

THE OREGON MIST.

VOL. XXII.

ST. HELENS, OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1905.

NO. 39.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENING OF TWO CONTINENTS

A Resume of the Less Important but Not Less Interesting Events of the Past Week.

Thirty five thousand people attended the fair labor day.

Western Nebraska has reported its first frost of the season.

A doctor has been imprisoned in at New Orleans for hiding yellow fever cases.

A small engagement took place in Northern Corea after peace had been declared.

Hundreds of Japanese are pouring into Southern Manchuria and establishing colonies.

A new volcano is forming which threatens the valley and city of San Lucas, Mexico. The people are fleeing.

Chaos reigns in the city of Haku, Russia. The whole population is armed and engaged in a fierce faction fight.

A few new cases of yellow fever are reported from Mississippi river points, but for the most part the health officers say they have the disease under control.

Cholera has been shut out of America by the immigration authorities refusing to admit persons from the infected districts, but the disease is spreading in Germany and Austria.

Robert Bacon, of New York, has been appointed assistant secretary of state, to succeed Loomis, who expects to get an appointment abroad. The change will be made about the middle of October.

Yellow fever in New Orleans is abating.

Bulgarians have made a raid into Macedonia.

Bonaparte has given naval engineers a warning to observe rules.

The total assessed value of Chicago real estate for 1905 is \$295,573,133.

News of the treaty is suppressed in Japan for fear of a popular outbreak.

Chief Justice Frear, of Honolulu, is disabled for several weeks by an injury to one of his ribs.

A new star has been discovered by Mrs. W. P. Fleming, of the Harvard observatory, in the constellation of Aquila.

Germany believes that cholera was introduced into the empire from Russia, but the czar's health authorities say not.

New York life insurance officers have found evidence of extensive fraud in the writing of insurance on risks known to be bad.

Special deputy sheriffs and policemen of Chicago, who have been used as strike breakers, have organized a union and formulated a scale of prices.

Chicago plans a great municipal convention and exhibition of civic improvements next year and will try to capture conventions of municipal societies for a joint congress.

Thousands of Indians in the Northwest are migrating to the hop fields.

Tartars have massacred the Armenian inhabitants of Shusha, in Asiatic Caucasus.

A prairie fire on Beaver creek, Montana, destroyed valuable pastures and 300 tons of cut hay.

Baron Kaneko is in this country for the purpose of forming a trade alliance between Japan and the United States.

Japanese day at the Lewis and Clark fair drew the third largest crowd of the exposition, the admissions being over 34,000.

Five hundred Chicago printers are on strike because their employers want them to work alongside nonunion men. Both sides are confident.

San Francisco immigration officers have unearthed a scheme by which hundreds of diseased Japanese were being brought to this country.

The latest trolley scheme is for a line extending from Portland to Puget sound.

A party of army officers will make a tour of Pacific coast fortifications with a view to making recommendations to congress for their improvement.

The battleship Vermont, one of the largest in the navy, has been successfully launched. She will have a speed of 18 knots and carry four 12-inch guns, eight 8-inch and twelve 7-inch, besides a large number of small caliber rifles and rapid fire guns. She will carry 800 men.

Philadelphia is stirred by the exposure of wholesale fraud in registration.

A cold storage plant is being installed on the canal zone for keeping food for the employes.

Japan and Russia have agreed on a truce, to be arranged by the commanding generals in the field.

The board of engineers of the Panama canal will soon have decided whether the waterway will be sea-level or lock.

NORTHWEST WHEAT CROP.

Oregon, Washington and Idaho Produce 50,000,000 Bushels.

Portland, Sept. 5. — Unless there should be some unexpected light returns from the late sown grain not yet harvested, it now seems quite probable that the three states, Oregon, Washington and Idaho, will for the first time on record harvest a crop of approximately 50,000,000 bushels of wheat.

