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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

Disarmament of Cubans is progressing rapidly.

Cuban Moderates accuse the Americans of forcing intervention.

Heavy rains are adding to the misery of the homeless people on the Gulf coast.

President Smith, of the Mormon church, has been arrested for polygamy.

The landing of American marines was welcomed as a great relief by the Cuban people.

Ramon Rosen, Russian ambassador to the United States, had a narrow escape from injury in an automobile collision.

A hot wave has badly damaged the California grape crop. Thousands of tons of fine grapes are now fit for nothing but wine or raisins.

Cienfuegos was surrounded by 4,000 armed rebels when the American cruiser Des Moines arrived and landed a force which saved the city from pillage.

The body of Carey M. Snyder, who disappeared from Hillsboro last December, was found in the woods with a bullet hole through the skull, telling the story of suicide.

The Japanese war department asked the government for \$135,000,000 to be used for the building of a new navy, including the repairing of several captured Russian ships.

John D. Rockefeller is missing from his Forest Hill home.

The steamer Mongolia has started for San Francisco, leaking badly.

The Cuban situation adds many complications to Mr. Roosevelt's already strenuous job.

The Russian government is now taking final action towards the distribution of land to peasants.

Bernard Shaw says the new spelling reform is not much of a reform, consisting mostly of abbreviations.

The recent report of the killing of 20 United States soldiers by Cuban insurgents is declared absolutely untrue.

The total number of deaths from the recent Gulf storm is now placed at 125, and many points are yet to be heard from.

The report of Pension Commissioner Warner shows a decrease of \$12,470. There were 43,300 deaths of pensioners during the year.

Indications now are that at the coming session of congress the senate will throw many obstructions in the way of Roosevelt's policy towards Cuba.

General Thomas Hally Harris, brigadier general in the Union army during the rebellion, is dead, aged 93 years. At Ajijmaton he is said to have silenced the last battery ever placed in action by General Lee.

Still another plot to assassinate the czar has been discovered.

A new outbreak of Jewbaiting has occurred at Odessa, Russia.

A sister of Mrs. Howard Gould has married a Chinese coolie in San Francisco.

Taft will not use troops in Cuba if he can possibly get along with marines and bluejackets.

All preparations are complete for the inquiry into the doings of the lumber trust at San Francisco.

The Hill lines are said to have sold vast deposits of iron ore to the United States Steel corporation.

The Navy department has issued orders to prepare the receiving ship Hancock for use as a transport.

Governor Toole, of Montana, has announced himself a candidate for the United States senate to succeed W. A. Clark.

A Japanese steamer is accused of refusing aid to the American steamer Mongolia, which went ashore at Midway island.

Russian terrorists have offered a reward for the assassination of the czar.

The expenses of the San Francisco relief committee for September were \$121,57.6. The budget for October is estimated to \$49,507.

Teddy Roosevelt, Jr., and three chums at Harvard have been arrested for beating up a policeman in the college town. They have been released.

Roosevelt does not expect a crisis in the Cuban affair.

The United States navy is extremely short of marines.

Outlawry in Leyte and Samar, Philippine islands, may force military rule.

The hurricane which has swept the Southern states will greatly damage the cotton crop.

Taft opposes the plan for a provisional government and may proclaim himself governor.

San Juan, Porto Rico, experienced a series of severe earthquakes. Buildings were badly damaged and the people were panic stricken.

## DROWNED AT HIS POST.

Keeper of Lighthouse on Gulf Declines to Take Refuge on Tug.

Mobile, Ala., Oct. 2.—The number of casualties in the great storm of last Wednesday is slowly increasing, as messages arrive from places which have heretofore been inaccessible. The total last night of the known dead was 75. This number was brought up to a certainty of 79, and a possibility of 102, by the reports which reached Mobile during the night and early today.

Four bodies not before counted have been found at Coden, and it is estimated that 23 lives have been lost from the oyster fleet around Cedar Point. This last estimate is not known to be accurate, and is probably somewhat exaggerated, for the reason that it includes among the dead every man aboard a fishing boat who has not been heard of since the storm.

It is known that some of the boats on which these men were have been driven ashore, and it is entirely possible that some of the crews managed to reach the shore. It does not seem likely at present that the death toll will amount in this vicinity to more than 125.

Mobile itself is rapidly emerging from the confusion caused by the storm. Large gangs were kept working all of Sunday in clearing the streets of debris, three of the street car lines have commenced to run, for the first time since Wednesday, the confusion at the docks is rapidly being repaired and business will be at normal action as soon as the railroads are able to run trains.

