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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.

Cossack troops have refused to serve on police duty.

A grand jury is after the ice trust of Washington, D. C.

Columbia is said to be plotting with the Indians of Panama.

After a boycott of three years Great Britain has received a minister from Serbia.

A regiment of Russian cavalry has mutinied and barricaded themselves in the barracks at Tambor.

The Civil Service commission has recommended the inclusion of the Internal Revenue service in the classified service.

The Chicago council proposes the death penalty for assaultants of women and children. Attacks have become so frequent a woman is not now safe in her own home.

The vice president and general manager of the New York Central offered to go before a grand jury and tell what he knew about rebates and thus secure immunity, but his offer has been refused.

So far American engineers have not succeeded in gaining any idea of the plans of the big British battleship Dreadnaught which will help them in the construction of the largest battleship afloat for the navy of the United States.

There is a rumor of another massacre of Jews in Warsaw, Russia.

London is swarming with the great influx of Americans in years.

A grand jury has been called at Denver to investigate city and county affairs.

Washington policy holders will test the legality of the increase in insurance rates.

Bryan has expressed his willingness to be nominated for the presidency by Reform Democrats.

The War department has purchased four automobiles which will receive a thorough test at the coming army maneuvers in the East.

A warrant has been issued for the arrest of John D. Rockefeller and it will be served as soon as the oil magnate returns to this country.

Five Yosemite valley stages were held up by a lone highwayman who obtained a considerable amount of money and jewelry from the passengers.

It has been decided that one of the names bestowed on the new son of the German crown prince shall be distinctly American, as he was born on July 4.

Hailstones as big as oranges created havoc near Valencia, Spain.

Columbia river salmon packers will receive better protection under the new pure food law.

W. R. Hearst has stated positively that he will not be a candidate for presidential nomination.

August Rosenberg, of Seattle, has been arrested in Germany, accused of designs on the Kaiser's life.

General Treppoff declares that the Jews are leaders in the present revolutionary movement in Russia.

For giving rebates to packers the Chicago & Alton railroad and two of its employes have been found guilty.

The premier of New Zealand has called upon President Roosevelt to urge a reciprocity treaty with the United States.

Finance Minister Kokosoff has sent a message to the Russian parliament that the government is in sore straits for money.

The Kaiser is said to have given orders to German insurance companies that they must pay their San Francisco losses in full.

Ex-President Cleveland is ill at his home at Princeton.

S. A. D. Pater has been sentenced to two years in the county jail and to pay a fine of \$7,500 for his complicity in the Oregon land frauds. Ex-Surveyor General Meldrum received a fine of \$5,200 and nearly three years in the government prison at hard work.

An American warship is in every harbor of Santo Domingo.

Two regiments of the garrison at Lamera, Russia, are in revolt.

The new rate law, with the exception of two provisions, is now in effect.

The United States will probably act as peacemaker between Guatemala and Salvador, as both are tiring of prolonged war.

During the session of congress just closed 3,393 laws were enacted. The house passed 4,501 bills and 362 were left unpassed.

By a error the sundry civil law carries an appropriation for a lighthouse at Switzer bank, at the entrance to the Straits of Banz, Washington.

## CANNON AIDED WEST.

Speaker of House Blocked Diversion of Reclamation Fund.

Washington, July 10.—Thanks to Speaker Cannon, the Hansbrough bill diverting \$1,000,000 from the reclamation fund to drain private swamp lands in North Dakota, was not allowed to come before the house at the recent session. Had the bill been given consideration it would almost certainly have become a law, for it had already passed the senate, and was endorsed by a majority of the house committee on public lands, and only a handful of Western members were in a mood to oppose the bill in debate.

Speaker Cannon was the man who defeated this onslaught on the one thousand large reclamation fund, and his position was altogether unexpected, too. When congress was framing the reclamation law, and in the years previous, Cannon was one of the strongest opponents of the proposed legislation. He believed it would deplete the treasury and interfere with other government work; furthermore, he contended that irrigation of arid lands could be carried on by private enterprise under the Carey act, and therefore saw no necessity for utilizing public land receipts in this great work.

Since that law was written on the statute books and has been put into operation, Speaker Cannon has traveled through the West, has observed the vast benefits that are resulting from it, and today he is as staunch a friend of the law as any man from the arid West. He has proved himself a better friend of the law than many men who helped to frame it.

