200 miles from Unga. Only by strenuous efforts was Captain Ipsen able to free his vessel from the pack and reach open water.

Cuba Don't Want Spanish Guns.

Havana, Feb. 2.—The interest displayed here in the claims presented by the Spanish minister at Washington for payment for Spanish guns left in the Cuban fortress is only lukewarm, and even if it should appear that the ownership of the guns is vested in Spain, it is not probable that the Cuban government will consent to pay for them. The guns in question number 40 in all, but all save four 11 and 12-inch Krupp guns are considered of too old a type to be worth purchasing.

Explosion in Oil Refinery.

Cleveland, Ohio, Feb. 2.—As a result of an explosion at the works of the Standard oil company today, four men were more or less injured. One of them probably will die. The others, it is thought, may recover. A safety valve on an oil still blew off and a tremendous explosion of gas followed. The pecuniary loss is slight.

THERMOMETER MAKING.

How Boiling and Freezing Points are Found and Degrees Marked.

The making of a thermometer may be either a delicate scientific operation or one of the simplest tasks of the skilled mechanic, according to the sort of thermometer made. With the extremely sensitive and minutely accurate instruments designed for scientific uses great care is taken and they are kept in stock for months, sometimes years, to be compared with instruments that are known to be trustworthy. But so much time cannot be spent over the comparatively cheap thermometer in common use, and these are made rapidly, though always carefully.

Mercury is generally used for scientific instruments, but most makers prefer alcohol because it is cheaper. The alcohol is colored red with aniline dye, which does not fade. The thermometer maker buys his glass tubes in long strips from the glass factories. The glass blower on the premises cuts these tubes to the proper lengths, and with his gas jet and blowpipe makes the bulb on the lower end. The bulbs are then filled with colored alcohol and the tubes stand for twenty-four hours. On the following day another workman holds each bulb in turn over a gas jet until the colored fluid by its expansion entirely fills the tube. It then goes back into the hands of the glass blower. He closes the upper end and turns the tip backward to make a little hook, which will help keep the tube in place in the frame.

The tubes rest until some hundreds of them, perhaps thousands, are ready. Then the process of gauging begins. There are no marks on the tube and the first gauge-mark to be made is the freezing point, 32 degrees Fahrenheit. This is found by plunging the bulb into melting snow. No other thermometer is needed for a guide, for melting snow gives invariably the exact freezing point. This is an unfailing test for any thermometer when accuracy may be suspected. But melting snow is not always to be had and a little machine resembling a sausage grinder is brought into use. This machine shaves a block of ice into particles, which answer the purpose as well as snow. When the bulbs have been long enough in the melting snow a workman takes them one by one from their bath, sealing each so that his thumb nail marks the exact spot to which the fluid has fallen. Here he makes a scarcely perceptible mark upon the glass with a fine file, and goes on to the next.

The tubes, with the freezing point marked on each, now go into the hands of another workman, who plunges the bulb into a vessel filled with water kept constantly at 90 degrees. This is marked like the others, and the tube is now supplied with these gauge-marks, each 32 degrees from the next. With its individuality thus established, the tube goes into the hands of a marker, who fits its bulb and hook into the frame it is to occupy and makes slight scratches on the frame corresponding to the 32 degrees, 64 degrees and 96 degrees marks on the tube.

The frame, whether it be wood, tin or brass, goes to the gauging room, where it is laid upon a steeply sloping table marked exactly in the position for a thermometer of that size.

A long, straight bar of wood or metal extends diagonally across the table from the lower right-hand corner to the upper left-hand corner. On the right this rests upon a pivot and on the left it rests in a ratchet, which lets it ascend or descend only one notch at a time. Each notch marks the exact distance of two degrees.—London Express.

Windows as Fire-Spreaders.

In a paper read at St. James' Hall before the Society of Architects, Ellis Marsland, honorary secretary of the British Fire Prevention Committee, stated that unshuttered windows are the main cause of the spread of a conflagration. Lantern slides of the Barbican fire emphasized his conclusions, and showed that if, as recommended, all such openings were closed every night by iron, hardwood or asbestos blinds, though the spread of a fire might not be entirely prevented, its progress would be retarded. As it is, immediately the hose plays on the heated and unprotected glass it smashes and the flames fly inward and onward. He suggested that the insurance companies might well encourage this form of protection by reducing fees to clients who introduced it, or there might be legislation making it compulsory.—London Express.

Grave Irreverence.

At Alzen, in Hesse, the other day a prominent tradesman was sentenced to twenty-four hours' imprisonment for the "grave irreverence" of reading a newspaper in court while a case was under trial.

Wise Man.

"What's become of that struggling author friend of yours, Cumso?" asked Cawker.

"Oh, he's given up the struggle and gone to work."—Detroit Free Press.

How the girls like to look at a bride's clothes!