The keeper of the Horn Island lighthouse, just outside of Scranton, lost his life. The captain of a tug which came near the house at the commencement of the storm urged him to leave, but he refused to abandon his post, and in a short time was drowned. The entire end of the island on which the lighthouse was situated is said to have been carried away by the waves.

Five out of eight vessels at Ship Island at the time of the storm were beached and two will be total wrecks. Several vessels, the names of which are unknown, are ashore off Horn Island and the small islands marking the passage between Dauphin Island and the mainland have been destroyed. The beacon lights on this part of the coast are not greatly damaged.

The schooner Alice Graham, of Mobile, is known to have been lost, with her crew of six men. This boat has been pursued by an evil fate, and besides having various mishaps from time to time, was wrecked in the great storm of 1893, when several people were lost from her.

Four bodies have been picked up in the water near Dauphin Island and have been buried there. Two were evidently sailors and two were boys. The people on Dauphin Island suffered great hardships during the storm, and for 24 hours were in great danger. The soldiers of Fort Gaines made a dangerous trip of two miles to the residences on the island, offering to give everybody shelter within the fort, but the offer was in all cases refused, the people preferring to remain in their own houses.

## Vancouver Troops for Cuba.

Vancouver Barracks, Wash., Oct. 1.—To assist in protecting life and property and in preserving peace in Cuba—the "Pearl of the Antilles"—is the peaceful, rather than war like, mission which will start the Seventeenth and Eighteenth mountain batteries and stationed here across the continent to Newport News at an early hour today and which later will lead them to the scene of the present West Indian imbroglio. It will be the first time that these troops, equipped better than the foot or mounted soldiery of any other post in America to wage warfare among the mountain passes and inaccessible highlands of Cuba, have been away from the Columbia River garrison since their return from the Philippines nearly two years ago, for their short trip to San Francisco to do patrol duty following the earthquake.

## Great Tract Was Flooded.

New Orleans, Oct. 2.—Reports that probably a dozen lives were lost and that hundreds of square miles of land were under 18 inches to four feet of water during the hurricane on the Mississippi river delta were brought here today. The inundated tract is mostly inhabited by fishermen and oystermen. Messages which left these villages last night said that up to that time several persons were still missing. The loss to the United States Marine Hospital quarantine station on Ship Island is about \$60,000.

## Six Added to Death List.

New Orleans, Oct. 2.—Six more deaths were added to the list of those who were drowned in the Mississippi Sound region today. Captain Culver, his wife and four boatmen, who were on an island in Grand Bay on the Mississippi-Alabama state line when the hurricane began, have been given up for lost. Everything on the islands was washed into the bay, leaving the place almost barren.

## Another Storm is Coming.

Washington, Oct. 2.—The Weather Bureau tonight announced that another "tropical disturbance" is reported as approaching the Yucatan Channel from the east, but that there was no information available as to the intensity of the storm.

## OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

### PRICE WILL NOT ADVANCE

Oregon Millmen Not Worrying Over Price of Logs on Sound.

Portland—Despite the shortage in the log supply for the Columbia river mills and the exhaustion of the surplus that is stored each summer for the winter's run, Portland millmen are not apprehensive of a raise in the price of logs. The schedule has soared to such heights already, they say, that there is no likelihood of a further advance for weeks to come anyway. That the mills have already cut the usual surplus is admitted, but it is said that nowadays the camps along the river are equipped to put logs into the water at any season, and the lack of rafts on hand for future use does not trouble the mill-owners.

The announcement that logs will be higher on the Sound after the first of the month does not concern local saw mill men. They say that prices are already higher on the Columbia river than on the Sound. After the new price scale goes into effect, the Columbia river logger will still be getting more for his product than the logger who operates on the Sound.

The price of logs on the Columbia river has advanced remarkably during the season. In the spring logs of the best class could be had for \$7 and \$8. Now these same logs cost \$11 and \$12 per 1,000. The remarkable demand for lumber is responsible for the increase, together with the somewhat restricted supply. With every mill cutting to its fullest capacity, logs are bound to advance.

Some say the situation is such that loggers could get what they might choose to ask for their product, on account of the small amount of saw mill timber available, but it is given out by millmen that if the prices are raised any more the mills will close down, as prices are already up to the limit. That the price of lumber could be advanced again is scouted. It is argued that if a boost were given the price on Oregon fir, it could not compete with Southern pine in the Eastern markets. This is the fact that keeps the price of the Oregon product where it is.

