

# Clackamas County Record.

VOL. I.

OREGON CITY, CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON, MONDAY, JANUARY 26, 1903.

NO. 7

## 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.

The coal strike commission has nearly completed its work.

The trial of Major Glenn is nearly over and it is likely the court will acquit him.

Marconi will charge one cent a word for the transmission of wireless messages across the ocean.

Teller has been elected to congress by Colorado Democrats, but the Republicans will not oppose it.

The house has passed the agricultural bill. It carries an appropriation of \$300,000 for free seeds.

The coal miners' convention, in session at Indianapolis, voted down a proposition to endorse socialism.

Bowen is confident that he will soon be able to reach satisfactory terms with Great Britain and Germany.

Senator Mitchell was ill for several days the latter part of last week and unable to attend to his routine duties.

Great Britain has entered a protest against the Cuban reciprocity treaty, claiming it will hurt the sugar industry.

Ting Fuh Siang has been proclaimed emperor of China in opposition to the present ruler and will begin a war to kill off all foreigners.

After three years' delay, the treaty providing for the fixing of the Alaskan boundary, has been signed by the United States and Great Britain.

Severe earthquakes shook South Carolina and Georgia.

Governor Chamberlain has signed the Portland charter bill.

Germans say Venezuelans began the recent fight at Fort San Carlos.

A driving snow storm in Central Kansas has demoralized business.

An explosion of dynamite in a tunnel at Pittsburg resulted in four deaths.

A wealthy Jersey City produce merchant was doped and robbed of \$11,000.

Ex-Governor Charles R. Ingersoll, of Connecticut, is critically ill. He is 81 years old.

The bill providing for a fire boat at Portland has been passed by both houses of the legislature.

Action has been brought in New York to have the famous "Flatiron" building declared a nuisance.

At Olympia Friday the vote for senator stood: Ankeny 55, Preston 44, Wilson 9, Turner 22, scattering 6, total 136.

The vote for senator at Salem Friday stood: Fulton 29, Geer 15, Wood 13, scattering 16, absent and paired 17, total 90.

It is said that President Roosevelt has turned against the admission of Oklahoma, New Mexico and Arizona because of a suspicion of jobbery.

Coal miners are demanding the government ownership of mines.

A blizzard in the western part of Colorado has blocked all railroad traffic.

Mild weather and free imports have caused the price of coal to drop slightly in New York.

An Illinois Central train ran into an open switch at Memphis, Tenn., fatally injuring three trainmen.

A Chicago & Great Western train was wrecked at Freeport, Ill., and three men killed and 15 others injured.

The second ballot for senator at Olympia resulted as follows: Ankeny 50, Preston 42, Wilson 12, Allen 5, Crow 4, Graves 1, Turner 22, total 136.

The third ballot for senator at Olympia resulted as follows: Ankeny 52, Preston 41, Wilson 11, Turner 22, Sharp 5, Allen 3, Crow 1, Sanders 1, total 136.

The third ballot for senator at Salem stood: Fulton 32, Geer 17, Wood 17, George 5, Pitcock 4, Williams 3, Mills 2, Wolverton, Carey, Hermann, Hall, Fenton, Barrett, Paxton, one each, absent 3, total 90.

The second ballot for senator at Salem stood: Fulton 31, Geer 18, Wood 17, Pitcock 5, George 4, Williams 2, Mills 2, Linthicum, Wolverton, Carey, Hermann, Cake, Fenton, Kundret—one each, absent 4, total 90.

The agricultural appropriation bill carries \$5,238,860, an increase of \$29,000, but \$400,000 less than the estimates.

A movement has been started in Indianapolis to buy a residence to be presented to John Mitchell, president of the Mineworkers' union.

## A WATERY WASTE.

Southern Oregon Streams on a Rampage, Owing to Heavy Rains.

Grants Pass, Or., Jan. 26.—The recent warm and heavy rains have caused the greatest floods that Southern Oregon has known for many years. The Rogue river reached the highest point in this city Saturday night that it has reached since 1890, when the bridge spanning it here was washed away. No trains have been able to reach here from the north or south since Saturday morning, and none are expected before some time today. Much damage has been done the Southern Pacific all through this section of the state.

### Improvement at Ashland.

Ashland, Or., Jan. 26.—The storm and flood situation has greatly improved in Southern Oregon the past 24 hours. The temperature fell late last night and the rains abated in the valleys, while in the mountains what precipitation there was came in the form of snow. Streams immediately began to fall, and they have been gradually receding from their flood stage during the day, so that little further damage is expected to result from high water in this section. In this county much damage has been suffered by county roads and bridges.

