

THE DAYTON HERALD

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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.

Witte's cabinet is denounced as traitors.

The national debt has decreased during the past year.

The Russian government has captured a bomb factory at Warsaw.

Congressmen are angry at losing passes and may retaliate on the railroads.

Three Cheyenne, Wyoming, soldiers will die as a result of drinking a mixture of bay rum, lemon juice and hair tonic.

A New York grand jury has been drawn to try about 1,000 alleged frauds arising out of the recent election.

Wireless messages from the drydock Dewey report it to be making good progress in its trip across the Atlantic.

The production of gold and silver in the United States for 1905 shows an increase of \$5,000,000 gold and 1,000,000 ounces of silver.

James W. Wadsworth has been nominated by Republicans in caucus as speaker of the New York assembly, thus defeating the plans of Odell.

Five men have been arrested in connection with the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho. One of them, Thomas Hogan, is believed to have at least made the fatal bomb.

Kentucky Democratic members of the legislature in caucus have nominated Thomas H. Paynter for United States senator to succeed J. C. S. Blackburn. The nomination carries with it the certainty of election.

Panama is preparing for a general election.

Over 9,000 attended the president's New Year's reception.

The big drydock being towed from New York to Manila has encountered a storm.

A sink in the tunnel connecting New York and Brooklyn has stopped trains temporarily.

Printers are on strike in many cities throughout the United States for an eight-hour workday.

It is feared that Governor Peabody and General Bell, of Colorado, will meet the same fate as the ex-governor of Idaho.

The New York legislative committee on insurance has decided on a measure to regulate companies doing business in that state.

The Russian government announces that the revolt at Moscow has been put down. Thousands have been killed in the fighting.

A Great Northern passenger train ran into a stalled freight train Helena. Several persons were injured and the caboose and four freight cars burned.

The chemist of the Kansas Agricultural college has found that 20 samples of manufactured food specimens sent to him, half contain preservatives, adulterations and coloring.

The Russian government claims to have crushed the Moscow revolt.

Roosevelt is now accused of taking sides in the British election.

In a speech at Salt Lake City Senator Smoot decried the W. C. T. U. to unseemly him.

Twelve hundred Russian refugees, 700 of them Jews, have just arrived in New York.

The Rock Island railroad is having difficulty in getting its trains through Texas on account of snow.

A meeting is to be held at Baltimore for the purpose of uniting the different branches of the Methodist church in the missionary work in Japan.

One dead, two badly burned and 15 or more injured or overcome by smoke, is the result of a fire in a Minneapolis tenement. Twenty-seven families were rescued from their beds.

Three Memphis banks have failed.

For the second time within three months and the seventh time within three years, the jewelry store of Schwartz Bros., New York, has been robbed. The last occasion was in daylight and \$4,000 worth of diamonds were secured.

For the supposed purpose of evading the tax on bank deposits levied on December 31, Honolulu bankers shipped \$750,000 in gold to San Francisco and will bring it back shortly after New Year's. They thereby save \$7,000 after deducting expenses.

A number of Burlington officials have been indicted for rebating.

Hearst says he will not run for congress again.

A case of yellow fever has been discovered in Texas.

Snow in Kansas is interfering greatly with railroad traffic.

The statue of the devil, erected by a Detroit, Mich., man, has been seized for a labor lien.

The United States Army is to adopt a new model revolver soon.

The Mutual Life Insurance company will abolish commissions and put all agents on salaries.

A Cincinnati grand jury has indicted the leading coal companies doing business in that city for combining to boost the price of their product.

RENEW WAR ELSEWHERE.

Rebels Say Moscow Revolt Showed Weakness of Government.

Chicago, Jan. 3.—The Daily News' St. Petersburg correspondent says: Revolutionary leaders disclaim the initiative in the Moscow insurrection.

