

Clackamas County Record.

VOL. I.

OREGON CITY, CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON, MONDAY, JANUARY 19, 1903.

NO. 5.

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.

Editor Gonzales may recover from the wound inflicted by Tillman.

John Mitchell has delivered his final address to the coal strike commission.

The Chicago grand jury found indictments against 40 men engaged in the coal conspiracy.

The big 16-inch coast defense gun has passed a successful trial. It is the largest gun ever made in America.

Admiral Dewey has returned to Washington and praises the conduct of the fleet in maneuvers in the Caribbean sea.

A wealthy Oklahoma citizen committed suicide. Before dying he declared he was John Wilkes Booth and killed Lincoln.

Naval Constructor Hobson has been assigned to duty at Bremerton, to which post he must go or resign from the navy.

Colorado and Wyoming have both given assurance that the Lewis and Clark fair will receive their moral and financial support.

A charge of powder for an 8-inch gun exploded on the battle ship Massachusetts, killing six men and wounding three, two of whom may die.

The long overdue steamer St. Louis has arrived in New York. Her boilers were leaking badly and passengers adopted resolutions condemning the company for sending the vessel out in an unsafe condition.

Citizens of Newman, a small village in Indiana, held up a train and robbed it of coal.

The 1904 session of the national livestock convention will be held in Portland.

The French government has forbidden the use of the Breton dialect by priests of Brittany.

Lieutenant Governor Tillman says he will be able to show that he had ample provocation for shooting Editor Gonzales.

Two of the public schools of Philadelphia have closed on account of lack of fuel. More will follow unless relief arrives soon.

The president is going over the list of candidates to become United States attorney for Alaska and will announce his decision soon.

Germany has denounced the most favored nation clause in the treaty between the United States and Cuba, saying it will shut out all other countries from trade.

A Denver Rio Grande passenger train was derailed in Colorado and 30 of the 60 passengers injured. Only four, however, are seriously hurt.

Each member of the isthmian canal commission is drawing a salary of \$1,000 a month and traveling expenses added. The salaries were fixed in 1896.

Senator Mitchell has been assured that the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia will begin soon and that the work will go forward without delay.

W. J. Lewis, the Seventh Day Adventist, who refused to work in the postoffice department Saturdays, will have that day off without pay.

At a party given by the students of St. Francis college, Brooklyn, 7,500 persons played euchre at one time at 1,875 tables, and 12 bands played in unison.

It is reported that Lord Rosebury will marry Mrs. Alice Carr Chauncey, formerly of Louisville, Ky., but now of Cannes, France. Her younger sister is the wife of Lord Newborough.

The dead body of an Italian with 17 cents on it was found in Jackson Park, Chicago. The man is supposed to have been murdered for revenge, as his money was not taken.

The body of a man killed in a fight with United States marshals at Spiro, Oklahoma, has been identified as that of Samuel Morley, murderer of three men in Texas. A reward of \$3,000 was offered for his arrest.

The Dominion iron and steel company, of Canada, threatens to become a serious competitor of Great Britain in foreign markets.

Havmeyer will furnish \$1,000,000 for a beet sugar factory at Longmont, Colo.

Owing to a constant decline in silver, City of Mexico merchants refuse to give discounts on sales.

NEWS OF OREGON

ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Bad Fire at Albany—New Governor Commences His Appointments—Railroad Ballast From the Grand Ronde River—Timber Claims Being Protested—Big New Electric Enterprise.

Governor Chamberlain has appointed Chief Deputy Manning to be district attorney for Multnomah county.

A bill has been introduced in the legislature to fix the boundary line between Umatilla and Union counties. At present persons living near the divide vote and pay taxes where they please, as there is no way of determining in which county they reside.

The Clatsop county commissioners' court contemplates making the toll road between Seaside and Elk creek a public highway.

The committee appointed to select a site at Portland for the Oregon volunteers' monument has decided on the Plaza block opposite the courthouse.

The most destructive fire that has occurred in Albany in years occurred when the entire plant of the Sugar Pine Mill & Fixture company was destroyed. The loss is estimated at over \$20,000, and represents the entire capital of some of the stockholders.

The new town of Palmer is growing. Seven new houses of modern style are nearly completed, the greater number containing seven rooms. By spring it is contemplated there will be from 60 to 70 houses built for the accommodation of the mill employes; also business houses will be erected, probably including a mercantile establishment. The mill is busy sawing lumber for the buildings, but is filling outside orders too. Work will probably begin in April in the construction of the new mill.