The figures now submitted do not, of course, possess the same degree of accuracy that would be possible a month later. However, they have been compiled from information secured by a large number of men in very close touch with the situation. The totals estimated for the three states are: Oregon, 12,400,000; Washington, 32,800,000; Idaho, 4,800,000.

The crop, if these figures are substantiated by the final returns, available at the close of the season, will be more than 3,000,000 bushels greater than any of its predecessors and will be nearly 6,000,000 bushels greater than that of last year. Practically all of the increase is in the state of Washington, Oregon falling slightly behind last year's figures.

This shortage in Oregon is due to the damage by hot weather in the river counties, where the crop was exceptionally heavy last year. The Willamette valley, while turning out a very disappointing yield compared with that which was expected early in the season, has a better crop than that of last year, and the Grand Ronde probably has twice as much wheat as it produced last year.

The big gains in Washington were largely due to an immense amount of new land that is this year turning off its first crop, and also to excellent yields where crops were very poor last year. The greater part of this new land is in the Big Bend, but there is also a large amount of new acreage in the Washucna and Horse Heaven districts.

CLOSED AGAINST ISTHMUS.

Central American and Mexican Ports Refuse to Receive Goods.

Colon, Sept. 5. — The report by the medical authorities of the canal that the death, August 28, of employes working on the wharf at La Boca was due to bubonic plague has given rise to much discussion. Jeronimo Ossa, the Ecuadorian consul at Colon, declares officially that the report is false and that there have been no additional cases of bubonic plague on the isthmus.

The direct result of this reported prevalence of the plague is that Central American and Mexican ports refuse to receive freight sent by way of the isthmus. Costa Rica and Nicaragua have been altogether closed to isthmian ports. Several thousand tons of freight for Central America and Mexico are now tied up on the isthmus and this freight is increasing with the arrival of every vessel.

Sweeping changes are taking place in the management of the Panama railroad. Here G. Bierd, who has just arrived here from New York, has assumed the duties of superintendent of the road, and William Rodman, who accompanied Mr. Bierd, has been appointed roadmaster.

Gives Roosevelt All Credit.

Berlin, Sept. 5. — United States Congressman Smith, of Michigan, was one of Emperor William's guests at dinner Saturday night. During a conversation of about 15 minutes with Mr. Smith after dinner, Emperor William referred to the peace conference at Portsmouth, saying: "President Roosevelt alone deserves credit for bringing about peace. He was the only man in the world who could have done it. He did his part splendidly." Mr. Smith, after the dinner, was presented to Crown Prince Frederick William and Prince von Buelow, the imperial chancellor.

Novel Sort of Justice.

New Westminster, B. C., Sept. 5. — A peculiar kind of justice has come to light in the ruling of the Chief Magistrate of Ladner, who yesterday fined a man \$5 and costs for not proving a charge he had laid against a fisherman John Griebchen, who laid the charge, was unable to get proof enough that Richard Harding had stolen the net, and received the above fine, much to his surprise. The magistrate explained his action by stating that of late he has had many groundless cases before him.

Oscar's Feelings Hurt.

Stockholm, Sept. 5. — The semi-official Dagbladt, in strong terms, says the Swedish emperor has changed his mind and declares that he is still in opposition to any prince of the house of Bernton to any prince of the house of Bernton ascending the Norwegian throne. King Oscar, being deeply hurt, has expressed himself as that he is wounded at the reports that a Swedish prince, despite his repeated statements to the contrary.

Sailors To Be Put in Army.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 5. — One thousand sailors who participated in the mutinous disorders at Libau and in the Black sea will be transferred to the army and be sent to the Far East to serve in the army of occupation.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

STRIPES TO BE DISCARDED.

Oregon Convicts Will Wear Uniform of Bluish Gray in Future.

Salem—Stripes have been abandoned as prison garb in Oregon, and soon as the change can be effected without throwing away good clothing, practically all the convicts will wear uniforms of a bluish gray. The change has been ordered in the interests of discipline and reformation, and stripes will be placed upon a prisoner only as a means of special punishment.