One of them, M. Gilliaroff, who has just returned from that city, reports to the St. Petersburg committee that General Doubovoff carried out the massacre upon plans agreed upon by Count Witte and Minister Durnovo, of the interior department. Discovering that the additions to their pay of 20 or 30 kopecks monthly had not satisfied the troops, and that mutinies were continuing, the government decided that military on interior duty should receive twelve-fold wages, and that the police should be given special rewards. Simultaneously the government and their subordinates were empowered to declare martial law at any time on their own responsibility. Thus the whole empire was put in a state of siege.

This encouraged the police and soldiers to provoke riots by attacking peaceful meetings and bombarding the buildings. Drunken dragoons butchered everybody, then the people joined the revolutionaries and built barricades, and the massacre went on.

The chief of the revolutionaries, M. Sokoloff, said:

"The Moscow demonstration disclosed the weakness of the government. During an entire week cavalry, artillery, police, reactionary volunteers, generals, admirals and statesmen failed to overcome a badly armed force of 3,000 workmen, while the people remained neutral. We shall begin again in some place like Odessa or Kiev, where there are fewer troops and more workmen, and where the people sympathize with us. In the fighting at the Nevsky works the other day the losses of the soldiers were greater than ours. The fact that the garrisons at Krasnoyarsk and the czar's forces are decreasing, while ours are growing.

AGREE TO STOP REBATES.

Big Three Insurance Companies Will Make Cleveland Referee.

New York, Jan. 3.—An agreement to abolish rebating on premiums has been entered into by the New York Life Insurance company, the Equitable Life Assurance society and the Mutual Life Insurance company. Announcement was made today that Grover Cleveland had been appointed referee to decide all questions in dispute that may arise in such matters and that his salary will be \$12,000 per annum, to be paid jointly by the three companies. Mr. Cleveland has accepted with the understanding that the officers of the three companies are to second his efforts to stop rebating. A similar appointment was held by the late Thomas B. Reed.

Any agent who gives rebates will be dismissed from the service and will not be re-employed by any of the companies. It is the desire of the companies to secure the creation of a new life insurance companies to this agreement. It was said today that, if rebating can be entirely abolished, the first year premiums can be reduced.

SUBMIT PLAN FOR BIG CUT.

Stevens Will Advise Canal Commission—Bring Labor From Spain.

Washington, Jan. 2.—The Isthmian Canal commission held a short session today. Chief Engineer Stevens, who came to Washington to present his views to the commission on the type of canal that should be constructed, was requested to submit any project which may be proposed for the excavation, removal and final disposition of the excavated material to be taken out of Culebra cut in a canal with a summit of 85 feet above low tide, and also to inform the commission whether or not he has worked out or has a project for a sea level waterway.

The commission authorized the chairman to appoint a committee to review, appraise, condemn or dispose of material left on the isthmus by the old French company, which must necessarily be removed.

The experiment proposed for securing labor from the north of Spain was approved.

Decision on Irrigation Law.

Washington, Jan. 3.—In an opinion by Justice Brewer, the Supreme court of the United States today affirmed the decision of the Supreme court of Arizona in the case of Howard vs. Perlin, involving the right to use seepage water for irrigation. A statute giving the right to appropriate for purposes of irrigation water "from any convenient river, creek or stream of running water" gives no right to sink a well, collect in it the water percolating through the soil and draw it off in pipes or aqueducts for irrigation purposes.

Great Storm in Colorado.

Denver, Jan. 3.—A heavy snow storm, in many places the first of the season, began in Southern and Western Colorado this afternoon. Several inches of snow have fallen. The storm is traveling northward and tonight all indications are that Denver will have a heavy fall. In the northern part of the state and points in the mountains the temperatures have fallen to zero and below. Reports from New Mexico and as far south as the Texas line show that a general storm has prevailed for more than 24 hours.

Reprimand for Young.

Washington, Jan. 3.—Secretary Bonaparte has acted upon the proceedings of the court martial in the case of Commander Lucien Young, of the Bennington, who was tried on charges connected with the fatal explosion on that vessel at San Diego last summer. The court found Commander Young guilty of a part of the specifications alleging negligence of duty and sentenced him to receive a letter of reprimand.

Earthquakes in Austria.