The Eugene electric light company is to be merged into a larger and more important concern. The power to run the dynamo, instead of being generated at Eugene, will come from Springfield, where arrangements have been made for sawdust and refuse from the large mill there to be used as fuel, thereby lessening the expense of power. The plant will be greatly enlarged, and will not only supply lights for Eugene, but will furnish lights for Springfield and the mills, and power for all purposes. It is also expected that ultimately an electric car line from Eugene to Springfield will be put in, with a possibility of other enterprises.

Nearly all of the timber claims located in the Grave creek district of Josephine county have been protested upon the locators' attempting to make final proof on them. The protest is made on the ground that the tracts located are mineral lands, and were located mainly for the purpose of getting possession of the ledges and placer beds rather than for the timber. The protest is made through the miners of Grave creek district, who, like the gold diggers in all other sections of the county, are indignant at the wholesale manner in which timber claims, or so called timber claims, have been taken up there during the past year. The miners allege that many of the claims taken up did not have timber enough on them to fence them, the sole object of the locator being to get possession of the mineral land the claims contained.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 71c; blue stem, 80c; valley, 75c to 76c.

Barley—Feed, \$23.50 per ton; brewing, \$24.

Flour—Best grade, \$3.90@4.20; Graham, \$3.25@3.50.

Millet—Bran, \$18@19 per ton; middlings, \$23 @ 24; shorts, \$19@20, chop, \$18.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.15@1.17 1/2; gray, \$1.12 1/2@1.15 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$11@12; clover, \$8@9; cheat, \$9@10 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 50@60c per sack; ordinary, 40@50c per cental, growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$2@2.25 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 10@11c; young, 13@15c; dressed, 15@16c; ducks, \$7@7.50 per dozen; geese, \$7@8.50.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 16 1/2@17 1/2c; Young America, 17 1/2@18 1/2c; factory prices, 1@1 1/2c less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 27 1/2@30c per pound; extras, 30c; dairy, 20@22 1/2c; store, 15@18c.

Eggs—22 1/2@32 1/2c per dozen.

Hops—Choice, 23@26 1/4c per pound. Wool—Valley, 12 1/2@15c; Eastern Oregon, 8@14 1/2c; mohair, 26@28c.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3@3 3/4c per pound; steers, 4@4 1/2c; dressed, 7 1/2c. Veal—7 1/2@8 1/2c.

Mutton—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7 1/2c. Lambs—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7 1/2c. Hogs—Gross, 6 1/2c per pound; dressed, 7@7 1/2c.

SHOT BY TILLMAN.

Editor Gonzales Wounded by Lieutenant Governor of South Carolina.

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 17.—In the very shadow of the South Carolina statehouse, Lieutenant Governor James H. Tillman shot and probably mortally wounded Narciso G. Gonzales, founder and editor of the Columbia State, a newspaper which has since its inception bitterly opposed the so-called Tillman faction in South Carolina politics. The two men have been sworn enemies for some years, and Tillman's animosity was accentuated by Gonzales' pronounced editorial opposition to him as a candidate for governor during last fall's primary. In that campaign Gonzales made editorial reference to Tillman as a "liar, scoundrel and de-baucher." A challenge to a duel followed, but Gonzales ignored it.

The shooting occurred at Main and Gervais streets, in full view of the state capitol, and the most frequented corner in Columbia. Policeman Boland, immediately after the shooting, arrested Lieutenant Governor Tillman and took him to the police headquarters, where he was relieved of two pistols, the one with which he shot Mr. Gonzales and a second large revolver of 38 calibre. From the police station he was taken to the county jail, where he is now under protection of the officers.

There was only one shot fired and that entered the right side between the eighth and ninth ribs and passed through the fore part of the body, coming out just above the free ribs. The bullet was picked up on the pavement.

Surgeons performed an operation on Gonzales at the City hospital late yesterday afternoon. The operation was regarded as successful, but in the judgment of the physicians, the wounded man has only one chance in five to live. His constitution and habits of life, however, are stated to be generally in his favor. The wound is an ugly one, the liver and intestines being punctured.

COAL COMING FROM BRITAIN.

Large Shipments in Prospect—Effect of Repeal of Duty.