### Still Rising at Salem.

Salem, Or., Jan. 26.—The Willamette river last night registered 25 feet above the low water mark and was still rising. This is the highest stage the river has attained this year, and there is occasion for alarm. If the present moderate weather continues for a few days a further rise of probably four feet is expected in the stage of the river. It will be at least 24 hours longer before the effect of the recent rains on the river's stage will be exhausted, and until then the stream will not recede.

### RAN INTO A WASHOUT.

Engineer and Fireman Lose Their Lives in an O. R. & N. Wreck.

Pendleton, Or., Jan. 26.—Passenger train No. 6, on the O. R. & N., which left Portland at 8:15 Saturday night and passed through Pendleton at 4:45 Sunday morning, ran into a washout on a fill 2½ miles east of Bingham Springs. The engine was thrown into Meacham creek in six or eight feet of water and on top of it were piled the baggage and mail cars and the chair car. The engineer, Thomas Patten, and fireman, William Milligan, were killed almost instantly. William Maxwell, of Portland, a passenger, was seriously injured, but aside from this the injuries were slight.

The wreck was caused by a washout about two miles east of the new steel bridge which has been built on Meacham creek. The heavy snows on the mountains have been melted by a chinook, and the waters were raging. No. 23 freight train passed over this particular piece of road a few hours before No. 6 and reported everything O. K.

### RICH STRIKE IN MONTANA.

Free Gold Bearing Ledge 3,000 Feet Long Which Yields \$5 a Pan.

Butte, Mont., Jan. 26.—A special to the Miner from Weiser, Idaho, says advice just received there tell of a most wonderful strike of gold made on the Big creek about two and a half miles east of Profile gap. The nearest settlement is a place called Golden on the Big creek. A letter from reliable parties at Thunder mountain says that Edward Stanley and Edward H. Martin and several others have located 16 claims on a massive porphyry quartz dyke which measures 3,000 feet in length and is impregnated with particles of gold. A ledge 250 feet in width accompanies the porphyry dyke and it is also highly auriferous. Rough pan assays made of the ledge show the poorest specimens to assay \$5 in free gold. Other specimens show yellow metal to the naked eye. Old prospectors declare the discovery surpasses anything within their knowledge and that \$1,000,000 worth of ore is in plain sight.

### Better Than Marconi.

Berlin, Jan. 26.—Professor Ferdinand Braun, of Strassburg university, whose application of Leyden jars in propagating electric waves is said to have enabled Marconi to telegraph without wires across the Atlantic, has announced that he has discovered a method of producing electric energy of unlimited volume, and projecting it into space in the form of electric waves, to any desired distance. The new method secures greater accuracy of transmission through a more perfect attunement of the transmitters and receivers.

### Coal Prices Tumbling.

New York, Jan. 26.—There has been a further break in the price of independent coal, in some cases as low as \$7 a ton f. o. b. being asked, while no dealer was willing to buy at a higher price than \$3 a ton. In order to get the embargo, ordered a few days ago, taken off, some of the independent operators whose coal is carried by the Lehigh Valley railroad, were selling their coal at anything above \$4 a ton at the collieries for delivery at points between New York and the collieries.

## TERMS OF TREATY

### UNITED STATES WILL PAY RENT OF \$250,000 A YEAR.

Has Practically a Perpetual Lease, with Full Control of Six-Mile Strip—Ports at Both Entrances Will Be Guarded by United States—Colombia at First Asked \$650,000 a Year.

Washington, Jan. 24.—Yesterday's meeting of the cabinet was one of the most important held in several weeks. Subjects of great moment were discussed fully, the session continuing for two hours. All the members of the cabinet were present. Secretary Hay presented a draft of the Panama canal treaty, and both the president and his associates in the cabinet expressed satisfaction with the results achieved through the long and difficult negotiations.

The treaty is identical with that drawn by this government several months ago and at that time submitted to the Colombian government, with the single exception of the amount of annuity to be paid Colombia for the right of way. This government proposed an annuity of \$100,000, while Colombia demanded \$650,000. The Colombian government's demand was based, it is said, upon the ascertained returns from the Panama railroad company in duties, etc., which Colombia did not desire to have reduced.

