

Clackamas County Record.

VOL. I.

OREGON CITY, CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON, MONDAY, JANUARY 12, 1903.

NO. 3.

EVENTS OF THE DAY

GATHERED FROM ALL PARTS OF THE TWO HEMISPHERES.

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week, Presented in Condensed Form, Most Likely to Prove Interesting to Our Many Readers.

Cold weather in the Middle West has added greatly to the suffering caused by the lack of coal.

The government of India will be called upon to pay over \$5,000,000 for the expenses of the Delhi pageant.

The president has warned congress that he will call an extra session unless it now takes some action on the trust question.

The coal famine has become so acute all through the East and Middle West that there is a general demand that something be done.

A dispatch from Moab, Utah, says a small volcano, 20 miles north of that place, near the Colorado line, has become active. The column of steam can be seen for miles.

A would-be assassin, who has been an inmate of an insane asylum, fired at the royal procession in Madrid. When arrested he declared he sought to kill the Duke of Gotomayor and not King Alfonso. No one was injured.

The belief is that the missing Alaskan steamer Dawson City, which sailed from Nome October 29 for Seattle, is safe. It has been learned that Captain Hansen, who took command the day the steamer sailed, agreed only to assume the berth if he was permitted to sail out of his course and land eight men. It is thought likely that the Dawson City is fast in the ice somewhere out of the regular course of the Alaskan vessels.

Castro's reply is acceptable to the allies.

Snow in West Virginia has blocked all traffic.

Ex-Governor D. H. Hastings, of Pennsylvania, is dead.

A new Pacific coast steamship company has been organized at San Francisco.

It is said that Ambassador von Holleben incurred the Kaiser's anger and was recalled.

Alfred Beit, Africa's richest man, has been stricken with paralysis at Johannesburg.

Castro has defaulted in his promises to France and more warships may threaten his ports.

A bank robber has been arrested at Quincy, Ill., where he was posing as a wealthy stockman.

Detroit, Mich., will run a city coal yard, to be controlled by a commission appointed by the mayor.

The gang of outlaws who robbed a Burlington train at Marcus, Ill., six months ago, has been captured.

Wyoming Indians are suffering on account of failure of crops. It is feared serious trouble may follow.

Two passenger trains on the Big Four collided between Moro and Bethalto, Ill. One man was killed and three others seriously injured.

Soft coal miners of West Virginia will strike April 1 for larger wages. This state furnishes half the output of the country in soft coal.

General Chaffee says he knew where \$80,000,000 of treasure was hidden in the Forbidden city of Peking when he was in charge of the American troops in China, but President McKinley would not allow him to seize it.

Seventeen clerks in the pension office have been reduced in salary.

Several Chinese provinces are now entirely in the control of the rebels.

A fierce storm on the isthmus resulted in the destruction of several ships.

The demand for an increase in pay by the Santa Fe engineers and firemen has been granted.

President Roosevelt strongly advises Utah not to elect a Mormon apostle for United States senator.

Fire partially destroyed the Cleveland, Ohio, Y. M. C. A. building. The loss will reach \$100,000.

The bill appropriating \$350,000 for lighthouses for Alaska has been favorably reported to the senate.

Strikers in Barcelona are again becoming riotous and using dynamite to blow up the railroad tracks.

The ratification of the Cuban reciprocity treaty is assured by the formal withdrawal of opposition by the beet sugar men.

The engineers on the steamer Elder, who struck when that vessel was in Portland last October, have had their licenses suspended for four months.

President Roosevelt has sent to the senate the nomination of Fred A. Bancroft to succeed A. B. Crossman as postmaster at Portland.

HE YIELDS TO FORCE.

Castro Will Make Cash Payment and Give Guarantee for Award.

Caracas, Jan. 10.—After two stormy meetings of the cabinet, all conditions set forth in the replies of the powers to President Castro's last proposal in the matter of settling the Venezuelan dispute through arbitration have been accepted by the Venezuelan government. The government considers the conditions unjust, but declared it is obliged to yield to force. The Venezuelan answer was delivered at the United States legation here at noon today.

The conditions of the powers cover cash payments to the allies and guarantees for the payment of the balance of their claims. It can be said on good authority that the question of raising the existing blockade will not be considered.

It was learned at a late hour tonight that, by the terms of the notes of the foreign powers handed to President Castro by Minister Bowen yesterday and of the Venezuelan answer to them delivered at the American legation today, a compromise in the matter of arbitration has been reached.

Foreign business houses in Venezuela are suffering exceedingly from the effects of the continued blockade.

