

Clackamas County Record.

VOL. I.

OREGON CITY, CLACKAMAS COUNTY, OREGON, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1903.

NQ. 11.

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.

While not considered dangerously ill, Senator Mitchell is very weak.

Venezuelan negotiations have revealed a secret treaty between Germany and Italy.

Nearly 1,800 carpenters, boilermakers and ironworkers are out on a strike in Chicago.

The submarine boats and torpedo fleet of our navy is preparing for maneuvers early in the spring.

The trouble over the control of Acre has been settled, Brazil occupying the country until the dispute is finally settled.

Representative Cushman has succeeded in bringing before the house a measure providing for a delegate from Alaska.

Caracas is almost without coal with which to make gas, and will be without light unless the blockading fleet allows a cargo to discharge.

Trainmen on the Missouri Pacific have been granted the same advance in wages as the employees of other Southwestern roads.

The coal operators have conceded an advance in wages to the miners. They say they cannot afford it but had to give it in view of the market conditions.

Rear Admiral Frank Wildes died on his way home from Manila. He was on the way to San Francisco and after a short sick leave was to have taken command of the Bremerton navy yard.

The navy is to have an increase of ships, officers and men.

Southwestern trainmen have won an advance in wages from all roads.

Brazilian troops have captured a Bolivian fort and 300 prisoners in Acre.

The sultan of Turkey is preparing to invade Macedonia with a quarter of a million men.

Senator Clark, of Montana, says he is in a position to secure the opening of the Crow Indian reservation.

An old building being torn down at Buffalo, N. Y., collapsed, killing three men and injuring four others.

Roosevelt has again refused to arbitrate the Venezuelan question and it will go to The Hague for settlement.

Frank J. Cannon, ex-United States senator from Utah, is in a very serious condition and his recovery is doubtful.

Nearly all bituminous coal miners in the Meyersdale, Pa., district, will receive a material advance in wages April 1.

Sheriff W. W. Withers, of Lane county, Oregon, was shot and fatally wounded while trying to capture Ed Lyons, an escaped outlaw. Lyons is still at liberty.

The Dreyfus affair is to be revived again.

Ex-senator Dawes, of Massachusetts, is dead.

Wyoming is now in the toils of a fierce blizzard.

Forty fishermen on the ice of Saginaw bay have lost their lives.

The New York "Flatiron" building is responsible for the loss of another life.

The employees of all the Chicago skyscrapers are out on strike to gain a recognition of their union.

The blame for the New Jersey Central wreck, near Graceland, N. J., has been placed on the engineer.

A head-on collision between two Rock Island freight trains in New Mexico resulted in five deaths and the injury of several others.

Captain Hobson's resignation from the navy has been accepted. He says the refusal to retire him was due to a senator from his state.

Chief Justice Alton B. Parker, of the New York court of appeals, is mentioned as a possible Democratic candidate for president in 1904.

J. Edward Addicks, candidate for senator from Delaware, has withdrawn from the fight, after deadlocking the legislature for eight years.

Middlebury, Vt., suffered a \$150,000 fire loss.

The senate has passed the Elkins anti-trust bill.

Canada expects a big immigration from England this year.

The Idaho legislature voted down the measure creating an eight-hour day law.

Frank Maybee, a Chicago postal clerk, has been arrested, charged with rifling the mails.

EAST SUSPICIOUS.

Feeling that Germany Will Be Our Next Enemy is Growing.

Washington, Feb. 7.—There is unmistakable feeling in the East, and particularly in Washington, antagonistic to Germany, a feeling that has been somewhat intensified by the attitude of Germany in the Venezuelan incident. Nowhere is this sentiment so strong as at the war and navy departments, where army and navy officers are free to declare in private conversation that the next war of the United States will be with Germany. On this point they are agreed. In these two departments there has been much ill-feeling towards Germany as a direct outgrowth of the action of the German admiral at Manila and the subsequent attitude of Von Waldersee in China.

Without exception, all members of the administration, when consulted, deny the existence of any antagonism towards Germany, and they only discredit reports to that effect. Yet it is known that among themselves and in private discussions more than one member of the cabinet has not only admitted the prevalence of this sentiment, but given indication that he himself shares it to some degree.

In New York the anti-German sentiment grows largely out of unsatisfactory trade relations with that country, the port of New York getting the bulk of German trade. In congressional circles here there is a feeling of distrust of Germany in the Venezuela negotiations. There is a general suspicion that Emperor William is looking for something more than a mere presentation of the German claims, and to some extent this distrust has spread in other directions.

