

DAYTON HERALD.

Entered as second class matter at the post office at Dayton, Oregon.

DAYTON, OREGON.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

In a Condensed Form for Our Busy Readers.

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

Stoessel has left Japan for Europe. Neidringhaus has been elected senator from Missouri.

The ship subsidy bill has small chance in congress.

The Kaiser is attempting to break up the Russo-French alliance.

Japan accuses Russia of seeking to draw other powers into the war.

Russia accuses Kashgar in Chinese territory and threatens to invade northern China.

New Jersey's new governor advises the appointment of a commission to curb corporations.

A Japanese torpedo boat has captured a German steamer with a cargo of coal bound for Vladivostok.

Striking German coal miners routed police and about 100 men and troops were called to restore order.

New United States senators just elected are: Beveridge and Haysen, from Indiana; Knox, from Pennsylvania; Burkett, Nebraska; Sutherland, Utah; Clapp, Minnesota; Aldrich, Rhode Island; Dewey, New York; McCumber, North Dakota; Bulkeley, Connecticut; Lodge and Crane, Massachusetts; Burrows, Michigan; Hale, Maine.

Marshall Oyama is preparing to advance on Mukden.

Efforts to bring about reciprocity with Canada will fail.

Great strikes are on in the arms factories and iron works of Russia.

The supreme court has ordered a new trial for Senator Burton, of Kansas.

Turks are carrying on a reign of terror in Macedonia and England refuses to interfere.

Robert B. Armstrong, assistant secretary to accept an important business position in New York.

The senate has confirmed the appointment of Vespasian Warner, of Illinois, to be commissioner of pensions.

The entire population of the Visayan village at the St. Louis fair has started on their way home in the Philippines, by way of Seattle.

Unusually cold weather is prevailing throughout Italy. Snow is falling even in Rome, where there has been no snow in the past 10 years.

The coffee crop of Hayti is almost a failure, according to a report to the State department from Minister Powell. He says that not more than 60 per cent of the crop will be saved.

Japan accuses France of favoring Russia.

Bandits held up a whole town in Morocco.

The chances of tariff revision are stronger.

Five persons were suffocated in a New York fire.

Morgan will build a railroad across China, with foreign aid.

More indictments have been issued at Pueblo in connection with the election frauds.

The total deposits of Chicago banks is \$602,000,000. This is \$10,000,000 more than ever before reported.

Russia denies that she has bought any islands in the Indian ocean to use as a naval station on the route to the Far East.

The strike in the Russian oil fields is not yet settled. Many men are still out. Fires continue and much property is being destroyed.

A Philadelphia dynamiter tried to blow up the statue of Frederick the Great, at Washington, and the steamer Umbria. He says he belongs to a society organized to destroy British shipping.

Riots are breaking out among the striking German coal miners.

Secretary Taft recommends annulling the Pacific mail contract with the Panama railroad.

The president recommends the reduction in number of Panama canal commissioners to three members.

It has developed that Port Arthur had provisions for two months and disensions caused the surrender.

The president has appointed Vespasian Warner, of Illinois, to succeed Ware as pension commissioner.

Bristow has resigned as fourth assistant postmaster general and the president has designated him as a special commissioner to make an investigation into the present trade conditions and freight rates between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, and between the east coast of South America and the east coast of the United States and of Europe and to determine the best policy of managing the Panama railroad.

The miners' strike in Germany is spreading.

Utah politicians say polygamy is opposed by young Mormons and will die of itself if given an opportunity.

A naval battle in the Indian ocean is expected.

The Colorado legislature has expelled two senators in connection with the election frauds.

Russia has entered a protest to the powers, claiming that Japan is organizing Chinese troops against her.

Oyama has received a large number of reinforcements and Kuropatkin will make a supreme effort to crush him before more arrive.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.

Wednesday, January 11.

The attention of the senate today was divided by the statehood question and government regulation of railroads. All amendments to the statehood bill except one were agreed to.

In the house the army appropriation bill received consideration. The expenses of the army and navy were severely criticized by several members. Attention was called to the large required list of officers, which includes 236 brigadier generals. An effort was made to reduce the pay of retired officers above the rank of major when assigned to duty with the militia of the several states. This was aimed at General Miles as secretary general of Massachusetts.

Thursday, January 12.

The legislative, executive and judicial bills were read at length in the senate and there was considerable discussion of the civil service question and the provision for an investigation of foreign trade conditions by the department of commerce.

