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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.

Japan has sent a warship to Chinese waters to protect her subjects.

Rogers will answer questions at the Missouri oil hearing without further objection.

The French army is in readiness for war should such an event come from the Moroccan dispute.

The steel trust is about to absorb all the independent companies. The deal will involve about \$17,000,000.

A woman has been captured who was carrying a bomb in her hair. When taken she was about to murder the governor of Moscow, Russia.

Detective McFarland is endeavoring to make President Moyer, of the Federation, confess. The detective looks on the president as a tool of the other officials.

The president of the National Dress-makers' association advises women to wear pockets, saying bags and purses carried in the hand are a temptation to thieves.

The War department says it will send no more troops to the Philippines for the present. Those now on the way and already there will give General Wood a command of nearly 15,000 men.

F. Samuels, secretary of the Oceanic Steamship company, says natives on Tahiti and neighboring islands are not suffering for food as a result of the recent tidal wave. He says the coconut groves are on the highest points.

Gov. Governor Hogg, of Texas, is dead. The transport Ingalls is wrecked on the coast of Luzon.

Senators are trying to reach an agreement on the rate bill.

Governor Pattison, of Ohio, is suffering from a nervous breakdown.

All the northern roads are blocked by snow through the prairie states.

Secretary Taft refuses to give up on the Philippine tariff question and says the fight has just begun.

Postmaster General Cortelyou is investigating the alleged holding up by Russia of money orders for Jews.

The senate committee on interoceanic canals has suspended its hearings until a type of canal to be built has been decided on.

At least 30 associates of John R. Walsh, the Chicago bank wrecker, will be arrested and tried for complicity in the affair.

Great consternation prevails in Boise because of the looting of the powder houses in the hills back of the city. Something like 600 pounds of dynamite and many caps were taken.

J. L. Steffens says the railroads make their own laws as the big corporations not only control the various state legislatures, but when an appeal is made to congress, the states find their representatives part of the national system.

French and German papers are discussing war.

King Edward has started on a visit to European rulers.

The battleship Oregon has left Manila for Puget sound.

The burning of a wheat elevator at Buffalo, N. Y., caused a loss of \$175,000.

Germany has fortified its legation at Peking against possible attack by Chinese.

Meridian, Miss., has been swept by a tornado, which killed over 100 people and laid waste half the town. Fire broke out and much of the ruins burned. The loss will reach \$1,500,000.

Former Chief Engineer Wallace says the British railroad across the isthmus of Tehuantepec will anticipate in a large measure the benefits of construction of the Panama canal and give immediate relief.

The senate committee has voted to lay the Philippine tariff bill on the table. This effectively kills the measure.

Hermant entered a demurrer in the case charging him with destroying public records of the general land office. Argument will be heard on the demurrer March 16. It is believed these tactics will be continued, to prevent the congressman from facing a jury, as long as possible.

Japan intends to secure control of all railroads in that country.

Postmasters are not to be removed in future for political reasons.

A great snow storm in the Rocky mountains is again delaying traffic.

The anti-foreign agitation in China is being fanned by Boxers, who start riots.

Secretary Taft recommends an appropriation of \$400,000 for the jetty at the mouth of the Columbia and authorization of contracts for completing the work.

DOOMED TO DIE.

Orchard Knew Too Many Secrets of Inner Circle.

Boise, Idaho, March 6.—Assassinating those whose hands were against the Western Federation of Miners, and those who refused to join the association, are not the only crimes for which the members of the Inner Circle will be called upon to answer. Not only were non-union miners murdered outright, bombs placed for state officials, but the poor tools who committed the revolting crimes for the Inner Circle were themselves victims of this committee of death.

Harry Orchard was among the tools of the Inner Circle marked for destruction. Had he managed to have escaped arrest after having assassinated ex-Governor Steunenberg, he would not have lived long to enjoy the \$3,800 he was to have received for doing the job.