In the closing days of the session an effort was made to rush through the senate a bill to take a part of the reclamation fund for draining the Dismal swamp, but the bill was refused consideration, a number of Western senators having been aroused to a realization of the danger that lurks behind bills of this character, and notice was served by Senator Fulton that no more distributions would be made from the reclamation fund for the benefit of states that do not contribute to that fund.

The senators behind the bills providing for the drainage of the Dismal swamp, the Florida Everglades and the big swamps along the Mississippi river, on the other hand, are determined to force through their respective bills, and it is to be expected that they will unite at the next session.

The West is not strong enough in numbers to outvote the South, which is sure to stand together on these drainage propositions, and the only hope, so far as the senate is concerned, is in arousing adverse sentiment among men from the Northern and Eastern states.

On a fair presentation of the case, the men from the West ought to be able to win out, but they can only win by standing together, and those who in the recent session voted for the Hansbrough bill will have to renounce their former vote and declare themselves against all legislation that will deplete the national reclamation fund.

## BIG STORMS IN COLORADO.

Dry Creeks Become Torrents and Much Damage is Done.

Denver, July 10.—Cloudbursts and lightning did considerable damage in this section of the state today. In Denver a wall of water 10 feet high came down Dry creek in the western part of the city, carrying away foot bridges and damaging the bridge of the Denver & International railroad. Two boys were fishing under the bridge and were rescued with difficulty.

In Boulder a wall of water six feet high came out of Sunshine canyon and spread itself over Pearl street and other streets in that city. A mile of the Sunshine railroad was destroyed. Considerable damage was done in the city.

At Florence late this afternoon a cloudburst in Oak creek undermined a big bridge at Rockvale. A heavy storm destroyed telephone communication between Florence and Pueblo.

Fay Powers, aged 17, was killed by lightning near Colorado Springs.

The Carnegie library in this city was struck by a bolt of lightning during the storm, but no other damage resulted.

## Meets Inspectors at Chicago.

Chicago, July 10.—Secretary Wilson, of the department of Agriculture, arrived in Chicago today to confer with superintendents of government meat inspection relative to changes made necessary by the new meat inspection law. Inspectors and superintendents of meat inspection to the number of 30 from all cities where government inspection is in force have been instructed to report to the secretary at once. The conferences will begin tomorrow and will cover every phase of the inspection service.

## Salvador Will Give Right of Way.

Mexico City, July 10.—Reports from Salvador indicate that the Pan-American railway will soon be granted a concession and a subsidy for the extension of the line through that country. J. M. Neeland, vice president and general manager of the road, is in Central America. He has received every assurance that the concession asked from the government of Salvador will be granted as soon as the present disturbance in Guatemala is settled.

## No Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

New Orleans, July 10.—Dr. James A. White, surgeon in charge of the marine hospital here, issued a statement to the effect that as far as he is aware none of the marine hospital surgeons at New Orleans had given out any statement that there is yellow fever in New Orleans, and neither is there nor has there been any fever existing in this city.

## OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

### LINN CROPS ARE ABUNDANT.

Record Grain and Hay Output Expected—Labor Scarce.

Albany—Cereals have dealt bountifully with Linn county this year. There is not a failure to record thus far. Even the strawberries, reported ruined by the late spring rains, recovered from the temporary setback and made a full crop. Linn county farms are the picture of industry and prosperity. Every variety of farm product will be almost a full yield, and some, particularly the hay output, will surpass all previous records.

Hay is now in its busiest stage, and the enormous size of the crop will tax the resources of the farming community to care for it before the threshing season. This year's hay crop is notable for the great amount of vetches grown. This greatest of all stock foods thrives in the Willamette valley, and Linn farmers are beginning to realize the fact. It has many of the properties that rejuvenate the soil, and is itself a profitable product. Running as high as five tons to the acre, it not only yields enormous stacks of hay, but also furnishes excellent pasturage.

There is a market shortage on farm laborers in Linn county, and farmers are experiencing extreme difficulty in housing their crops.

All classes of grain will be ready for harvest soon, and almost at the same time. This complicates matters and creates a greater demand for help than ordinary. To meet the occasion farmers are doubling forces in the haying and in this way the work is progressing rapidly, and soon the greatest output of hay Linn county has ever produced will be on the market.

A part of the work of threshers this year will be separating seed from the vetch straw. Large orders for vetch seed have been received, a number of them coming from Portland wholesale houses.