Vienna, Jan. 3.—A series of earthquakes shook were felt at about 5:30 this morning at Agram, Gili, Laibach, Marburg and Gratz. Buildings cracked and the inhabitants fled panic stricken from their houses.

Monster Vegetables From Coos.

Cocille.—The fertility of Coos county soil is proved by a turnip and radish on exhibition in this city. The radish came from the garden of J. H. James and weighed 16½ pounds. The turnip came from Fat Elk and was grown by Charles Pendleton. It tipped the scales at 10 pounds. Neither of the monsters have any more than the ordinary cultivation.

Diphtheria at Weston.

Weston.—Diphtheria has made its appearance in Weston. James Killgore and a boy in his family are attacked, and Mr. Killgore's condition is reported as serious. A strict quarantine has been established by the city council.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

ONTARIO BOOMS.

Values Raise When Short Line Purchases Ten-Acre Tracts.

Ontario.—The boom in Ontario real estate, on account of the announcements and predictions in railroad circles in the past few months, is here. The climax came with the announcement of purchase by the Oregon Short Line of terminal grounds here ten acres in extent.

There is only one meaning for such a purchase, in the opinion of almost everyone who hears of it, and that is that Ontario is now irrevocably decided on as the junction point of the proposed east and west line across Oregon with the Oregon Short Line and the Harriman transcontinental system.

The result of the announcement of the purchase was electrifying. Real estate prices at once went soaring. In some instances, it is stated, land has doubled in value in a few days, and there seems to be no let up in the advance as yet. High as the prices are, compared with those of a few months ago, there is still plenty of demand. New men are arriving on every train. Each seems to have some money, and each is apparently anxious to get it invested as speedily as possible.

COUNTY REPORTS SLOW.

Secretary of State Will Ask Legislature to Provide Penalties.

Salem.—The summary of the tax valuation of Clackamas county just received at the office of the secretary of state, shows a total valuation of \$9,608,045 for the year 1905, as against \$9,364,000 for the year 1904.

All the counties except Lane, Malheur, Grant and Curry have filed their reports with the secretary of state for this year. According to the reports of the several counties should have been filed not later than November 1, but as there is no penalty for failing to comply with the law, the secretary cannot compel the county courts or the county clerks to send in their reports until they get ready.

It is the intention to ask the next legislature to provide a penalty to be assessed against the counties for neglect in this regard.

Prison Cost \$12,000.

Salem.—Secretary Gaters, of the State Prison board, has completed his report, showing the amount expended during the year for improvements at the penitentiary as \$12,185.82. Of this \$6,683.12 came from the "revolving fund" and \$5,502.70 from the general maintenance fund. What is termed the "revolving fund" is made up of the annual rental of the foundry \$2,400. This amount is used to keep the foundry and machine shops in repair. The foundry and machine shops were entirely remodeled during the summer.

Bellinger Estate Settled.

Portland.—C. A. Dolph, Rufus Mallory and Joseph Simon, executors of the estate of Judge Bellinger, have filed their final account in the county court and have been discharged. Claims against the estate, amounting to \$3,771.50, were paid with the money left by the deceased jurist, and \$3,998.33 advanced by Mrs. Bellinger. The executors said they had made all bequests authorized by will, giving the bulk of the estate to Mrs. Margary Serena Bellinger. The value of the estate is \$16,977.07.

Paint Factory for Salem.

Salem.—At a special meeting of the Greater Salem Commercial club, D. H. Wyatt, who owns a paint mine near Walker, presented a proposition to establish a paint factory in Salem. Mr. Wyatt claims to own a mine from which first class paint material can be obtained. After the proposition had been heard a committee was appointed as follows, to investigate the matter: H. S. Gile, Professor Staley, Gideon Stolz and J. J. Graham.

Corporations Must Pay Fee.

Salem.—Attorney General Crawford, in response to a query from Secretary Dunbar, holds that all corporations must pay the annual license fee from and after the date of filing their incorporation papers with the secretary of state. A number of corporations have not organized for the transaction of business after filing their articles, and they claim exemption from the annual license fee until such time as they shall organize for business.