It is expected that the uniforms now in use will be sufficiently worn by the end of the year to justify their being discarded. Many suits have already been cast away and all new prisoners are given suits of gray. When the change has been perfected every prisoner will be dressed in gray trousers, shirt, blouse and cap and this uniform will be worn during good behavior.

For infraction of prison rules a convict may be condemned to wear a striped suit for a specified time or until his conduct improves. This punishment, it is thought, will be sufficient to reduce all ordinary violations of rules to the minimum. It is thought that out of 350 convicts not more than a dozen will wear stripes at any one time. This system is in use in New York, and is said to give satisfactory results.

It has been suggested that prisoners would more easily escape if they wear gray suits than they could if dressed in stripes. The prison officials say that experience shows that convicts who escape manage to exchange their prison garb for civilian clothing as soon as they get out, so it will make no difference what their uniforms are. At the time of a break, if one were made, the gray suits could be distinguished as far as they could be seen, and this would be all the advantage striped suits have over ordinary clothing.

Limit May Be Set.

Klamath Falls—It now seems likely that a limit will be set for the time on which excess land holders in the Klamath irrigation projects may sign the excess trust deeds. So far the Klamath Water Users' association has been unable to get all of the large landowners to sign up and become members of the association. Consequently Chief Engineer F. H. Newell says a limit will be set before which time those who do not sign up will lose all benefits to accrue from government irrigation, and he suggests October 15 as the date for the closing of the association's subscription books.

Valuations Nearly Doubled.

Grants Pass—The completion of the assessment roll for Josephine county shows a total valuation on assessable property double that of last year. In 1904 the valuation was \$2,034,095; this year it is over \$4,000,000. This remarkable showing is the result of both the rapid growth of the county and of Assessor Fallin's policy of assessing all property to its full cash value. This will mean a lowering of the tax rate. The valuation of much of the property of the county remains unchanged, but many of the mines, city property and railroad lands were raised.

Grand Ronde Electric Road.

La Grande—The Central Railway of Oregon has filed in the office of county recorder a bond and mortgage in the sum of \$2,000,000 to the American Loan & Trust company, covering rights of way, roadbed, rolling stock and other property now in possession or to be acquired. The Central Railway of Oregon is the corporate title of the company which proposed to construct an electric railway system in the Grand Ronde valley, embracing a trackage of about 60 miles and connecting Hot Lake, Union, Cove, Elgin and La Grande.

Buys Big Farm.

The Dalles—One of the most important real estate transactions that has been made here recently is the sale of the W. H. Taylor fruit farm, one mile south of The Dalles, to R. H. Weber, proprietor of The Dalles nurseries, for \$100 an acre. The farm consists of 110 acres, 80 acres of which is in orchard, the balance being wheat land. It is one of the oldest orchards in the vicinity and has always been a fine bearer, producing fruit of finest quality.

Sell Last Year's Hops.

Grants Pass—De Armond & Sons, hopgrowers of Josephine county, have sold their last year's crop of 60,000 pounds at 18 cents. They had an opportunity to unload their crop last fall at 30 cents, but held for a higher price. As the season for picking is at hand and the need of funds urgent, it was necessary for them to sell at the prevailing low price. There yet remains some 70,000 pounds of last year's crop in Josephine county.

Assessments Raised.

Baker City—The county board of equalization has just adopted the suggestion of the Citizens' League committee and raised the rate of assessment of the O. R. & N. companies from \$5,000 to \$10,000 a mile, and that of the Sumpter Valley road from \$2,000 to \$3,000 a mile on tracks and rolling stock.

Telephone Exchange at Capital.

Salem—A local private telephone exchange has been installed at the state capitol and each office now has a telephone, whereas about only half the offices have had telephone service in the past.

RELATIVES WILL NOT PAY.

