

THE OREGON MIST.

VOL. XXIII.

ST. HELENS, OREGON, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1906.

NO. 7.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

HAPPENINGS OF TWO CONTINENTS

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

Fresh trouble has appeared in the Balkan states.

Rockefeller has given \$1,450,000 to Chicago university.

A bill to revive the canteen has been introduced in congress.

Taft denies that the Philippine commissioners speculate in land, as has been charged.

The government has abandoned the Harney irrigation project and will let the private company go ahead with the work.

Representative French, of Idaho, has introduced a bill appropriating \$10,000 for experimental dry farming in semi-arid regions.

The Brazilian warship Aquidaban blew up, killing all the officers and crew excepting 50. The dead will number 300.

The members of the Montana Press association will leave Butte February 10 on an excursion to Los Angeles and Southern California points.

The mild weather throughout the East has been followed by a blizzard. In some sections a drop of 30 degrees in 12 hours has been recorded.

French and German delegates at the Moroccan conference have openly disagreed. The debate may be the beginning of fresh controversies between the two countries.

King Edward is ill.

Six men have been killed by snow-slides in Utah.

The Moroccan conference has so far dodged the dangerous points.

Few invitations will be issued to the Longworth-Roosevelt wedding.

Beet sugar men have planned a fight on the Philippine bill in the senate.

Several midshipmen at the Newport navy yard have been attacked with spotted fever.

Jacob Riis has stirred up some senators by declaring it possible that Roosevelt may run again.

The Liberal victory in the recent British elections assures Irish home rule and radical law reform.

A soldier from Fort Lawton was sentenced to one minute's imprisonment by the Seattle municipal judge.

France is acting cautiously in the Venezuelan affair, not wishing to gain the ill will of the United States.

Two French scientists will go as far south as possible by boat and then endeavor to reach the pole by balloon.

Canal zone medical authorities have imposed a six days quarantine on Colombian and Venezuelan ports, as the zone is now free from disease.

Judge Hunt, of the Montana United States court, says cutting of government timber must stop. He has just fined a man \$200 and says each succeeding conviction will bring a heavier fine.

Senator Depew's health has broken down. Heyburn's pure food bill is likely to be come a law.

It is said the United States will offer to sell the Philippine islands to Japan.

Berlin fears further Socialist riots and troops are being held in readiness.

Secretary Taft is investigating affairs in the Philippines for a possible graft by officials there.

Chief Engineer Stevens, of the canal, has been elected vice president of the Panama railroad.

Luke Wright has been appointed ambassador to Japan. General Smith will succeed him as Philippine governor.

Admiral Endicott, chief of the bureau of yards and docks, wants a new dry dock at the Puget Sound navy yard.

Porto Ricans are making a strong plea for home government. They claim the American officials ignore their wishes.

Brown University, New York, will build a \$400,000 library in memory of John Hay. Carnegie has given \$150,000 toward the fund.

Jacob Riis, a close friend of the president, predicts a long war of the people against special privileges, with Roosevelt as the people's champion.

Taft wants the government to lay a cable to Panama.

France has expelled the Venezuelan envoy and will make a naval attack on Castro.

Hamburg Socialists and police clashed and a number of the latter are wounded.

GIVEN FREE HAND.

France Assures United States She Respects Monroe Doctrine.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Convinced of the sincerity of the assurances received from France regarding her loyalty to the Monroe doctrine and all that it involves, the Washington government has given the Paris government a free hand in the execution of the program for the solution of the Venezuelan problem. The conference on this phase of the question occurred some time ago, and M. Jusserand, the French ambassador, has final assurances that the efforts of France to obtain diplomatic treatment for her charge d'affaires at Caracas will not be interrupted at Washington as in any violation of the Monroe doctrine.

The first move in the execution of the French program may be expected at any time, but on this point the French government is observing the strictest secrecy. M. Taigny, the retiring French charge, who, it is believed, is now at Caracas, will come to this country on his way home, and on his arrival at New York he will find an invitation from the French ambassador at Washington to spend several days here in conference with M. Jusserand, on whom the burden of an important phase of the Venezuelan negotiation naturally falls, that he may have the benefit of the facts about the situation. It is not unlikely that M. Taigny will also see Secretary Root.

The whereabouts of the French ships remain a mystery so far as the officials of the State department and French embassy are concerned, it is said. It is assumed, however, that they are daily in touch with the ministry of marine at Paris, and are awaiting an opportunity to take such action as their instructions may provide for.