Must Keep Roads Open.

Weston.—Unless persons residing on the line of a rural postoffice delivery system keep the roads leading to their places in passable condition they are likely to lose their service. The condition of the mountain roads out at Weston has at times been so bad that it was difficult for Carrier B. F. Somersville to make his trips, and a report of the matter to the authorities at Washington has brought that ultimatum to Postmaster Baker at this place.

Giant Spruce Log Cut.

Astoria.—One of the largest and finest trees ever cut in the Lower Columbia river district was placed in the water a few days ago by the Gray's Bay Logging company. It was a spruce measuring 105 inches in diameter at the butt and 90 inches in diameter 108 feet up. The tree was cut in five logs, which contained 30,921 feet of perfectly clear lumber.

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MANY HUNTERS IN OREGON.

Report of Game Warden Baker Gives Some Interesting Statistics.

Salem.—Game Warden J. W. Baker's annual report shows that 17,000 of the inhabitants of Oregon are hunters, not taking into consideration the farmers who hunt over their own lands, and are, therefore, not required to pay the yearly tax of \$1.

Fees received amounted to \$17,421, some of which came from nonresident hunters, who paid \$10 for the privilege of killing wild game in the state; \$166.40 was collected as fines for hunting without a license.

The game warden expended \$7,262.25, leaving a balance of \$10,325.15. This will be available at once for deputies as soon as necessary. From the general appropriation fund, the warden received \$1,662.78 for salary and traveling expenses and \$2,499.88 was used for salaries and expenses of deputy wardens, making a total expenditure for the year of \$11,412.91 for the protection and propagation of game.

Violations of the law have been less frequent this year than for some time, but justice of the peace are not inclined to impose severe penalties.

Eighty-four persons were convicted of some form of violation of the game laws, the fines averaging \$15.

That Woman May Vote.

Salem.—Governor Chamberlain has issued a proclamation, notifying the legal voters of this state that an initiative petition has been filed in the office of the secretary of state proposing an equal suffrage amendment to the constitution. The proclamation recites that the petition contains 9,904 signatures, properly certified, and that the number being sufficient, the proposed amendment will be submitted to a vote of the people at the general election on June 4, 1906.

Irrigation Promises Much.

Echo.—The announcement that the government would complete the irrigation system here has stimulated business. Work is being rushed on the big farm ditch, which is to be taken over by the government when completed. Over 100 men are now employed and nearly as many teams. There are now 10 new buildings under construction, but progress is retarded by the inability of the two lumber companies to furnish material as fast as needed.

Snow a Boon to Wallawa County.

Wallawa.—There has been a decided fall in temperature since early in December, but snow has fallen to sufficient depth to make sleighing very agreeable. Nearly all the farmers and many others are making good use of the sleighing privilege. The Joseph Elgin Stage company is now carrying passengers and mail on bobbeds. Much better time is made now than by using their coaches. While the road remains frozen and no chinook occurs, sleighing will be the easiest means to bring in freight from outside points.

Feed Stock in Wallawa.

Wallawa.—The winter is quite far advanced and stock feeding is necessary, for snow covers most of the outside range. The winter ranges on the Imnaha and other brakes have been taken for some time, while the men who were less fortunate must feed their stock for the next few months. A large number of splendid winter beef animals in the valley are being fed for early spring market. The weather is so good that it is not difficult to feed hundreds of choice steers now scattered through the valley.

Weston Farmers Sell Wheat.

Weston.—The following lots of wheat were recently sold to buyers representing the Pacific Coast Elevator company and the Kerr Gifford company: G. DeWine, 7,730 bushels; Bent Wine, 4,000 bushels; Robert Jamieson, 1,500 bushels; H. W. Wain, 1,739 bushels; O. M. Richmond, 5,315 bushels; G. W. Higgs, 4,865 bushels; L. T. McBride, 4,128 bushels. Competitive bidding forced up the price from 60 cents to 62½ cents a bushel.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 72c; bluestem, 75½c; red, 68c; valley, 73c per bushel.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$27; gray, \$26.50 per ton.