Large Majority of Insane Patients Live at Expense of State.

Salem—The act of the legislature of 1903 requiring that the cost of keeping insane patients at the state insane asylum shall be paid by relatives who are financially able and who are legally responsible, is not working quite as well as was hoped. Though several hundred patients have been received at the asylum since that law was passed, only 38 are on the list of those whose maintenance should be borne by relatives. Only \$2,062 35 has been collected from this source during the two years and a half the law has been in operation and \$2,636.67 charged against relatives remains due and uncollectable. Experience has shown that a large proportion of the patients received are without known relatives, or they are have no relatives who are able to pay their support and who are able to pay the required \$10 a month. The amount collected under this law is inconsiderable, in comparison with the total cost of maintaining the state insane asylum.

Test Law's Validity.

Grants Pass—A suit of much interest to this state, and which may result in the repeal of the \$300 household exemption law, passed by the state legislature, has been filed here, and will be heard at the next term of the Circuit court. Ex-Representative W. C. Hale, of this city, is plaintiff, and Judge J. O. Booth, Assessor W. H. Fallin and County Clerk S. F. Cheshire are made defendants in the case. In substance, the complaint alleges that the law passed by the Oregon legislature in December, 1903, exempting from taxation of certain effects of householders to the amount of \$300 is contrary to the constitution of the state, and is, therefore, void.

War on San Jose Scale.

Salem—Horticultural Commissioner Charles A. Park, of the Seward district, will make a vigorous campaign against San Jose scale this fall and winter. Local Inspector Armstrong has been watching the local market closely and whenever infected fruit is brought in he secures the name of the grower and reports it to the commissioner. All owners of infected orchards will be notified to spray this winter. Mr. Park hopes to be able to exterminate the pest in this section of the state.

Convict Labor for Farmers.

Salem—The leasing of convict labor to farmers in this vicinity is a subject Governor Chamberlain and Superintendent James, of the penitentiary, have under consideration. The contract with the Loewenberg-Going company requires the employment of only 100 convicts in the stove foundry, and there are many prisoners for whom there is no employment. About 60 men have been worked on the roads all summer.

Nearly a Million at Interest.

Salem—The monthly report of the state land office shows cash collections for August amounting to \$20,089.21, and a total of outstanding unpaid balances amounting to \$77,822.81, this latter sum drawing interest at an average of 6 per cent.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat — Club, 68c per bushel; bluestem, 71c; valley, 71c.
Oats — No. 1 white feed, \$23@24; gray, \$22 per ton.
Barley—Feed, 20 per ton; brewing, \$21; rolled, \$22@23.
Rye—\$1.30 cental.
Hay—Eastern Oregon, timothy, \$14 @15 per ton; valley timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$8@9; cheat, \$7.50@9.
Fruits—Apples, 90c@1.75 per box; peaches, 50c@90c per crate; plums, 50 @75c per crate; blackberries, \$1.25@1.50 per box; cantaloupes, \$1.50@1.75 per box; pears, \$1@1.25 per box; watermelons, 3/4 @1c per pound; crab-apples, \$1 per box; grapes, 50c@1.50; prunes, 70@80c; huckleberries, 8c per pound.
Vegetables—Beans, 1@4c per pound; cabbage, 1@1 1/4c per pound; cauliflower, 75c@90c per dozen; celery, 75c@85c per dozen; corn, 8@9c per dozen; cucumbers, 10@15c per dozen; pumpkins, 7 1/2 @7 1/2c; tomatoes, 20@35c per crate; squash, 5c per pound; turnips, \$1.25@1.40 per sack; carrots, \$1.25@1.50 per sack; beets, \$1@1.25 per sack.
Onions—Oregon, \$1 per sack; Globe, 75c.
Potatoes—Oregon, extra fancy, 85@90c; good, 60@75c per sack.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2 @30c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 24@24 1/2c per dozen.
Poultry—Average old hens, 12 1/2 @13c; mixed chickens, 11 1/4 @12c; old roosters, 10@10c; young roosters, 11@11 1/2c; dressed chickens, 13@14c; turkeys, live, 18@22c; geese, live, 8@8 1/2c; ducks, 13@14c.
Hops—1905, choice, 16c; prime, 14 1/2c; 1904, choice, 16@18c per pound.
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 19@21c; lower grades down to 15c, according to shrinkage; valley, 25@27c per pound; mohair, choice, 30c.
Beef — Dressed bulls, 1@2c per pound; cows, 3 1/4 @4 1/2c; country steers, 4@5c.
Veal—Dressed, 3@3 1/2c per pound.
Mutton — Dressed, fancy, 6 1/4 @7c per pound; ordinary, 4@5c; lambs, 7@7c.
Pork—Dressed, 6@7c per pound.

