

THE STAYTON MAIL

E. D. ALEXANDER, Publisher

STAYTON 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.

Voliva has organized a strike against Dowie in Zion.

The anthracite miners and operators have finally agreed.

Britain and Turkey each stand firm and prepare to fight.

Russian democrats propose to give all land to the peasants.

Free restaurants are proposed to feed the destitute of San Francisco.

The president will co-operate with the several states in Standard Oil prosecution.

Leading architects estimate that the rebuilding of San Francisco will take but one year.

Heavy frosts in Wisconsin, Iowa and Nebraska have greatly damaged gardens and early fruit.

A Newport News, Va., man killed his wife because it was her wish. She had been released from an insane asylum but a short time and was again losing her mind.

Franz E. Creffield, chief of the Holy Rollers, has been shot and killed at Seattle by George Mitchell, brother of two of the women the self-styled "Joshua" led astray two years ago, when excitement over the new religion was high at Corvallis.

Trepoff and the dowager empress now rule the czar.

Turkey is rushing troops to Sinai to fight Great Britain.

Ohio is preparing to oust the Standard Oil from that state.

Advocates of international arbitration oppose a larger navy.

Attorney-General Moody is at work on Standard Oil indictments.

Anthracite coal miners will avoid a strike by accepting the old wage scale.

Smallpox has broken out in Zion City, and the Dowie party calls it Divine punishment.

Twenty-one students at an Indiana college have been suspended for hazing one of the professors.

Losses by the San Francisco fire have caused the bankruptcy of the Traders' Insurance Company of Chicago.

The president has won his fight on the railroad rate bill and an amendment has been inserted carrying out his views.

The battleship Rhode Island went aground in Chesapeake bay. No damage has been done, and it is expected she will be floated soon.

A bill has been introduced in congress authorizing the reappointment of a number of West Point students who were recently expelled for hazing.

Senator Heyburn's illness has become more serious.

The Czar is in a panic over what parliament may do.

The Southern Pacific has hauled 1,056 cars of supplies to San Francisco.

General Greely says there is sure to be more suffering in San Francisco.

The house committee has killed the bill abolishing land office receivers.

San Francisco has plenty of food on hand for ten days, with more on the way.

The management of San Francisco has been restored to the municipal officials.

The new Russian cabinet claims to be Liberal, and denounces Witte as an oppressor.

Great Britain has sent an ultimatum and a fleet to Turkey. She is supported by the other powers.

Geologists investigating the cause of the San Francisco earthquake have found an immense crevice in the mountain range near Redwood City.

The new Russian cabinet is composed of reactionaries.

San Francisco's water supply is now safe, but short.

Idle men in San Francisco are refused food and made to go to work.

San Francisco banks have reopened and are doing a good business.

A new copyright law has been completed, but its passage by congress is doubtful.

Military forces are after another bandit band in the province of Cavite, Philippine Islands.

Attorney-General Moody is preparing to prosecute the Standard Oil and railroads for rebating.

Two passenger trains of the Pennsylvania road collided near Altoona, Pa. Twenty-five people are dead or injured.

People of Zion City fight shy of meetings held by Dowie, at which he attempts to explain recent events.

LAWS OUT OF DATE.

Inquiry Into Second-Class Mail Matter Is Proposed.

Washington, May 7.—Postmaster-General Cortelyou has recommended to congress the appointment of a commission to inquire into the subject of second-class mail matter, with a view to ascertaining what modifications of the present second-class laws are necessary to render its report to congress not later than December 10, 1906.

In order that all interests shall be represented, he has recommended that the commission consist of seven persons and be made up as follows: One senator, selected by the president of the senate; one representative, selected by the speaker of the house; one officer of the postoffice department, selected by the postmaster-general; one representative of the publishers of daily newspapers; one representative of the weekly, semi-weekly and tri-weekly newspapers, and one representative of the publishers of periodicals and magazines, the last three to be appointed by the president of the United States from among those recommended to him by representative publishers of such newspapers and periodicals, and a seventh member to be selected by the six, whose manner of selection is so specifically provided. An appropriation of \$25,000 is recommended to defray the cost of the investigation.

The postmaster-general in his recent annual report recommends to congress a thorough review of the whole subject of second-class mail matter and the enactment of a statute to take the place of those existing, which would render unnecessary the consideration of such questions as those upon which second-class matter now depend. In now recommending this commission, the postmaster-general in his communication to the committee on postoffices and post roads of the senate, says:

"The existing statutes regulating the second class of mail matter are out of date; they do not meet modern requirements of the publishing industry, and the administration of them unnecessarily and unreasonably hampers the publishers of bona fide newspapers and periodicals.