The house devoted its entire session to the discussion of impeachment charges against Judge Charles Swayne, of the Northern district of Florida.

Friday, Jan. 13.

Further consideration was given in the house today of the impeachment charges against Judge Swayne. There was a noticeable lack of interest in the case except among a few members. The defense charged that the whole thing was a case of private vengeance.

The house concurred in the senate amendments to the Philippine government bill and sent the bill to conference.

The senate today passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill and also a number of private pension bills.

Saturday, Jan. 14.

In the senate today an unavailing effort was made to secure consent to fix a day for taking a vote on the statehood bill.

Pension legislation at the rate of 359 bills in 108 minutes was indulged in by the house today, the result being the amending of all previous records of the house as to legislative nimbleness.

Bills were passed to authorize the use of earth, stone and timber from the forest reserves and public lands for the construction of irrigation projects; to prohibit the words "United States army" or any words committing the government to the quality of gold or silver articles.

Monday, January 16.

Bills passed by the senate were: For the relief of the Western Alaska Construction Company's railroad by granting an extension of time for completion of the first section of at least 20 miles; to fix the compensation of clerks and bailiffs in the United States courts at \$3 a day.

The statehood bill was discussed for three hours today. Several senators talked against uniting New Mexico and Arizona and some questioned the uniting of Oklahoma and Indian Territory. Heyburn said he could see no reason for it except for a shortsighted desire to shut the door of the senate against the West.

Tuesday, January 17.

In the senate today Heyburn concluded his speech on the joint statehood bill and Stone gave notice of a speech tomorrow on his resolution for an investigation of charges of corruption in the campaigns of 1896 and 1904. Lodge presented the conference report on the Philippines bond and railroad bill, and explained the house amendments.

Senator Mitchell appeared on the floor of the senate and defended himself in regard to the indictment in connection with the Oregon land frauds. He called his accusers liars and perjurers and will demand an investigation. Many of his colleagues crowded around him to welcome him.

More than five hours was consumed in the house on the Swayne impeachment case. An agreement was reached to vote on the articles tomorrow afternoon.

Another obstacle has arisen in the way of the Klamath irrigation project. Chairman Mondell, of Wyoming, of the house committee on irrigation is fighting the bill. He says he is not in favor of expending a single cent of the reclamation fund in either California or Oregon until both states "pass a decent set of water laws." He would take more of the reclamation fund for use in his own state regardless of amount contributed.

Bids for Armor Plate Opened.

Washington, Jan. 14.—Bids were opened today at the Navy Department for 7,925 tons of armor plate for the battleship New Hampshire and the armored cruisers Montana and North Carolina. The aggregate bid of the Carnegie and Bethlehem companies was identical, \$3,204,700, the first delivery to be made in six months. The lowest bidder was the Midvale Steel company, of Philadelphia, whose aggregate bid was \$31,287,781, delivery to begin August 15, at the rate of 500 tons a month.

Russia Buys Island.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 14.—A report is in circulation here that the Russian government has consummated the purchase of an island in the Indian ocean, the harbor facilities of which will enable Vice Admiral Rojdestvensky's squadron of the Russian second Baltic fleet to await the arrival of the third Baltic fleet. Well informed parties place little credence in it. It is pointed out that the sale of such an island at this time would be a gross breach of neutrality on the part of the selling nation.

More Submarines for Japan.

Minneapolis, Jan. 14.—Another consignment of submarine torpedo boats was handed from the Burlington road to the Great Northern railroad at Hamline and rushed onward to the coast today. It was identical in nature with the shipment of boats which passed through here in the summer. These shipments of war supplies have become so numerous as to excite little attention at the transfer station. They consist of ammunition, guns, beef and medicines.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

LEGISLATURE MEETS.

Oregon Lawmakers Now in Session at Salem.

Salem, Jan. 11.—This was the first day of real work in the senate, and 37 bills were introduced as a starter. The usual resolutions were offered concerning the expenses of the legislature and the usual resolutions were offered concerning the expenses of the legislature. Probably the most important of the bills was that by Brownell of Clackamas, providing for a constitutional convention to be held on the second Monday in September, 1905.

Among the measures were: To create a state mining bureau; to fix fees of county recorders and clerks; amending act of 1903, and to regulate use of water from Oregon streams.

In the house legislation was asked for the protection of forests against fire; for new irrigation code; fixing riparian rights on the Columbia, and amending general school laws. Altogether 25 bills were introduced in the house today.

