

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

ONTARIO BOOMS.

Values Raise When Short Line Purchases Ten-Acre Terminals.

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 Penalty.

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 law all 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 Gates, 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 \$6,663.12 came from the "revolving fund" and \$5,522.70 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.

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 people 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 of Weston has at times been so bad that it was difficult for Carrier B. F. Somerville 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 60 inches at the first limb, 108 feet up. The tree was cut into five logs, which contained 30,921 feet of perfectly clear lumber.

Monster Vegetables From Coos.

Coquille—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 had 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.

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 justices of the peace are not inclined to impose severe penalties.

Eighty-four persons were convicted and fined for violation of the game laws, the fines averaging \$15.

That Women 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 this 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 Farnish 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 Willowa County.

Willowa—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 bobsleds. 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.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 72c; bluestem, 73½c; red, 69c; valley, 73c per bushel.

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

Barley—Feed, \$23@23.50 per ton; brewing, \$24@24.50; rolled, \$23.50@24.50.

Rye—\$1.50 per cental.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, \$13.50@14.50 per ton; valley timothy, \$9@10; clover, \$9@10; cheat, \$8.50@9.50; grain hay, \$8@9.

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

Vegetables—Beans, wax, 10@12½c per pound; cabbage, 1@2c per pound; cauliflower, \$1.25 per dozen; celery, \$3.50 per crate; cucumbers, 50@60c per dozen; peppers, 6c per pound; pumpkins, ¾@1c per pound; sprouts, 7c per pound; squash, 1¼@1½c per pound; turnips, 90c@1 per sack; carrots, 65@75c per sack; beets, 85c@1 per sack.

Onions—Oregon, No. 1, \$1@1.25 per sack; No. 2, 75@90c.

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

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

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 30c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 12@13c per pound; young roosters, 10c; springs, 12@12½c; broilers, 12@13c; dressed chickens, 12@12½c; turkeys, live, 17@18c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 19@20c; geese, live, 9@10c; ducks, 16c.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, choice, 10@11c; prime, 8½@9½c; medium, 7@8c; olds, 5@7c.

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

Beef—Dressed bulls, 1@2c per pound; cows, 3@4c; country steers, 4@4½c.

Veal—Dressed, 3@8c per pound.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 6@6½c per pound; ordinary, 4@5c; lambs, 7@7½c.

Pork—Dressed, 6@7c per pound.

HILL ON PHILIPPINES.

Occupies Attention of House Three Hours Telling What He Knows.

Washington, Jan. 6.—In a session of five hours today, the house placed on record a speech in favor of the Philippine tariff bill, one against it, and a 20 minutes' talk for tariff revision according to the Republican demand of Massachusetts. Hill, of Connecticut, occupied three hours, and was listened to with the greatest interest in detailing the knowledge he gained from two visits to the Philippines, the last as a member of the party of Secretary Taft last summer. He paid particular attention to the tobacco feature of the measure, and explained away much of the misapprehension as to the enormous products that might be expected from the islands. Their territory, he said, was small, and the fertile lands still further limited.

Mondell, of Wyoming, who has led the fight against the bill in the interest of the beet sugar industry of this country, spoke vigorously against the measure and against the policy of helping the Filipino people by granting them open markets in the United States. He said the passage of this bill would be the death knell of the beet sugar industry in the United States.

The abolition of the tariff on hides was pleaded for by Lawrence of Massachusetts, who presented the position taken by the Republicans of that state.

Information regarding immigration from Austro-Hungary contained in reports by Marcus Braun was asked for from the secretary of commerce and labor.

MAY HOLD BALANCE.

United States May Act as Arbiter in Moroccan Conference.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The agitation in Europe over the coming Moroccan conference and the result it may bring has spread to this country and officials here are now deeply interested in the matter because of the recently developed fact that the American delegation has become the most prominent factor of the gathering.

It has been believed here that the various European governments which are so deeply interested in the conference, notably France and Germany, had agreed to a program which would be adhered to rigidly. The possibility of a split between these two governments on some of the questions involved may throw the United States into a position where its delegates with their votes will have the power to settle the question. In that event, it is considered, the position of the United States may become embarrassing.

It is learned on good authority that the United States government will do everything in its power to bring about a peaceful settlement of the issues which will be discussed at the conference. From this it appears that President Roosevelt has again determined to use all his power in keeping the world at peace. The difficulties of the situation will undoubtedly have much work to do.

Will Defeat Statehood.

Washington, Jan. 8.—The Republican "insurgents" of the house now contend they have formed a combination that will defeat the statehood bill and carry the Philippine tariff bill with it. They say they have 70 Republican votes which will be supported by a united minority, to defeat a rule prohibiting any amendment to the statehood bill. They will amend this bill, they say, by admitting Oklahoma and Indian Territory as one state and leaving Arizona and New Mexico out for the present.