Great interest is felt in diplomatic circles here about the exact nature of a sentence found objectionable in the note of President Castro to M. Taigny.

EUROPEAN CROPS IN DANGER.

Weather is Unseasonably Warm and Excessively Humid.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The foreign crop report for December shows that over large areas of Europe the prevailing characteristics were unseasonably warm weather and excessive humidity. Crops lightly sown have germinated finely and entered on the winter in strong, healthy condition. Late sowing of crops, in Europe, however, were unusually extensive, and some anxiety is felt concerning them.

In Great Britain the winter wheat area has been extended. The acreage, however, is still believed to be diminished, as compared with last year. The growing crops have an improved appearance.

In France the wheat area is the average. In Germany weather conditions were unfavorable and there was no marked improvement.

In Roumania the area under wheat is 25 per cent short of last year. The 1905 crop is now estimated at from 50,000,000 to 55,000,000 bushels. The bulk of it is said to be of condition, hence no important export movement to north of Europe points is expected until spring.

No important definite news regarding the condition of winter sown cereals in Russia are reaching the outside world.

WHERE DID THE MONEY GO?

Colorado Propounds Searching Questions to Insurance Companies.

Denver, Jan. 23.—All of the 222 insurance companies doing business in this state have been asked, through their head officials, to make oath to replies to a list of questions compiled by the Colorado insurance department. Some of the questions asked are whether money has ever been contributed to campaign funds, particularly during the last six years, and if so, whether or not it is proposed to continue the practice, and also if the item "legal expenses" in the report of 1905 included contribution to funds for campaign purposes or to influence legislation.

Short Shift for Rebels.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 23.—Dispatches from Libau and Mitau show that Governor General Sollogub continues to punish with merciless severity revolutionists in Courland caught with arms in hand or convicted of participation in incendiarism or murder. Twenty-one more persons have been tried by drum-head court martial and shot near Libau. The troops are now advancing on Fraunberg, which has become a revolutionary headquarters. Two leaders of an uprising among school teachers have been executed near Mitau.

Arms to Overthrow the Czar.

Baltimore, Jan. 23.—At a meeting of H-brewers held last night in celebration of the anniversary of "Red Sunday," Jacob Pauken, of New York, aroused the large audience to great enthusiasm by his appeal for funds with which to purchase arms for the peasants and working classes in Russia. "The revolution has begun," said Pauken, "and will never stop. It would be accomplishing more now, but the people have no guns."

Drydock Dewey Spoken.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The drydock Dewey, on the way to the Philippines, has again been hearing station at the commandant of the coaling station at San Juan, P. R., reports that the Dewey was spoken Friday night by the cruiser Maryland. The Dewey was in latitude 27 52 north and longitude 48 29 west. She was traveling four knots an hour. All were well.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

100 STAMPS AT GOLD COIN.

Extensive Preparations Made to Continue Operations.

Baker City—Dr. T. H. White, one of the three owners of the Gold Coin mine, has just returned from Portland, where he arranged for the addition of 100 stamps to their ten-stamp mill already in operation, and purchased a new hoist to be shipped to the mine at once. The machinery will all be made in Portland.

Since the favorable decision in the injunction case by the Circuit court, given the other day, the mine will be in full operation the balance of the winter.

Managing Owner James A. Pauting, of the Gold Hill mine, in the Durkee camp, 26 miles southeast of Baker City, is here and reports that he has had a full force of men at work retimbering some of the tunnels and stopes, and that he has cut the main ledge ten feet wider on the lower levels. In doing this work he struck another stream of water in the mine, which will give him a sufficient supply to irrigate another 100 acres of the home ranch. He says the recent heavy snow storm will benefit both farming and mining interests.

No Longer Superintendent.

Salem—David E. Baxter, who was appointed county superintendent of schools in November by the county court of Wheeler county, is out of office. The county superintendent died, and the county court appointed Mr. Baxter to fill the vacancy. Attorney General Crawford held that the appointment was for the unexpired term, and that Baxter would hold office until 1908. Recently it was discovered that Baxter did not hold a first-grade certificate, and again a question came up as to Baxter's eligibility to hold the office. This time the attorney general held that unless Baxter could show a certificate as required by law, the office was vacant. The court notified Baxter to produce his certificate or give up the office. He resigned.