### RAILROAD FOR TILLAMOOK.

Citizens Guarantee Right of Way and Work Will Start Soon.

Tillamook—At a meeting of the business men it was decided to guarantee a free right-of-way to E. E. Lytle, of the Pacific Railway & Navigation Company, with terminal grounds, from Tillamook City to the Nehalem river, and from the Nehalem to the county line in Washington county. It is not to cost the citizens of this county more than \$10,000, and in consideration of this Mr. Lytle has agreed to commence work next year in Tillamook City and grade and build 15 miles of road, going north from this city, and have the entire line between Tillamook City and Hillsboro completed by December 31, 1908.

It is expected that the free right-of-way will cost the citizens between \$20,000 and \$30,000, and the business men and farmers have thus far liberally subscribed towards it, although it is somewhat of a large amount of money for so small a community to raise. Some little disappointment was felt here that the effort felt through in getting some financial help from the Portland business men, as the building of Mr. Lytle's road will be of great benefit to Portland commercially.

### Oregon's Mill Statistics.

Salem—There are 379 mills in the State of Oregon, according to statistical data collected by Labor Commissioner Hoff, to be embodied in his forthcoming report, including saw mills, combined saw and planing mills, shingle mills and 37 planing mills, which cover 90 per cent of the industries of the state. The total annual output of these mills, as reported, embraces 1,097,460, 300 feet of lumber and 37,030,000 shingles. The reported value of the planing mills aggregates \$369,500; and that of the 300 mills remaining employed by 313 mills reporting is 11,790, and women, 311. The total amount of wages paid for labor in 313 of these mills in 1905 was \$6,648, 093.90, and 96 mills report an increase of 12 per cent in wages over 1904; none reports a decrease.

### Helps Salmon Over Falls.

Heppner—In order to facilitate the ascent of the fishway at the falls in this city by salmon in their efforts to reach the Upper Willamette, the Willamette Pulp & Paper Company is placing heavy timbers on the top of its concrete weir. In this way the volume of water going over the falls is so distributed that the operation of the fish ladder is not interfered with.

### Rainfall at Astoria.

Astoria—The rainfall at Astoria in September was the heaviest during any corresponding month since the records have been kept here. The precipitation was 8.66 inches. The nearest approach to this was during September, 1905, when 7.38 inches of rain fell.

### HELPS FOR DEBATING SOCIETIES.

What the State Library Commission Is Doing for Oregon Towns.

Salem—Frequent requests for material on subjects to be debated in the schools of Oregon convinced the commission of the desirability of supplying some "debate libraries."

Each library contains a few of the best books and pamphlets on the subject, and usually the brief from "Briefs for Debate" or "Briefs on Public Question." Periodical articles, to supplement the library, may be rented from the H. W. Wilson Co. of Minneapolis for a few cents. A list of desirable articles is enclosed with each library. The library will be sent without charge except for transportation to any debating society in Oregon upon application from the officers of the society and the principal of the school. The books may be kept for one month. Each package is small and the express will vary from fifty cents to one dollar, less than the cost of a single book. It will now be more possible to have live debating societies and to do thorough work.

Application should be made soon as there is but one library on each subject, and loans will be made in order of applications. Societies planning for several debates should file request at one time for all libraries wanted during the year, stating date of debate on each topic.

Libraries on the following subjects are now ready and more will be supplied soon: Industrial arbitration, Chinese exclusion, immigration, tariff, trusts, eight-hour day, child labor, capital punishment, open shop, spelling reform, trades unions, popular election of United States senators, nominating systems, proportional representation, railroads, roads, taxation, insurance, forestry, irrigation and prisons.

### Telephone in Coquille Valley.

Myrtle Point—The new Farmers' Telephone line from Norway, a point about four miles from here, to Myrtle Point is nearing completion. This is one of a large number of farmers' lines centered at Myrtle Point. The farmers' lines have induced the Pacific States Telephone Company to give free rates over its line, through the Coquille Valley, and also to reduce rates for the rental of telephones.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 65@66c; bluestem, 68@69c; Valley, 67@68c; red, 62@63c. Oats—No. 1, white, 23.50@24; gray, 22.25@23 per ton. Barley—Feed, 20.50 per ton; brewing, 21.50; rolled, 23. Rye—\$1.35 per cwt. Corn—Whole, 26@27; cracked, 28 per ton. Millstuffs—Bran, city, 14.50; country, 15.50 per ton; middlings, 24; shorts, city, 16; country, 17 per ton. Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, 10@11 per ton; Eastern Oregon timothy, 12@14; clover, 16.50@17; cheat, 7@7.50; grain hay, 7; alfalfa, 10; vetch hay, 7@7.50.

