

THE STAYTON MAIL

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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.

James Wickersham will be reappointed judge in Alaska.

The Russian government is fearful of an uprising in the army.

A plot to kill the king and queen of Italy has been discovered.

Rockefeller's money has been refused by the National Juvenile Improvement association.

Governor Chamberlain has declared all laws ratified by the June election to be in effect.

Senator Tillman declares that Standard Oil interests have been at work on the rate bill.

San Francisco earthquake sufferers complain bitterly of the sale of flour by General Greely.

The trial of George Mitchell for the killing of "Holy Roller" Creffield has commenced at Seattle.

President Roosevelt has signed a bill authorizing St. Louis to erect and maintain a bridge across the Mississippi at that city.

The secretary of the interior rejected the bids recently opened in Port and for cement for the Umatilla and Okanogan irrigation projects. The price was too high.

Five ice men at Toledo, Ohio, have been found guilty of combining for the purpose of raising the price of ice and sentenced to one year in the workhouse and to pay a fine of \$5,000.

General Greely has reorganized the relief work in San Francisco.

The friendship of Russia and Great Britain has been cooled by the Jewish massacres.

The sultan of Morocco has signed the treaty promulgated by the Algeiras convention.

Political signs in the East point to Roosevelt as the candidate to run against Bryan.

Cross Creek, a small Pennsylvania town, has been wiped out by fire caused by an electric storm.

The strike of bituminous coal miners in Michigan has been ended by the men accepting the 1903 wage scale.

The president will likely visit the canal zone next fall and see for himself the progress being made on the canal.

Canada proposes laws which will stop business of every kind on Sunday, even railway trains. No games or performances will be allowed where an admission is charged.

At a meeting of the board of supervisors of San Francisco city and county the tax levy was fixed at \$1.322 per \$100. The new levy is 16 cents and 2 mills higher than last year.

King Haakon and Queen Maud have been formally crowned as rulers of Norway.

The Russian douma blames the government for the recent massacres and calls on the cabinet to resign.

Experiments are being conducted in Kansas to ascertain the result of meat preservatives. Dogs are the subjects.

General Greely says at least 50,000 people in San Francisco are still dependent on the supply camps for food.

Formal announcement has been made by Attorney General Moody that he will prosecute the Standard Oil for accepting rebates.

The Transcontinental Insurance company is reported to have only assets sufficient to pay 10 per cent of its San Francisco losses.

Insurance companies have refused to pay a dollar of insurance at Santa Rosa, California, claiming the earthquake ruined the city. The state insurance commissions has pledged his support.

A grand jury at Portland has indicted 12 men for connection with frauds in the recent state election. More indictments will probably be made.

The peasant revolt is growing in Southern Russia.

English woman suffragists have been arrested for rioting.

Bryan says his kind of conservatism were he president would be to destroy the trusts utterly.

The passage of the lock canal bill by the senate is considered a personal victory for Roosevelt.

Idaho is asking for information regarding the insurance companies which refuse to pay their San Francisco losses in full.

TRADE OF UNITED STATES.

Foreign Commerce is Greatest With European Countries.

Washington, June 26.—An analysis of the foreign commerce of the United States, contained in a bulletin issued by the department of Commerce and Labor, says that in the fiscal year 1905, 48 per cent of the imports into the United States was drawn from Europe, 20 per cent from North America, 13 per cent from South America, 14 per cent from Asia. Of the exports from the United States in the same year, 67 per cent went to Europe, 17 per cent to North America, 4 per cent to South America, 8 per cent to Asia, 2 per cent to Oceania and 1 per cent to Africa.

A comparison with the figures for earlier years shows a gradual decline in the share of our imports supplied by Europe and in the share Europe takes of our exports. This is due largely to the enlargement of our trade with the Orient.

Imports from Europe have grown from \$384,000,000 in 1895 to \$541,000,000 in 1905; from North America, \$134,000,000 in 1895 to \$227,000,000 in 1905; from South America, from \$112,000,000 to \$151,000,000, but the bulletin adds that in 1906 they will fall about \$14,000,000 below those of 1905, chiefly on account of a reduction of the quantity of coffee and India rubber imported. From Asia the imports have grown from \$78,000,000 to \$163,000,000 in 1905.

Exports to Europe have grown from \$628,000,000 in 1895 to \$1,021,000,000 in 1905; to North America, from \$108,500,000 to \$260,500,000; to South America, from \$33,000,000 to \$50,000,000, and to Asia from \$17,330,000 to \$128,500,000.