AGAINST THE ROADS.

Decision of Interstate Commission on Corn and Corn Products.

Washington, Sept. 2. — The Interstate Commerce commission today decided that the present freight charges on corn products and corn from Missouri river points to Pacific coast terminals, in so far as the rate on corn products is more than 5 cents above the rate on corn, constitute a discrimination against corn products and producers thereof at places on the Missouri river.

It was shown by the decision that the differential rates on corn and corn products from Missouri river points to California terminals was for about one year after January 1, 1890, a differential of 9 cents against corn products. Then for about one and one-half years it was 9 cents in favor of corn products. The rates were the same between July, 1892, and March, 1895, when a differential of 5 cents against corn products was established. In December, 1897, the differential was increased to 10 cents, and in July, 1902, it was made 20 cents. During March, 1904, the differential was fixed at 17 1/2 cents, and in October of that year it was reduced to 10 cents and has since remained at that figure.

Changes in the relations of rates on corn and corn products from Missouri river points to North Pacific terminals were not generally different from those mentioned, except that in December, 1897, the rate was made the same on corn and corn products, and there is now no difference unless the minimum carload for corn is the marked capacity of the car, in which case the rate shows a differential of 10 cents against corn products.

CHOLERA IN GERMANY.

Government Confident of Keeping the Disease Under Control.

Berlin, Sept. 4. — Forty-three cases of cholera in all have been reported. Nine persons have died of the disease, and many suspicious cases are under observation. The legal and medical machinery for dealing with this invasion of the Asiatic bacillus is now working at full pressure. Professor Edward Sonnenburg said to the Associated Press tonight that no one need fear an epidemic such as that of 1892-93, because the health authorities since that time had built up an organization quite adequate to grasp the beginnings of such cholera and to put down the disease with precision and firmness.

The health machinery to which Professor Sonnenburg alluded is working in co-operation with the police and other public servants. With the exception of one death at Hamburg, the cholera is confined to West Prussian districts, and every case of illness in these districts must be immediately reported to the authorities. An experienced physician and bacteriologist at once takes the case under observation, and, if the symptoms are suspicious, the person is promptly isolated.

FORBIDDEN BY EDICT.

Chinese Emperor Orders Suppression of Boycott.

Oyster Bay, Sept. 4. — China has placed the boycott of American products under the imperial ban. An edict has been issued by the government commanding viceroys and governors of provinces to take measures for the suppression of the boycott, and holding them strictly responsible.

The State department at Washington has received a cablegram from Minister Rockhill giving a summary of the edict. The cablegram was forwarded immediately to the president. The text of the cablegram follows:

"Imperial edict published yesterday says that long and deep friendship between the United States and China has never been tried as now. The United States government has promised to revise the treaty, and therefore people should peacefully await action of both governments. Boycott wrong and harmful friendly relations. It (edict) commanding viceroys and governors to take effective action, making them strictly responsible. Undoubtedly will have good effect."

Treaty for Mutual Defense.