The revolutionary movement under General Matos is losing popularity daily because of the assistance, it is alleged, the German blockading vessels are giving in permitting the landing of arms for the revolutionists near Higuerote.

The leader of the revolutionists is called "Matos, the German," by the press.

VEILED BY SNOW STORM.

Trains Collide, Killing Three and Injuring Fourteen Persons.

Ada, O., Jan. 10.—Three men are dead and 14 or more other persons were injured, one fatally, as a result of a collision between two trains on the Pennsylvania system on the main street of this city at 5 o'clock this evening.

Train No. 35, westbound for Fort Wayne, started out of the station, but at the main street crossing was compelled to stop on account of some accident to the airbrake. A flagman was sent back to notify No. 19, a fast train going in the same direction, which was several minutes late. On account of a driving snow storm the engineer of No. 19 was unable to see the signal in time to slacken his speed, and his engine crashed into the rear coach of No. 35 while running at the rate of 40 miles an hour.

No. 35 consisted of two coaches, the rear one being a combination baggage and passenger car, with another passenger car in front. Both were telescoped and barely a passenger escaped injury of some sort. The engineer and fireman of No. 19 were also slightly injured, but not enough to prevent them from rendering immediate assistance to those who were in distress. The engine of No. 19 was almost demolished, but the cars behind it were not damaged in the least and none of the passengers were bruised.

CRACK SHOT WITH BIG GUN.

Eight-Foot Object, Three Miles Distant, Hit With 12-inch Rifle.

San Francisco, Jan. 10.—Extraordinary accuracy in marksmanship cut short the heavy gun practice at the Presidio reservation today. The 12 inch guns were to be brought into play, and the target was a wooden structure, pyramidal in shape, about 12 feet long at each base line and about eight feet high. It was towed oceanward by a tug with a long towline, and while moving at seven miles an hour, was to be fired upon. When the target was about three miles from shore and under tow it appeared to be about the size of a man's hand. It was then that Corporal Regan fired a 12 inch gun. The shot struck about eight yards astern of the moving mark. Carefully Regan aimed the second missile, and scarcely had the roar of the discharge ceased, when the target disappeared. The shot had hit "the enemy" amidships and shattered it into splinters.

Expense of Diplomatic Service.

Washington, Jan. 10.—The house committee on foreign affairs today concluded the diplomatic and consular appropriation bill, which will be reported to the house. It carries approximately \$1,900,000, which is less than the estimates and less than the appropriation of last year. Bulgaria is included in the territory of the minister to Greece and a secretary is added to the legation in Switzerland at a salary of \$1,500 a year. The consulate at Canton is raised to a consulate general and the salary advanced from to \$4,000.

Large Swindle Alleged.

Houston, Tex., Jan. 10.—A Wettermark, head of the Nacogdoches banking firm, which was forced into liquidation by alleged extensive forgeries, was today arrested on his arrival at Houston on a warrant charging him with having received deposits after he knew the bank to be insolvent. It is claimed at Nacogdoches that the forgeries will exceed \$500,000.

NEWS OF OREGON

TIPPS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Timber Land Frauds Being Investigated—Old Jailbird Caught—Exhibits for 1905 Exposition—Linn County Schools Will Have Libraries—Horse Thieves Caught—Bad Man in the Pen.

A special agent of the government is at Lakewick looking into timber land frauds in that section.

Emmett Kimberley, who broke jail at Canyon City a year ago, has been arrested in a Portland lodging house.

The common council of LaGrande is at work on a new city charter. It will include a considerable extension of the city limits.

A petition is being circulated in Linn county to increase the tax levy in order that schools throughout the county may be provided with public libraries.

The infant child of Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bennett, of Independence, which was badly burned by swallowing carbolic acid, died from its injuries.

At a special school meeting in Fairview district 14 votes out of a total of 15 were in favor of a 20-mill tax with which to pay up interest and other indebtedness of the district.

Mr. and Mrs. John A. Slavin, who live upon their farm near Hillsdale, celebrated their golden wedding. Mr. Slavin arrived in Oregon in 1850, but his wife had preceded him three years.

The governors of Idaho and Montana have recommended that their states make good exhibits at the 1905 fair.

The biennial report of the state treasurer has just been issued. It shows not a single dollar of delinquent state tax against any county in the state.

John McMahan, who is serving a life sentence in the state penitentiary for murder, assaulted a guard with a brick and came near killing him before he was finally subdued by being beaten into insensibility. McMahan is regarded as the worst man in the "pen."