MARINES ARE READY.

May Be Called Upon to Quell Incipient Revolution at Panama.

Panama, June 26.—The administration of President Amador has been perpetuated as the result of the elections here today, but the conditions are now such on the isthmus that were it not for the presence here of a large body of American marines, well armed and equipped, and several gatling guns mounted along the canal strip, a revolution would already be in progress. As matters stand there is a feeling of sullen discontent among the more progressive of the inhabitants of the Panama republic, which may yet break out in open revolution.

Threats of assassination are freely made and it is openly asserted by the Liberals that Dr. Amador will hardly live much longer.

Today's election, while only for members of the Municipal council, was admitted to be a test, and upon its outcome depended the result of the general elections to be held later.

It is rumored that a large number of Guatemalans are on the way here for the purpose of aiding in an attempt to overthrow the Amador administration. Color is lent to this report by the presence on the outskirts of the city of a detachment of 300 American marines with gatling guns. They were sent by Governor Magoon, who has so far declined to explain their presence.

IMPORTED YELLOW FEVER.

Single Case is Reported at Mississippi Quarantine.

New Orleans, June 26.—One case of yellow fever was reported today at the Mississippi river quarantine station, 95 miles below New Orleans. This is the first case of yellow fever reported in Louisiana this year by the state board of health. The patient is a Cuban sailor who arrived at quarantine June 18 on the steamer Hoistein from Havana. The Hoistein is still detained at quarantine, having been disinfected. No other cases of elevated temperature have yet appeared on the Hoistein.

Dr. C. H. Iron, president of the state board of health, said to the inspecting party that he does not believe yellow fever is epidemic in New Orleans or in Louisiana. The existence of yellow fever at Rio Janeiro and also of two cases of bubonic plague at that port were reported to the state board by officers of the steamer Sallust, arriving here today. The Sallust was disinfected at quarantine.

Secret Convent Found.

Mexico City, June 26.—A building on Moscas street has been raided and discovered to be a convent existing in violation of the laws of reform. The place had many cells, a chapel, a refectory, and other features of convent life. The inmates wore the garb of Carmelites with face veils. Legal proceedings will be taken against the nuns in the court of the First district. It is long since a convent has been discovered and raided here. Religious orders engaged in teaching and works of charity have not been interfered with.

Governor Harris Ill.

Chicago, June 26.—A special to the Record-Herald from Cleveland says: Governor Andrew L. Harris, of Ohio, is ill at his home in Eaton, Preble county. He is suffering from exhaustion and acute indigestion and it is doubtful if he will be able to return to Columbus to take up his duties.

IN THE NATIONAL HALLS OF CONGRESS

Monday, June 25.

Washington, June 25.—The senate today passed Senator La Follette's joint resolution extending the scope of the inquiry now being conducted by the Interstate Commerce commission under the Tillman-Gillespie resolution, so as to have it include the transportation and storage of grains.

In support of his contentions, Senator La Follette said that testimony taken by the commission indicates a joint ownership between the railroads and the elevator companies to the detriment of the farmers, who are entitled to a free and open market.

About 300 private pension bills were passed.

The senate held a night session and at 9:45 p. m. adjourned until 11 o'clock tomorrow.

Washington, June 25.—Under a rule limiting debate on all but two sections, the so-called immigration bill was discussed for three hours today in the house and passed, without an aye and no vote being permitted on any of the paragraphs. This bill attracted much attention, the representatives having large foreign colonies in their districts lining up generally against the head tax of \$5, which was defeated, and against the educational test.

After a very interesting contest a substitute for the educational test, providing that the whole matter be submitted to a commission, was adopted by a close vote. The most important feature of the bill were thus eliminated and the bill was passed without division.

At 5:35 p. m. the house took a recess until 8 o'clock this evening to devote three hours to oratory.

Tuesday, June 26.

Washington, June 26.—Shortly after noon today Senator Cullom signed the conference report on the railroad rate bill, adding his name to that of Senators Atkins and Representatives Hepburn, Sherman and Richardson. Senator Tillman did not sign the report, and it was turned over to Representative Hepburn to present to the house.

It is expected the refusal of Senator Tillman to subscribe to the agreement in regard to the McLaurin commodity amendment, which would permit pipe lines to carry commodities they produce, will result in debate in the senate when the report is presented there for adoption.

Senator Tillman, in refusing to sign the conference report, says he will give his reasons in the senate and will ask the senate to vote whether or not it will yield to the house conferees.