Summed up, there is undeniably a feeling toward Germany that is not entertained towards any other foreign power, a feeling that is very generally experienced but seldom openly acknowledged. In some quarters it is believed that Germany at this time seeks only to see how far the United States will go in insisting upon observance of the Monroe doctrine. Elsewhere it is suspected that Germany is desirous of obtaining a coaling station in Venezuela in defiance of the Monroe doctrine. It is felt that there is something material behind the demand for a payment of German claims.

Will Occupy Acre.

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 7.—The Brazilian government has decided on the military occupation of Acre. Diplomatic relations with Bolivia, however, are not interrupted. Brazil decided to act in the Acre question because President Pando of Bolivia proposes to continue negotiations while at the same time marching upon Acre. The Brazilian government has ordered General Calabiao, with troops stationed in the northern portion, to start immediately for Acre.

New Postal Regulation.

Washington, Feb. 7.—The postoffice appropriation bill, passed today by the house contains an important provision that has not attracted much attention. It provides that hereafter postoffices shall accept for transmission in the mails, in quantities of not less than 2,000 individual pieces of third or fourth class matter without postage stamps affixed, provided that the postage is fully prepaid. This action was recommended strongly by Third Assistant Postmaster General Madden in the interest of economy.

Same in All States.

Denver, Feb. 7.—An anti-trust bill, which, it is said, has the endorsement of President Roosevelt and Attorney General Knox, and is to be presented to the legislature of every state in the Union, was introduced in the senate this afternoon. Accompanying the bill is a memorial in its favor from the National livestock association. The bill provides heavy penalties for conspiracy to restrain or monopolize trade, for giving or accepting rebates and for continuing in business after failure to make annual returns.

After Fifty-One Days.

Philadelphia, Feb. 7.—After a sitting of 51 days, the Anthracite Coal Strike commission concluded the hearing of witnesses at 5 o'clock this afternoon and adjourned until next Monday, when it will begin to hear the arguments of counsel representing the several sides. The arguments will take up five and one half days, the operators having been assigned three days and the miners will take the remainder of the time.

Warships to Go South.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—Active preparations are being made for the early departure of the flagship New York and the cruisers Boston, Marblehead and Ranger for the coast of Honduras. Stores for all the ships will be placed aboard the ships today, though the task is not a light one, and the work may run over into tomorrow. Admiral Glass has received no orders fixing a time to sail, and it is possible that he will be detained here until the arrival of written orders. There is a probability, however, that orders will be received here by wire, in which case the four vessels may get away tomorrow.

THE LEGISLATURE

WHAT THE LAWMAKERS OF OREGON ARE DOING AT SALEM.

Bills of Importance That are Being Introduced and Acted Upon in Both Houses—Measures Signed by the Governor—Progress of the Balloting for United States Senator.

Friday.

The vote—Fulton 34, Geer 16, Wood 17, Mills 13, scattering 7, absent 3. It was agreed to hold no joint convention Saturday.

The Senate.—To change boundary between Douglas and Lane counties, passed. To provide for the relocation of Columbia county, passed. A bill was introduced to amend Australian ballot law so as to put constitutional amendments at top of ballot.

The House.—Senate joint resolution to amend the constitution to abrogate the Negro section of the constitution, adopted. The greater part of the session was taken up in passing and amending city charters. A bill was introduced to repeal the law allowing rebate of taxes for wide tired wagons.

Thursday.

The vote—Fulton 34, Geer 16, Wood 17, Mills 12, scattering 8, absent 3.

The Senate.—The joint resolution to amend the constitution so as to make the term of office of county officers four years was adopted. The bill to fix the salary of state printer at \$3,500 after 1908, passed. The fellow servant bill passed unanimously.

The House.—The fellow servant bill passed unanimously. To limit liability of counties for personal injuries received from defective highways, lost. To prevent blacklisting of employees, passed. The house will hold its first night session tomorrow night, owing to the large amount of business to dispose of.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 75c; bluestem, 86c; valley, 78c.

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

Flour—Best grade, \$4.30@4.35; Graham, \$3.45@3.85.

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

Chop, \$18.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.15 @ 1.20; gray, \$1.12 1/2 @ 1.15 per cental.