London, Sept. 4. — Diplomatic circles here are taking deep interest in the new Anglo-Japanese treaty, but as yet they are not in possession of anything beyond the brief outlines. They are satisfied that it provides a defensive alliance, on one hand guaranteeing Japan the fruits of her victories in the Far East, and on the other hand insuring Great Britain against aggression in India. The diplomats express themselves as well satisfied that it guarantees peace. In German circles the treaty is looked upon favorably.

Great Storm in Chicago.

Chicago, Sept. 4. — The most severe storm of the year raged for two hours this evening. The wind at times blew 40 miles an hour, and nearly two inches of rain fell. In the business sections of the city a number of signs and awnings were torn loose. The thunder and lightning were terrific, and several of the large office buildings were struck. Several fires were started in the outskirts of the city. In the parks and suburbs much damage was done.

Fair Booms Yellowstone Park.

Salt Lake City, Sept. 4. — More Americans have visited the Yellowstone national park this summer than ever before, according to M. H. Albin, manager of the Montida-Yellowstone stage line, who is now in this city. Fully 20,000 persons have visited the park since the season opened. The record for last year was 13,000. Mr. Albin attributed the large increase to the Protland fair.

SPEAKS OUT PLAINLY

Taft Tells Chinese That Boycott Violates Treaty.

LEADERS ARE TO BE PUNISHED

Visit of American Statesmen to Canton Expected to End Anti-American Movement.

Hongkong, Sept. 5. — The Taft party arrived at Canton this morning and proceeded to the American consulate, where its members were met by a battalion of the viceroys' guards. After a reception at the consulate the party became guests of the new Canton railway, covering its entire distance.

At 1 o'clock the visitors were entertained at luncheon by invitation of the viceroy, who, however, was ill and unable to be present. His representative made a speech referring to the friendly relations between China and America.

Secretary Taft in his response said that, by direction of the president, he was pleased to note the friendly relations of the two countries. The United States did not want one foot or one acre of the soil of China. The secretary said he thought the boycott of American goods was an unreasonable violation of treaty rights and conditions between the two countries, and declared that he was glad the viceroy had ordered the boycott stopped.

The party's trip to Canton has had an immense effect, and it is believed that within two weeks the boycott will end. The viceroy on Monday morning gave notice that he had ordered the boycott to be declared off and all of its leaders to be arrested and punished.

Old residents of Canton say they believe the agitators are using the boycott as an excuse for a demonstration against all foreigners.

During the stay in Canton a few members of the Taft party visited the old city. They made many purchases and were treated with great respect, there being no evidence of ill feeling. The entire party returned to Hongkong late tonight.

TWENTY LIVES LOST.

Three Vessels Wrecked by Furious Hurricane on Lake Superior.

Duluth, Minn., Sept. 5. — Eighteen or 20 lives were lost and property valued at \$500,000 sacrificed in the furious storm that swept over Lake Superior Sunday and Sunday night. The gale was the most destructive to lake shipping that has been experienced in many years. Beside the wreck of the steel steamer Sevonia, which broke in two on Sand Island reef, seven of the crew losing their lives, it is now believed that two more ships were lost with their entire crews.

One of these is the schooner Pretoria, of Bay City, Mich., the largest sailing ship on fresh water, carrying a crew of eight men. The other is believed to be the schooner Olive Jeanette, which carried a crew of seven men.

The storm at times reached the proportions of a hurricane and the staunchest new steel vessels were forced to run for shelter in a more or less battered condition. The new steel steamer Stockhouse arrived at the Soo on her first trip with her hatch covers so badly sprung that water poured continually into the hold. One of the crew was washed overboard. The steamer Samuel Mather also lost one of her crew overboard.

The terrific battering the steel steamers received in the storm gives rise to the gravest fears for the safety of many wooden ships which have not yet reported, and the record of deaths and destruction may reach much greater proportions than the present estimates.

The monetary loss on the Sevonia is placed at \$170,000, while that on the Pretoria is estimated at \$150,000.