Washington, June 26.—The pure food bill was passed today by the house and the conference report on the railroad rate bill adopted.

Nearly the entire day was taken up with the consideration of the pure food bill under five minute rule, and, while many amendments were offered, most of them were voted down. Those that were adopted were corrections and changes in verbiage. The pure food bill was passed by a vote of 242 to 17.

The conference report on the railroad rate bill was taken up, and while there was discussion of the anti-pass agreement, the previous resolution was adopted by a vote of 121 to 97, the conference report being agreed to, 216 to 4.

Friday, June 22.

Washington, June 22.—The opposition in the senate to the committee amendment to the sundry civil bill appropriating \$25,000 annually for the payment of the traveling expenses of the president, which was begun by McLaurin, resulted today in the withdrawal of the amendment by Hale, in charge of the bill, and the subsequent passage of the independent bill providing practically for the same appropriation, which was recently passed by the house of representatives.

Washington, June 22.—Pure food held the attention of the house throughout today. The constitutional features of the pure food bill were debated by the leading lawyers of the house, the Democrats splitting wide on the question whether the bill took away from the states their police powers. Various features applicable to localities and interests were discussed earnestly, but it was early apparent that the bill will be adopted practically in the form in which it came from the interstate and foreign commerce committee.

General debate was closed at 3:30, when the bill was read and amendments offered.

Two Contests Decided.

Washington, June 25.—The house today adopted unanimously the report of the committee on elections No. 2, that Ernest E. Wood was not elected to membership in the house of representatives in the Fifty-ninth congress from the Twelfth congressional district of Missouri, and that Harry M. Coudrey was elected. Coudrey presented himself to take the oath. The house adopted a resolution that A. J. Houston was not elected from the Second district of Texas. The sitting member, M. L. Brooks, therefore retains his seat.

The so-called "package" section was passed over, it being evident that this amendment will create much discussion. The bill was laid aside until tomorrow.

Thursday, June 21.

Washington, June 21.—The senate today took a position in accord with the president and the house of representatives by declaring for a lock canal across the isthmus of Panama. The result was reached after a day's discussion that was almost devoid of interesting incident. There was only one record vote, and that was negative in character, coming on a motion to lay on the table the lock type substitute for the sea level bill. This motion was made by Kittredge, and was voted down, 31 to 36.

Washington, June 21.—The space in front of the speaker's desk of the house today resembled a small section of a delicatessen store and a corner grocery, with cereals, jams, jellies, tins of peas, tomatoes, corn, bottles of whiskey and wine, imported sausages, branded cherries and other edibles and drinkables scattered over the tables. To complete the picture, there were a standard scales with weights, a graduate and a funnel. These were used to demonstrate the contention of the majority of the committee on interstate and foreign commerce that a pure food bill is necessary for the protection of the people.

The house spent the entire day in consideration of the bill and had not completed it at adjournment. It will be taken up again tomorrow.

Wednesday, June 20.

Washington, June 20.—The meat inspection provision of the agricultural appropriation bill was today made the subject of discussion in the senate. The question came up on motion by Proctor to grant the conference requested by the house. The bill went over without action.

There were two speeches on the Panama canal, one by Morgan in support of the sea level plan and the other by Perkins in opposition.

The senate held its first night session, which was devoted to the consideration of the sundry civil appropriation bill.

Washington, June 20.—Twenty bills of more or less general interest were passed today by the house under suspension of the rules. Among them were measures appropriating \$25,000 for the traveling expenses of the president, which excited considerable debate; providing for the subdivision of land entered under the reclamation act; increasing the efficiency of the bureau of insular affairs by conferring the rank and pay of a brigadier general upon the chief; and regulating the checking of baggage by common carriers.

The joint resolution increasing the terms of representatives to four years failed to receive the necessary two-thirds vote.

Tuesday, June 19.

Washington, June 19.—Knox addressed the senate at length today in support of the lock type for the Panama canal, contending that in point of feasibility and economy it is far superior to the sea level plan. He took direct issue with Kittredge as to the safety of the Gatun dam.

The agricultural appropriation bill, containing the meat inspection provision, was received from the house and the house substitute ordered printed.

The senate ordered another conference on the naval appropriation bill.

Washington, June 19.—With practical unanimity the house today adopted the substitute for the Beveridge amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill relating to meat inspection, the objectionable features of the former amendments being eliminated and the amendment perfected to meet the wishes of the president. An effort was made to extend the time of debate, but Wadsworth, chairman of the committee on agriculture, desiring to get the bill into conference as soon as possible, objected. After the adoption of the amendment the bill was sent to conference, the conferees being Wadsworth, Scott (Kan.) and Lamb (Va.)