Many Men at Opp Mine.

Grants Pass—At the Opp mine, near Jacksonville, about 60 men are at work in and around the mine. All the machinery, even the sawmill, is operated by electricity. The company owns 240 acres covered with timber, and all the lumber for building purposes at the mine and the timbers used in the mine are cut by the sawmill. This is the first sawmill in this part of the state to be operated by electricity. All the main tunnels and drifts at the Opp mine are lighted by electricity. The company has just finished installing an air compressor and power drills.

"Short Gulch" in Operation.

Grants Pass—The recent heavy rains have started all the giants in the placer mines of Southern Oregon, and even the "short gulch" men are at work. This is the first time in two years that they have been able to do any work of value. About a dozen giants are working on the Applegate that were not operated at all last winter. The rain has been about half snow in the valley, and in consequence there has been a heavy fall of snow on the higher mountains, insuring a long run in the spring.

New Industry for Gresham.

Gresham—The Gresham Trading & Packing company has begun work on a cold storage plant, which will cost between \$3,000 and \$5,000. The company intends to engage in an extensive packing business, and will operate largely in dressed meats of all kinds and the storage of all perishable products. It is the intention of the company to conduct a business aggregating about \$400,000 during the coming year, and it will be prepared for hot weather.

Contract Let for Ties.

Elgin—Another large contract for ties for the Wallowa extension has been let by the O. R. & N. Co. to George Edwards, of Spokane. Mr. Edwards is equipping two camps and hiring men to commence work at once. His contract calls for 20,000 ties to be delivered by June. He has the privilege of accepting another contract for 30,000 more, if he so desires.

To Build Railway.

Salem—Articles of incorporation have been filed with the secretary of state for the United Railways company. The incorporators are W. D. Larabee, M. H. French and J. White Evans. The road is to run from some point in Portland to Peak, in Washington county. The capital stock is \$5,000, divided into 50 shares of \$100.

Oregon Firms Dissolved.

Salem—Governor Chamberlain has issued a proclamation, as required by law, dissolving about 5,000 corporations that have not complied with the provisions of the corporation license tax law. Most of the companies have already gone out of business.

Subscribe Many Acres.

Echo—More than 6,000 acres of land have been subscribed to the Umatilla Watershed association. The executive committee has met and signed the articles of incorporation and the papers have been forwarded to the secretary of state.

State Loans \$61,200.

Salem—The State Land board has approved 44 farm loans amounting to \$61,200. The money loaned belongs to the state school fund and draws 6 per cent interest.

LAND TRADE IN DISPUTE.

Deal Involving 4,000,000 Feet of Lumber in Court.

Baker City—A land trade between Stoddard Bros. and Henry Hewitt is occupying public attention. Hewitt filed an action at law against the Stoddards, asking \$2,852 damages, because he alleges the defendants in that action cut sawlogs on his property. The Stoddard Brothers have come back with a crossbill in equity, alleging that they traded Hewitt a quarter section of land for a like amount of property in this county.

Under the agreement, they say, they were to build a railroad spur onto the land and cut the timber thereon, and Hewitt was also to cut immediately the timber on the land they traded him. The party securing more than 1,900,000 feet of good sawlogs was to put up the difference to the other. They ask that Hewitt be forced to comply, as they have been under expense in building the railroad spur.

Visit Excites Speculation.

Baker City—It is reported on good authority that George L. Thayer, of Walla Walla, engineer for the Northwestern Gas & Electric company, who has been in this vicinity for the past few days, has been investigating a project for a mammoth reservoir at the Rock creek power plant, which at present furnishes the current for Baker City's lights. This reservoir would be used to furnish power for the plant during the dry season. Another report states a project is under consideration to cut Baker City off the Rock creek circuit, and that the company will use that plant for power for the mines and Bonneville, and will use the plant being installed in South Baker to furnish power for this city.

Change Site of Bridge.

Elgin—The judges of Wallowa and Union counties, with the county commissioners, are now conferring with Chief Engineer Pollard, of the O. R. & N., in the effort to reach a definite conclusion as to how much the railroad will pay for moving the wagon bridge over the Wallowa to its new location. The company's located line includes about 40 feet of the old site, and when the old bridge collapsed, some months ago, the O. R. & N. made a proposition to pay all extra expense if the counties would change the location.

Fruit Pests Must Go.

