

HAPPENINGS HERE IN OREGON

GOOD WORK OF BUREAU.

Harriman Lines are Turning Thoughts of Thousands to Oregon.

G. M. McKinney, who has charge of the immigration department of the Harriman lines, met with the real estate dealers of Salem to discuss matters relating to his work. He explained the plan of his department and talked with the real estate men concerning the methods of advertising that they must rely upon to draw immigration to this state. That Oregon is now the most widely talked of state in the Union is the declaration he made, after telling how the resources of this state have been advertised through the immigration bureau. As an indication of what has been done for the Willamette valley, he said that since his department has been working between 4,000 and 5,000 one-way railway tickets have been used by Eastern people, who came to the valley and did not go away again.

He said that the immigration bureau of the Harriman lines is the most perfect enterprise of the kind ever organized in the United States, and that it reaches in the most effective manner those persons who are the most desirable immigrants. Within seven months after he began work his department had placed the literature advertising this state into the hands of 2,000,000 people. The bureau has placed in the field six lecturers, with stereoscopic views showing scenes illustrating the resources and industries of Oregon, and these lecturers are addressing Eastern audiences four evenings a week. Six immigration agents in the different sections of the middle West are giving their whole time to disseminating information regarding this state, supervising the distribution of literature to those who are most likely to come to this state, and adding scores of Eastern real estate men who are encouraging Western immigration.

By means of this vigorous policy the people of the Eastern states have been interested in Oregon, with the result that there is more talk of this state as a desirable place for home-seekers than there is of any other state.

Bridge Over Santiam.

At a mass meeting of Linn county farmers held in school district No. 114 recently some resolutions asking the county court to rebuild Sanderson's bridge were adopted and sent to the court. This bridge was carried away by the floods of last January. It was one of the longest bridges supported by Linn county and spanned the Santiam river, connecting this portion of the county with that rich section known as the forks of the Santiam.

Plenty of Gold but Little Silver.

Clackamas county officers report an unusual scarcity of silver. Treasurer Cahill says gold pieces, in denominations of \$20, were never before as plentiful as they are at this time, and he finds it troublesome to keep on hand a sufficient amount of silver with which to make change. No reason is assigned for this condition, save that it indicates in a substantial way a greater degree of prosperity among all classes.

Wool in Marion County Pool.

From information produced at the Marion county woolgrowers' association meeting, it seems probable that the quantity of wool controlled by the pool this year will be nearly double that of last year. The soliciting committee has not yet completed its work, but thus far 50 members have been secured, and it is expected that the total amount of wool represented will be from 75,000 to 100,000 pounds.

Survey of the McKenzie.

Professor McAllister, who is at the head of the University of Oregon mechanical department, has completed arrangements for a hydrographical survey of the McKenzie river this summer. The survey will be made for the purpose of determining the water power of the river with a view of locating the points where electric plants and the like may be established to the best advantage.

Water Seeps from Ditch.

The irrigating ditch belonging to Henry E. Ankeny, of Eugene, and Mrs. J. T. Henley, of Klamath county, runs through the town of Klamath Falls, and the village authorities have commenced suit in the circuit court to secure an injunction against the owners, alleging that the property is a nuisance on account of injury from seepage.

New Road to Crater Lake.

W. S. Arant, superintendent of Crater Lake national park, reports that he will have the new road leading to the lake ready for use by August 1. It will be shorter and have fewer bumps and steep grades than the old one. It will enable a journey from Fort Klamath to the lake, 25 miles, in 2 1/2 hours.

Rainier Lumber Shipments.

Ninety-five carloads of lumber and shingles were shipped from Rainier in the past month. This does not include the cargo of 600,000 feet shipped to San Pedro by sailing vessel.

Cattle Coming to Summer Ranges.

Cattle are beginning to come into Starke prairie for summer range. The prairie summerers several thousand head, principally from Umatilla and lower down, in Union county.

Eastern Oregon Geological Survey.

T. B. White, of the United States geological survey, is in Pendleton and will at once begin work in Eastern Oregon.

WILL FIGHT THE RESERVE.