Fruits—Apples, common to choice, 25@75c per box; choice to fancy, 75c@1.25; grapes, Oregon, 50@75c per crate; California, Black Prince, 1.15@1.25; muscat, 1.25; Takay, 1.25@1.50; Concord, 27 1/2c per basket; peaches, 90c@1.10; pears, 75c@1.25; crabapples, 1.10@1.25 per box; prunes, 25@50c box; huckleberries, 8@10c per pound; cranberries, 30 per barrel; quinces, 1.10@1.25 per box.

Vegetables—Beans, 5@7 1/2c; cabbage, 1 1/2@2c per pound; cauliflower, 1.25 per dozen; celery, 50@90c per dozen; corn, 12 1/2c per dozen, cucumber, 15c per dozen; egg plant, 10c per pound; lettuce, head, 20c per dozen; onions, 10@12 1/2c per dozen; peas, 4@5c; bell peppers, 5c; pumpkins, 1 1/2c per pound; spinach, 4@5c per pound; tomatoes, 40@50c per box; parsley, 10@15c; sprouts, 7 1/2c per pound; squash, 1 1/2c per pound; hot-house lettuce, 1.10@1.25; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, 1.10@1.25 per sack; beets, 1.25@1.50 per sack; garlic, 7 1/2@10c per pound; horseradish, 10c per pound. Potatoes—Oregon Burbanks, delivered, 80@85c; in carlots c. o. b. country, 75@80c; sweet potatoes, 2@2 1/2c per pound.

Butter—City creameries: Extra creamery, 30c per pound. State creameries: Fancy creamery, 25@30c; store butter, 15@17c. Eggs—Oregon ranch, 30c per dozen; best Eastern, 26@27c; ordinary Eastern, 24@25c.

Poultry—Average old hens, 13 1/2@14c; mixed chickens, 13 1/2@14c; spring, 13 1/2@14c; old roosters, 9@10c; dressed chickens, 14@15 1/2c; turkeys, live, 16@21c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 21@22 1/2c; geese, live, per pound, 9@10c; ducks, 14@15c; pig-sons, 1.10@1.50; squabs, 22@23. Veal—Dressed, 5 1/2@8c.

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, 6@8c. Hops—1906, 15@17c per pound; 1905, nominal; 1904, nominal. Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 15@19c per pound, according to shrinkage; Valley, 20@22c, according to fineness.

Mohair—Choice, 25@30c per pound.

## HURRICANE IN SOUTH.

Millions of Dollars Damage Done and Probable Loss of Life.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 28.—The tropical hurricane which for the past 24 hours has been churning the waters of the Gulf of Mexico and doing much damage on the coast and far inland, is whipping through North Alabama in a northeasterly direction at a velocity but slightly less than that of 45 to 60 miles an hour, recorded in New Orleans during the day. Reports received by the Associated Press do not indicate any loss of life, but the damage to property over the territory touched by the storm is something enormous.

All wire communication is seriously disarranged and in some instances has resulted in cutting off cities completely, Mobile not having been heard from in nearly 24 hours.

Numerous washouts have occurred the damage to railroads is very heavy. Reports to the officials of the Louisville & Nashville road from the superintendent of the Mobile and Montgomery divisions indicate that the loss approximates \$1,000,000. The tracks between Flomont, Ala., and Pensacola, Fla., are obstructed in many places and in some places badly torn up by falling trees.

At Pensacola, the Louisville & Nashville grain elevator has been destroyed and the entire trackage to Escambia bay is ruined. The railroad wharf at Pensacola is reported to be a total loss and 89 cars of coal of the company was washed into the bay.

Biola, Miss., and Moss Point, Miss., have not been heard from for 24 hours. Moss Point reported the water five feet deep in the streets of the little town at 10 o'clock Wednesday night.

There was a heavy rain and high wind at Montgomery, Ala., during the day, but no serious damage was done. A gale is blowing at Birmingham tonight after a day of steady rain, which has been continuous for 36 hours.

## VIATKA IN GENERAL REVOLT.

Peasants Resist Army Enrollment, Kill and Disarm Police.