### Many Claims to Adjust.

Salem—When the next legislature convenes one of the most important duties which will devolve upon the joint committee on claims will be the adjustment of a large list of claims aggregating a total of over \$425,000 in principal, upon which interest will be demanded from the state at the legal rate of 6 per cent, and for all periods of time ranging from three months to a year and a half. The most complex question which the committee and the legislature must determine is which of the claims for interest, in equity, should be allowed and which should be rejected.

### Report of Land Board.

Salem—The monthly statement of Clerk G. G. Brown, of the state land board, shows that a total of \$29,426.88 had been collected in the land department during the month of June for the sale of school, agricultural and swamp lands. A statement of the condition of the several funds on hand in the land department follows: Common school fund, principal, \$305,901.77; common school fund, farms, \$158,318.33; university fund, principal, \$688; university fund, farms, \$3,170; agricultural college fund, principal, \$16,025.07; agricultural college fund, farms, \$5,935.

### Must Tell Police Their Troubles.

Salem—If the gillnet fishermen do not want their rights to fish in the tide waters of the Columbia river to be imposed upon by owners and operators of fish traps, gears, etc., they will have to take their troubles to the "policeman" and have the matter adjusted by the courts through the regular process. This, in effect, is the decision arrived at by the state board of fish commissioners while considering the complaint of illegal fishing with traps in the tide waters of the Columbia made by Secretary H. M. Lorsten, of the Columbia River Fishermen's Protective union.

### Hot Weather Cooks Fruit.

Salem—The excessively hot weather of the past week has done a great amount of damage to such small and tender fruits as the raspberry, logan berry and even cherries. In some instances the fruit has been literally cooked on the vines or trees and has been spoiled for sale as a first-class article. Because of the long season of cool, moist, cloudy weather the fruit was in no condition to withstand the sudden change to dry, hot weather.

### Hot Winds Cause Damage.

The Dalles—The east wind which prevailed recently unquestionably did more or less damage to grain. Farmers from different parts of the county report late grain badly injured, but they do not consider that early spring or fall grain is badly damaged. A week of cool weather or a good rain would be most beneficial and would restore most of the damaged crops.

### Oregonians Who Drew Locations.

Pendleton—Among the names of the prize-winners in the drawings for the Crow Indian lands in Montana, which took place July 3, occur those of Hugh R. McCollem of Pendleton and Arthur Blevins of Pilot Rock. Other Oregonians who were among the fortunate are Clyde Brenner of Heppner and W. E. Owens of Portland.

### Union County Grain Safe.

La Grande—July 5 was the hottest day of the season. On that day the thermometer registered 101, on July 6, 99 and the night of July 6, 68, which was the hottest night so far of the summer. July 7 the thermometer stood at 89. So far not the slightest damage has been done to the crops.

### VALLEY FARMERS COMBINE.

Will Obtain Their Grain Bags Independent of Buyers.

Salem—There is a lively war on between Willamette valley farmers and the valley millers and warehousemen, growing out of the question of furnishing sacks for grain. It has always been the practice for warehousemen and millers to furnish sacks to farmers and take the value of the sacks out of the purchase price of the grain when sold. Recently millers and warehousemen in other valley counties decided to discontinue this practice and to require farmers to buy the sacks outright. Marion and Polk county grainbuyers have practically agreed to the same plan, though no formal action has been taken.

"This is a blessing to valley farmers," declared W. A. Taylor, a prominent grain farmer. "The warehousemen have got none the start of us, for already we have begun arranging to buy sacks independent of them. We have placed ourselves in their power too long. Now the farmers will build granaries on their own farms, buy only sacks enough to haul grain from the field to the granary, let the grain lie loose in bins, and thus be compelled to buy only one-tenth as many sacks as they do."

"I have learned by experience that I can sometimes get 8 cents more a bushel for my wheat by having possession of the grain when I get ready to sell. Farmers can make enough in a single season by increased prices of wheat to pay for their granaries."

"Let the warehousemen combine. We are doing something in that line ourselves and we shall buy our sacks without paying tribute to the warehousemen."

### Linn Losing Undesirable Element.

Eggen—Prohibition in Lane county is the cause of 50 or 60 men employed by the Booth-Kelly Lumber company in the sawmills and logging camps quitting their jobs. Last week was paid day and quite a number more signified their intention of quitting. The company is not worrying over the matter, as it is felt that the worst element among the several hundred employes is gotten rid of, and their places can easily be filled by sober men.