Southern Oregon Citizens Readily Sign Protesting Petitions.

A zealous protest is being made by the citizens of Josephine and Curry counties against the establishment of the great forest reserve, embracing nearly half of Curry and all of Western and Southern Josephine, as well as part of Douglas. Josephine would be blocked in, so to speak, and Curry would be placed in a position whereby its advancement would be a matter of difficulty.

Just at this time, when prosperity seems to be heading this way, capital is becoming interested, new people coming in, and new industries being established, it is a hard blow both to Josephine and Curry, so the citizens claim who are opposing the measure. To establish a forest reserve of so vast dimensions. The argument made that streams are drying up by reason of the removal of trees, seems not well founded. But few, if any trees, have been removed in that section, not enough by any means to affect the flow of water in the creeks and streams. Even the miners, who need the water the most, oppose the establishment of the reserve.

Petitions, begging that the matter of establishing the reserve be reconsidered, or that the tract be not withdrawn, are being circulated in Josephine and Curry counties, and are being liberally signed.

State Labor Federation.

The first annual convention of the Oregon state federation of labor met in La Grande this week. About 100 delegates were present. The attendance was neither as large nor as representative as was hoped. By far the larger part of those in the convention were from Portland, while Astoria, Salem, Albany, Ashland, Baker City and Pendleton have from one to three delegates each. Those in attendance are very much in earnest in their desire to take up in the convention some of the knotty questions confronting organized labor and determine a course of action in regard to them.

Little Change in Herd Law.

Aside from the amendment of the law regarding the running of stock in Multnomah county, no change was made by the last legislature in the herd law. Section 61 of the new road law prohibits the herding of stock upon the highways, thereby obstructing them with earth, stones, or other debris, but his section does not prohibit herding stock on the highways so long as there is no obstruction remaining more than 24 hours.

Clackamas County Valuation.

The assessable valuation of all Clackamas county is being doubled by Assessor Nelson, who is at work on the 1903 roll. Assessor Nelson reports that heretofore in this county property has been assessed at not to exceed 35 per cent of its real value. This year it is being listed at double the former valuations. The amount of the tax under this plan will be about the same, since it will be cut down in proportion to the increase in the property valuations.

Insane Asylum Report.

The report of Superintendent J. F. Calbreath, of the state insane asylum, for April shows the number of patients March 31 as 1,297; remaining on April 30, 1,298. Number of officers and employees, 160; expenditures for articles consumed, \$7,749.41; pay roll, \$6,064.66; cost of maintenance per capita per month, \$10.66; per day, 35 cents.

Eastern Oregon Pioneer.

Julius O. Mack, one of the best known residents of Eastern Oregon, died at his home at The Dalles Sunday afternoon, after a short illness, from pneumonia. Mr. Mack was about 50 years of age.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 70¢@71¢; valley, 75¢@76¢.

Barley—Feed, \$21.50 per ton; brewing, \$23.

Flour—Best grades, \$3.95@4.25; Graham, \$3.45@3.85.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$19 per ton; middlings, \$24; shorts, \$19.50@20; chop, \$18.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$1.51@1.50; gray, \$1.12 1/2@1.15 per cental.

Hay—Timothy, \$13@13.50; clover, \$10@11; chest, \$11@12 per ton.

Potatoes—Best Burbanks, 50¢ per sack; ordinary, 25¢@40¢ per cental; growers' prices; Merced sweets, \$3@3.50 per cental.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, 11¢@12¢; young, 13¢@14¢; hens, 15¢; turkeys, live, 16¢@17¢; dressed, 20¢@22¢; ducks, \$7.00@7.50 per dozen; geese, \$6@6.50.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 16¢@17¢; Young America, 17¢@17 1/2¢; factory prices, 1¢@1 1/4¢; less.

Butter—Fancy creamery, 22¢ per pound; extras, 21¢; dairy, 20¢@22 1/4¢; store, 16¢@18¢.

Eggs—16¢@17¢ per dozen.

Hops—Choice, 18¢@20¢ per pound.