St. Petersburg, Sept. 28.—Grave agrarian disorders have broken out in the province of Viatka, the center of the disturbances being the important district of Malinich, with a population of over 100,000, where the inhabitants of more or less villages have joined in the uprising and are pillaging and expelling the residences of the landowners and devastating the country. It is rumored at Viatka that the administrative police chiefs in the Malinich district and eight of their subordinates have been killed.

The excesses began September 20, with a riot over the enrollment of army reserves in the town of the automobile service. At the village of Mulnani a body of peasants attacked the enrollment station, killed a sergeant and six rural policemen, mortally wounded the assistant police chief of the district and destroyed the list of reserve men.

The Viborg manifesto is thought to be more directly responsible for the disorders than anything else. It had a wide circulation in Viatka province, and its exhortation to the peasants to refuse to do military service was spread by the members of the outlawed parliament from Viatka.

## Make Final Effort.

Havana, Sept. 28.—The Moderate party last night decided to make a final effort to perpetuate the authority of the Palma administration by determining to reject the resignation of the president when presented to congress today. When this decision was reached, Secretary of War Taft and Assistant Secretary of State Bacon, the American commissioners, had already concluded to intervene, but they agreed to await today's developments, as they are anxious to afford the Cubans every opportunity to work out their own salvation.

## Salt Trust Raises Price.

New York, Sept. 28.—The International Salt company yesterday raised its prices on all grades of salt approximately 60 cents per ton. This is said to be the third raise within a period of three months. The reasons given are that the shutting down of two of the largest producing plants in the Utica district has caused a shortage in the supply, that the demand is unprecedentedly large and that much difficulty has been experienced recently in securing cars in which to transport the product.

## Typhoon in North Luzon.

Manila, Sept. 28.—The Cagayan valley, in the northern part of the island of Luzon, was devastated by a typhoon September 18. Barrios, Gallaran and Lagunan were totally destroyed and four towns were badly damaged. Cagayan is the principal tobacco section of the island, and the crops were practically destroyed. No estimate has been made of the amount of damage done, but the loss of life is known to have been slight.

## Estimates of Loss at Hongkong.

Manila, Sept. 28.—Chinese newspapers received here today estimate the loss of life resulting from the typhoon at Hongkong, September 18, at 10,000, and the loss of the fishing fleet and the damage to property at from \$3,000,000 to \$10,000,000.

## TAFT AS GOVERNOR

Cuban Congress Gives Up and He Assumes Control.

## INTERVENTION WAS WELCOMED

Majority of All Parties Refused to Attend the Special Session of Cuban Congress.

Havana, Sept. 29.—American intervention in Cuba will be an accomplished fact today.

President Roosevelt's peace commissioners, although clothed with the fullest authority from him to take such action whenever it became obvious that the securing of peace by harmonizing the warring Cubans was impossible, patiently withheld their hands from thus setting aside Cuban sovereignty until the last hope disappeared. This stage was reached at a late hour last night, when a majority of all parties refused to attend a session of congress called to act upon the resignation of members of the government and declared definitely that they would have nothing more to do with the government of Cuba.

As was expected, there has been such rapid denunciation of the course pursued by the American commissioners, who, it has been alleged, have acted unfairly towards the residents of Cuba, Cubans, Spaniards, Americans and all other foreigners, welcome intervention as something for which they have longed throughout six weeks of unrest, disorder and ill-feeling.

The proclamation will be issued today. It will be signed by Mr. Taft, by virtue of the authority vested in him by President Roosevelt. It will create Mr. Taft provisional military governor of Cuba until he deems the country sufficiently pacified for civil government, whereupon he will call Beckham Winthrop, governor of Porto Rico, to act as civil governor.

## NAVY IS SHORT OF MARINES

Urgently Needed at Cienfuegos, None Are Available.

Washington, Sept. 29.—An appeal for more men to assist in protecting property at Cienfuegos, Cuba, was received today by Acting Secretary Newberry, of the Navy department, from Commander Smith of the cruiser Cleland, which is now stationed at Cienfuegos, together with the gunboat Marietta.

In addition to the regular complement of marines and bluejackets on the warships, 225 other marines were sent to Cienfuegos to assist in looking after foreign interests there, and at present the Navy department has no available men. Practically all the marines who can be spared from barracks in the United States and from warships are preparing to go to Havana. It is not believed by the Navy department that any of the men now at Havana or on their way there can be spared to assist at Cienfuegos.