The two houses will meet in joint convention tomorrow at 11 o'clock to listen to the reading of Governor Chamberlain's message.

Salem, Jan. 12.—Governor Chamberlain read his biennial message to the legislature today, before the two houses in joint assembly.

Eighteen new bills were introduced in the senate and 19 in the house.

Among those of the senate were: Making eight hours a day's work; to provide corporal punishment for wife beaters; authorizing employees to bring action against either the employer or an insurance company insuring the employer against loss, and to raise the limit of damages for taking human life from \$5,000 to \$10,000.

Among the house bills were: To create state tax commission; for girls' annex to state reform school; to raise marriage license fee to \$5.

After calling attention to the general prosperity of the state, the governor in his message called the attention of the legislature to the need of a state tax commission; to the many thousands of acres of land in the state on which no taxes are being paid; recommends taxation of franchises for state purposes; improvement of schools in rural districts; favors single board for normal schools; more money for state game warden; an appropriation for enforcement of child labor law; further improvement of roads by convict labor; reduction of expenses of state printing office; placing state officers on fixed salaries; a juvenile court at California points south of here, expert packers would visit the various orchards and give instructions as to the proper manner of packing and selection. It would also result in the creation of a market for Rogue river apples, and would spread the fame and name of "Rogue River" as the fruitgrowers of Hood River have done by the famous "Hood River" product of orchard and strawberry field.

Both branches of the legislature adjourned until Monday.

Salem, Jan. 16.—Two bills of the 1903 session, amending the Australian ballot law, and relating to the Eighth judicial district, which the governor vetoed, were returned to the senate and failed to pass. A joint memorial was adopted urging early action on the part of the government in the construction of the Celilo canal. Among the new bills were: To limit the hours of service of railroad employees; to create juvenile courts, and to amend district irrigation law of 1895.

Upon the house convening today Speaker Mills announced the standing committees. The Celilo canal resolution was adopted. A resolution for a 40-cent lumber rate to the Missouri river was referred. Among the new measures introduced were: To make district primary law operative in 1905; extending open salmon season for Columbia from August 15 to August 25; to exempt from taxation property of householders to \$500 valuation; and to create Cascade county. The new county is to be cut out of Wasco and its temporary and probably permanent county seat is to be Hood River.

Buy Wasco Land.

The Dalles — Home-seekers are beginning to arrive in this section and some are already buying land. T. L. and B. F. Hemingway, who are at Spokane, bought the Pat Gorman farm of 440 acres, near Kingsley, for \$8,000. The Messrs. Hemingway have traveled pretty well over Eastern Oregon looking for land, and finally determined that Wasco county afforded better inducements than any other section of the eastern part of the state. They say no other section of Oregon has land that will produce as much.

Portage Engineer Has Resigned.

Salem — A. J. McMillan, who has been in the employ of The Dalles-Celilo portage railway commission, as engineer in charge of the construction of the road, has tendered his resignation. Mr. McMillan prepared 25 plans and specifications upon which the construction for the building of the road was let, and it was expected that he would continue to represent the state until the work should be completed. His health is the reason given for his resignation. His successor has not been named.

To Light Jacksonville.

Jacksonville — A franchise has been granted to the Condon Water & Power company to furnish electric lights for Jacksonville. The company is the owner of the fine dam across the Rogue river near Gold Hill, and the power and light must be transmitted a distance of 12 miles. The poles are already being put up. The company is now turning power to run the Opp mining machinery, one mile west from Jacksonville.

FRUITMEN TALK OF UNION.

Josephine Growers Want to See Product of Rogue River Boomed.

Grants Pass—The success met by fruitgrowers' unions in other sections of the state, and the great increase in the acreage of orchards and vineyards in Josephine county, have induced the leading fruitgrowers of this section to plan organization of a Josephine County Fruitgrowers' union. They believe it would enable them to secure better prices for their fruit and lower rates on their boxes, and other material. Another and more important advantage would be the establishment of a standard of fruit for shipment, by better grading, and selection. As is done at Hood River and at California points south of here, expert packers would visit the various orchards and give instructions as to the proper manner of packing and selection. It would also result in the creation of a market for Rogue river apples, and would spread the fame and name of "Rogue River" as the fruitgrowers of Hood River have done by the famous "Hood River" product of orchard and strawberry field.

Reopen Woolen Mill.