Wool—Valley 12¢@15¢; Eastern Oregon, 8¢@14¢; mohair, \$5@6¢.

Beef—Gross, cows, 3¢@4¢ per pound; steers, 4¢@5¢; dressed, 7¢@8¢.

Veal—8¢@8 1/2¢.

Mutton—Gross, 7¢@7 1/2¢ per pound; dressed, 8¢@9¢.

Lamb—Gross, 4¢ per pound; dressed, 7¢@8¢.

Hogs—Gross, 7¢@7 1/2¢ per pound; dressed, 8¢@8 1/2¢.

COLLIDE AT SEA.

Ocean Liners Meet in a Dense Fog, and Twenty Lives are Lost.

Norfolk, Va., May 7.—A collision at sea that cost the lives of 20 or more people and the sinking of the Clyde steamer Saginaw by the Old Dominion steamship Hamilton occurred between Winter quarters lightship and Fenwick island lightship, on the Virginia coast at 4:40 o'clock this morning.

A dense fog settled along the shore shortly after midnight, and while going through the fog at reduced speed the Hamilton crashed into the Saginaw's side about 20 feet from the stern.

The fog whistles of both vessels were distinctly heard by each other for several minutes before the collision occurred. According to Captain Fox, of the Hamilton, his ship was making about nine miles an hour, and the Saginaw about ten. The fog was so thick that objects a ship's length away were invisible, and when the two crafts were in sight of each other, bow on, there was but a moment's interim before they met.

The rushing water caused the Saginaw to settle rapidly at the stern, and the impetus of the Hamilton took her out of sight of the crippled vessel.

The engines, already reversed, were put full steam to the rear, and the Hamilton circled the scene of the wreck at the same time lowering two lifeboats. There was consternation among the passengers of the Old Dominion ship, and the first thought was for their safety, but as soon as it was discovered that the ship was uninjured save that some bow plates were stove in all efforts were directed to the rescue of those on the Saginaw.

COMPILATION OF INDIAN TREATIES.

Work Also Covers Laws, Executive Orders and Proclamations.

Washington, May 6.—The government printing office has just issued two quarto volumes entitled, "Indian Affairs, Law and Treaties," compiled by direction of congress by Charles L. Kappler, a clerk in the senate committee on Indian affairs. The volumes contain every treaty made by the United States with the Indians, and all the laws, executive orders and proclamations relating to the Indians up to December 1, 1902, together with statistics of tribes, trust funds, etc.

The commissioner of Indian affairs, in his annual reports, has urged for some years that such a compilation be made for the reason that the laws and orders relating to the Indians were scattered through a great number of documents, making it exceedingly difficult to secure that one had before it all legislation on any given question relative to the Indians. The present compilation is indexed carefully, and in its general arrangement follows the form of the statutes at large.

PEAK OVERHANGS TOWN.

People Warned to Keep Away From Turtle Mountain.

Vancouver, B. C., May 6.—A committee of the board of trade examined Turtle mountain this morning and decided to warn people to keep at a safe distance for at least a week so that the town will be absolutely deserted for a time at least. The reason for this conclusion is that an immense peak of Turtle mountain is now overhanging the southern part of the town. Its fall might destroy the remaining buildings in the town, although experienced mining men believe that another slide would spread over the valley, destroying the buildings of the coal company at the base of the mountain but not overwhelming the town proper.

Irish Immigration Increasing.

New York, May 7.—Great increase in immigration from Ireland is shown by the record of the first four months of this year, compared with the same period of other recent years. Statistics given out today show the arrival of 8,206 Irish immigrants for the four months ending April 30, against 4,092 for the same time last year. All other nationalities which come here show a larger per centage of males than females, but of the Irish coming this year about 70 per cent are females. Many are girls in their teens.

Closing of Convent Causes Outbreak.

Paris, May 7.—An outbreak occurred today in the vicinity of Nancy, where the authorities, upon proceeding to close the convent of the Oblate Fathers, met with lively resistance from the crowd, which received them with the usual hostile manifestations. A strong force of pandames and cavalry was called in, and was obliged to carry two barricades before it could force an entrance to the building. During the fighting a number were injured.