## Work of the Hurricane.

Mobile, Ala., Sept. 29.—Between 75 and 100 lives lost, fully two score vessels driven ashore or wrecked in various parts of the Gulf of Mexico, damage amounting to \$4,500,000 in the city of Mobile, and two millions more at outside points, is the record of the storm which swept Mobile Wednesday and Wednesday night. No accurate estimate of the casualties can be made as yet, and it is doubtful if exact figures will be known for a week or more.

Pensacola suffered as much as Mobile. The loss of life is known to be heavy and damage to property will reach \$5,000,000. The smaller towns and country throughout the district felt the hurricane equally as much as the two cities.

## Insured by Penny Paper.

New York, Sept. 29.—A special cable dispatch to the Times from London states that the heirs of one of the victims of the Grantham disaster have received \$1,000 insurance, which was effected at a cost of 1 penny. The insured was a regular subscriber to a London penny weekly which insures its readers against accidents and death. His bag, containing a current copy of the paper, duly stamped, was at the hotel at Bedford. Within a few hours of his death the claim was examined, allowed and settled.

## Cold Storage Chickens Condemned.

Chicago, Sept. 29.—Two cars of cold storage chickens and over ten carloads of meat were condemned yesterday by Chief Food Inspector Murray and his assistants at 10 o'clock when it was found that the carcasses of 15 carcasses of diseased cattle and four calves. The condemnation of the chickens was due to private advices received by Mr. Murray from Canada. When he learned that the lot had escaped him and was on the way to New York, he notified the authorities there.

## Uncle Sam Owns Palma Island.

Washington, Sept. 29.—It is said at the State department that no doubt exists as to the American ownership and control of Palma island, one of the small islands on the southeastern edge of the Philippines. About 18 months ago the War department requested the department of State to determine whether or not Palma island was included in the Philippine group owned by the United States.

## PALMA QUILTS JOB.

Will Thus Force Intervention by the United States.

Havana, Sept. 26.—The Cuban republic stands on the verge of a second period of American intervention. The Moderate party, which six weeks ago was in control of every office in the island, national, provincial and municipal, is determined to abdicate everything and compel the United States to intervene. In fact, every government official from President Palma down is sincerely anxious to force such intervention rather than yield to any one of the terms offered by the Liberal party and those in arms against the government.

The Liberal leaders characterize the conduct of the government as treason to the republic, while Secretary of War Taft regards it as an unwarranted and dishonorable attempt to force the hand of the United States into intervention. This, it has been stated, is precisely what President Roosevelt has been most anxious to avoid.

Senor Palma has called a special session of congress for Friday, when he will present the resignation of himself and Vice President Mendez Capote. The Moderates, however, will not attend that session of congress, for in their hurriedly called National Moderate assembly yesterday afternoon they decided unanimously simply to quit forthwith. They will not even attend the approaching session or have anything more to do with the government of Cuba, alleging that they have been unjustly treated by Mr. Roosevelt's commissioners.

## FOREIGN IMPORTS EXEMPT.

Moody's Opinion on Meat Inspection—New Rules for Exports.

Washington, Sept. 26.—A decision has been reached by the department of justice that the meat inspection law recently enacted by congress does not apply to foreign products shipped into this country. This opinion was prepared several days ago and submitted to Attorney General Moody. He concurred, it is understood, in the opinion prepared by the department.

The acting secretary of commerce and labor today promulgated certain rules regarding the exportation of meats and meat products, prescribing the manner of inspecting carcasses and the issuance of certificates, labels, etc.

The rules require that both the original and duplicate certificate shall be delivered to the exporter, who shall file the original with the customs officer and the duplicate with the consignee, to be used by the latter in identifying the shipment at the point of destination by comparison with the original.

Clearance is to be denied to any vessel carrying meat products for exportation where regulations have not been strictly complied with. The rules will go into effect on October 1.

## CAUSE SHORTAGE OF COAL.

Railroads Refuse Cars and Boost the Price to Consumers.

Salt Lake, Sept. 26.—That the railroads are to blame for the high price and periodical shortage of coal in Salt Lake was the conclusion to be drawn from the testimony presented before Charles A. Prouty, of the Interstate Commerce commission today. The inquiry was adjourned when it was resumed in Denver. Mark Hopkins, who opened two coal mines at Cumberland, Wyo., was sworn as an expert today. He said that coal could be placed in cars at Wyoming and Utah mines for \$1 a ton and allow a reasonable profit. The present price on board cars is \$2 a ton. Salt