Bruce Davis, a drunkard, and an inmate of the Josephine County jail, died in his cell as the result of a rather cool treatment at the hands of the jailer. Davis was recently confined to the county jail to await trial at the coming term of circuit court and to answer the charge of stealing a watch and other valuables. The man was a very heavy drinker and became afflicted with delirium tremens shortly after being confined, and when he could no longer have his drinks. He raved and yelled like a mad man, making the hours hideous for the other inmates of the jail. Pete Miller, the jailer, occupied a bed in the jail, and found sleep an impossibility because of the maniac's ravings. As he could not quiet him in any other way, he arose and turned the hose on him, drenching the poor prisoner until he looked like a drowned chicken. That quieted him and Pete went back to bed. When the sheriff arrived the following morning with the prisoner's breakfast he found Davis drenched and shivering in one corner and some two inches of water in his cell. The thermometer registered at the freezing point. Davis never recovered from his shock, though whether his death was entirely due to his cold-water drenching has not yet been determined.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 70c; blue-stem 80c; valley, 75@76c.

Barley—Feed, \$23.50 per ton; brewing, \$24.00.

Flour—Best grade, 3.90@4.40; grab-hand, \$3.20@3.60.

Millet—Bran, \$19.00 per ton; middlings, \$23.50; shorts, \$19.50; chop, \$18.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.15@1.17½; gray, \$1.12½@1.15 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$8@9.00; cheat, \$8@9 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 50@60c per sack; ordinary, 40@50c per cental; growers' prices: Mercad sweets, \$2.00@2.25 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 10@11c; young, 10c; hens, 11@11½c; turkeys, live, 15@16c; dressed, 18@20c; ducks, \$7.50 per dozen; geese, \$8@8.50.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 16½@17½c; Young America, 17½@18½c; factory prices, 1@1½c less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27½@30c per pound; extras, 30c; dairy, 20@22½c; store, 15@18.

Eggs—22½@30c per dozen.

Hops—New crop, 23@26c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12½@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14c; mohair, 26@28c.

Beef—Stearns, cows, 3@3½c per pound; gross, 4c; dressed, 6@7c.

Veal—7½@8½c.

Mutton—Gross, 3c per pound; dressed, 6c.

Lamb—Gross, 3½c per pound; dressed, 6½c.

Hogs—Gross, 6½@6¾c per pound; dressed, 7@7½c.

T. H. TONGUE DEAD

OREGON REPRESENTATIVE SUCCEUMS TO HEART FAILURE.

Brought On by Acute Indigestion—End Came Peacefully and Without Pain—His Daughter Bertha and His Secretary Only Persons with Him—Many Expressions of Sorrow.

Washington, Jan. 12.—Representative Thomas H. Tongue, of the First Oregon congressional district, in the presence of his daughter Bertha and his secretary, Miss Ruane, died suddenly in his room at the Irvington, in this city, at 12:50 yesterday afternoon. A few minutes before he passed away he lapsed into unconsciousness, and died without a word, without any suffering. His son, Thomas H., Jr., did not reside with his father, but was notified of his approaching end, and hastened to his father's bedside, but did not reach there until after he had passed away.

The physicians who were summoned, and the family physician, Dr. Bovee, as well as the coroner, agree that death was due to acute indigestion, which superinduced paralysis of the heart. Mr. Tongue had been in unusual health, and except for occasional attacks of dyspepsia, to which he had been subjected of late years, has not complained of feeling badly this winter. He considered he was in better health than he had been in for two years past, in fact. Mr. Tongue attended a dinner Saturday evening and did not retire until a late hour. When he slept late yesterday morning, contrary to custom, nothing was thought of it.

At 10 o'clock he received a call from two Oregon friends, with whom he discussed at length matters of personal and political character. During the stay of these gentlemen he remained in bed, but rose and dressed as they left, and had a light breakfast in his room. He said at the time that his appetite was not good, and complained slightly of dyspepsia. At his request his daughter, Bertha, brought him a soda solution, which he drank, and remarked that he thought that would fix him all right. He went through his morning mail, and then lay down on the couch to read the papers. His daughter joked with him slightly about being sick and too stubborn to have a doctor, but he insisted that he was not ill. A few minutes later Miss Bertha noticed that her father was breathing heavily and deeply. She became alarmed and telephoned at once for a number of physicians.

Before either the doctors or his son arrived, however, Representative Tongue had passed away, having become unconscious at the time heavy breathing set in. In his last moments of consciousness he suffered nothing beyond the natural disturbance caused by an attack of dyspepsia. He had no consciousness of his true condition as he lapsed into insensibility. His end was quiet and peaceful.