London, Jan. 17.—Prices in the London coal market have thus far not been affected by the action of congress in providing a rebate of duties on all coal for a year and placing anthracite on the free list, though a better feeling prevails. No further large orders have yet been received from America. The most important houses do not expect large exports of coal to the United States. They believe that Canadian coal will chiefly benefit by the rebate duties. It is added that nearly all the English coal heretofore sent to America was ordered by speculators, the leading American merchants not being buyers, on account of the length of time required to arrange for large shipments from England.

Later in the day it was announced that the price of coal had advanced 13 cents per ton at the pit banks, partially due to the cold weather demands, and partly to increased contract orders, in view of the coal situation in America. It was said in Liverpool today that since Christmas over 60 steamers have been chartered to load coal at various ports of the United Kingdom for the United States.

SMITH'S POLICY WAS NEEDED.

Strong Evidence of Native Treachery and Cruelty at Glenn Trial.

Manila, Jan. 17.—Six officers who served in the Island of Samar testified today before the court martial which is trying Major Glenn on the charge of unlawfully killing seven prisoners of war in Samar. The witnesses mostly detailed the enemy's acts of barbarity, such as burying persons alive, mutilating living and dead persons and torturing and murdering prisoners and natives in sympathy with the Americans. The defense produced an order of General Lukban directing the use of poison against Americans. The court admitted as evidence the captured report revealing additional features of the plot which led to the Balangiga massacre. The witnesses agreed that the policy of Brigadier General Jacob H. Smith was necessary and that it ended the insurrection in Samar.

Captain Smith testified that the friendly natives who were refugees in the mountains in his district petitioned to be allowed to return to town, and promised to support the Americans. Captain Swayne, said the witness, told General Smith they would die of starvation if left in the mountains, and General Smith, the witness added, said: "Let them die. The sooner they are dead the sooner we shall have peace."

Winter Holds Grip on Britain.

New York, Jan. 17.—England is in the grip of winter, says a dispatch from London to the Tribune. North, south, east and west, the conditions are the same—biting winds, brisk weather, with a dash of frost and in some places enough ice to make skating safe. The movement of the barometer indicates there is no reason to look for any startling atmospheric changes, and frost, occasional snow showers, with interludes of fog, are likely therefore to be prominent items for some time in London's meteorological program.

THE LAST TRIBUTE

ENTIRE STATE ATTENDS FUNERAL OF THOMAS H. TONGUE.

Floral Offerings Completely Covered the Coffin—Many Societies to Which He Belonged Took Part in the Last Sad Rites—Hillsboro Almost Too Small to Hold All Who Attended.

Hillsboro, Jan. 19.—Thomas H. Tongue went to his grave yesterday with all the honor that his state could give him. Nearly all Oregon attended his funeral at Hillsboro, and at the last impressive services, the preacher said most fittingly: "It is Oregon that is mourning today, for it is Oregon that has lost a son." A committee from congress, made up of men who represented every part of the nation, was present, but the funeral ceremony was Oregon's own tribute to the dead.

Hillsboro was not big enough to hold in comfort all who wanted to attend Mr. Tongue's obsequies. A special train from Portland carried down a multitude, and hundreds poured into the town from all parts of the state. Nearly all the state officials were present, and so was a majority of the legislature. And from others who could not attend, came a wealth of floral offerings that were piled mountain high over the altar of the little Hillsboro Methodist church. The coffin was fairly buried in flowers, and they, too, came from all parts of Oregon.

Committees representing the various societies to which Mr. Tongue belonged, were at the depot to meet the party, and they acted as an escort when the remains were taken to the court house at Hillsboro.

At the court house, which had been draped in mourning from tower to basement, the coffin was placed in the main corridor, and all yesterday morning a line of people with uncovered heads passed by it.

The special train from Portland reached Hillsboro at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. It brought the committee of congressmen appointed by Speaker Henderson to attend the funeral. Six cars were needed to contain the others who went down from Portland on the same mission.

The guests were received by 50 members of the Knights of Pythias in full uniform. The knights formed a line with drawn swords, through which the visitors passed from the street into the court house, and acted as ushers during the ceremonies there. They were in charge of Mr. Tongue's body while it lay in state, and they mounted a strict military guard which contributed much to the impressiveness of the day's services.

They surrendered the body to the Odd Fellows, who took it to the church, where Mr. Tongue and his family have worshipped for years.

