

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.

The Russian parliament is preparing demands to the czar for liberty.

Municipal ownership in Denver has been beaten by blunders and treachery.

The Great Northern and Burlington are to rush through trains from Portland to Chicago.

Taft has again declared that he will continue to buy canal supplies in the cheapest market until restricted by congress.

Rains and floods are causing enormous damage in Texas, Oklahoma and Indian Territory. A number of persons have been drowned.

The house committee on insular affairs has made a favorable report on the bill extending United States citizenship to the inhabitants of Porto Rico.

Well known scientists who have been studying Vesuvius are preparing to predict earthquakes and eruptions and say insurance risks may be reduced to a minimum.

Will J. Davis, who was manager of the Iroquois theater, Chicago, at the time of the great fire in that building, has been arraigned on a charge of manslaughter, growing out of the fire.

Witte has come to the front in the Russian upper house.

The Russian council of the empire will favor amnesty and liberal reforms.

An obnoxious police official at Warsaw, Russia, has been blown up by a bomb.

San Francisco is slowly but methodically preparing plans for the rebuilding of the city.

The Mutual Life Insurance company has begun suit against its officers to recover wasted company money.

Banan-Varilla, ex-minister of Panama to the United States, says a level canal is the only practicable one to build.

A suit has been started at Decatur, Illinois, to prevent the union of Cumberland Presbyterian with the old Presbyterian church.

Roosevelt has answered Tillman's attack on his course regarding the rate bill. He says he never pledged himself to any provision.

Rev. Dr. Rufus Johnston, John D. Rockefeller's pastor, will become president of the University of Chicago to succeed the late Dr. Harper.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is slowly sinking.

Senator Heyburn's condition is not improved.

Farm laborers in Austria have struck for an increase in pay.

The sultan of Turkey has yielded absolutely to the British demands.

Methodists will raise \$1,000,000 to rebuild churches in San Francisco.

The Russian parliament has demanded amnesty for prisoners and will try to conciliate the czar.

While the coal miners of the East did not receive the raise in wages they desired they secured recognition of their union for the first time.

Evidence presented at the Standard Oil investigations by the Interstate Commerce Commission shows that the policy of the company was anything but win.

Investigations are now in progress regarding an alleged padrone system in the United States among Greeks. It is claimed there are 3,000 in bondage in Chicago alone.

Bailey and Tillman have made violent attacks on Roosevelt in regard to the rate bill, saying he made arrangements to carry the bill through with Democratic votes and thus surrendered to the A'drich combination.

Dowie is gradually dying of dropsy and cannot last long.

Recent earthquake shocks have caused a Cuban mine to cave in.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis is much improved though still quite ill.

Congress is receiving many protests against the prohibition of passes.

San Francisco saloons have been closed indefinitely by the authorities.

John F. Wallace has formed a \$12,000,000 electric company in New York.

The strike of funeral drivers in New York has caused the postponement of many funerals.

Count Lamdorff, Russian minister of Foreign affairs, has resigned for a place in the council of the empire.

Chicago printers have declared a boycott on Methodist rituals on account of labor troubles with the Methodist Book concern.

Taft refuses to confine purchases of canal supplies to the United States and has told congress if they want him to buy all at home to pass necessary laws.

DELAYS RELIEF MEASURES.

House Decides to Wait for Further News From San Francisco.

Washington, May 16.—After hearing Secretary Taft and Supervising Architect Taylor, the emergency subcommittee of the house committee on appropriations today decided to delay action regarding the \$500,000 asked for by the president for San Francisco and the \$650,000 asked for to repair the federal buildings damaged by the recent earthquake in California.

As to the emergency fund, Mr. Taft explained that he would be able in a week or ten days to submit a detailed estimate which would probably cover everything which would be needed for relief purposes. He was unable to state what that amount would be.

The estimate regarding the building was a preliminary recommendation made by telegraph on a cursory examination of the damage done to the buildings in question. These buildings are in such shape that they are being used and the Treasury department is requested to have detailed estimates made at once with the intention of having the amount carried in the general deficiency bill, which will be taken up by the committee in two weeks or more.

Mr. Taft informed the committee that there would continue to be a considerable expenditure for relief purposes for some time to come.

MORE CHINESE ADMITTED.

Increasing Number Come as Members of Exempt Classes.

Washington, May 16.—The bureau of immigration today issued a statement regarding the disposition of Chinese seeking admission to the United States, covering the month of April, 1906, as compared with April, 1905.