Thomas H. Tongue, who had attained state prominence long before he became a national figure, was born in England on June 23, 1844. His parents were Anthony and Rebecca (Lawson) Tongue, and he was their only child. He was educated in England until his 15th year, when his parents emigrated directly to Washington county, Oregon, where they located on a farm several miles north of Hillsboro, where the parents yet reside. Young Tongue had had fairly good advantages in the English schools and as soon as he arrived in Hillsboro a finished education. Attending district school on the North Tualatin plains for several years, he finally concluded to take a collegiate course. He began school at Pacific university under great difficulties, graduating with high honors in 1868. Upon leaving the university he commenced the study of law under Hon. W. D. Hare, and so apt a scholar was he that he was admitted to the bar in 1870.

He early espoused the principles of the Republican party, by which party he was several times honored by nominations to prominent official positions, serving locally as a member of the council of Hillsboro, also as mayor of that city and as a member of the school board for six consecutive years. In 1888 he was elected to the state senate and served on the judiciary and other important committees.

He was chairman of the Republican state convention held at Portland in 1890, and was a delegate to the national convention of the party at Minneapolis in 1892. In 1895 he was a candidate for United States senator, when Mr. Tongue was elected. In 1896 Mr. Tongue was elected to the Fifty-fifth congress, defeating Binger Hermann for the nomination.

During the six years that he sat in congress, Mr. Tongue did great work for Oregon. He never lost an opportunity to secure appropriations for the rivers and harbors and for other purposes. When the house committee on rivers and harbors was out here a year ago, Mr. Tongue accompanied the members on their trips up and down the Columbia, and gave them the necessary information needed.

OUR MINISTER TO VENEZUELA.

Herbert W. Bowen Admirably Adapted for Any Emergency.

Herbert Wolcott Bowen, United States Minister to Venezuela, has been qualified by twelve years in the diplomatic and consular service of the nation to deal with the contingencies which may arise in the distracted South American republic.

He went to Venezuela in 1901, succeeding Francis B. Loomis. Prior to that he was Minister to Persia, having been appointed to that post in 1890. But it was in Spain, before the outbreak of hostilities between that country and the United States, that Minister Bowen gained the special experience which will stand him in good stead in the Venezuela imbroglio. He first went to that country in 1890, being appointed consul at Barcelona by President Harrison. In 1895 President Cleveland made him consul general. Barcelona was the scene of manifestations of hostility toward the United States in March, 1896. The feeling was aroused by the passage by the Senate of the Morgan resolution, which recognized the Cuban insurgents. A mob of several thousand persons gathered in front of the United States consulate in Barcelona, and with shouts and execrations demanded the destruction of the building and the death of the occupants. Consul General Bowen appeared at the entrance and defied the mob, which dispersed in a short time without harming anyone, and doing little damage to the edifice. Mr. Bowen was the last representative of the United States to leave Spain at the time of the actual outbreak of hostilities. After the close of the Spanish-American war he was preparing to return to his post at Barcelona when he was appointed Minister to Persia.

Minister Bowen was born in Brooklyn in 1856 and is distinguished as a literary man of excellence and a poet of considerable power. He is six feet and three inches in height, of athletic build and great personal prowess. He speaks French, Spanish, German and Italian fluently and is thus well equipped for his present post.

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URGED TO GROW NATIVE SILK.

State Biologist of North Carolina Distributing Mulberry Trees.

There is a new chapter in the awakening movement for growing native American silk in the South, begun by Gerald McCarthy, biologist of the North Carolina Department of Agriculture, at Raleigh, N. C. The state is arranging to furnish free mulberry trees to farmers who will experiment in raising silk. All over the State of North Carolina Mr. McCarthy is scattering this circular:

"The first season's experience in silk growing in North Carolina has proved a most gratifying success. It has demonstrated that the women and children of the State may, by light and interesting work during six weeks of early summer, earn without interfering seriously with their ordinary duties, at least \$30. Those who can devote more time to the work may earn much more.

"To place silk growing upon a permanent basis we must increase the output of silk cocoons to a volume which will attract to the silk reeler and weavers, thus creating a home market for the product of the silkworm. The first and most necessary step is to increase the available supply of silkworm food. We must plant mulberry trees until each farm suited for this kind of work has at least 100 trees. Every farm having dry soil, lying between Goldsborough and Statesville or Asheville, can successfully grow silk.