"As an indication of what is involved in administration, it may be stated that the question of what is a bona fide newspaper or periodical is one about which there may be and often is much difference of opinion. The same is true of what constitutes a known office of publication, of what constitutes a publication originated and published for the dissemination of information of a public character, what is devoted to literature, the sciences, arts, or some special industry, what is a legitimate list of subscribers. All of these questions must, however, be determined in each case before second-class entry can be granted; but a publication having met all requirements is positively prohibited admission if it be 'designed primarily for advertising purposes or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal rates.' That such questions, especially the latter, are subtle and complex and render administration exceedingly difficult surely need not be stated."

Postmaster-General Cortelyou expresses the belief that such commission, if appointed, will be able to make recommendation that will be equitable to publishers, relieve them from present annoyance and restrictions, and at the same time protect the interests of the government.

SLIDE DAMS CREEK.

Mass of Soft Earth Holds Back Immense Quantity of Water.

Sacramento, Cal., May 8.—A special from Woodland to the Sacramento Union says:

The threat of flood in the Capay valley, resulting from the slide of earth that has fallen from the mountain side and dammed the waters of Cache creek, is growing increasingly serious. It may be assumed that the slide in question was in some way the result of the recent earthquake, and it is now found to be 1,000 feet wide and to close completely the water course. Ever since the occurrence the waters have been steadily piling up behind it, and was found by measurements taken this morning that a depth of one hundred feet had been reached.

If it had been taken at an earlier stage the dam might have been blown up with dynamite and the waters released without danger to any locality, but it is now too late to do this, as it would precipitate the flood that is feared. The dam is of soft earth and debris, and there is some hope that it may absorb the water or cut out gradually and the water pass in harmless quantities. Should it give way to the pressure the results will be very serious and a large area of country will be flooded.

Trolley Car Collision.

Trenton, N. J., May 8.—Fifteen people were injured by a head-on collision of cars on the Trenton-New Brunswick Traction Company's lines at Plainsboro, twenty miles outside of this city, at midnight. The cars, one from this city and the other from New Brunswick, were making their last trips for the night, and in accordance with the usual custom, ran by the signal. When rounding a sharp curve the headlight of one trolley car showed the approach of the other. Before the power could be reversed the cars met, and the passengers were thrown from the chairs.

Line Cut to Mazatlan.

Mexico City, May 8.—Engineers of the Mexican National Railway have succeeded in cutting a line from Durango to Mazatlan on the Pacific coast. The locating work has been going on for a year. It is probable that the interoceanic railway will build an extension to the oil fields from Tezuitlan.

OREGON STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

NEW LAND SEEDED

Acreage North and South of Bend Coming Under Cultivation.

Bend—Much new land is being cultivated near Bend. North lies what is known as the Powell Buttes district, one of the best agricultural sections in the Deschutes valley, extending from the eastern extremity of the buttes to the old channel of the river, eight miles. It is one immense plowed field, broken in only a few places. This area is being increased rapidly, and in a short time all tillable land in the district will be producing. Three years ago there were only a couple of houses between Bend and Prineville. Fences and other signs of habitation were equally scarce.

Another district rapidly developing is that under the Arnold ditch, five to six miles south of Bend. Settlers here are putting up substantial houses that would be a credit to any city; they are not small shacks as so many dwelling houses are in a new country, but in many instances are two stories and well painted. Much new land is being seeded in this district. Fences are being built, new permanent roads made to run on section lines. Less than two years ago one could go south from Bend fifty to sixty miles, and in that distance find scarcely a house; now, within seven miles of Bend, along what is known as the Ice Cave road, there are thirty houses, with much land in crops each year.

Endowed Scholarships.

Willamette University, Salem—Directors of the Oregon Children's Aid Society have ordered that funds of the society shall be given to the Willamette Endowment Association of Willamette University, to be maintained as a trust fund to aid needy and worthy orphans, or half-orphans who wish to attend the university. Each individual will be allowed \$100, and as the income is about \$300, this will provide for three students annually. The fund will be non-sectarian, and benefits are to be secured by competitive examination. A standard of 85 per cent in scholarship must be maintained. Report of expenditures will be given to the society each year.

Wells Are Spouting Water.

Arlington—Wells bored for oil prospects two years ago, in which water came to the surface level, have become active artesian gushers since the hour of the destructive earthquake in California. These wells are located at Carley, Wash., a few miles northeast of Arlington, and had been sunk by prospectors in the hope of securing a flow of crude petroleum. Results were not up to the anticipations of those who planned the exploitation, and the enterprise was abandoned. Water from the principal well is being thrown ten feet into the air, and the flow has been continuous and even in volume since the earthquake in San Francisco.