Barley—Feed, \$23.25 to \$23.50 per ton; brewing, \$24; rolled, \$24.

Rye—\$1.50 per cental.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$4.50 to \$5.00 per ton; valley timothy, \$11.12; clover, \$8.00; alfalfa, \$9.50; grain hay, \$8.00.

Fruits—Apples, 75c to \$1.50 per box; pears, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per box.

Vegetables—Beans, wax, 10c to 12½c per pound; cabbage, 1c to 2c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; celery, \$3.50 per crate; cucumbers, 50c to 60c per dozen; peppers, 6c per pound; pumpkins, ¾c to 1c per pound; sprouts, 7c per pound; squash, ¾c to 1c per pound; turnips, 90c to \$1 per sack; carrots, 65c to 75c per sack; beets, 85c to \$1 per sack.

Onions—Oregon, No. 1, \$1.15 to \$1.35 per sack; No. 2, 75c to 90c.

Potatoes—Fancy graded Burbanks, 65c to 75c per sack; ordinary, 50c to 60c per sack; Merced sweets, 2c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27½c to 30c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 30c per dozen. Poultry—Average old hens, 11c to 12c per pound; young roosters, 10c; springs, 11½c to 12c; broilers, 12c to 13c; dressed chickens, 12c to 14c; turkeys, live, 17c to 18c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 21c to 23c; geese, live, 10c to 11c; ducks, 15c to 16c; geese, 1905, choice, 10c to 11c; prime, 8½c to 9c; medium, 8c; olds, 5c to 7c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, average best, 16c to 21c; valley, 24c to 26c; mohair, choice, 30c per pound.

Sheep—Dressed bullocks, 1c to 2c per pound; cows, 3c to 4c; country steers, 4c to 5c.

Veal—Dressed, 8c to 9c per pound. Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 6c to 6½c per pound; ordinary, 4c to 5c; lambs, 7c to 7½c.

Pork—Dressed, 6c to 7c per pound.

A DEAD PAST

By MRS. LOVETT CAMERON

CHAPTER XVIII.

Rosamond Earle had spent one of the most miserable nights of her life, and she was still unable to leave her room upon the health and constitution more certainly than many a week's indisposition which our friends reckon as a legitimate illness.

She knew very well what was before her, what struggles with her own heart, what battles to regain her peace of mind, what frequent and pitiful relapses into despair and misery; this is always the woman's portion when winning against her, and Rosamond with bitter experience understood that it was her fate.

Worn out and exhausted, mentally and bodily, by the long hours of agony she had undergone, she lay upon the stiff bed with closed eyelids, and face as leaden-hued as any corpse. Her bones lay packed and strapped up in the adjoining room. Everything was ready for her, but Mrs. Earle did not yet know where she was going.

"I must have peace," she said to herself half aloud, "rest and peace."

Poor woman, she had to learn that there is no such thing as a rest under the face of the sun where a heart that carries about its own mortal wounds within itself can know either rest or peace.

She was tired of trying to settle where she was to go. When some one came with a quick step across the room and knelt down beside her sofa.

"Mrs. Earle! Rosamond! You are running away from me! Is this treating me fairly, or like a friend? But—what is the matter—surely you must be ill."

"I am ill," she repeated, in a dull voice, striving very hard not to break down under the kindness of his words and eyes.

He knew instinctively that this trouble was of the mind and not of the body. Lovers find out these things.

"And you are going away? Where?" "I don't know—I don't care; somewhere quiet—anywhere. I can't settle in my place."

He got up from her side and walked impatiently about the room.

"Oh, this will never do!" he cried in much distress. "I cannot let you go away in this state of uncertainty. You are evidently ill—it is not to be alone; you want a man to take care of you."

"Men, men," she repeated, a little wildly. "What is the good of a man? Are they not all alike—false and cruel and treacherous?"