Many Witnesses Called.

New York, Sept. 5. — Sixty witnesses have been called to attend the first session of the legislative insurance investigation committee, which will be held here Wednesday. Unusual efforts have been made by the committee and its counsel to keep secret the plans for the opening session. All that any of the committeemen would say today was that it was probable witnesses would be examined the first day and that they would be representatives of not one, but several insurance companies.

Disease Slowly Spreading.

Berlin, Sept. 5. — It was officially bulletined today that 66 cholera cases and 23 deaths have occurred in Prussia. Of this number, ten new cases and three deaths were reported up to noon today. The number of cases reported by private sources since the official bulletin was made up indicates a total of fully 70. While anxiety is not yet the word to describe the feeling of the imperial health officers, concern over the cholera situation does exist.

May Rebel Against Treaty.

New York, Sept. 5. — It is reported in Tientsin, says a London dispatch to the Herald, that the dissent in Japan over the concessions granted to Russia in the proposed peace treaty is so deep that it is feared that a revolution will break out throughout the empire. This movement, it is declared, has manifested itself in Tokio. All cables are cut.

JAPAN IS FURIOUS.

All Newspapers Denounce the Terms of Peace.

Tokio, Sept. 1. — A remarkable absence of rejoicing is one of the most striking features attendant upon the receipt of the news of a practical conclusion of peace. The kind of reception that awaits definite news will depend entirely upon the nature of the terms. It is generally feared that extensive concessions have been made by Japan. It has been generally expected by the public and hoped that there would be a rupture at Portsmouth, in view of what was termed Russia's obduracy in refusing the payment of indemnity.

The Jiji says this morning: "An agreement arrived at without a rupture can only mean that great concessions have been made by our plenipotentiaries. A peace concluded upon such terms can never satisfy the nation."

The Mainichi says: "We are disappointed. We only hoped there would be a suspension of the peace conference. It is impossible under the circumstances to conclude an honorable peace. The fruits of our arms have been lost by weak diplomacy. Japan victorious, victorious in the field, has been defeated in the conference chamber."

The Michinichi says: "We feel surprised and wonder how peace could have been concluded when everything indicated the impossibility of making Russia accept the vital demands of our terms. In the absence of official confirmation of the terms, it is impossible to form a final opinion, but the indications are that nothing will insure peace with terms that are honorable."

The minor papers are generally angry and say that a peace obtained upon the terms reported is "a humiliating one."

FEELS HER SHAME.

All Russia Humiliated by the Cession of Territory.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 1. — Judging from the press comment of today on peace, it would appear that, while pleased with the prospect of the removal of further bloodshed from the Far East, a large portion of the public is unable to reconcile itself to the loss of territory, however insignificant. The national pride seems to be offended by the cession of part of the island of Sakhalin.

Yesterday the people spoke of "to-day's shame," meaning peace. Many of the utterances show evidence of regret that the army had not been given another chance to try the fortunes of war, though no one questions or underrates the humanity of the course followed by President Roosevelt, the plenipotentiaries and Emperor Nicholas.

The tone of many of the utterances concerning peace induces one to believe that a further sacrifice of human lives would not be unacceptable, if the national self respect could be regained thereby. One word of disapproval of the terms from Tokio suggesting that Japan did not desire to be bound by the terms might result in a flare-up here in defense of war and the national honor.

TO TUNNEL SISKIYOU.

Faster Time Will Then Be Made Between Portland and San Francisco.

Sacramento, Cal., Sept. 1. — The fact is made known in the Bee today that during his recent visit to the Pacific coast E. H. Harriman, president of the Southern Pacific railroad company, gave orders to the engineering department to make a survey for the construction of a great tunnel through the Siskiyou mountains.

According to the orders given by the president of road, the tunnel is to be ready for operation within three years. The tunnel through the mountains will be the means of greatly reducing the grade, so that faster time may be made between California and Portland, and will also shorten the distance from