

DAYTON HERALD.

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DAYTON, OREGON.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting.

Arbitration of French coal miners' strike has been commenced.

The Cuban congress has reconvened and President Palma's message is hopeful of reciprocity.

Treasurer Rogers' annual report shows the finances of the United States to be in excellent condition.

Physicians are being in a case at Bellevue hospital, New York. The patient is turning entirely black and is slowly dying.

The coal strike commission has submitted a copy of Mitchell's statement for the miners to the coal operators to make their reply.

The 11 Cuban children, who came to this country to join the Universal Brotherhood in California, will be returned to their homes.

An old bridge across one of Portland's gulches collapsed precipitating five persons a team to the ground below. Fortunately, no one was seriously injured.

The motorman and conductor of the electric car which collided with President Roosevelt's carriage waived examination on a charge of manslaughter and were released on bonds of \$5,000 and \$2,500 respectively.

French miners and strikers are still unable to agree.

Another salmon cannery combine has been formed at Vancouver, B. C.

The Nicaraguan cabinet has resigned, but the president refuses to accept.

Senator Quay may be prosecuted for using his own letterheads in soliciting campaign funds.

A passenger train on the Northern Pacific collided with a freight near St. Paul, killing two men.

The Kaiser's visit to England is expected to bring about more friendly relations between the two powers.

Plans are being perfected at Cleveland, Ohio, for the combination of all soft coal interests of the country.

A trolley car and a switch engine collided in Chicago, resulting in one person being killed and three seriously injured.

H. R. Nickerson, vice president and general manager of the Mexican Central, denies that he has been offered the presidency of the Southern Pacific.

Sarah Bernhardt has just finished a tour of Germany. Although she had abundant applause, the engagement was not the financial success expected.

Another great eruption of the volcano of Soufriere may be expected soon.

The German government has appropriated \$500,000 for the expenses of its exhibit at the 1904 fair at St. Louis.

President Mitchell has at the date prepared which he intends to present to the investigating commission when it is called for.

The United States chief of engineers has announced that the dredge will be built for the Columbia, leaving improvement to present machines.

The revolution in Colombia will likely be settled without further bloodshed. The rebels are now endeavoring to arrange peace terms with the government.

A ruling has been made by a New York judge that any criminal case tried in Cuba by Americans during their occupation may be retried by the Cuban courts.

Secretary Root has approved the disappearing gun carriage in connection with guns of six-inch calibre, as well as those of larger bore. General Miles was opposed to its adoption.

The first pension to be granted to a claimant in the Pacific Northwest, under the Indian War pension bill passed at the last session, is to Patrick Maloney, of Portland, who has just been allowed \$8 a month.

French coal miners on strike have renewed their rioting.

The czar of Russia is suffering from a severe attack of nervous prostration.

Nearly all of the troops in the anthracite coal region have been sent home.

Six miners were seriously injured in a Michigan mine by a premature explosion.

The business man who is contented with his business has stopped growing. The man who says he has business enough, there is no need to advertise, has reached the full flood of the tide. But after the flood is the ebb always. It is a law of nature that nothing shall remain in a state of rest. Everything grows, or it decays. No business can remain at a standstill for any considerable time.—Printers Ink.

Ex-President Cleveland, in a speech in New Jersey, made a strong attack on the present tariff laws.

Three men were injured in Chicago in connection with disturbances incident to the bill posters' strike.

The Foreman shoe company, of Cincinnati, one of the largest in the country, has failed. The collapse was caused by several smaller concerns going under owing large amounts to the Foreman company.

Burglars entered a New York hotel and secured several thousand dollars in money and a like amount in jewelry. It is supposed they chloroformed their victims.

Fire in Montreal destroyed much valuable property. It was necessary to call out the entire fire department before the flames were brought under control.

Governor Yates, of Illinois, is suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

Two of the largest anthracite coal companies in Pennsylvania are to consolidate.

WEALTHY INDIAN ROBBED.

Had \$22,000 hid in an outbuilding, which Three White Men Discovered.

Butte, Montana, Nov. 9.—A special from Plains says that one of the most sensational robberies that has ever occurred in the history of Western Montana was enacted near Plains yesterday. A wealthy Flathead Indian named Macchell was robbed Saturday night of \$22,000 in cash, the money consisting of \$100 bills and \$50 gold pieces.

Macchell was a visitor in Plains Saturday night, and during his absence, at about 10 o'clock at night, a man dressed as a woman called at his home on Grand street and engaged in conversation with Macchell's wife, Mrs. Macchell, who was alone.

Macchell noticed that the visitor was not a woman, but a white man, as he could not talk good Flathead, but she did not suspect what was wrong until she saw two men run from an outbuilding, carrying bundles of money.

Then it was that her suspicion was aroused, as Macchell was stored in that building. The robbers jumped on their horses, which were near by, and the one that had been talking to her joined them, and the three rode hurriedly away.

At once Macchell telegraphed the Plains police, and the police went to the place where the money was stored in that building.

The robbers jumped on their horses, which were near by, and the one that had been talking to her joined them, and the three rode hurriedly away.

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NEWS OF OREGON

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Commercial and Financial Happenings of the Past Week—Brief Review of the Growth and Development of Various Industries Throughout Our Commonwealth—Latest Market Report.

The grain fleet now in the river at Portland is the largest on record for the time.

After several weeks' suspension of work of a part of the Willamette pulp and paper company, at Oregon City, on account of low water in the river, work has been resumed.