Albany—Last week the orchardists of Linn county met at the courthouse and listened to the newly appointed fruit inspector explain the evils of the various fruit pests, and the means of eradicating them. Those present took home with them formulae for the destruction of every pest that blights Linn county fruit, and the crusade against vermin will begin immediately. The effort to rid Linn county of fruit pests will not stop with orchardists.

Sawmill Closes Down.

Albany—The big sawmills of the Curtis Lumber company, at Mill City, on the Corvallis & Eastern railroad, has shut down for a few days. It was stated the mills needed overhauling, and the deep snow in some portions of the Cascade mountains has interfered somewhat with the logging operations of the company and a shortage is the result. This condition is not expected to prevail very long.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 71@72c; bluestem, 74@75c; red, 68@69c; valley, 73c.
Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$27.50@28.50; gray, \$27@28 per ton.
Barley—Feed, \$23.50@24 per ton; brewing, \$23.50@24; rolled, \$24@25.
Buckwheat—\$2.50 per cental.
Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$13.50@14.50 per ton; valley timothy, 9@10; clover, 9@10; cheat, \$8.50@9.50; grain hay, \$8@9.
Fruits—Apples, 75c@81c per box; choice, \$1.25@1.50; fancy, \$2@2.50; pears, \$1.25@1.50 per box; cranberries, \$13@13.50 per barrel.

Vegetables—Beans, 20c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2@2c per pound; cauliflower, \$2 per crate; celery, \$3@3.50 per crate; bell peppers, 35c per pound; pumpkins, 1/4@1c per pound; sprouts, 6 1/2@7c per pound; squash, 1 1/2@1 1/2c per pound; turnips, 90c@81c per sack; carrots, 65@75c per sack; beets, 85c@91c per sack.
Onions—Oregon, No. 1, \$11@15 per sack; No. 2, 7@8c.
Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, 70@75c per hundred; ordinary, 50@60c; sweet potatoes, 2@2 1/2c per pound.
Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2@32 1/2c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 27 1/2@28c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 12 1/2@13 1/2c per pound; springs, 12@13c; mixed chickens, 12@12 1/2c; broilers, 15@16c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 15c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 17@20c; geese, live, 9@11c; geese, dressed, 12@14c; ducks, 10@17 1/2c.
Hops—Oregon, 1905, choice, 10@11c per pound; prime, 8 1/2@9 1/2c; medium, 7@8c; olds, 5@7c.
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 16@21c per pound; valley, 24@26c; mohair, choice, 30c.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 2@2 1/2c per pound; cows, 3 1/2@4 1/2c; country steers, 4@5c.
Veal—Dressed, 3 1/2@3 1/2c per pound.
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7 1/2@8c; ordinary, 4@5c; lamb, 7@7 1/2c.
Pork—Dressed, 6@7 1/2c per pound.

CONTROL THE CASH.

Senators Want Hand in the Allotment of Reclamation Funds.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The senate committee on irrigation today discussed the proposition to amend the national irrigation law by placing the distribution of the reclamation fund in the hands of congress, instead of the secretary of the interior, as at present. Strong sentiment in favor of the change developed. Several senators on the committee believe it unwise to permit the secretary of the interior to have undirected control of this fund, now aggregating \$32,000,000. No bill for this purpose was pending, but probably such a bill will be introduced and passed this session.

The discussion today was incident to a debate on Heyburn's townsite bill, which authorizes the withdrawal of land for townsite purposes on government irrigation tracts, and provides that money derived from the sale of town lots shall be turned into the reclamation fund for expenditure on town improvements. This bill was referred to a sub-committee for report.

The committee also gave attention today to Fulton's bill authorizing the condemnation of land needed as part of national irrigation projects. No action was taken, but members expressed the opinion that such a law would be unconstitutional. This bill was drawn particularly with a view to enabling the government to acquire private land under the Mailheur irrigation project. It will be acted upon later.

SLAY WORKMEN IN THREES.

How Soldiers Strike Terror—Enraged Reds Plan Reprisals.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 22.—It is believed that workmen employed in the government works are being shot after brief trials by courts martial. It is reported that the victims selected for slaughter are led out three at a time and executed before the eyes of their comrades, who are awaiting their turn to face the soldiers. As soon as one batch has been dispatched, three other prisoners are lined up in the same spot and shot. Firing has been heard at the scenes of execution, continuing without cessation. The military has also resorted to beating girls brutally as a means of punishment.