During the several months of negotiations, Colombia agreed to all points in the treaty proposed by the United States with the exception of the annuity. That has been the point of difference for many weeks, and at one time it threatened to break off negotiations entirely. Secretary Hay communicated directly with the Colombian government, intimating that some agreement must be reached soon, as the United States desired to enter on the construction of the canal, if it were to be constructed by the Panama route.

For several days active efforts have been making to secure an agreement, until finally they were successful. The Colombian government, through Mr. Herran, charge d'affaires here, agreed to accept an annuity of \$250,000. This was entirely satisfactory to the president and Secretary Hay, and, while it is a larger amount than was offered at first, it is believed by administration officials that the senate will undoubtedly accept the figure named in the treaty, particularly after it is made clear that a lesser amount would deprive Colombia of income which she is now actually receiving.

All other points than this one of money compensation remain as they stood in the original draft of the treaty, and are completely satisfactory to the United States government. The United States will have control of the canal practically in perpetuity, as required by the Spooner act, this result having been attained by the adoption of a plan for a lease of 100 years, renewable at the pleasure of the United States, Colombia having nothing to say about extension. The matter of police and judicial control is settled by a scheme of joint action, although it especially is assured that no citizen of the United States will be tried by any other than his own courts. Control of the waters of the ports of Colon and Panama is vested in the United States just as far as may be necessary for the operation of the canal, and it is assured that our extrajurisdictional jurisdiction will be unquestioned as to waters and streams pertaining to the canal. All port dues on vessels passing through the canal are to go to the United States by way of offset to the annuity payments.

### Soon Ready for Business.

New York, Jan. 26.—Marconi arrived here today. He says that his system will be ready for commercial use by the public in an exceedingly short time, within two or three months at least. This statement was made at the office of the Marconi Wireless Telegraphy company of America, at the close of a meeting of the board of directors, called in order that Marconi might personally acquaint the members of the board with the result of his recent experiments and work at Wellfleet.

### Hurrying Coal Trial.

Chicago, Jan. 26.—The fight of the indicted coal men to clear themselves of guilt of "conspiracy to do an illegal act injurious to public trade" was begun before Judge Horton late today. Motion to quash in behalf of each of the 18 corporations composing the association were quickly overruled and pleas of "not guilty" entered. A stipulation of facts was then presented to the court, and it was announced that a date for the hearing of the argument and taking of briefs would be fixed early this week.

### Cattle Without Food in Montana.

Great Falls, Mont., Jan. 26.—Report comes from Popular that the range in the northern part of the state is in very bad condition and that stock are dying for lack of grass. The snow has crushed the grass and cattle are unable to do any picking. Unless a thaw comes at once there will be great loss within the next few days.

## CANAL TREATY SIGNED.

Colombia at Last Agrees, Giving United States Full Police Control.

Washington, Jan. 23.—The treaty between the United States and Colombia for the construction of the Panama canal by the United States was signed yesterday in this city.

No details of the signing of the treaty were obtainable, but at the presidential reception at the White House last night the news that the treaty was an accomplished fact at last leaked out. Later the news was confirmed in official quarters. It had been intended not to make the signing of the canal treaty public until today, but the news apparently was too good for some of the friends of the canal to keep. Fears had been entertained until this week that Colombia would not be willing to accede to the wishes of the United States in the matter and that recourse to the Nicaragua canal project might be forced on the government of the United States.

But this week events took a more favorable turn, and Colombia transmitted instructions to Dr. Herran, its representative in the United States, that made possible a conclusion of the long negotiations. The principal obstacle for some time to the conclusion of the treaty, it is understood, has been the price that the United States was to pay in the shape of a cash payment and by way of annual rental for the strip of territory along each side of the canal right of way. It could not be learned last night what was the price finally agreed upon.

Some time ago there was a hitch over the question of the extent to which control by the United States over this strip of land should go, Colombia objecting on the ground that the provisions required in the treaty by the United States would mean a relinquishment of sovereignty by Colombia over part of her territory; but this matter was amicably settled, as was a difference as to the lifetime of the lease of the strip of land in question, the final result being a practical cession in perpetuity to the United States for canal purposes and incidental police control and protection of the canal right of way.

### AMENDS PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

Senate Committee Gives Head to Sugar and Tobacco Men.

Washington, Jan. 24.—The senate committee on the Philippines today authorized a favorable report on the Philippine tariff bill, which recently passed the house, but with important amendments. The house bill carried a more uniform reduction of the tariff on Philippine goods imported into the United States, making the rate only 25 per cent of the rates imposed by the Dingley law.