Substitute Fills for Bridges.

Albany—Fills are taking the place of bridges in Linn county wherever the change is practicable. In a great many places this change has been made. In two instances fills 350 feet long were made. Bridges are short-lived in this climate, and a constant source of expense to the county. Permanent fills cost but little more than a new bridge, which will stand but a few seasons. The county court has ordered road supervisors to supplant all wornout bridges with fills where material is available. In all cases where there are long approaches to bridges, standing only a short distance above the ground, fills are ordered.

Compels Another Survey.

Drain—The recent calamity in San Francisco has made necessary a resurvey of the first twenty-five miles of the proposed Drain-Coos Bay Railroad, beginning at this place. The maps and profiles of the final survey were destroyed in the conflagration. The engineer, F. D. Brown, was ordered back from North Bend on Coos Bay, which point he had almost reached, and will begin at once the resurvey. Mr. Brown brought his entire crew with him, and thinks it will only require from two to four weeks to complete the work.

Creamery at Latourell Falls.

Bridal Veil—Latourell Falls is to have a creamery. Repairs and improvements are being made on a two-story building 30x60 feet. Concrete floors will be provided and an engine will be installed, with machinery to handle the product supplied by farmers in the vicinity. The enterprise is projected by Newton Courter, of Latourell Falls.

High Price for Sheared Sheep.

Baker City—Lee Brothers, of this city, have purchased the entire flock of sheep of Oliver, in the John Day country, for delivery after shearing at the high price of more than \$3 a head, including yearlings, lambs and ewes. The exact figures are not given out. It is one of the largest sales of the season.

MUST OBSERVE REGULATIONS.

Government Inspector Finds Scab Among Oregon Sheep.

Pendleton—That scab among sheep is more prevalent in Eastern Oregon than last year is maintained by R. A. Ramsay, supervising inspector of the United States bureau of animal industry, who has been investigating conditions.

Mr. Ramsay came from Montana at the instance of sheep buyers in that state, who desire to have quarantine regulations made less rigid in Oregon in order to permit them to ship stock from Oregon to Montana without dipping.

From reports received by Mr. Ramsay from federal inspectors, county stock inspectors and sheepmen themselves, he is convinced that conditions are worse than last year. Consequently he says quarantine regulations cannot be relaxed.

Plan Union High Schools.

Albany—To secure high school facilities in rural communities, different school districts in Linn county are planning union high schools at central points. In Jordan Valley five districts will join next fall, and besides maintaining separate schools of eight grades will establish one high school for all pupils who have completed eighth-grade work. Under present conditions rural districts must send children to one of the larger towns for high school training. If the experiment at Jordan Valley proves successful, the plan will be followed in other parts of the county.

Bigger Demand for Oregon Sugar.

La Grande—One of the immediate effects of the San Francisco disaster on La Grande is an increased demand for the product of the local sugar factory. During the past week the factory has sent out seventeen carloads of sugar to points that have heretofore depended largely on San Francisco for their supply. While the factory has been supplying places eastward as far as Boise and shipping westward to Pendleton and Walla Walla, no such extensive shipments have before been made at this time of the year.

Investigate Umatilla Troubles.

Chemawa—Dr. Charles E. McChesney, United States supervisor of Indian schools and special inspection official, passed through here, en route to Pendleton, to investigate troubles on the Umatilla reservation between the superintendent, the Indians and the stockmen. Dr. McChesney has been in northern and southern California, locating remnants of the Chinook and confederated tribes of the Pacific coast.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Club, 71@72c; bluestem, 72@73c; red, 69@70c; valley, 70c.

Oats—No. 1 white feed, \$27.50@28; gray, \$27 per ton.

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

Hay—Valley timothy, \$12@13; clover, \$7.50@8; cheat, \$6@7; grain hay, \$7@8; alfalfa, \$12.

Fruits—Apples, \$2@3.00 per box; strawberries, \$1.25 @ 1.65 per crate; Oregon, 20c per pound.

Vegetables—Asparagus, 75c@81.25 per box; cabbage, \$2.85@3.00 per hundred; cauliflower, \$2.25 per crate; celery, \$5.00 per crate; head lettuce, 25c per dozen; onions, 10@15c per dozen; radishes, 20c per dozen; rhubarb, 3@4c per pound; spinach, 90 per box; parsley, 25c; turnips, \$1@1.25 per sack; carrots, 65@75c per sack; beets, 85c@1 per sack.

Onions—No. 1, 3c per pound. Potatoes—Fancy graded burbanks, 60@70c per hundred; ordinary, 50@60c; new California, 4c per pound.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 17½@20c per pound.