The statement shows that out of a total of 100 arriving in April, 1905, 86 were admitted and 14 deported. A large increase in arrivals in April, 1906, is noted, 241 having landed in this country, 13 of whom were deported.

A significant feature of the statement is the number of Chinese arriving in this country on certificates issued by the Chinese government, issued by United States consular officers. In April, 1905, 12 such reached these shores, only one of whom was deported, whereas in April, 1906, 19 arrived, none of whom was deported. This showing, it was explained at the bureau of immigration, is a refutation of the charge which it is said repeatedly has been made that certain classes of Chinese were not being accorded that liberality of treatment to which they were entitled.

PETS OF THE RAILROADS.

Some Coal Companies Get More Than Their Share of Cars.

Philadelphia, May 16.—Testimony tending to show favoritism by railroad companies in the distribution of coal cars was elicited today when the Interstate Commerce commission resumed its investigation into the alleged railroad discrimination.

Shortly before the close of the afternoon session George W. Clark, a car distributor employed by the Pennsylvania Railroad company at Altoona, Pa., admitted that he had received orders to make special assignments of cars to the Berwind-White Coal company.

Arthur Hale, superintendent of transportation of Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, was on the stand the greater part of the day. Through him it was brought out that the Merchants' Coal company had frequently received many cars in excess of their percentage allotment, while various smaller companies suffered a shortage.

Severe Critic of Insurance Law.

Washington, May 16.—Miles M. Dawson, attorney of the Armstrong committee, New York, in discussing model insurance legislation before the house judiciary committee today, stated that there is not an insurance company in America which knows whether the adjustment of its California losses will leave it solvent or not. Nearly every American company is forced out of business by the Chicago fire, he said, while the British companies paid their losses and continued to do an increasing business.

Limit to Skyscraping.

San Francisco, May 16.—At a meeting of the joint committee on building laws with the various sub-committees it was definitely decided to recommend the following ordinance: On streets 100 feet wide or over, the height of buildings facing thereon shall be unlimited. On streets 80 feet wide or over, the height of buildings shall be limited to 200 feet. On streets less than 80 feet wide, the height of buildings is to be one and one-half times the width of the street upon which the building faces.

Murder of Gapon Proved.

St. Petersburg, May 16.—At the inquest on the body of Father Gapon, which was found May 13 in the upper chamber of a lonely villa in the summer suburb of Orskoi, Finland, M. Margolin, the former priest's lawyer, positively identified the body. The autopsy showed that he had received a blow on the head, and the theory is that revolutionists were listening in an adjoining room and heard Gapon tell his connection with the government.

Develops Philippine Coal Mine.

Washington, May 16.—The house committee on insular affairs today presented a favorable report on a bill for the leasing of the military reservation on the island of Batavia, one of the Philippine group, for coal mining purposes. The requirement is made that the government shall have all the coal it desires at a price to be 10 per cent greater than the cost of mining.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

OFFICIAL BALLOT.

Ticket To Be Voted On in June Made Up by Secretary of State.

Salem.—Secretary of State Dunbar has issued his certificate of the Republican and Democratic primary nominations of the nominees on the official ballot. The state senatorial and congressional ticket is as follows:

Governor—L. H. Ames, Multnomah county, prohibition; C. W. Barzee, Wasco, Socialist; George E. Chamberlain, Multnomah, Democratic; James Withycombe, Benton, Republican.

Secretary of State—Frank W. Benson, Douglas, Republican; R. C. Donnell, Multnomah, Socialist; T. S. McDaniel, Multnomah, prohibition; P. H. Sroter, Marion, Democratic.

State Treasurer—Leslie Butler, Wasco, prohibition; G. R. Cook, Multnomah, Socialist; J. D. Maslock, Lane, Democratic; George A. Brist, Clackamas, Republican.

Supreme Judge—C. J. Street, Sherman, prohibition; Robert Eakin, Union, Republican; T. G. Hailey, Umatilla, Democratic; Marcus W. Robbins, Josephine, Socialist.

Attorney General—C. C. Brix, Crook, Socialist; A. M. Gorman, Multnomah, Republican; Robert A. Miller, Multnomah, Democratic; F. B. Rutherford, Multnomah, prohibition.

Superintendent of Public Instruction—J. H. Ackerman, Multnomah, Republican; J. E. Hoemer, Multnomah, Socialist; Henry Sheak, Benton, prohibition.

State Printer—J. C. Cooper, Yamhill, Socialist; Willis S. Dunaway, Multnomah, Republican; Alvin S. Hawk, Multnomah, prohibition; J. Scott Taylor, Klamath, Democratic.