Salmon growers and dealers expect to see some lively buying of hops in that market in the next three weeks, and an advance of 5 cents in the price would not be a great surprise.

A new corporation will begin business in Baker City next spring, to be known as the Helmer pulp pressing and grading company. The new company will erect a stone building to be equipped with the latest machinery for cleaning, grading and pressing wood.

The incendiary attempts to destroy buildings at the Fort Stevens barracks still continue, although a double guard is maintained and every precaution is taken to prevent a repetition of the fire. The officers are at a loss to explain the reason for the blazes.

J. M. Clark, brother of Senator Clark of Montana, has purchased the Foot Dymet hydraulic placer mines in the Jump off Joe district, Southern Oregon, and the adjoining farms of Pollock and Davis. The consideration for the farms and placers is \$25,000 cash.

Mr. Clark has a large crew making extensive improvements which will double the output of the mine.

One of the richest gold mines in the United States is the North Pole, located about six miles north of Sumpter. About \$750,000 has been expended on external improvements and underground development work since the mine was discovered. The property is controlled by English capitalists. The actual value of the North Pole is problematical. The mine is a low level mine, and is familiar with the value of the ore found in the wonderful pay shoots, but it does not know the full extent of the pay shoots. Development work is being pushed to determine the richness and extent of this rich body of ore. If, as there is every reason to believe, this rich shoot extends to the depth, then the mine is easily worth \$10,000,000.

The state printing office is now working on the last form of the new Oregon code, and the two volumes will be sent to the bindery next week. It is expected that the new code will be ready for distribution about the middle of November.

The present year will be the greatest from a business standpoint in the history of the state's land department. During the first nine months of 1902 the receipts from private sales of land in excess of the total for any previous year.

William Baldwin and his son, George, were sentenced to serve two years and one year, respectively, in the penitentiary, the one for aiding and abetting, and the other for striking the fatal blow that killed Frank Carson in Portland a short time ago.

A new ledge, with a good width and of a very rich quality of free milling ore, has been uncovered on the Lucky Boy mine, in the Blue river district.

A. J. Nielson, ex-sheriff and tax collector of Lake county, who was found guilty of defalcation in office by a jury at the May term of court, has been sentenced to four years in the penitentiary and ordered to pay a \$6,000 fine to cover the amount of defalcation. An appeal has been taken to the supreme court.

There is quite a noticeable change in the expression of sentiment at Salem regarding the \$500,000 appropriation for the Lewis and Clarke centennial. At first the amount seemed extravagant, but it is now regarded in a different light.

The recent decision of Judge Bennett regarding the legal status of the ordinary hop contract has furnished another argument for the passage of an act providing for a state hop inspector. The Oregon Hopgrowers' association at its last annual meeting declared in favor of such a law, and the growers generally are desirous of seeing it enacted.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 68@70c; blue stem 74@76c; valley, 71c.

Barley—Feed, \$21.00 per ton; brewing, \$22.00.

Flour—Best grade, 3.20@3.50; Graham, \$2.90@3.20.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$19.50; chop, \$17.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.05@1.07 1/2; gray, \$1.02 1/2@1.05 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$10@11; clover, \$7.50; cheat, \$8 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60@70c per sack; ordinary, 50@55c per sack; growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$1.75@2 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 45@50c; 4.25; per pound, 10c; hens, 44@45c per dozen; per pound, 11c; springs, \$3.00@3.50 per dozen; fryers, \$2.50@3.00; broilers, \$3.00@3.50; ducks, \$4.50@5.00 per dozen; turkeys, young, 12@13c; geese, 16@20c per 10 lbs.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 14@15c; Young America, 15@17c; factory prices, 10@11c less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30@32c per pound; extras, 30c; dairy, 20@22 1/2c; 15@16c.

Eggs—25@30c per dozen.

Hops—New crop, 22@25c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 26@28c.

Beef—Gross, cows, 30@33c per pound; steers, 4c; dressed, 6@7c.

Pork—Valley, 7@8c.

Mutton—Gross, 3c per pound; dressed, 6c.

Lamb—Gross, 3 1/2c per pound; dressed, 6 1/2c.

Hogs—Gross, 6 1/2@6 3/4c per pound; dressed, 7@7 1/2c.

TRAINMEN WANT MORE PAY.

New Schedule of Wages Soon to be Presented to the Southern Pacific.

Oakland, Cal., Nov. 4.—Within the next few days the Order of Railway Conductors, Trainmen and Switchmen will submit a schedule of wages to the Southern Pacific Company. The requests of the men are very much the same as those submitted by the engineers, firemen, telegraphers and others. An increase of 15 to 20 per cent is asked, together with a uniform rate of wages on all the divisions of the Atlantic and Pacific systems. The demands will take the same general course that the others have. They will be passed upon by the respective departments and opinion referred to General Manager Agler and Julius Kruttschnitt, assistant to President Harriman. These two gentlemen in turn will pass upon the demands and send them to the committee appointed by President Harriman to confer with them.

According to the by-laws of the union, the company is given 30 days to make an answer to the men.

The danger of a general strike upon the Southern Pacific lines is not thought to be great. Both the men and the company officials are of the same opinion. The heads of the departments are unanimous in saying that the possibility of a great railroad strike is so small that it cannot be considered even a possibility. The men hold equally pronounced views. The reason for this belief is found in the fact that the company has always treated the men fairly and that the men have always been loyal to the company. The men have no desire to strike, and the company has no desire to have a strike.

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