Eggs—Oregon ranch, 18@18½c per dozen.

Poultry—Average old hens, 14@15c per pound; mixed chickens, 13½@14c; broilers, 20@22½c; young roosters, 12½@13c; old roosters, 11@12½c; dressed chickens, 16@16½c; turkeys, live, 17@18c; turkeys, dressed, choice, 20@23c; geese, live, 10@11c; geese, dressed, 10@11c; ducks, 17@18c.

Hops—Oregon, 1905, 12@12½c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon average best, 16@21c; valley, 24@26c per pound; mohair, choice, 28@30c.

Veal—Dressed, 3½@7c per pound.

Beef—Dressed bulls, 3c per pound; cows, 4½@5½c; country steers, 5@6c.

Mutton—Dressed, fancy, 8@8½c per pound; ordinary, 5@6c; lambs, with pelt on, 9@10c.

Pork—Dressed, 7@8½c per pound.

DISEASE APPEARS.

Typhoid and Ptomaine Poisoning Dangers of San Francisco.

Oakland, Cal., May 7.—Poor old San Francisco, with its old landmarks a mass of tangled and still smoldering wreckage, and its thousands of suffering people! The place tonight presents a scene which no pen can describe. What has passed during the nineteen days since the earthquake and fire is slowly creeping into history. During the past nineteen days San Francisco has been a living hell. In the weeks and months to come, yes, even in the years that are to follow, this state of hell will continue.

It is all well enough for the prominent business men of San Francisco, the government officials and those connected with the Red Cross Society, to be sanguine over what is being done to relieve the suffering of San Francisco's stricken people and of the future.

It is all well enough for these men to say: "Well, we'll build a better and more beautiful city." It is all well enough for Dr. Devine to say: "We have the situation well in hand, and no one will go without food or clothing." This is a right and hopeful view to take of the matter.

These big committees will care for the masses after their fashion of doing things on a big scale, but there are hundreds who are bound to be overlooked, thrust aside by the scramble for supplies, and this is not all.

Yesterday and today gave an intimation of the disease and sickness which physicians have feared would break out. The drinking water of the stricken city is polluted with typhoid fever germs. The constant cry of the health department officials for days has been "boil the water before drinking." This is easy advice, but, when people are cooking outdoors on shattered stoves and rudely constructed ovens made of broken brick, with the wind day after day blowing a gale, it is no wonder that the warning to boil the water is ignored.

Those in charge of the city's affairs across the bay have steadfastly maintained there was no danger from an epidemic. This was the truth a week ago. It was too early for infection, but now the period of incubation has run, and what the physicians have been preparing themselves for—the outbreak of typhoid—has struck the city.

Yesterday fourteen cases were taken to the Presidio hospital, and today a dozen more cases were recorded. Ptomaine poisoning is developing. This naturally must follow the constant diet of corned beef and other canned goods upon which the people have been living since the earthquake. This is one way that sickness is spreading in San Francisco.

The other and even more dangerous way will come from the supply depots. At these places wagon loads of bread, after being carted through the streets, dust-strewn and filthy, are unloaded at these camps. Typhoid germs will find their way into the bread and into the stomachs of the people, just as they would by drinking polluted water. So much for this.

Now for the half-hysterical and nerve-shattered people who still cling to the stricken city. Hardly a day has passed since Wednesday, April 18, but that the city has been rocked by an earthquake. Last Wednesday there was a terrific shock, and this morning shortly after 10 o'clock another hard tremor that sent men, women and children from their homes and buildings into the streets screaming mad in fright. How long the people's nerves will stand this is unanswerable. They are a brave people, these folks who have passed through the earthquake and fire, but there is a limit to all courage. It simply means that, if the earth continues to groan and tremble, the most courageous will give up and quit the city.

Indeed, in some quarters men of authority are talking of sending all of the women and children out of San Francisco. This is talked of by no less authority than Captain Kennedy, who has charge of the United States general hospital at the Presidio.

Seizing Stolen Supplies.

San Francisco, May 7.—The police and military authorities are slowly but surely ferreting out the people who have abused the free supplies privilege. The detectives engaged in the work are proceeding cautiously, so that no seizures will be made unless the officers are certain that no injury to deserving persons will be inflicted. When it is established that supplies have been secured by subterfuge, the goods are seized and turned over to the nearest station. The authorities are being assisted by numerous anonymous letters, telling of the unlawful hoarding of stores.

British Gold to Pay Losses.

London, May 7.—The American steamer St. Paul, which sailed from Southampton for New York today, took \$1,825,000 in gold, most of which is destined for the agents of British insurance companies to meet their San Francisco claims.