Commissioner of Labor Statistics and Inspector of Factories and Workshops—C. P. Hoff, Multnomah, Republican; W. S. Richards, Linn, Socialist.

United States Senator (to fill vacancy)—Hiram Gould, Yamhill, prohibition; Fred W. Mulkey, Multnomah, Republican; J. D. Stevens, Multnomah, Socialist.

United States Senator (term beginning March 4, 1907)—Jonathan Boutwell, Multnomah, Republican; John M. Gearin, Multnomah, Democratic; B. Lee Paget, Multnomah, prohibition; A. G. Simola, Multnomah, Socialist.

Congressman, First District—Charles V. Galloway, Yamhill, Democratic; Edward F. Green, Benton, prohibition; Willie C. Hawley, Marion, Republican; W. W. Myers, Clackamas, Socialist.

Congressman, Second District—W. R. Ellis, Umatilla, Republican; James Harvey, Graham, Baker, Democratic; A. M. Paul, Union, Socialist; H. W. Stone, Multnomah, prohibition.

Spring Produces Claims.

Albany.—Water from a spring flowing from a solid sandstone hill, three miles northeast of Lebanon, produces fresh water claims. Though there are no claims in the spring, so far as is known, none that its water could come in contact with in any way, yet the water, when poured into a trough, produces claims, which grow to ordinary size. Water flows from solid rock through an iron pipe, about 45 yards, into a waiting trough. In this trough the claim develops. The trough has been frequently cleaned, but fresh water claims always developed in it again.

Indians Want to Work.

Klamath Falls.—It is probable that a part of the labor in constructing the Klamath project of the United States reclamation service will be performed by the Indians of the Klamath reservation, who it is understood the question has been taken up with the Indian bureau through the proper channels and that from 100 to 250 descendants of the braves who fought on the battlefields of the lava beds in the famous Modoc war will work in digging the ditches.

No Permits To Be Granted.

Baker City.—It has been decided by Forest Superintendent Sheller, in charge of the Blue Mountain forest reserve, that no allotments will be made to cattle and sheepmen this year. Applications are filed and allowed as satisfactory conditions have prevailed here and the people will be allowed to graze their livestock in the same places as heretofore. This summer Mr. Sheller will personally make an inspection of the country, and next fall will call a general meeting of the stock and sheepmen for making allotments.

Sawmill on Wending Line.

Eugene.—The Southern Pacific company has selected a site for one of its proposed sawmills along the Wending branch railroad. It will be located on the company's land about one mile north of Marcola station. A large force of men is clearing the right of way for it from the Wending line to the sawmill site, nearly one mile. Agents of the company have been in Eugene the last two days looking for about 20 men to assist in the work.

Flooded With Paper Money.

Oregon City.—Oregon City is being flooded with paper currency in consequence of a suspension of the mint at San Francisco by reason of the earthquake and subsequent conflagration. Local banks have received their gold and silver largely from the San Francisco mint, and have always been plentifully supplied heretofore.

Entire Sawmill Made in Albany.

Albany.—The Albany Iron Works has just completed a complete sawmill outfit and shipped it to Medford, where it will be erected and placed in operation immediately. All the machinery from the largest to the smallest piece was made in the local foundry.

Rich Strike in the Goldbug.

Sumpter.—The Blue Mountain American says: "Another wonderfully rich strike has been made at the Goldbug mine, in the Red Bay district, on north drift, vein No. 5. The pay streak is eight to ten inches thick. One assay gives \$300 to \$1,900 a ton."

INITIATIVE MEASURES.

Questions on Which Oregon Voters Will Pass at June Election.

Salem.—There are 11 measures upon which the people will be called to vote in June, five of which are proposed amendments to the state constitution. The remaining six are legislative measures proposed by initiative. Their title and order on the ballot, which are to be voted "yes" or "no," follow:

Shall act appropriating money maintaining insane asylum, penitentiary, deaf mute, blind school, university, agricultural college and normal schools be approved?

For equal suffrage constitutional amendment.

For amendment to the local option law giving anti-prohibitionists equal privilege.

For law to abolish tolls on the Mount Hood and Barlow road and providing for its ownership by the state.

For constitutional amendment providing method of amending constitution and applying the referendum to all laws affecting constitutional conventions and amendments.

For constitutional amendment giving cities and towns exclusive power to enact and amend their charters.

For constitutional amendment to allow the state printing, binding and printer's compensation to be regulated by law at any time.