The confession of Steve Adams, it is said, shows that the members of the Inner Circle were suspicious of Orchard and that he had been shadowed for a long time before he went to Caldwell for the purpose of placing the bomb which killed ex-Governor Steunenberg. Sentence had been passed upon him, and it is said that whether he succeeded, as he did, or failed, he would have been added to the list of tools that have been put out of the way.

Crimes within crimes was the system which the Inner Circle carried out. When dopes of the Inner Circle had performed so many deeds for the Inner Circle that they knew too much they were quietly gotten out of the way, and it is believed that the confessions of Orchard and Adams will prove this.

The news that Adams had aided his confession to that of Orchard has been conveyed to Moyer, Haywood, Pettibone and St. John. They were told by their attorneys, but it is impossible to learn how the prisoners took the news. It was learned, however, that all four of the prisoners, since they heard of Adams' confession, have displayed considerable concern, and for the first time since their arrest have lost much of their assurance.

Of all the men under arrest, it is hinted that Pettibone is the worst. He, so the story goes, was the chief conspirator, the man who planned the assassinations and paid out the money. Certain testimony given before the grand jury went to show that Haywood, who received \$5 a day as secretary, had for some time prior to his arrest been spending money around Denver at the rate of \$25 a day. This money is believed to have been a part of the assassination fund.

VISIT TO THE KAISER.

President Roosevelt Could Go to Kiel on American Warship.

Berlin, March 6.—Professor Albrecht Wirth, of Munich, today contributes a signed article to Der Tag on the possibility of President Roosevelt and Emperor William exchanging visits. Professor Wirth has connections with the foreign office, and his suggestions therefore have a certain interest.

"Congressman Nicholas Longworth and Mrs. Longworth are expected in Berlin in May," he says. "This is not the first time that the president's daughter has represented the United States diplomatically. Her journey to East Asia had official character, which was expressed by her accompanying a member of the cabinet.

"President Roosevelt himself is not permitted to leave American territory, but as an American warship is American territory, and as President Roosevelt has already proved in practice, why cannot the president give another example by visiting Kiel? Emperor William could then choose a return visit in the same form, going on a warship to waters near Washington. These visits would add much to the mutual friendship of the two countries."

Hundreds Afloat on Ice.

Helsingfors, Finland, March 6.—It is feared that 800 fishermen with their families, who are afloat on the ice in the Gulf of Finland are doomed to perish. A fortnight ago about 1,000 persons who had with them their horses, were fishing off the east land, when the ice parted and was driven by a storm into the Baltic sea. Later the ice split, the wind changed to east, and yesterday a block on which there were 200 persons came ashore at Frederickshamn. The fate of the others is unknown.

Village Falls Into Lake.

Rome, March 6.—The village of Tavernola, built on the perpendicular cliffs above Lake Leco, in the province of Brescia, was almost entirely destroyed this morning by the rocks, suddenly falling into the lake, apparently because the lake had eaten into the base of the cliff. The disaster was preceded by a loud roaring noise which enabled the 1,000 inhabitants to escape. One fisherman was killed. About 200 feet of rock and the houses on it were swallowed up.

Tactoban Is Burned.

Manila, March 6.—Tactoban, the capital of the island of Loyte, has been destroyed by fire. Tactoban was the fifth city of the islands and was situated in an important hemp district. A number of warehouses were destroyed. Government assistance will be rushed.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

WOOL SALES DATES SET.

Entire Product Will Be Disposed of in Open Competition.

Pendleton—The wool sales dates for Eastern Oregon have been decided upon as follows: Pendleton, May 22, 23, June 5; Heppner, May 25, June 8, 22; Condon, May 29, June 27; Shaniko, May 31, June 1, 19, 20, July 10; Wallowa, June 12, 29; Baker City, June 14, July 12.

On these dates practically all of the wool of Eastern Oregon will be sold, as all of the dealers have decided not to make any advance sales to the buyers. This means that all wool of Oregon must this year be bought in open competition at the different sales days.

The Umatilla County Woolgrowers' association has decided to test the validity of the migratory stock law of Oregon at the earliest possible opportunity. Judge Ellis declared the law unconstitutional some time ago. The case will be tried again and the law, if defective, will be remedied. This is a law which places a tax on all sheep brought into the state for grazing purposes from the outside.