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

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 60¢@75¢ per sack; ordinary, 40¢@50¢ per cental.

Growners' prices; Moreland sweets, \$2@2.25 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 11¢; young, 11¢@12¢; turkeys, 15¢@16¢; dressed, 18¢@20¢; ducks, \$7@7.50 per dozen; geese, \$7@8.50.

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

Butter—Fancy creamery, 30¢@32¢ per pound; extras, 30¢; dairy, 20¢@22¢; store, 15¢@18¢.

Eggs—25¢ per dozen.

Hops—Choice, 25¢@28¢ per pound.

Wool—Valley, 12¢@15¢; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@14¢; mohair, 26¢@28¢.

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

Veal—7¢@8 1/2¢.

Mutton—Gross, 4¢ per pound; dressed, 7¢.

Lamb—Gross, 4¢ per pound; dressed, 7¢.

Hogs—Gross, 6¢ per pound; dressed, 7¢@7 1/2¢.

Cuban Flag Hauled Down.

Havana, Feb. 8.—A cablegram has been published here to the effect that the Cuban flag which was placed over the Hotel de la Paz in Madrid by the Cuban minister has been taken down by order of the Spanish authorities.

The house this afternoon passed a resolution asking President Palma to ascertain the facts regarding this alleged incident. The senate has drafted a resolution in favor of the ratification of the reciprocity treaty.

Money for Surveys in Alaska.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Representative Jones is sending to each member of the Washington legislature from counties in which are located parts of the Northern Pacific railroad land grant, copies of the reports on the "checkerboard" land will, and asking for their opinion as to the advisability of its passage. He does not expect the bill again to be considered this session, and it will be pressed next session and, if the people of the state desire it to pass, Jones wishes to be so informed, and in that event will withdraw his opposition.

Money for Surveys in Alaska.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Representative Jones today secured from Secretary Hitchcock a promise to recommend the immediate appropriation of \$75,000 for making government surveys in Alaska. With this recommendation Jones will offer an amendment to the sundry civil bill and expect to secure its adoption, having been practically assured by Chairman Cannon that the amendment would be adopted if the secretary recommended the appropriation.

SWEEPED TO DEATH.

One Thousand Lives Lost by Tidal Wave in South Sea Islands.

San Francisco, Feb. 9.—News of a fearful loss of life in a destructive sand storm that swept over the South Sea islands last month, reached here today on the steamer Mariposa direct from Tahiti. The loss of life is estimated at 1,000 souls.

On January 13 last a huge tidal wave accompanied by a terrific hurricane attacked the Society islands and the Tuamotu group with fearful force, causing deaths and devastation never before equaled in a land of dreaded storms. The storm reigned several days, reaching its maximum strength between January 14 and 16. From the meager advices received at Tahiti up to the time of the sailing of the Mariposa it is estimated that at least 1,000 of the island inhabitants lost their lives. It is feared that later advices will add to the long list.

The first news of the disaster arrived at Papeete, Tahiti, January 26 on the schooner Eimeo. The captain of the schooner placed the fatalities at 500. The steamer Excelsior arrived at Papeete the following day with 400 destitute survivors. The captain of the Excelsior estimated the loss of life to be 800. These figures comprised only the deaths on the three islands of Hao, Hikueru and Makokou, whose ordinary population is 1,800. On Hikueru islands, where 1,000 inhabitants were engaged in pearl diving, nearly one-half were drowned. On an adjacent island 100 more were washed out to sea. Makekan and Hao are depopulated.

Conservative estimates at Tahiti place the number of islands visited by the tidal wave and hurricanes at 80. All of them are under control of the French government at Tahiti. The surviving inhabitants are left destitute of food and clothing, all having been swept away by the storm.

The French government, on receipt of the news of the disaster, took prompt measures to relieve the distressed district and dispatched two warships, the Duranee and Zelee, with fresh water and provisions. The Italian man-of-war Calabria, accompanied by the French vessels on their errand of mercy. As the supply of fresh water and provisions was totally exhausted by the storm it is feared that many lives will be lost before the relief ships arrive.

As far as known eight white people lost their lives.

TENANTS MAY FREEZE.

While Managers and Employees of the Big Office Buildings Quarrel.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—Tenants in large office buildings found considerable inconvenience today owing to the strike of elevator conductors who, with starters, janitors and window washers, are seeking to enforce recognition of their unions by the Building Managers' association. The supporting coal teamsters threaten to leave the buildings in darkness and without heat.