"Dear Rosamond," he said, holding her hand with reverent tenderness between his own. "Is this home-coming alone so very terrible to you? Four or five years ago, standing behind his chair, so that he should not see her face, and leaning her cheek, that was very white and hollow, against the dark curls of his close cropped head.

He tried to draw her round so that he might see her face, but she kept her place behind him. And she spoke a little brokenly, perhaps, but still very gently: "I am not very old—or very wise."

"But I think I have learned one thing; to each man and woman there is only one other soul that can give content, so that no other person on earth can bring any happiness to us, but that one only. And when a man who loves one, by some mistake, marries another—"

"Kitten! Kitten! do not say that!" he cried, but she laid her fingers upon his lips and went on. "Then with that other soul, what happiness, oh, never! But do you not think I feel it? But then, what is the meaning of love if I cannot sacrifice myself?" He did not understand her fully, nor see what she meant, nor what she wished to imply; but he saw that somehow his love to Rosamond was a thing which she had fastened upon, and protested that she was mistaken, that he loved her and always should love her best.

That Mrs. Earle was but an old friend of his youth, whom he had met again and who was nothing to him, oh, nothing at all. Perhaps, indeed he did "promise too much," for Kitten only smiled faintly to herself. Of what avail, empty words to one who knows, as Kitten knew, that he did not love her?

Then at last, he got up, and made as though he would have taken her into his arms and comforted her, for she was alone, a child and never a woman in his eyes, and it seemed to him that a few kisses and a few tender words might make it all right again between them, and drive away this suspicion which, surely, some ill-natured mischief maker must have been at pains to create in her mind.

"Dear little Kitten, silly little Kitten," he said half-jestingly to her. "What foolish notions have you not taken into your small head! Come and kiss me, and don't talk nonsense any more, tree-elf," he said, trying to take her into his arms.

But Kitten pushed him back with her small white hands.

"Go," she said, with an odd little gasp in her voice, which he only remembered later afterward. "Go now—no, we won't talk any more nonsense, as you say—it was all—a mistake."

And so he went and left her. He turned back to not to her before he left the room. Years and years afterward she could see again the breakfast table, dimly decked with little ferns in china pots and bunches of summer flowers, just as Kitten always loved that her table should be.

A note in a letter a hansom carried up to a house in a quiet street in Connaught Square, addressed to Sir Roy Granley.

"You said if ever I wanted a friend, you would be one to me. I little thought I should click your promise so soon. Come to me, Roy. I want you."

"KITTEN."

It will be imagined that Roy was not long in responding to this appeal. Soon after he was sitting in her room, the shadowy coolness of her pretty drawing room, holding her tiny thin hand in his, and listening to her in dire dismay.

"Leave your home, Kitten? Can you realize what I would be doing? What will people say of you if you go away from your husband's protection?"

"I shall not, Roy. I shall still be in his house, only he will not know it. I don't see how it can be managed," said Roy.

"Do you mean that you will not help me? Oh, then, I am sorry indeed that I sent for you."

"Now, Kitten, you know that is unjust. Would I not die to do this for you? But I cannot see the use of this strong sense if you are contemplating. What is there to be gained by it? After all, are you not his wife? Why, if you fear the influence of this other woman, why play into her hands by deserting your post? How can you better your case by flinging aside your own rights and the security of your own position?"

"Ah, you do not understand," she said impatiently. "You talk about my position. What are they when I have not got my husband's heart? Will he not be happier without the perpetual reproach of my presence? Roy, only think how awful it must be to have to pretend to love a person every day of your life, when you are always hankering after some one else. Think if I had married you—and loved Brian."

He winced a little and turned away. Oh, women are very heartless to the men they do not love. It did not occur to her that she was causing him any pain; she was too full of the tragedy in her own life.

"I could not bear it," she cried, "and to see him strive and struggle to simulate a love for me that I know he does not feel, that is what I will not sit by and do. I want to set him free."

"You cannot set him free, not really. Kitten! It is a folly to fancy it," he said, almost angrily, for the suggestion of herself filled him with a blind rage, which he did not dare to give utterance to.