Stories of the cruelties that are being practiced have become noised about, and they have entirely inflamed the revolutionists, who are planning reprisals. In the south of Russia there is a great congestion of grain, as it has been accumulated for some time, and there is no means of transporting it, as the authorities are too busy with their campaign of repression against the revolutionists to think of the administration of every day affairs.

BUDS SWELL IN CHICAGO.

Warmest Winter Day in History May Injure Growing Things.

Chicago, Jan. 22.—Something has gone wrong with the weather machine. All residents of this city are willing to swear to this fact. The mercury reached 63 at 4 p. m. today, breaking all records since New Year's day of 1876, when it stood at 65 above. Gardeners at the parks and along the boulevards have become greatly worried. The mild rains, light snow and general springlike weather of the past two weeks have brought the sap into motion and buds are beginning to swell. Maple trees are said to be as far advanced as they should be on March 1, and many of the more or less delicate vines are well along toward the spring rejuvenation. Now that a cold wave is predicted for tomorrow, with a drop of nearly 40 degrees, great fears are expressed lest all vegetation now started may suffer such a set-back as will cause great loss in the floral and shrubby display of the many miles of park and boulevards in the spring.

All States Should Act.

New York, Jan. 22.—A general decision that insurance reforms should be inaugurated immediately by state legislatures throughout the country was arrived at by the insurance commissioners of several states who conferred with the New York legislative committee which investigated the matter. Conferences between this committee and the state commissioners have covered a period of two days. Senator Armstrong, chairman of the New York committee, said that there would probably be no more conferences.

Stevens for Lock Canal.

Washington, Jan. 22.—Secretary Taft called at the white house tonight and furnished to the president the minority report of the board of consulting engineers of the Isthmian Canal commission. This report was prepared by Chief Engineer Stevens, who, it is stated, is in favor of a lock canal. The secretary stated that his visit had nothing to do with the Venezuelan question, which is entirely in the hands of the officials of the State department.

Cruiser Denver to Watch Castro.

Washington, Jan. 22.—The protected cruiser Denver, which has been temporarily detached from the fifth division of the Atlantic fleet, has sailed from Culebra to San Juan. The Denver will be detained in West Indian waters for the present, awaiting the turn of events in Venezuela.

CHANGE LAND LAWS

Repeal of Timber and Stone and Desert Acts Probable.

ADVICE OF LAND COMMISSION

Appraisal and Sale of Timber Land by Auction—Permanent Residence on Desert Claims.

Washington, Jan. 23.—There is every reason to believe that important public land legislation will be enacted during the present session of congress, but the situation has not yet fully developed and it is too early to predict what modifications will be made in the existing land laws. Any legislation that is enacted will follow, in a general way, the recommendations of the Public Land commission, appointed two years ago by the president to investigate and report on the injurious and undesirable features of the present laws and to recommend such modifications as are required in the interest of the bona fide settler and the general public.

The senate committee on public lands has already taken up the timber and stone act, and is devoting considerable time to its consideration. There appears to be little doubt that this law will be repealed, and in its stead some act be passed authorizing the sale of public timber at not less than its appraised value. There will be opposition to the repeal, but apparently there are votes enough to wipe it off the statute books, if it can ever be brought to a vote.

There will be even more opposition to the repeal or material amendment of the desert land law, and the commutation clause of the homestead act, notwithstanding the commission finds both laws detrimental and working in the interest of the speculator and large land owner, as against the bona fide settler. But the time will come before long when these laws will have to be amended, in compliance with the general demand throughout the West.

The timber and stone act, regarded as the most unjust of all public land laws, since the repeal of the lien land law, is accorded first consideration by the commission and by the committees of congress. The commission made two reports on this law, one on March 7, 1904, and another on February 13, 1905.

BURTON GOT MILEAGE.

Senators Stand in with Evasion of Rules to Help Him.

Washington, Jan. 23.—One of the most remarkable procedures in the history of the senate occurred today in order to avoid a technicality which prevented Senator Burton, of Kansas, from drawing his mileage for the present session. In order to have his requisition honored, it is necessary for some official of the senate to take oath that he had seen the senator in the chamber, but since the indictment and conviction of the Kansas senator, he has not appeared in the chamber.