The distinguished assemblage simply packed the church auditorium until it was impossible for anybody in the audience to listen to the ceremonies in comfort. The escort of knights kept the aisles open until the Odd Fellows carried the coffin in, but after that every man struggled for the best place he could get.

The services in the church were short. The pastor introduced Dr. C. E. Kline to make the opening prayer, and there were many damp eyes in the audience when Dr. Kline concluded. He was for a great many years the pastor of the congregation to which Representative Tongue belonged, and his prayer took a wider range than is usual for this reason. His eloquent appeal was, perhaps, the best verbal tribute paid to Mr. Tongue during the day. Then a passage of scripture was read by Rev. R. H. Kennedy, of the Hillsboro Congregational church, and Rev. Dr. L. E. Rockwell, presiding elder of the Methodist church in Northern Oregon, then preached the funeral sermon.

During the services the Portland quartet sang a number of hymns, and were heard to special advantage in the beautiful "Lead, Kindly Light." When the church ceremonies were concluded the body was turned over to the Hillsboro Masonic body, which escorted it to the cemetery and interred it with their own picturesque ritual. Worshipful Grand Master W. F. Butcher conducting the services. Over the grave Mr. Butcher paid one last eloquent tribute to Mr. Tongue's memory, and the whole cemetery was filled with those who listened to him.

The congressional delegation will return to Washington at once, and Mr. Moody left last evening, to resume his work there. For the present he will be Oregon's sole member of the national house of representatives.

Castro Must Pay First.

Berlin, Jan. 19.—In the negotiations which are about to begin at Washington Great Britain and Germany, as the result of further correspondence, are quite determined that the irreducible condition of arbitration is that President Castro shall pay or give collateral security for the sums already specified. The powers will not consent to raising the blockade until Venezuela complies with this unalterable condition. The allies place the responsibility for further delay upon Venezuela.

REFUSED TO TELL

COAL DEALERS WILL NOT SAY WHAT THEY PAY FOR PRODUCT.

None of the Companies, Except the Reading, Producing as Much as Before the Strike—One Dealer States He Pays \$8 for What was Formerly \$3.25, and Supply is Limited.

Washington, Jan. 19.—A number of wholesale dealers in coal who do business in Philadelphia and Baltimore and sell the coal of independent operators testified before the senate committee which is investigating the scarcity of coal in this city. Two of them declined to answer questions, but Senator Stewart, who presided over the hearings, told them he had no intention of reporting them to the senate.

A. Beaumont Whitney, of the firm of Whitney Kemmerer, of Philadelphia, said that his firm is now paying \$8 per ton for anthracite at the mines, minus 10 per cent commission, whereas before the strike the price was \$3.25. It was impossible, he said, to get all the coal desired even at the advanced price. He said that instead of increasing, the coal supply is diminishing. "If," he said, "the miners would do as Mr. Mitchell says, the supply would be increased, but none of the producers, except the Reading company, is producing as much coal as formerly."

J. H. Read, of Baltimore, declined to state the price at which he supplies bituminous coal to W. J. Zeath, a local coal dealer, in connection with his contract to furnish coal to the treasury building and the bureau of engraving and printing. He said, however, that he had not been able to furnish a sufficient quantity to fill the contract. His reason for not wanting to answer was that he did not want to reveal his margin to competitors. Senator Stuart told the witness that the question pertained to government business and not to his (witness') private business, but still he declined.

The senator exclaimed: "You fellows are too cunning for the people and you are all getting rich." Mr. Read denied that this was true in his case.

BOY SET WRONG SIGNAL.

Trains Crashed Together—Four Dead and Three Injured.

Cumberland, Md., Jan. 19.—Through the alleged interference of a messenger boy, a wreck was caused on the Baltimore & Ohio railroad east of Cumberland early today, in which four employees of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad were killed and three injured. The wreck was due to the displaying of a false signal, giving a clear track for eastbound passenger train No. 10, when in the next block ahead there was standing on the track a caboose and two engines. The passenger train was drawn by two engines, and these crashed through the caboose and engines which obstructed the track. Luckily the train had not attained its full speed, and was only moving at the rate of about 20 miles an hour when the collision came. The postal car of the passenger train was derailed, but the passenger coaches did not leave the track and the occupants escaped injury. It is charged that a messenger boy named Turner, who was in the block tower when No. 10 came along, and hearing the engineer's whistle for clear tracks, pulled a lever, giving him a clear signal. The operator had, it is explained, previously set the signal at danger. While his attention was being devoted to communicating with the block station, the boy, it is alleged, pulled the lever that gave the oncoming train the signal that it had a clear block ahead and the tower operator was not aware of what was done until the crash came.