For constitutional amendment for the initiative and referendum on local, special and municipal laws and parts of laws.

Shall bill for a law prohibiting free passes and discrimination by railroad companies and other public service corporations.

For an act requiring sleeping car companies, refrigerator car companies and oil companies to pay an annual license upon gross earnings.

For an act requiring express companies, telegraph companies and telephone companies to pay an annual license upon gross earnings.

Mammoth Canal at Klamath Falls.

Bend.—Mason, Doris & Co. have the contract for construction of a big canal at Klamath Falls. The amount involved is about \$400,000, and some place 700,000 yards of dirt will be excavated. The contract includes much concrete work and a tunnel 3,800 feet long, which will pass under the town of Klamath Falls. Seventy-five teams and about 300 men have been engaged. The contract calls for a trench nine miles long, 44 feet wide on the bottom and 60 feet at the top and 13 feet deep. The in-take is at Upper Klamath lake.

Import Devonshire Cattle.

Bend.—Quantities of butchers' stock are being shipped from Crook county this year. A total of 2,687 head of beef cattle were delivered in Portland in the first four months of 1906. Charles Harton shipped 500 head and placed out 121 report on their condition. The contract calls for a trench nine miles long, 44 feet wide on the bottom and 60 feet at the top and 13 feet deep. The in-take is at Upper Klamath lake.

Branch of Boys' and Girls' Aid.

McMinnville.—An advisory board of the Boys' and Girls' Aid Society has been organized in McMinnville. This board will pass on applications from Yamhill county children to be taken into family homes. It will also keep in touch with the children thus placed out. A full report on their condition. This board may take up the matter of truancy, neglect, and other forms of delinquency, in which case strong co-operation will be furnished.

Hop Farm is Incorporated.

Salem.—The Molson Hop Farm company, Rickard, Or., is the title of a corporation whose articles have been filed in the secretary of state's office, with Albert J. Ray, Clifton N. McArthur and Earl C. Bronaugh as incorporators. The principal office is in Portland and the capital stock is \$50,000, in shares of \$100 each.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 71c; bluestem, 72c; red, 63c; valley, 70c.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, 29c; gray, 28.50c per ton.

Barley—Feed, 23.50c@24c per ton; brewing, 24c@24.50c; rolled, 24.50c@25.50c.

Hay—Valley timothy, No. 1, 12c@13c per ton; clover, 7.50c@8c; cheat, 5c@7c; grain hay, 7c@8c; alfalfa, 13c.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 18c@20c.

Poultry—Average old hens, 14c@15c per pound; mixed chickens, 13c@14c; broilers, 20c@22c; young roosters, 12c@13c; old roosters, 12c@12c; dressed chickens, 16c@16c; turkeys, 17c@18c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20c@22c; geese, live, 10c@11c; geese, dressed, old 10c, young 12c; ducks, old 17c, young 20c.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, 11c@12c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 10c@11c; valley, coarse, 22c@23c; fine, 24c@25c per pound; mohair, choice, 28c@30c.

Fruits—Apples, 22.50c@30c per box; cherries, 11.25c@15.00c per box; strawberries, California, 1.40c@1.50c; oranges, 12c@15c per pound; gooseberries, 8c per pound.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 75c@1.25c per box; beans, 12c@15c; cabbage, 8c@8c per 100; cauliflower, 22.5c per crate; celery, 25c per crate; head lettuce, 25c per dozen; onions, 10c@15c per dozen; peas, 5c@6c; radishes, 20c a dozen; rhubarb, 3c per pound; spinach, 90c per box; parsley, 25c; turnips, 11c@12.5c per sack; carrots, 5c@7c per sack; beets, 5c@11c per sack.

Onions—3c per pound.

Potatoes—25c per crate; graded Burbanks, 60c@65c per hundred; ordinary, nominal; new California, 2c@2c per pound.

Veal—Dressed, 3c@7c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4c@5c; country steers, 5c@6c.

Mutton—Dressed fancy, 5c@5c per pound; ordinary, 5c@6c; lambs, with pelts on, 9c.

Pork—Dressed, 7c@8c per pound.

For The Term of His Natural Life

By MARCUS CLARKE

CHAPTER XV.—(Continued.)

Sylvia uttered a little cry. She had become fond of her dumb companion. "Kill! Nanny! Oh, Mr. Dawes! What for?"

"I am going to make a boat for you," he said, "and I want hides and thread and tallow."

"But how are you going to get there?" "Float across. Come, there is no time for questioning. Go and cut down some saplings, and let us begin."