Affidavits will also be forwarded to the interior department showing that Oregon sheepmen were unjustly treated in the revocation of the Wenaha reserve. An effort will be made to enlist the aid of the Portland and Pendleton commercial clubs in Umatilla county's fight.

Big Year for Grand Ronde.

La Grande—La Grande and the Grand Ronde valley are looking forward to the most prosperous season in the history of Union county. So many and so definite are the indications that there is little doubt, even in the mind of the most confirmed pessimist, that 1906 will be the banner year for this section of Oregon. Heading the list of good things in store for La Grande are the Oregon Railroad & Navigation company's projected improvements. Agents have secured options on large tracts of land along the right of way for increased yard room in this city.

Never Voted for President.

McMinnville—Major George L. Scott, who recently retired from the United States army after 35 years' continuous service, returned to the place of his birth in this county last week, for his first time since enlistment. Although nearly 60 years of age, Major Scott has never cast a vote for any president of the United States. He left Lafayette, Yamhill county, for West Point, when 21 years old, and before he had voted. During his long enlistment Major Scott has been in active service in every state in the union except Oregon and Maine. He is retired on full pay.

State Land Forfeited.

Salem—After cancelling the De Laitre school land certificates, covering 15,000 acres of land, the State Land board, at its last meeting, made an order cancelling about 40 certificates of sale of lien lands, aggregating 12,000 acres, and held by persons unknown to the board. These latter cancellations were made because the holder of the certificates was more than three years delinquent in his payments, and the money already paid, amounting to about \$6,400, has been forfeited to the state.

Property for Veterans.

Engene—The will of David A. Gibbs, an old soldier of the Civil war, who died in Engene recently, has been admitted to probate. The probable value of his property is \$1,000, and three-fifths of the proceeds of the sale are bequeathed to the local post of the Grand Army of the Republic, the remainder being divided between the Circle of Ladies of G. A. R. and the Woman's Relief corps, equally. Gibbs had no near relatives.

Coming from Tennessee.

Arlington—Thirty immigrants from Tennessee have arrived in Arlington and will found a colony in Gilliam county, if suitable farming land can be secured. Their leader says fully 20 more families will arrive within the next three months. They are in search of at least 100,000 acres. All say they are pleased with this county and its climate. A number have gone out in livery rigs to view the country south of here, known as Rock creek and Schutler flat.

Farmers Are Not Enthusiastic.

Salem—A good roads meeting was held at Macleay last week, but the meeting did not prove to be very enthusiastic for the permanent improvement of the highways. The prevailing opinion was that the farmers cannot stand the expense of bringing the roads to an easy grade and giving them a crushed rock surface.

Fine Coal Vein Struck.

Coquille—While workmen were driving a tunnel on the coal property of Charles Gaze, on the lower river, they struck a fine vein of high grade coal. They are driving through it to another vein, which is much larger and of better quality. The find promises to be very valuable.

Last of Polk's Hops.

Independence—The last of this year's Independence hop crop was sold by Hill Brothers to Charles Livesley. The lot of 400 bales, with the exception of 26 of 400 bales, went for 9 1/2 cents. The remaining 26 bales were of the fugal variety, and were sold for 7 cents.

COMMISSIONER NEEDED.

Settlers Have to Travel 40 Miles to Transact Land Business.

Wallowa—A land commissioner is badly needed for Wallowa, and applicants for that position are wondering what causes the delay by Judge Wolverton. At present, homesteaders or persons locating on timber land have to go either to Enterprise, or Promise, a distance of 20 miles, and return.

There has been a land commissioner here for several years, but owing to the removal of Enterprise of Judge O. M. Cooks, the office was vacant. Lostine, ten miles distant, had a commissioner, but he was killed early in the winter by a runaway team. Now there is no commissioner nearer than Promise, where there are two. Wallowa is centrally located and nearer vacant lands than any of the towns supplied except Promise.