### Big Log Drive in Progress.

Albany—The Spalding Logging company is now dumping into the Willamette river above Albany its annual drive of logs for the mills at Oregon City, and for its own lumber mills at Newberg. This year's drive will consist of 12,000,000 feet of logs, and will be one of the largest on record. It is now in the vicinity of Harrisburg, in Linn county, and will be several days getting down to Albany.

### Benson Files Bond.

Salem—Secretary of State-elect Frank W. Benson has filed his official oath and bond in the sum of \$10,000 with Governor Chamberlain, who has approved the same.

### W. C. Bristol is Reappointed.

Oyster Bay, L. I.—President Roosevelt has reappointed William C. Bristol United States attorney for the district of Oregon.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 71c; best, 73c; red, 69c; valley, 71c.  
Oats—No. 1 white feed, 32c; gray, 31c per ton.  
Barley—Feed, 23.75c per ton; brewing, 24c; rolled, 25c@26c.  
Rye—\$1.50 per hundred.  
Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, \$11@12.50 per ton; clover, \$8.50@9; chest, \$6.50@7; grain hay, 7@8; alfalfa, \$11.  
Fruits—Apples, \$1.50@1.75 per box; cherries, 5@8c per pound; currants, 9@10c; peaches, 8c@1c per crate; plums, \$1.10@1.35; strawberries, 5@8c per pound; gooseberries, 5@7c per pound; logan berries, \$1.35@1.50 per crate; raspberries, \$1.75@1.85 per crate; blackberries, 10c per pound.  
Vegetables—Beans, 5@7c per pound; cabbage, 1 1/2c per pound; corn, 25@35c per dozen; cucumbers, 7c@1c per box; lettuce, head, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4@8c per dozen; radishes, 10@15c per dozen; rhubarb, 3c per pound; spinach, 2@3c per pound; tomatoes, \$1.25@2.25 per box; parsley, 25c per box; squash, \$1@1.25 per crate; turnips, 90c@1c per sack; carrots, \$1@1.25 per sack; beets, \$1.25@1.50 per sack.  
Onions—New red, 1 1/2@1 1/4c per pound; new yellow, 1 1/2@2c per pound.  
Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, old, 40@50c per sack (110 pounds); ordinary, nominal; new, Oregon, 75c@1.25.  
Butter—Fancy creamery, 17 1/2@20c per pound.  
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 22@22 1/2c per dozen.  
Poultry—Average old hens, 12 1/2@13c per pound; mixed chickens, 11 1/2@12c; fryers, 16@16 1/2c; broilers, 15@16 1/2c; roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15c; turkeys, live, 14@16c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 17@22c; geese, live, 8@8 1/2c; ducks, 12 1/2@13c.  
Hops—Oregon, 1905, 10@11c; olds, 6c per pound.  
Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 18@23 1/2c; valley, coarse, 22 1/2@23 1/2c; fine, 24c; mohair, choice, 28@30c per pound.  
Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@7c per pound.  
Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4 1/2@5 1/2c; country steers, 5@6c.  
Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 7@8c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, fancy, 8@8 1/2c.  
Pork—Dressed, 7@8 1/2c per pound.

## RIOTS AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Battery of Artillery Captured and Cossacks Driven Off.

Tokio, July 6.—Additional details received here of rioting in Vladivostok indicate that so far the loyal troops have been unable to gain control of the situation. Fighting is going on on all sides, both in the city and the outskirts. Especially severe fighting has taken place in the neighborhood of the military harbor defenses, where the rioters succeeded in capturing a battery of artillery. The gunners made but a scant show of resistance, it being plain that they were in sympathy with the rioters.

A detachment of Cossacks attempted to recapture the battery, but the rebels fired heavy volleys of grape shot and shrapnel into the attacking column and forced it to retreat, with heavy loss. At last accounts, the rebels were still in command.

Wild mobs have burned the government stores in the heart of the city, and have secured possession of supplies valued at a large sum. One mob stormed the city prison in an attempt to rescue a number of persons who had been arrested, after looting the military supply station of a quantity of dynamite. Severe fighting, which lasted several hours, followed, but the prison guard was finally successful in driving away the attacking forces.

Information has been received here that all the Russian troops on the Manchurian border are in a state of mutiny, and it is all their officers can do to keep them in reasonable subjection. Revolutionary propaganda is making headway among the Russian soldiers in Siberia, and it would not be surprising if news of a general revolt there were soon to be received.

## BAY CITY SALOONS OPEN.

Police Will Strictly Enforce the Law Against Drunkenness.