"In order to encourage the planting of the mulberry the State Department of Agriculture will distribute among the farmers of North Carolina in lots of fifty and one hundred rooted seedling trees of the varieties best suited for feeding the silkworm. Not more than 100 will be sent to one person.

"Silk growing will prove valuable as nature study and a remunerative art in schools and is well worth the attention of all who have supervision over educational institutions. It is also well adapted for charitable institutions. Public institutions which wish to experiment with silk growing will be supplied with trees."

North Carolina is only one of the possible States for the growing of silk, this scientist says, according to the New York Times. He expects a wide range for its production before many years, far beyond the confines of the Southern belt.

The Shade Trees of Paris.

The city of Paris, France, spends about \$50,000 every year in maintaining its trees. There are about 87,800 trees in the city, and they grow in rows along the sidewalks. This number, however, does not include the trees in the parks.

COAL MINERS' WAR

GENERAL GOBIN TELLS COMMISSION OF STRENUOUS TIMES.

Soldiers Were Boycotted on All Sides—Could Not Get Teams to Haul Supplies to Camp—Never Had to "Shoot to Kill," as the Famous Order Did Away With the Necessity.

Philadelphia, Jan. 12.—After occupying eight days, during which time they presented about 150 witnesses, the nonunion men have closed their case before the coal strike commission. The coal companies will open their case next, and, according to the plans of the operators, the companies will present their case in the order of the geographical location of their mines. The Delaware & Hudson company, whose collieries are further north, will first present its witnesses, and the Philadelphia Coal & Iron company, whose mines are in the southern part of the coal fields, will be heard last.

The principal witness before the commission for the nonunion men was Lieutenant General J. P. S. Gobin, senior brigadier general of the national guard of Pennsylvania. Gobin was in command of the third brigade while the troops were on duty in the hard coal fields. He was questioned 3½ hours, and during most of this time was engaged in a recital of conditions as he found them in the territory he covered. From his observation, and from reports made to him by the officers, it was his opinion, he said, "that an excited state of lawlessness" existed in the regions; that disturbances were numerous; that the presence of the troops was absolutely necessary to preserve law and order, and that it was difficult to maintain the law, even after all the troops in the state had been placed in the disturbed territory.

He told in detail of the condition of affairs in the coal region during his stay there, and of the stoning of his troops, insults to his men, frequent cases of dynamiting, and other acts of lawlessness. He said that the sheriff of Carbon county refused to call on the governor for troops. The general said he had been asked by the coal companies to protect nonunion men, but he refused because he had not sufficient troops. He said the situation was most serious. He feared the railroad men would be intimidated and he would be unable to move troops. Threatening letters were also sent to him.

During the cross examination, General Gobin had several tilts with Charles L. Darrow, counsel for the miners, but they never reached a serious point. The witness said that when he first went into the coal region with his men, as a result of a riot at Shenandoah, he was unable for a time to get vehicles to carry his supplies, teamsters refusing to furnish them. In Shenandoah and in the Panther creek valley, he said, there was no civil authority at times. Committees of the union called upon him and assured him that the striking miners would give him all the assistance they could, but, as far as the witness could remember, they never gave him any help, no did he ask for any. After his entire brigade had been called out, General Gobin said the situation became extremely serious in several parts of the territory, and he feared he could not cope with the situation if it grew worse. He so informed the governor.

The now famous "shoot to kill" order issued by him after his soldiers had been attacked by stones was touched upon by Mr. Darrow. The general said it meant every word it said, and that the issuance of the order had a most salutary effect upon the communities which his soldiers covered. It had such a good effect that it was not necessary to fire one shot. The order, he further said, did not include the shooting of women and children.

Murdered and Robbed.

Pittsburg, Jan. 12.—Andrew Overick, proprietor of a Polish boarding house, a broker and a money lender, was found unconscious in Mulberry alley last night, with his skull fractured. He never regained consciousness and died today at the West Penn hospital. Overick always carried a large sum of money, and as his pockets were rifled, the police are inclined to think his murderer made a rich haul. A former boarder is suspected and the police are looking for him. Overick was 32 years of age and married.

Arrested at Seattle.

Seattle, Wash., Jan. 12.—John Doyle, John Murphy, William Carter and Tom Kennedy are under arrest in this city, suspected of holding up a Northern Pacific train in Western Montana October 24. Engineer O'Neill was killed and the safe in the baggage car was wrecked. Detectives claim the gang was tracked to Seattle, and here for a time disappeared from sight. Descriptions are said to tally closely.



H. W. BOWEN.