The senate committee amended the bill so as to provide for the admission of all Philippine produced articles free of duty except sugar and tobacco, and on these two commodities fixed the tariff at 50 per cent of the Dingley schedules. This change was made to meet the objections of the sugar and tobacco producers of this country, who have claimed that a duty of only 25 per cent on those articles would result in ruinous competition.

### MISSISSIPPI VALLEY EARTHQUAKE.

Mysterious Underground Explosion Makes Cracks in the Earth.

Whitman, Miss., Jan. 24.—Two fissures in the earth about three feet deep and a few inches wide and running for a distance of a quarter of a mile are the only evidences of a mysterious explosion which shook this town just before daybreak today. Houses were shaken violently and crockery was broken in several residences. A number of persons, aroused by the explosion, began searching for the cause at daylight. In a meadow they found a crack in the earth's crust about three feet in depth and two or three inches wide. They followed it for three-quarters of a mile before they reached the end. Later they discovered another fissure of the same description about 75 feet away from the first and parallel with it. An explanation of the explosion is lacking.

### Big Tunnel Plan.

Chicago, Jan. 24.—A broad, well-lighted underground driveway, passing beneath the bed of the Chicago river and stretching from the art institute to Illinois and St. Clair streets, is formally announced to be the plan finally agreed upon by the park boards of the North and South sides to make the long-talked-of connection between the boulevard systems of these two portions of the city. A bill authorizing a \$2,500,000 bond issue containing a referendum clause will be prepared by committees from the two park boards.

### To Become a Coal Hulk.

Victoria, Jan. 24.—The steel bark Baroda, which stranded on August 28 off the Oregon coast and was floated after much work and has since been lying at San Francisco, has been purchased by R. Dunsmeuir's sons, of this city, and will be towed north by the steam collier Tellus on her next voyage. The Baroda will be converted into a hulk for the coal carrying trade between the island mines and Vancouver.

## NEWS OF OREGON

### ITEMS OF INTEREST FROM ALL PARTS OF THE STATE.

Harney County After Government Irrigation—A Rabbit Extermination Society—A Trusty Skips Out—New State Land Agent—S. P. Makes a Low Rate on Stock for Breeding.

Master Fish Warden H. G. Van Dusen has remitted the aggregate sum of \$403.50 to the state treasury, \$353.50 of which represents the amount of money collected on fish licenses during December, 1902, and \$50 represents a fine imposed.

The Masonic temple of Grants Pass, which was to have been completed the last of December, 1902, is still in course of construction, and will be for several months yet. The new temple will be the largest of its kind in the state south of Portland.

Ed White, a trusty convict in the penitentiary, has run away. He was serving a term for burglary in Coos county. He was received about five years ago, and had about four years yet to serve. By his good conduct he had earned the privileges of a trusty, and was employed as assistant druggist.

Harney county residents have cleared the way for government irrigation. In a report sent to Secretary Moore, of the Oregon irrigation association, to be sent to the government, facts are given about the feasibility of Silvie valley for a reservoir site. A matter of 274,240 acres of land could be irrigated or reclaimed and instead of the present population could be made to support 50,000 population.

The Grand Ronde lumber company, of La Grande, is getting an unusually large number of logs in the river for the season's drive. Plenty of snow has facilitated the work and soon the company will have 20,000,000 feet, about the usual season's cut.

The Polk county telephone company has filed articles of incorporation with County Clerk Roland. The company has a capital stock of \$900. Its purpose is to operate a suburban telephone line that will serve patrons residing in Polk county and connect them with Salem.

Senator Pierce has introduced a bill in the senate for the purpose of changing the time of paying taxes from spring until fall. Under the terms of this bill assessments will be made early in the year and the taxes are to be paid in November and December of the same year. This is one of a number of bills that will be introduced at this session of the legislature for the purpose of changing the time of paying taxes.

Reports from Echo say that a company from Seattle, under the direction of local engineers, is now surveying the line for a proposed irrigation canal from a point on the Umatilla river about one mile above Nolan station, to extend to a body of vacant land lying north of Echo. The company will apply for 25,000 inches of water, and will begin operations early in the spring. The body of land is a sandy sagebrush tract, comprising something near 35,000 acres, and is of such a character that many of the most conservative and experienced irrigationists believe that one good soaking during the winter season will produce two good crops of alfalfa without further irrigation.

### PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 73c; blue stem, 82c; valley, 76c to 77c.

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

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

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

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.15 to \$1.17½; gray, \$1.12 to \$1.15 per cental.