San Francisco, July 6.—For the first time since April 18 the saloons were permitted to reopen yesterday.

Licenses had been granted to about 600 drinking places and all did a rushing business. To a large number of persons the resumption of business at the saloons appeared to be quite a novelty, and many were on hand when the barroom doors swung open. Nearly all the resorts were crowded, but up to noon no serious trouble had been reported.

Extra policemen were detailed for duty in all the blocks containing saloons. It is planned to place all men arrested for intoxication at work cleaning away debris from sidewalks.

"All persons who show the effects of intoxication are to be quickly gathered in," said Chief of Police Dinan today. "Patrolmen have been instructed to maintain order. Up to noon today but few arrests have been reported from the bar statistics, and but one or two have been booked for drunkenness at the main station. I do not expect that we shall have much trouble in handling the situation."

## BATTLING WITH CHOLERA.

Manila Bureau of Health is Holding Disease in Check.

Manila, July 6.—The cholera situation has improved. The report at 6 o'clock last night showed 19 new cases since midnight of July 4 and 10 deaths. The report for July 4 shows 23 cases and 19 deaths. Two Americans, Robert Lombert and Hart, are dead, but to date only five Americans have been seized with the disorder. Thus far cholera has not appeared in the American section of the city. The Americans who have been stricken live in the native sections of Manila.

The bureau of health has refused to permit the sale of foodstuffs that may have been liable to infection. The efforts of the doctors engaged in combating the disease show results in the decrease in the number of new cases reported. While the disease started in stronger than the great epidemic of 1902, the authorities believe they have the situation now under control.

For the week ending July 4 there were 116 cases and 99 deaths. For the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock on the morning of July 5 there were 12 cases and five deaths in the provinces.

## Ticket in Kansas.

Topeka, Kan., July 6.—After an extended wrangle of speecmaking, in which more or less bitter feeling was displayed, the Populist state party delegates yesterday voted to place a party ticket in the field. The vote stood 94 to 68. After naming a portion of the Congressional committee, the Populist State convention proceeded to the nomination of a state ticket. Horace Keefe, of Leavenworth, was named for governor by acclamation. J. A. Wright, of Smith county, was named for lieutenant governor.

## Tong War Breaks Out.

Philadelphia, July 6.—The war between the Hip Ring tong and the On Long tong, the Chinese factions, broke out anew in Chinatown today, and as a result of a fusillade of bullets, four men were shot. Three of them were Chinese and the other Frederick Poole, who for years had charge of the Christian missions in Chinatown. Mr. Poole received a bullet in the arm, while one of the Chinese was shot four times and is fatally hurt.

## May Tie Up Black Sea Ports.

St. Petersburg, July 6.—According to information received here, the employees of the Siberia, Southwestern and Caucasian railroads are ready to join in a general strike, and the longshoremen of the Black sea ports are prepared to take part in the movements.

## BARRED BY BRITONS

No American Canned Meats Allowed On Their Warships.

## SAILORS REFUSED TO EAT IT

Admiralty Yields and Will Feed Them On Australian and Argentine Canned Goods.

London, July 10.—As the result of the refusal of one of the ships of the British fleet to take on American tinned meats during the recent naval maneuvers, the Admiralty directs that ships' companies be supplied with Australian or Argentine brands in lieu of American. The remainder of American tinned meats now on hand is being returned to the victualing yards and will be no longer a compulsory ration for the navy.

Winston Churchill Spencer, under secretary of the colonies, in an official communication to William Redmond, Nationalist member of parliament, says he is informed that special care is exercised by the New South Wales government that only absolutely healthy heaves are slaughtered for food and that every precaution is taken at the freezing and canning works to insure a cleanly method. Where any breach of the regulations regarding cleanliness is proved, licenses are immediately withdrawn. Persons slaughtering a diseased beef are liable to imprisonment for two years and the seller of diseased meat is liable to imprisonment for a longer term. Government inspectors report weekly. Twelve hours notice must be given of intention to slaughter, and where no such notice is given a penalty of \$25 a head may be imposed.

## RECIPROCITY THE NEXT ISSUE.

Congress Will Be Asked to Enlarge President's Powers.

Washington, July 10.—Tariff reciprocity as the beginning of tariff revision may be made the chief issue of the short session of the 59th congress. It is more than likely that after the election in November steps will be taken in the direction of the passage of a general reciprocity law. Whatever reciprocity there is must be by a new law, because the reciprocity feature of the Dingley act expired two years after its passage, and none of the treaties negotiated under its provisions succeeded in securing ratification by the senate.