Dolliver Will Fight Delay.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Senator Dolliver, of Iowa, will resist to the utmost any attempt of the committee on interstate commerce of which he is a member to defer action upon railroad rate legislation until the house has passed a bill. The present majority of the committee is opposed to giving the Interstate Commerce commission power to change rates. Three of the Republicans, however, stand with the Democratic members for regulation as generally defined by the president.

Public Lands Withdrawn.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Withdrawals from all forms of disposal of public lands for proposed forest reserves have been ordered by the secretary of the interior, effective January 14, 1906, as follows: Nevada, Spring mountain reserve, 345,000 acres; Wyoming, Pear Lodge reserve, 107,020 acres.

California to Celebrate.

Washington, Jan. 8.—Representative Kahn, of California, introduced a bill today providing for an appropriation of \$5,000,000 for an exposition in San Francisco in 1913 to celebrate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of the Pacific ocean by Balboa.

DARE NOT REVOLT

Little Danger of Break Between Congress and President.

HEAR VOICE OF THE NATION

Many Senators Soon To Be Elected and Opposition to Roosevelt Means Political Death.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Two-thirds of the United States senate will come up for re-election within the next three years, and of this total 34 are Republicans. This fact is likely to have considerable influence upon the ultimate stand taken this winter by the senate on measures advocated by the president and endorsed by the people. It does not necessarily mean that the senate will fall in line and follow the lead of the president, but it points to such action, and the wise observers, after studying the situation, think they can see the senate supporting the president on the large issues now up for consideration.

During the first weeks of the session it looked very much as if the senate would take issue with the president on many important questions of legislation. There were unpleasant words regarding the Panama canal; there were murmurings about the president's course regarding Santo Domingo; and behind it all considerable private comment upon the president's railroad rate policy as outlined in his message. Many senators have reached the conclusion that the president is recklessly usurping the powers of congress to some extent, and they have displayed evidence of ugliness on that account. For a time it looked as if there would be revolt.

But will there be? Rather, will not the senate fall in line and follow the lead of the president? It is a serious thing for the party in power to break with its president, and such a move is more apt to injure those senators and representatives of the insurgent class than it is to injure the president. What is more, the party in power must suffer from any such revolt. These things are being carefully weighed, and there are those who now predict that there will be no break between congress and the president, unless it may be on the railroad rate issue, and even on that issue a compromise is more likely than an open rupture.

KILLED BY BOMB.

Ex-Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho, Victim of Dastardly Outrage.

Boise, Jan. 2.—Frank Steunenberg, ex-governor of the state, was killed Saturday evening at his home in the suburbs of Caldwell. A dynamite bomb had been placed at his front gate with some contrivance by which it exploded as he entered. Both legs were blown off and he lived but 20 minutes.

There is no known reason for the outrage, but it is charged to some member of the famous inner circle of the Coeur d'Alene dynamiters, whom he prosecuted so relentlessly in 1899, while he was governor. Governor Gooding is in communication with the authorities of that county and is prepared to put the full support of the state behind the officials there in running down the perpetrators of the crime.

It is thought probable that the leading detective agency of the country will be asked to send some of their best men to the scene and the state will offer as great a reward as the governor may find he has power to propose.

Steunenberg was governor of the state from 1897 to 1901, having been twice elected. He was born in Iowa 44 years ago and had been in Idaho since 1887. He left a wife and three children.

Anarchy on Siberian Road.

St. Petersburg, Jan. 2.—Warning news has been received from Siberia. It is reported authoritatively that the Siberian railroad is disorganized as far as Cheliabinsk. Railway stations have been pillaged by soldiers and sailors. General anarchy prevails along the line, and trains are being run with great delays and uncertainty. At Irkutsk there has been a general heading-up of the line, and robbery and pillage have made the place almost untenable. Disasters of the worst kind are feared along the whole line.

Smooth Confident of Result.

Washington, Jan. 2.—Senator Smoot, of Utah, believes that when a vote is taken in the senate upon the question of his right to retain his seat, he will come out victorious. He expressed himself as anxious that the test be speedily made. The call issued by Chairman Burrows of the committee on privileges and elections for a meeting Saturday, has brought up public interest.

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 Doubasoff carried out the massacres 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 governors 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 has joined the revolution shows that 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 has 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 not be dismissed from the service and will be re-employed by any of the companies. It is the desire of the companies to secure the cooperation of all other 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 he may have 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. Perrin, 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 aquias for irrigation purposes.

Earthquakes in Austria.

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