A large number of bills were passed under suspension of rules. Through the efforts of Champ Clark, of Missouri, and William J. of Mississippi, the subsidiary silver coinage bill failed to secure enough votes to pass it under the rule.

Bids for New Warships.

Washington, June 25.—William Cramp & Sons' Ship and Engine Building company, of Philadelphia, was the lowest bidder today for ships of the Michigan and South Carolina type, with the machinery as prescribed by the Navy department. The department plans for machinery will probably be accepted by the Navy department in preference to plans of bidders. The bids for the prescribed machinery were known as Class I bids, and Cramp's bid was \$3,540,000, the New York Shipbuilding company, \$3,585,000.

WHIPPED INTO LINE.

Few Insurance Companies Have Failed to Comply With Law.

San Francisco, June 25.—That the insurance companies fear the weight of official displeasure is shown by the fact that there are now but five or six companies which have neither furnished their lists of policy holders nor extended time for proof of loss. Assistant Attorney General George Sturtevant said today that his office is now ready to commence action against the companies which have not been dealing fairly. He added:

"We have found a way to reach both the six-bit concerns and the outlaw companies, as we term those who have neither filed lists of policy holders nor granted extension of time for filing proof of loss. Wherever it is found necessary, both penalties under the statutes will be enforced— forfeiture of bond and ejection from the state."

The financial condition of practically all of the companies involved here will, it is stated, be disclosed on July 1, when the companies will be compelled to file in the state of Georgia semi-annual statements of their condition. Georgia is said to be the only state in the Union requiring semi-annual statements.

Chairman Spencer, of the "dollar for dollar" committee of the board of underwriters, said today that the outlook is dubious.

"There are undoubtedly a large number of companies which must go to the wall soon," he said. "I do not want to specify, nor would I say that all the honest and solvent companies are in the 'dollar for dollar' class. I do not want to impugn the motives of any of the companies that propose a compromise. Some of them undoubtedly cannot pay and are offering the best they can."

"Some of the companies are now making a delay to learn the extent of their liabilities and will then pay what they owe. Others are delaying in bad faith. These will have to wait and go out of business, unless they can make good soon."

GUERRILLA WARFARE IN RUSSIA.

Peasants Murder Two Rural Police for Killing a Cow.

St. Petersburg, June 25.—The peasants of the village of Krutyagork, enraged at the killing of a cow by two members of the rural police, called a commune meeting, formally condemned the two men to death and executed the sentence.

At Kiev messengers on the Southwestern railroad, who were carrying \$125,000, were attacked yesterday by four robbers who killed one messenger, wounded a second, seized the money and drove away in a gallop in a cab. Two of the messengers pursued the robbers and wounded the robber who was carrying the money, with the result that he fell from the cab and the money was recovered.

At Ufa, Prince Manveloff, an extensive landed proprietor and a former officer of the guards, was killed on the streets yesterday. The crime, it is supposed, was committed for political reasons.

Dispatches from Bialystok report that the citizens there are panic stricken owing to unconfirmable rumors that the excesses would be revived today. Patrols are to be seen everywhere, and strict martial law is enforced. Three men, two of whom were Christians, were recently shot for failing to obey orders to halt.

NO PRISON FOR JOHN D.

Government Not Likely to Indict Big Oil Trust Men.

Washington, June 25.—Although the department of Justice has announced that it proposes to begin criminal proceedings against the officials of the Standard Oil company, the intimation is given out that it is doubtful if indictments may be found against such men in the Standard Oil company as John D. Rockefeller, H. H. Rogers and John D. Archbold. An official in the department of Justice indicated today that while the government would press the prosecutions vigorously, he did not have an idea that the officials of the Standard Oil company would be reached in the criminal proceedings any more than the presidents of railroads, personally, are reached through similar proceedings.

Recognize Only the Douma.

Moscow, June 25.—It is reported that troops in the local garrison have notified their officers that they will remain loyal to the crown as long as the czar and the government respects the rights and privileges of the douma. It is asserted, but not yet confirmed, that the soldiers have notified the officers that they will decline to obey any orders from them should the douma be dissolved, but will hold themselves under the orders of the president of that body, declining to recognize the president of the present government.

Roosevelt Signs Traveling Bill.

Washington, June 25.—Late this afternoon President Roosevelt signed the bill making an appropriation of \$25,000 a year for the traveling expenses of the president.