Eugene — John B. Willard and William Wright, of Union, have secured an option on the Willamette Valley Woolen Manufacturing company's mill in this city, which has been closed for almost a year on account of the company going into bankruptcy. They are now examining the title to the property and looking into a few minor details, and it is given out by Receiver A. C. Woodcock that the sale of the property to these gentlemen is certain. The plant will be thoroughly overhauled and new machinery added.

Prizes May Be Offered.

Salem—County Judge Scott, president of the executive board, appointed by the taxpayers to prepare a Marion county exhibit for the Lewis and Clark fair, has called a meeting of the board to be held at the county court room, in this city. Various phases of the work of preparing the exhibit will be discussed and the question as to whether or not prizes will be awarded to the people of Marion county on articles which are desired for exhibition will be settled. A few exhibits have already been received.

Highest Award for Wheat.

Pendleton — Unattila county leads the world in the production of fine wheat, according to the superior jury on awards of the Louisiana Purchase exposition. W. P. Temple, an active farmer of this county, received official notice of the highest award received for the display of wheat at the exposition. Mr. Temple's specimens consisted of three sheaves of bluestem wheat and formed a part of Unattila county's portion of the Oregon exhibit.

Wasco's Educational Exhibit.

Hood River—Wasco county intends to be well represented with an educational exhibit at the Lewis and Clark exposition. At a meeting of the Wasco County Primaries' club in the Hood River high school arrangements were made to begin at once on the work of preparing the county's exhibit.

Oregon Land Withdrawn From Entry.

Washington—On account of the Chehalis irrigation project, the general land office has withdrawn from all forms of disposal 7 1/2 townships, aggregating about 172,800 acres, in the Lakeview land district.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 85c; blue-stem, 86c; valley, 87c. Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.32 1/2 @ 2.35, gray, \$1.35 @ 1.40 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$14 @ 16 per ton; clover, \$11 @ 12; grain, \$11 @ 12; cheat, \$12 @ 18.

Potatoes—Oregon fancy, 80 @ 95c; common, 60 @ 75c. Apples—Baldwins, \$1.25; Spitzenbergs, \$1.75 @ 2 per box.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 29 @ 30c. Butter—Fancy creamery, 25 @ 27 1/2c. Hops—Choice, 29 @ 30c; prime, 27 @ 28c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 19 @ 20c; Eastern Oregon, 10 @ 17c; mohair, 25 @ 26c per pound.

By Order of the Czar

A Story of Russian Power

By MARCUS EASTLAKE

CHAPTER XIV.—(Continued)

"Well," says Yerack, at length, "thou art good enough to show in a caravan at the fair of Nial-Nogorod. Thou art a big brother, and what with the long gown and high cap of the priest, thou lookest gigantic."

He takes me by the arm and twists me about, viewing me from all sides, and his countenance grows even more grave.

"The priestly garb is a mistake," he mutters, "it adds to the height, which is already conspicuous enough. All eyes will dwell on thee. Not that it matters to me quickly. So that thou art easy and composed they may stare their fill. Thy own mother might stare at thee until she grew blind, she would never know it to be her son."

"That she would not!" endorses Kalatch.

Now Yerack leads the troika into the middle of the road and unyokes the adobe horse, which he ties with a halter to the back of the even more grave.

"It looks not usual for a troika to be drawing a cart of this kind," he explains. "Thus it will appear as if the beast were being led for sale. Now we shall see."

Yerack draws a chair to the table, close to my elbow, and with slow deliberation, and an expression of supreme satisfaction, takes from his tunic a large, blotched-looking pocketbook, out of which he abstracts a folded paper.

"Now, Nial-Nogorod Tcheverin," he says, mouthing his words with an unctuous intonation. "In reply to your appeal for permission of leave of absence on the plea of ill health, I have the pleasure to hand over to you from the Archimandrite of your diocese this paper, which you will perceive, entitles you to a month's sojourn abroad."

I take the paper he holds toward me, and unfold it. Sure enough, there is the ecclesiastical seal, the scrawling signature of the aged church dignitary, and on scanning it I find that here indeed is a formal leave of absence to: "My ailing son, the Reverend and Holy Father Nial-Nogorod Tcheverin, extending over a period of one month, to enable him, by medical advice, to drink the waters of Kissingen." I suppose I look my amazement, for Yerack, smiling, begins to grin. Kalatch, who has come up behind my chair, spells it out slowly and exclaims:

"Tell us about it. How hast thou procured it?"