There are at present many hundreds of acres of timber and agricultural lands near Wallowa to be taken up, but with the extra expense of from \$5 to \$8 added to the filing and locating fee it makes even a homesteader an expensive luxury. Before three months, however, very little vacant valuable government land will be left for settlement or purchase. The advent of a railroad into this section is bringing many new settlers.

Coos Has Plenty of Water.

Coquille—Coos county has been largely under water for the past ten days. The water is the highest known this winter. Logs have been coming out in large numbers. There were about 40,000 logs in the north fork of the Coquille and 15,000 have been gotten out, with about 8,000 still in the smaller tributaries. With the clearance of this large number of logs it will make it a busy season in the lumber camps of this county. With the building of the logging road up Cunningham creek logs will be plentiful.

Fight Fruit Pest.

McMinnville—As a result of the recent organization of the Horticultural society in Yamhill county many meetings have been held in several parts of the county. The fruitgrowers are manifesting an unusual interest in this year in advancing the fruit industry and war has been waged against the San Jose scale and other fruit pests to such an extent that spraying in both city and county is being carried on with exceptional vigor.

Money for Schools.

Salem—The secretary of the State Land board paid into the state treasury cash received on account of the various school and college lands during February, as follows: Common school fund certificates, \$28,847.35; common school fund lands, \$1,538; common school fund interest, \$4,677.22; agricultural college fund, \$300; agricultural college fund interest, \$181.60; total, \$34,981.17.

Sheepmen to Meet.

Pendleton—The executive committee of the Umatilla Woolgrowers' association will meet with the sheepmen who were rejected from the Wenaha reserve to discuss the question of securing permission to take sheep across the Umatilla Indian reservation. The Oregon sheepmen feel that they have a grievance because the Washington men secured the majority of the grazing permits.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 67c; bluestem, 68c; red, 65c; valley, 70c@71c.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$28; gray, \$27.50; per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$23@24 per ton; brewing, \$24@24.50; rolled, \$24@25.

Buckwheat—\$2.25 per cental.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$13@14 per ton; valley timothy, \$8@9; clover, \$7.50@8; cheat, \$6@7; grain hay, \$7@8.

Fruits—Apples, \$1@2.50 per box; cranberries, \$12.50@14.50 per barrel.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 13@14c per pound; cabbage, 13c per pound; cauliflower, \$2@2.25 per crate; celery, \$4.75@5; rhubarb, \$2.75 per box; sprouts, 6c@7c per pound; parsley, 25c; turnips, 90c@1.00 per sack; carrots, 65c@75c per sack; beets, 85c@1.00 per sack.

Onions—No. 1, 65@70c per sack; No. 2, nominal.

Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, 60@70c per hundred; ordinary, nominal; sweet potatoes, 2 1/2@2 3/4c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2@30c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 15 1/2@16c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13@14c per pound; mixed chickens, 12 1/2@13c; broilers, 20@22c; young roosters, 12@12 1/2c; old roosters, 10@10 1/2c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 16@17c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 18@20c; geese, live, 8@9c; geese, dressed, 10@12c; ducks, 16@18c.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, choice, 10@10 1/2c 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.

Veal—Dressed, 8 1/2@9c per pound.

Beef—Dressed hogs, 2 1/2@3c per pound; cows, 3 1/2@4 1/2c; country steers, 4@5c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8 1/2@9c per pound; ordinary, 4@5c; lambs, 8 1/2@9c.

Pork—Dressed, 6@9c per pound.

LASHED BY STORM.

Many are Dead, Homeless or Starving on Pacific Islands.

Papeete, Tahiti, Feb. 18, via San Francisco, March 5.—The most destructive cyclone ever experienced in the Society and Tuamotu islands occurred on February 7 and 8. The damage in Tahiti is estimated at \$1,000,000, and presumably a similar amount of property was destroyed on the Tuamotu islands. The city of Papeete was inundated and about 75 buildings destroyed, including the American consulate and the French government building. The shipping in the harbor of Papeete escaped injury, owing to the direction of the wind, but fears are entertained for vessels which were cruising near the Tuamotu islands.