The reciprocity of the future must be statutory, that is to say, the president must be authorized in some way, either by the separation of a maximum and minimum tariff or by a horizontal reduction, to promote trade relations with those countries. This would not mean revision of the tariff if reciprocity could be accomplished on a percentage basis, that is to say, by the application of a more general principle of the present law without disturbing the rates themselves, thus provoking a general tariff discussion.

## ROOT DODGES PROBLEMS.

Speaks at Banquet at San Juan With Diplomatic Reserve.

San Juan, Porto Rico, July 10.—Elihu Root, the American secretary of state, who arrived here on the cruiser Charleston on his voyage to Rio Janeiro as the representative of the American government at the Pan-American congress, was entertained at luncheon tonight by George C. Ward, at the Union club.

Auditor Hyde, of Porto Rico, proposed a toast to President Roosevelt. In responding Mr. Root said he fully appreciated the difficulties attending the island's adjustment to the new conditions resulting from its separation from Spain and the severance of relations between church and state. The United States, Mr. Root said, was greatly interested in the welfare of the island and in holding its friendship, and strongly desired for Porto Rico the utmost prosperity and happiness.

Mr. Root avoided all reference to insular problems, such as the question of citizenship, the coffee growing industry and the presence of troops.

## Fears Loss of Cossack Aid.

St. Petersburg, July 10.—Dispatches received here today from Nova Tcherkassk, which is in the center of the Don Cossack district, show that the authorities are extremely apprehensive as to the effect of the speeches delivered in the lower house of parliament in the recent debate on the Cossack question, which were palpably intended to undermine the loyalty of the Cossack levies engaged on police duty. Regular meetings of Constitutional Democrats, at which the report of the debate was to have been read, were dispersed.

## Form Democratic Cabinet.

London, July 10.—According to the correspondent of the Times at St. Petersburg, it is the consensus of opinion there that the Constitutional Democrats will be invited to form a ministry. One of their leaders said there had been indirect overtures with that end in view, and that they were waiting the next move from Peterhof. Another leader said the Goremynkin cabinet was certain to go and that there will be a Monroist cabinet.

## Castro Again Supplants Gomez.

Caracas, Venezuela July 10.—Vice President Gomez yesterday transferred to President Castro the presidential office, which the latter temporarily resigned in April last.

## HILL WINS FIGHT.

Road Down North Bank of Columbia Given Right of Way.

Vancouver, July 3.—Hill won over Harriman yesterday when Judge W. W. McCredie, of the Superior court of Washington, decided that the Portland & Seattle railway had the right to condemn across the property of the Columbia Valley railroad along the north bank of the Columbia river. The decision is a sweeping one, and carries with it the settlement of an important question in the struggle between the two roads. Both have fought for the narrow strip along the river's edge whereon a railway can be built. Both have been at work building grades preparatory to laying rails. Both claimed certain points of conflict, the Columbia Valley by deed from the former owners, and the Portland & Seattle by virtue of condemnation suits across the property of the rival corporation. By a decision allowing this right, if sustained by the higher courts of Washington, apparently no barrier can be raised in the path of Hill that will prevent him from following his surveys down the Washington shore of the river.

The decision announces that in case the Columbia Valley desires to build a railroad down the north bank, the court will extend the road full protection by allowing it to build a roadbed and track over the right of way parallel with the Portland & Seattle track as surveyed, without compelling the Harriman road to recondemn, providing the Columbia Valley determines to build and does build within a reasonable time. If the opposing road to the Hill line fails to build, then the Portland & Seattle is to have the full right of way for its own purposes.

## CANAL BOND SALE.

Bidders for Small Amounts Are To Be Given Preference.

Washington, July 4.—Secretary Shaw yesterday offered to the public \$30,000,000 bonds of the Panama canal loan, authorized by the recent act of congress. The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent, will be dated August 1, 1906, and interest will be payable quarterly. They will be redeemable at the pleasure of the government at the end of 10 years and will be payable 30 years from date. In the statement made public Secretary Shaw says:

"In considering bids, the bidders offering the highest price receive the first allotment. If two or more bidders offer the same price, those asking for the small amounts will receive priority in allotment. The department reserves the right to permit bidders offering the highest price to increase the amount of their purchases. The department also reserves the right to reject any or all bids if deemed to be to the interest of the United States to do so."