At the conference between the Building Managers' association and the representatives of the strikers, the former body offered to arbitrate the difference if the men would return to work. This the strikers refused to do, declaring that they have been trying to arbitrate the matter for the past six months without any results and that the difference had now reached a stage where it could only be adjusted by the Building Managers' association according to the demands of the strikers.

The local teamsters have been notified by their union to stop the delivery of coal at the buildings where the elevator men are out. As several of these buildings have but one day's supply of fuel on hand, they will be without heat and light by tomorrow night unless the strike is settled.

LOUBET WILL VISIT US.

Will Land at New Orleans and Ascend Mississippi to St. Louis.

Chicago, Feb. 9.—According to the Chronicle's New Orleans correspondent the French colony there has received word that President Loubet, of France, will come to that city about June 15, 1904, on board a French man-of-war, en route to the St. Louis fair. The idea is to retrace the steps of historic French discoverers, and to ascend the Mississippi river, as they did in years gone by. It is planned that after visiting the world's fair, M. Loubet will cross the continent on a special train, where he will be received at New York. There he will board a United States cruiser and be taken back to France.

Disease Among Wyoming Cattle.

Cheyenne, Wyo., Feb. 9.—State Veterinarian Seabury has returned from the northern part of the state, where he has been battling with unknown diseases among cattle and glanders among horses. Near Alladin, in Crook county, 40 head of cattle died of an unknown disease, which it is believed has been checked. In Big Horn county, Mr. Seabury killed a number of horses affected with glanders. Twice the officer had started home when he received telegrams announcing the appearance of the disease at other places.

THE DALLES ROAD

GOVERNMENT ENGINEERS FAVORABLE TO THE PROJECT.

State Enterprise an Aid to Dalles-Celilo Work—Might Have Been Built by the Government but for Opposition to Government-Owned Railroads—Will be Formally Approved.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Engineers officers in this city are not willing finally to commit themselves on the proposal of the state of Oregon to construct a portage railroad from Celilo around The Dalles rapids, on the Columbia river, until they are fully advised as to the details of the plan proposed. The government would have supervision over such a proposition only in so far as the right of way to be occupied by the portage road would lie upon land that has been acquired by the government under the old boat railway project, and where the state would seek to acquire wharfage rights in the river at each end of the proposed road. These matters would come under the supervision of the chief of engineers.

It is stated at the department that, so far as is known, there is no particular reason why a portage road should in any way encroach upon or interfere with the government work to be undertaken under the canal project, as there is much more land now owned by the government between The Dalles and Celilo than will ever be used for canal purposes. On the contrary it is pointed out that two engineer boards and a number of individual engineering officers have in the past recommended the construction of a government portage road at this point, and in view of this past attitude, it is said there is little or no likelihood that the engineers would throw any obstacles in the way of a portage road to be built and maintained by the state. In view of the opposition in congress to the government ownership and control of railroads, it has never been possible to secure the sanction of that body for a government portage road, although many members believed that such a road would meet the demand and serve to force the desired reduction in railroad rates to the seaboard.

The engineering board that is now considering the Harts project, it is understood, is giving no thought whatever to the portage road project, and, in fact, is devoting its entire attention to devising a cheap, yet satisfactory, canal project that will afford a permanent open river. It is admitted by engineer officers that a portage road paralleling the river would prove of very great assistance to the engineers in the construction of the canal, and on this account the state's proposition will appeal more strongly to the department when it is presented in detail.

CAN'T MOVE BOWEN.

Allies Will Ask President Roosevelt to Settle Last Point.

Washington, Feb. 9.—The allies, hopeless of inducing Minister Bowen to yield on the question of priority of their claims, will ask President Roosevelt to decide the question. If he refuses, they will go to The Hague, as Bowen proposed.

Bowen has agreed to pay each of the allies \$27,000 in satisfaction for alleged indignities suffered by its citizens.

The terms of settlement agreed upon provide for adjustment of the claims of each power by a joint commission of one on each side, with an arbiter, to be appointed by the King of Spain, in case of disagreement.

The Venezuelan officials are then to pay the claims from 30 per cent of the customs receipts of La Guayra and Puerto Cabello. In case of failure to pay for 30 days, Belgium is to take charge of the custom houses.

British Papers Worried.