The lieutenant master looked at the convict prisoner with astonishment, and then gave way to the power of knowledge, and did as he was ordered. Before sundown that evening, the carcass of poor Nanny, broken into various pieces, was being dragged by the convict on the nearest tree; and Frere, returning with as many young saplings as he could drag together, found Rufus Dawes engaged in a curious occupation. He had killed the goat, and was cutting up its head close under the jaws, and its legs at the knee joint, had extracted the carcass through a slit, which slit he had now sewed together with strings.

This proceeding gave him a rough bag, and he was busily engaged in filling this bag with such coarse grass as he could collect. Frere observed, also, that the fat of the animal was carefully preserved, and the intestines had been placed in a piece of water to soak.

The convict, however, declined to give information as to what he intended to do. "It's my own notion," he said. "Let me alone. I may make a failure of it."

"What are they for?" asked Frere, as he flung the bundles down.

"To make a boat. You are very dull, Mr. Frere. I am going to swim over to the pilot station and catch some of those fish."

"I can get across on the stuffed skin, but I must float them back on the reeds."

Frere saw that his companion was cleaning the intestines of the goat. The water membrane having been peeled off, Rufus Dawes was turning them inside out. This he did by turning up a short piece of it, as though it were a coat sleeve, and dipping the turned-up cuff into a pool of water. The weight of the water, pressing between the cuff and the rest of the Gore down a further portion, and so, by repeated dippings, the whole length was turned inside out. The inner membrane having been scraped away, there remained a fine transparent tube, which was tightly twisted and set to dry in the sun.

"There is the catgut for the nose," said Dawes, "I learned the trick at the settlement. Now, come here."

Frere, following, saw that a fire had been made between two stones, and that the kettle was partly sunk in the ground near it. On approaching the kettle, he found it full of smooth pebbles.

"Take out those pebbles," said Dawes. Frere obeyed, and saw at the bottom of the kettle a quantity of sparkling white powder, and the sides of the vessel crusted with the same material.

"What's that?" he asked.

"Salt."

"How did you get it?"

"I dipped the kettle with sea water, and then heated those pebbles red hot in the fire, dropped them into it. We could have caught the steam in a cloth and wrung out fresh water, had we wished to do so."

Frere burst out in a sudden, fearful admiration: "What a fellow you are, Dawes! What are you—I mean, what have you been?"

"A triumphant light came into the other's face, and for the first time he seemed to reply by some startling revelation. But the light faded, and he checked himself with a gesture of pain.

"I am a convict. Never mind what I have been. A sailor, shipbuilder, prodigal, vagabond—what does it matter? It won't alter my fate, will it?"

"If we get safely back," says Frere, "I'll ask for a free pardon for you. You deserve it."

"I don't want pardon at your hands. Let us get to work. Bring up the rushes here, and tie them with a fishing line."

At this instant Sylvia came up. "Good afternoon, Mr. Dawes. How did it work? Oh! what's this in the kettle?"

The voice of the child acted like a charm upon Rufus Dawes. He smiled quite cheerfully.

"Salt, miss. I am going to catch the goats with that."

"Catch the goats! How? Put it on their tails?" she cried merrily.

"Goat and fond of salt, and when I get over to the pilot station, I shall set traps for them baited with this salt. When they come to lick it, I shall have a nose of catgut ready to catch them; do you see?"

"But how will you get across?"

"You will see to-morrow."

CHAPTER XVI.

Frere, coming to the pier next morning, saw Dawes strip himself, and piling his clothes upon the stuffed cushions, stretched himself upon the reed bundles, and paddling with his hands, pushed off from the shore. The clothes floated high and dry, but the reed depressed by the weight of the body, sunk so that the head of the convict alone appeared above water. In this fashion he gained the middle of the current, and the outgoing tide swept him down toward the mouth of the harbor.

Rufus Dawes, drifting with the current, had allowed himself to coast along the eastern side of the harbor until the pilot station appeared in view on the opposite shore. By this time it was nearly 7 o'clock. He landed at a sandy cove, and, drawing up his raft, proceeded to unpack from among his garments a piece of damper. Having eaten sparingly, and

dried himself in the sun, he replaced the remains of his breakfast, and pushed his floats again into the water.

Arrived at his destination about midday, he set to work to lay his snares. The goats, with whose hides he hoped to cover the coracle, were sufficiently numerous and tame to encourage him to use every exertion. He carefully examined the tracks of the animals, and found that they converged to one point—the track to the nearest water. With much labor he cut down bushes, so as to mask the approach to the water hole on all sides,