It is feared that there may have been heavy loss of life in the lagoons of the Tuamotu islands, though the death of the guardian of the quarantine station in Papeete is the only fatality yet reported.

The schooner Papeete was submerged for an hour near Anaa, Tuamotu. Her captain, Philip Michielli estimated that the waves were 65 feet high. It was impossible to see 20 feet away at 3 o'clock in the daytime, and the sailors had to be lashed to the vessel.

JARVIS DECLINES OFFICE.

Alaska Governorship Lies Between Hoggatt, Perkins and Clum.

Washington, March 5.—D. H. Jarvis, ex-captain in the Revenue Cutter service and now engaged in business in Seattle and Alaska, today informed the president that, owing to a business agreement he would be unable to accept the governorship of Alaska, recently tendered him. The president expressed considerable regret that Captain Jarvis found it impossible to take the office, for he assured him that he had every confidence that he would give Alaska a splendid administration and insure to every man a "square deal."

Since Governor Brady resigned, prominent persons from all parts of Alaska have been clamoring for the appointment of Captain Jarvis, and were he not tied up in business, he would be delighted to accept the office; but under the circumstances, the president said he would abide by his decision.

The race probably now lies between W. B. Hoggatt, of Juneau; W. T. Perkins, of Seattle and Nome, and John H. Clum, recently appointed postmaster of Fairbanks.

MANY FISHERMEN LOST.

Storm Off Norwegian Coast Sacrifices Hundreds of Lives.

Christiania, Norway, March 5.—Several steamers which were dispatched to the Jaest and Ingerna islands from Trondhjem to the assistance of the fishing fleet which met with disaster in a violent storm, have returned, and vessels which have arrived at Trondhjem report that large numbers of the fleet have been seen floating, keel up. Much general wreckage has also been sighted. The crews of the boats comprising the fishing fleet number from 1,200 to 1,400 men.

Altogether 79 fishing boats with their crews have thus far reached different points of Flatanger and Roovik islands and large numbers are also arriving at Gjaeslingers island, so it is hoped that the loss will not turn out to be so bad as at first feared. Three steamers are searching for the missing fishermen. The district magistrate, in reply to a telegraphic inquiry from the department of Justice, says that immediate public assistance is necessary for the relief of the sufferers.

Will Drop Ouster Case.

Topeka, Kan., March 5.—Kansas will drop its ouster proceedings against the Standard Oil company, which have been pending in the Supreme court for a year. An announcement to this effect was made by Attorney General Coleman tonight. The suit will be dismissed with the knowledge and consent of the officers of the Kansas Oil Producers' association, the body which conducted the anti-Standard crusade during the session of the legislature a year ago, according to the statement of Attorney General Coleman.

Fire is Beyond Control.

Caney, Kan., March 5.—The gas well of the New York Oil & Gas company is burning more furiously than ever, and its roar can be heard for miles. The well is four and one-half miles southeast of Caney, in the Cherokee nation, and has been blazing since February 23, when it was struck by lightning. The flames reach more than 150 feet in the air, and consumes, it is estimated, 150,000,000 cubic feet of gas per day.

Pressure Applied at Berlin.

Vienna, March 5.—Diplomats here regard the situation at Algieras as more favorable. It was stated authoritatively today that Austria-Hungary, Russia and the United States made strong representations to Berlin, in consequence of which Prince von Buelow, the imperial chancellor, appears to have adopted a more conciliatory attitude, and is inclined to entertain France's proposals.

Window Glass Prices Higher.

Cleveland, March 5.—The American Window Glass company, it was announced here today, has decided upon another raise of 5 per cent in the price of window glass. Several smaller manufacturers have taken similar action.

FRANCE IS GAINING

Russia Says She Should Control Police of Morocco.

GERMANY NOW ALMOST ALONE

Algieras Conference Surprised by Move of Muscovite—American Delegates Reserve Opinion.

Algieras, Spain, March 6.—This afternoon's sitting of the conference on Moroccan reforms was marked by an unexpected and important move on the part of the Russian delegates, who laid before the convention an exposition of the police question. The document, which minutely goes over the existing situation in Morocco and analyzes the position of the various powers, concludes with an argument for the proposition that France and Spain are the most fit to be entrusted with the task of controlling the police force which is about to be created.