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

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60 to 75c per sack; ordinary, 40 to 50c per cental, growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$2 to 2.25 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 10 to 11c; young, 10c; hens, 11 to 12c; turkeys, live, 13 to 15c; dressed, 15 to 16c; ducks, \$7 to 7.50 per dozen; geese, \$7 to \$8.50.

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

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30 to 32½c per pound; extras, 30c; dairy, 20 to 22½c; store, 15 to 18c.

Eggs—22½ to 32½c per dozen.

Hops—Choice, 25 to 26½c per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12½ to 15c; Eastern Oregon, 8 to 14½c; mohair, 26 to 28c.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3 to 3½c per pound; steers, 4 to 4½c; dressed, 7½c.

Veal—7½ to 8½c.

Mutton—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7½c.

Lamb—Gross, 4c per pound; dressed, 7½c.

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

## WANTED THE CHEST AND GOT IT.

Trials of a Detroit Man Who Thought He'd Cut His Wisdom Teeth.

"I thought I had cut my wisdom teeth a good many years ago," said a Detroitier the other day, "but a little thing happened in Chicago the last week to make me doubt it. In wandering about I entered an auction-room on State street, while some 'family effects,' as the auctioneer termed them, were being sold. There was one old chest which caught my eye, as it appeared to be of ancient make, and must have knocked about a good bit. I looked into it to find a lot of deeds and bonds, and my curiosity was at once aroused. Who could tell what wealth that old chest might hold. If nothing more, there must be deeds to at least 1,000 acres of land in California. I was saving wood and saying nothing, but expecting to bid on that trunk, when a man beckoned me aside and said:

"I hope you won't bid against me on that chest. The family owed me a debt of \$90, and perhaps the contents will help me to get even."

"I didn't say whether I would or not, and he continued:

"If you'll stand clear and let me bid it in I'll make you a present of \$25 in cash."

"That was enough for me," continued the story teller with a long-drawn sigh. "I shook the man off and started the bidding at \$5. He looked reproachfully at me and went a dollar better. We had the bidding all to ourselves and the auctioneer sized me up as a man who never let go of a good thing and encouraged me from time to time. I thought I had the other fellow down several times, but he came back at me, and the result was that the chest was knocked down to me for \$85. I hired a cab and had it driven to my hotel with me and I lost no time in going through it."

"And the deeds and bonds?" was asked.

"Just 10 pounds altogether, and worth a cent a pound! It was a 'plant,' of course. They were looking for a sucker, and they found one."

"But you—"

"Oh, you try to make out that I'm not the biggest ass in the world, but if you'll take the trouble to go up to my house my wife will soon convince you that I lead the procession. Eighty-five of the long green, and my eyes were wide open all the time!"—Detroit Free Press.

## A WOMAN'S CURE FOR DIVORCE.

Advocates Plan Which Would Make Separation Matter of Choice.

Dr. Frances Dickinson, president of the Social Economics Club of Chicago, has found, or professes to have found, a solution for the divorce evil. It is an interesting solution, but one which we believe few persons can accept.

"When people marry," says this twentieth century sage, "they should have two contracts—one to satisfy the demands of the church, and the other a contract just among themselves. In it each should agree to release the other whenever called upon to do so."

By some process of involved thinking Dr. Dickinson argues that such a contract would have the tendency to make each of the parties to the marriage contract more desirous of retaining the other's affections. "There would be," she adds, "less carelessness, less taking things for granted and less indifference in dress and manner among married folk."

Dr. Dickinson is unmarried, and thus finds it as easy to solve problems for other people as the beggar does to advise the millionaire how to spend his money or the childless person to direct parents how to rear their children. She would have people enter into a contract with the church, with a mental reservation attached—the letter of the law without its spirit. The private agreement, according to her, would be in certain contingencies superior to the public contract—the latter for show, the former for use. Such a scheme would make a hollow mockery out of the most sacred relations of life and place the married state on a level with the conditions which prevail among savages. Divorce, as it is, is too easy. To render the married state less binding is to invite disaster to the home and the state.—Utica Globe.

## The Louis Styles.

It was the French king, Louis XI, who invented gold lace, and it was Louis XIV. who ordered all the silk upholsteries of the palace done in white with figures of gold and blue and a touch of red. The louisienne silks are named after him, and all the French kings of the name of Louis have had their names brought down to posterity through the invention of some article of dress, whether it be a Louis Quinze heel or a Louis Seize coat, while to Louis Quatorze belongs the honor of a cuff and a hat.