Fire Caused Panic in Hotel.

Chicago, Jan. 19.—Fire which broke out at an early hour today destroyed a large manufacturing block at Canal and Madison streets, causing a loss estimated at \$100,000, and caused a panic among the guests of the Grand Central hotel, adjoining. For a time it was feared the hotel would be destroyed, and many of the inmates fled in scanty attire into the street. Among the heaviest losers are the Simonds manufacturing company, P. F. Gump & Co., Eureka manufacturing company and the Western Brass works. Most of the concerns occupying the building were engaged in the machinery business.

Gomez is Satisfied.

Havana, Jan. 19.—The manifesto which was issued here yesterday setting forth that the Liberal army of Cuba will not wait later than March for the completion of the work for the payment of the soldiers, and that if longer time is asked the army will reunite and occupy every town from Point Maysi to Cape San Antonio peacefully was an anonymous one. General Gomez and the other generals have expressed themselves as being perfectly satisfied with the attitude of the Cuban government regarding the payment of the army.

CURIOSITY OF SKY-SCHAPER.

Fire Escapes Dispensed with on the Fifteen-Story Building.

One of the curiosities of the skyscraper is the fact that the law which requires fire escapes on a five-story building dispenses with them on a fifteen-story building. Perhaps it realizes that in case of fire no one would ever be able to climb down twenty or twenty-five flights of giddy little iron ladders without losing his head. At any rate, it depends entirely for safety in the skyscraper on fireproof construction. There must be nothing about it that can burn. And there is not. Stairways are of marble and iron. There is little, a very little wood "trim" about the offices, but even if it caught fire it would not feed the flames for long and would leave the building practically uninjured.

Of course, wood does go into the construction of the building, but all such wood must, in buildings over twelve stories high, according to law, be fireproofed, chemically treated so that it will not burn. The sky-scraper says to its tenants: "There isn't going to be a fire and, if there is, you can get out by the elevators." Elevator shafts are constructed absolutely unburnable, with not a thing about them to feed the flames. The lesson of the New York City Building a few years ago was thoroughly learned and to-day the fireproof skyscraper must be really fireproof.

When one realizes that New York is at present investing some seven millions in these castles in the air, says the Brooklyn Eagle, that are even now building they are enlarging the city by an acreage of one-seventh of its original area and that they are daily shooting further and further into the air one cannot but wonder what the sky-scraper of the next quarter of a century will be. There seems to be no chance of a return to first principles. Such buildings as the Herald building, uptown, and the new Stock Exchange and the new Chamber of Commerce, downtown, may be very fine, architecturally, and beautiful in themselves. But, unfortunately, they are not by themselves. To be appreciated they would have to be seen and to be seen they would have to be set on a plain somewhere, not crowded, as they are, into the shadow of the twenty-five story air castles which New York's millions are rearing over New York's infinitely precious soil.

WHEELED SKIDS FOR TRUCKING.

Our illustration shows a new roller skid, which has been designed by Edward Scharrer, of Stuttgart, Germany, for the purpose of loading and unloading heavy boxes from wagons. With its use all necessity for turning the boxes over and over as they are forced up the incline to the wagon is done away with, and there is consequently considerably less danger of damaging the contents of the package. Fewer men are required to handle heavy freight where this skid is used.



SKIDS WITH ROLLERS.

As a single cartman can push a heavy box over the rollers with ease, and the new device makes the operation practically noiseless. There is no chance of the box sliding down the incline, as the rollers have automatic locks which prevent them from revolving backward. The skid can be reversed for unloading goods from the wagon, or may be used as a truck for moving burdens on level ground by using it with the rollers face down. With the time saved in both loading and unloading, the necessity for fewer men and the great decrease of danger to both the truckman and the goods, it would seem that this new skid has much to recommend its use by express companies, glass, porcelain and piano factories and all concerns shipping heavy freight.

A Simple Suggestion.

"Yes, he built a cannon in accordance with the principles of his invention and it cost a great deal of money." "I want to know." "It did. And when it was all done he didn't have money enough to fire it."

"Money to fire it. Gee whiz, but that seems awful extravagant! Why didn't he touch it off with a match?"—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Some women grow weary trying to look young, but they do not try themselves half as much as they fire others.