There is no disposition on the part of any one to withhold the mileage, and the senator, therefore, was asked to step from the cloakroom into the chamber for a moment in order that he might be seen by some official. He declined, but an employe engaged him in conversation in the cloakroom near the entrance to the chamber. The employe suddenly turned the senator so that he faced the chamber and the attention of the officials previously having been directed toward this door, he was seen from the chamber. It was then certified that Senator Burton was in attendance and his mileage was paid him.

Ensign Wade Acquired.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Ensign C. T. Wade, charged with responsibility for the explosion on the gunboat Bennington in San Diego harbor, California, has been acquitted by the court martial. This action was taken after a reconsideration of the case at the instance of the secretary of the navy, who was not entirely satisfied with the original order acquitting the officer of the charges and who called the court's attention to certain evidence which he held did not entirely justify the conclusion reached in the first findings.

Tonquin Invaded.

Marseilles, France, Jan. 23.—The Chinese mail which arrived here today brought an account of the invasion of Tonquin, French Indo-China, by Chinese regulars, who encountered a French force numbering 400 men, of which 150 were Europeans. Three hours' battle ensued, resulting in the defeat of the Chinese, who lost 300 killed and 300 wounded. The French lost 16 men of the foreign legion and 20 Annamites killed.

General Wheeler Ill.

New York, Jan. 23.—Brigadier General Joseph Wheeler, United States army, retired, is seriously ill at the residence of his sister, Mrs. Sterling Smith, in Brooklyn. He has been confined to his bed for three days with a bronchial affection. There is fear that his illness may develop into pneumonia.

BURTON WILL HELP.

Many Obstacles in Way of Appropriation for Columbia Jetty.

Washington, Jan. 19.—Chairman Burton, of the house committee on rivers and harbors, today gave a hearing to Senators Fulton and Gearin, H. W. Scott and J. N. Teal, of Portland, on the Columbia river jetty project. Representative Jones, of Washington, who is a member of the committee, was also present and took part in the discussion.

Mr. Burton is thoroughly familiar with the situation at the mouth of the Columbia and is fully aware of the fact that it would be good business policy to make an appropriation this session, not so much to extend the jetty as to protect the work that has been done during the past season. He realizes that, unless an appropriation is made, the sea end of the jetty, and particularly the unprotected tramway, will be left at the mercy of the heavy seas and liable to be damaged to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars.

But, while Mr. Burton is in sympathy with the Oregon men and while he recognizes the wisdom of an appropriation to protect the new portion of the jetty, he is not willing to give any assurances that such an appropriation will be made. There is no general river and harbor bill this session, and it is a serious question in Mr. Burton's mind whether it will be possible to put through special legislation in the interest of only a few emergency projects.

Mr. Burton stated, and the Oregon delegation agreed with him, that it would be utterly impossible to pass a special bill making an appropriation for this one project. Such a bill would be amended in the house and senate by the addition of appropriations for innumerable projects until in the end it would become a regular river and harbor bill, and under existing conditions a bill of that character would stand no show of passage.

But there are three or four other projects of importance, where emergencies exist similar to that at the mouth of the Columbia. Unless appropriations are made this session for the preservation of these works, the government will sustain a heavy loss. Mr. Burton is considering the advisability of reporting an emergency bill making appropriations for these specific projects only, but he is not yet satisfied that such a bill could get through without being amended to embrace many other projects.

Mr. Burton, because of the condition that exists in congress and because of the difficulties that stand in the way of special river and harbor legislation, will hold out no promise to the Oregon representatives, though he freely admits his interest in Columbia river improvement and expresses his personal belief that an appropriation should be made.

An appropriation of \$1,800,000 cannot be had, but it is possible that \$400,000 may be procured. Mr. Burton explains that it would be impossible to pass any bill which did more than provide funds to protect work already done.

EACH ISLET A REPUBLIC.

Russian Revolution Spreads to Dots of Land in Baltic.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 18.—In addition to the Caucasus and a few localities in Siberia, the open revolt is now chiefly confined to small islands off the Baltic coast, where the difficulty of landing troops hampers the subjugation of the revolutionists. The icebreaker Yermak, carrying detachments of marines and infantry, has been unable to reach the principal island, Osel, at the entrance to the Gulf of Riga, and is now awaiting a light-draft steamer to land the troops.

Following the example of their brothers on the mainland, the peasantry of even the tiniest islands in the Baltic have instituted independent republics. One of these, on the islet of Linsuit, probably the smallest state in the world, already boasts of a second revolution and a