The British, Spanish and Portuguese delegates expressed their concurrence in the Russian views. Italy, however, though inclined to favor the scheme, reserved final approval.

Count von Tattenbach, the junior German delegate, Henry White, the chief of the American delegation, and the delegates of the several neutral powers did not express their views.

Discussion of definite police proposals was postponed until Thursday, while the bank project will be argued on Wednesday.

M. Revoil, the senior French delegate, expressed France's willingness to accept the Russian suggestion, following on with the proposal that the police force shall consist of 2,000 Moors, distributed at eight ports, each having four European non-commissioned officers, and the whole being under command of 16 French and Spanish officers selected with the sultan's assent, and who shall become Moorish officials.

ALL ROADS GUARDED.

Precautions Taken by Chinese Government Against Rebels.

London, March 6.—The Tribune correspondent at Peking describes the interesting strategic disposition of troops by Yuan Shi Kai, commander of the Chinese forces. He has stationed four batteries of field artillery at Chinchow, province of Hunan, on the Yuen river, under pretense that bandits are approaching.

This arrangement guards the northern approach to the capital, cutting the caravan route from Manchuria to Peking. He is also sending eight batteries of rapid fire guns to Shuntei, under the pretext that a secret society there is exhibiting unrest, thus guarding the southern approach to the capital and cutting the Hankow and Peking roads.

Yuan Shi Kai retains 26 modified Krupp guns, the most modern pieces in China, at the hunt ng park, three miles south of Peking.

ANTHRACITE STRIKE SURE.

Coal Presidents Will Reject Demands at Next Meeting.

New York, March 6.—Rumors are in circulation here that the anthracite mine operators are convinced that a hard coal strike is inevitable. With the expectation that no anthracite will be mined after April 1, they are now seeking every available place to store it, so as to have as large a supply as possible on hand. The demands of the United mine-workers have been gone over by President Bar of the Reading road, and will be considered by the presidents of the anthracite roads at a meeting in this city tomorrow afternoon.

It is rumored tonight that the presidents are agreed that the demands of the miners cannot possibly be granted and it is believed at the meeting tomorrow they will vote for a break. The refusal of the demands means, they concede, a strike.

China Angry with America.

Pekin, March 6.—The principal topic in the Chinese press relates to the reports coming from America that the United States is making complete preparations to send a military expedition to China. The newspapers regard these reports as a manifestation of an unfriendly policy. The imports of Niu-chwang for 1905, exclusive of military supplies, was the largest recorded. The total was \$53,000,000 gold, of which \$22,000,000 came from America, \$9,000,000 of this amount being in cottons.

Many Die of Starvation.

Washington, March 6.—The secretary of the American Red Cross has received information from Japan that the unprecedented cold in Northern Japan has greatly increased the suffering in the famine stricken provinces. Millet is being bought with some of the relief funds, as that is cheaper than rice. Many have starved to death or died from the cold, and many more deaths are looked for in the next few months.

Fire Sweeps Panhandle.

Austin, Tex., March 6.—According to reports received today, prairie fires that have been sweeping the extreme western part of the Panhandle for the past three days have entailed a loss to the present time of more than \$1,000,000.

ARMY IS READY.

All Details Arranged to Send 25,000 Men to China.

Washington, March 2.—It is possible today to give for the first time the details of the preparations which the War department is making for an invasion of China. In case of necessity, which to military minds seems imminent, it is the intention of the government to dispatch 20,000 regulars from the United States to join a Philippine force of 5,000 men for an expedition to the Chinese empire.

The troops for the Oriental service have been selected, the posts from which they will be taken are named in the plans and the proper allotment has been made among the various branches of the service. Not only has this been done by the officers who have been working out the invasion scheme, but they have perfected a plan for the distribution of the troops which will remain in the United States, so that they may be available in case of home disturbances.

The scheme of invasion as at present contemplated is with the view principally of a combination of the American