New York, Feb. 9.—The news that the opposition of the Northwestern senators will probably prevent the passage of the Alaska boundary treaty is regarded here as very disconcerting, says a London dispatch to the Tribune. The Daily Chronicle considers that the failure of the treaty will mean the indefinite continuance of the deadlock. "Canada," it says, "will lose the chance of obtaining a free port in the Klondike district, and most violent friction must arise if gold should be discovered in the territory under dispute."

To Inquire Into Coal Combines.

Washington, Feb. 9.—Representative Small, of North Carolina, today introduced a concurrent resolution providing for the appointment by the speaker of a committee of 11 members of the house to inquire generally into the coal conditions in the United States. The resolution further directs the committee to "inquire whether any combinations exist between mineowners and operators and the transportation companies in violation of the law of the United States." A report is to be made to the next congress.

RATHER HAVE THE MONEY.

The business methods of insurance companies are not all to the liking of a shrewd old German farmer with whom a certain agent had some dealings. The house of the farmer, insured down, says the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. The privilege of replacing a burned house is reserved by insurance companies, and the agent, having this in mind, said to the farmer:

"We'll put you up a better house than the one you had for six hundred dollars."

"Nein!" said the farmer, emphatically. "I will have my one thousand dollar or notings! Dot house could not be built again for even a thousand."

"Oh, yes, it could," said the insurance man. "It was an old house. It doesn't cost so much to build houses nowadays. A six-hundred-dollar new house would be a lot bigger and better than the old one."

Some month's later, when the insurance man was out for a day's shooting, he rode up again to the farmer's place.

"Just thought I'd stop while I was up here," he said, "to see if you wanted to take out a little insurance."

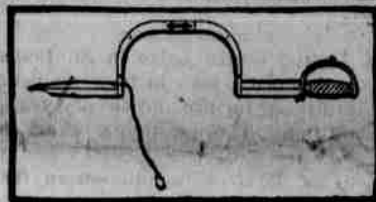
"I got notings to insure," said the farmer—"notings but my life."

"Well, then," said the insurance man, cheerfully, "insure her."

"Nein!" said the farmer, with determination. "If she die, you come out here and say, 'I not gif you one thousand dollar. I get you a bigger and a better life for six hundred.' No, sir! I dakes no more insurance out!"

VICIOUS LOOKING BUT HARMLESS WEAPON.

Here is a sword which you can apparently run through a person, and yet, strange to say, it will not produce any serious results. Of course, the reason is because you do not even scratch the skin. Still, those who see you thrust will be absolutely certain that you have sent the blade clean through your opponent, and you can keep up the delusion by causing to



AN ODD TRICK SWORD.

gush from the wound some red liquid which looks exactly like blood. This ingenious weapon consists of a blade, which has two sections, and of curved arms, which are connected both with the sections and with each other. When necessary the sections can be rigidly joined together. A flexible tube is also connected with the sword, and there is also a collapsible bulb, by means of which a liquid can at any time be forced through this tube. It will readily be seen that with a weapon of this kind a skilful gladiator can provide much innocent entertainment.

Shah's Tooth Pulled by Proxy.

A story is being told in Paris of the shah which savors more of previous monarch than of the present occupant of the Persian throne. When he went over to France the shah suffered from toothache, and so a dentist was summoned to remove the offending tooth. But like less exalted mortals, the shah, when he found himself face to face with the dentist, discovered that his toothache had disappeared, and so absolutely refused to be operated on. However, his majesty declared that he did not wish the dentist to lose his time, and so commanded that a tooth should be extracted from each of his suite. He said this with his eyes on the ground, and then, suddenly looking up, found, to his intense amusement, that all his ministers and staff had quietly slipped away except the grand vizier, whom he complimented upon being the only one faithful enough to undergo a little discomfort for his sovereign's sake, and then dismissed the dentist with a present.—New York Press.

Liquid Air Power.

The result of tests of a liquid air plant made at Cornell University, reported at the Pittsburgh meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, indicates that the expenditure of one horse power continuously for one hour results in the production of just enough liquid air to produce, if utilized in its turn as a source of power, in a perfect machine, one horse power for one minute. The experimenter adds that the most efficient method of obtaining liquid air as yet discovered would increase the time to only five minutes.

Man's Troubles.

Man's chief troubles are women and money.

"Yes—the latter when he hasn't got it and the former when he has."—Kansas City Journal.

When money is tight the pawnbroker is apt to take the pledge.