"Yes, how? Who is Nial-Nogorod Tcheverin?" I manage to stammer.

This seems too much for Yerack. He throws himself back and indulges in one of his mighty roars.

"He knows not his own name!" he echoes. "Ah, Nial-Nogorod Tcheverin, my poor Kikori; it is indeed time something was done for thy health."

Ere I have time for further questioning, he produces a familiar looking little greenback, the sight of which makes my heart jump; and this time, without any previous speech, he puts it into my hand. It proves to be a passport made out in the name of this same Nial-Nogorod Tcheverin, traveling to Germany. I read the description of myself as I now appear, in a sort of stupefaction. I cannot take in my good fortune all at once.

Age—thirty. Height—above average. Eyes—brown. Hair and beard—brown and curled. Complexion—fair and fresh colored. Nose—aquiline.

Grasping the precious talisman, and realising that means to me, my excitement becomes so great that I can no longer sit still. I rise precipitately and fall to pacing the floor, while I vainly struggle for speech. Joy and gratitude strike me dumb, and like a flash the tears rush to my eyes and flow down my cheeks.

At length I go up to Yerack, and placing my hands on each of his shoulders, I look down into his broad, jovial face. There comes a strange stir in it, but in an instant he jumps to his feet and laughs boisterously.

"Ha, ha, ha! Come, friend Nial, if thou wouldst catch the evening express in Vilna, thou must bestir thyself."

Meanwhile I have sufficiently mastered my emotion to say:

"Yerack, my friend—my noble friend! Thou wouldst excuse my thanks. And the gratitude of my life long all may give thee. Generous Yerack; she, too—how she will bless thee for what thou hast done for me! Would that she were here to thank thee in her sweet, gracious way!"

"Let her, let her. Thou canst not imagine how I have enjoyed this escapade. To have tricked thee so cleverly! Ah, only to have seen the face of that warden this morning when he entered the cell! Ho, ho! That skinny little prefect. How small he would look when they told him of the tragedy! How he would fume and stamp! Oh, it is splendid, splendid!"

"But I want to know how thou camest by the documents, and in so short a time, too?" interrupts Kalatch, impatiently.

Yerack gives a contemptuous snort. "What a fuss thou makest about so small a matter!" he responds. "One would think thou hadst been born and bred a thousand miles from Russia, and knew naught of the customs of the country. Roubles—roubles—roubles! What is there in Russia that cannot be bought with Russian roubles? I rustle a handful of dirty rouble notes, and without a word of persuasion a government clerk writes out the passport to my dictation. A Holy Father prepares the other document from one he had been born and bred with a Russian rouble. 'Hush! these my son!' And never a remonstrance save when I pressed a little token of my gratitude into his palm."

"Thou must have spent a fortune over me, Yerack," I say, somewhat awed by the weight of so many obligations oppress me.

"And if thou hadst knocked the life out of me that time, as I deserved, what wouldst thou have done to me then? Moreover, I assure thee, that I speak truth when I say I have more than I need. Trust Yerack for looking after himself. He knows how far he can go. And now here is thy journey, and I have done with thee."

He takes a thick packet of notes from his pocketbook, and without counting them divides them into two equal parts and gives me one. Though I am obliged to be still farther his debtor to the amount of my journey, I shun to take advantage of such reckless liberality. I begin to count the notes, resolved to accept what I stand in absolute need of, and no more. They seem to be all twenty-five rouble notes. I separate four from the bulk.

"These will more than suffice," I say, holding the remainder toward him. "It is well for thee, my friend, that thy head is firmly fastened on thy shoulders, or thou wouldst certainly give it away."

I try to smile at him as I speak, but my trembling lips render the attempt a failure.

His reply is to snatch all the notes from me with comical ferocity, roll them up, and stuff them into the inside pocket of my kaffian.

"Enough of this fooling!" he exclaims. "Not another word will I hear on so paltry a subject. What is more to the purpose, let us settle what is to be done next. It will be best that we part here. Thou wilt go on foot into the town—straight up this street, taking the first turn to the right, and in the market is both the postoffice and the posting station. Arrived at Vilna, drive direct to

In a few moments, however, his face reassumes its habitual expression of complacency, and he says to me, "Now, my son, get thee something to eat and let us to business."

He places food before me; standing by and watching, with over-satisfaction, while I make it disappear.

"Thou hast done well," he observes, when I have eaten my fill and pushed the plate from me.

CHAPTER XV.

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