Monitor Leaves St. Louis.

Washington, May 7.—The navy department was informed today of the departure from St. Louis for Cairo, Ill., of the monitor Arkansas, which was present at the exposition dedicatory exercises. The vessel will make fast time down stream, and reports received at the department show the depth of the river to be entirely sufficient for the monitor.

TURKS OFF GUARD

SURPRISED BY REBELS WITH MOST DISASTROUS RESULTS.

City of Salonica Plunged into Darkness by Explosion of a Bomb—100 Turkish Soldiers Killed—City is Under Martial Law—Germany Sends a Gunboat to Watch Proceedings.

London, May 6.—Except as to the number killed, which is now said to exceed 100, the latest telegrams and mail advices from Salonica fully confirm the previous reports of the serious nature of the outbreak there. Advantage seems to have been taken of the fact that the Turks had relaxed their precautions, and the garrison was seriously depleted, amounting to only 400 soldiers. The first mine that was exploded cut the principal gas main and plunged the city in darkness. Then the Ottoman bank and other buildings were attacked with bombs, as air-raid has been described. Soldiers were hurried up to the scene of the disorder. They fired wild volleys, but many of their attackers were killed or wounded by the explosion of their own bombs.

Attempts at throwing bombs are now being dealt with summarily. At noon Sunday a man disguised as a Turkish priest tried to throw a bomb into the telegraph office at Salonica. He was apprehended and executed on the spot. The authorities continue to make arrests, and many Bulgarians disguised as Turkish officers are being seized. Among those arrested are professors in the Bulgarian school, who are alleged to have been at the head of the revolutionary movement.

Edib Pasha, who arrived in Salonica last Saturday to carry out the decree of martial law, has issued a proclamation, stating that the sultan has ordered him to deal severely with all persons guilty of outrages.

At Uskub, European Turkey, the police have seized stores of dynamite in the houses of the Bulgarian settlers. The news that Germany has sent a warship to Salonica has led the Austrian newspapers to discuss the probability of European intervention. In both Berlin and Vienna, however, semi-official statements have been issued explaining that the object of sending the ships of war is solely the protection of foreign subjects, and that the vessels will be withdrawn as soon as the danger is over.

MORE TIME IN BUTTE STRIKE.

Continuance in Hearing of Injunction Is Granted Western Union.

Butte, May 6.—A continuance has been granted by the Federal court to the American labor union in the hearing on the injunction granted to the Western Union telegraph company, restraining all members of the union from interfering in any way with the business of the company. The hearing has been continued until May 18, at which time the court will decide whether the order shall be allowed to stand and be made permanent or withdrawn. Attorneys have been secured by the Trades and Labor assembly to fight the matter out in the courts.

It was announced at the office of the American Labor union today that no further action is to be taken in the affair until after the court has rendered a decision. Since the injunction was issued the messengers of the Western Union company have been unmolested and there has been no attempt to intimidate them or persuade them to quit the service.

The "unfair" banner which was placed in the street in front of the Western Union office for several weeks has been taken away.

Road Across Andes.

Washington, May 6.—In a report to the state department, Consul Mansfield, at Valparaiso, says that during the last session of the Chilean congress, which adjourned in February, a bill was passed which provided for the construction of a railway over the Andes mountains to connect Buenos Ayres with Santiago and Valparaiso. This will be the first line to cross the continent of South America. The Argentine government is building a railway from Buenos Ayres, which is connected with the line from Valparaiso.

London Objects to Americanism.

London, May 6.—The Yerkes-Speyer scheme for the consolidation of all the underground railways of London is meeting with much opposition. The newspapers protest against such "Americanism" and monopoly and urge parliament not to submit thereto. The parliamentary committee of the London county council will submit its report to the council tomorrow. This report will insist upon a further investigation of the consolidation scheme, which the committee contends will raise fares.

Colombians May Migrate to Mexico.

Kingston, Jamaica, May 6.—Senor Camacho Uribe and several other prominent Colombian Liberals arrived here today from Bogota on their way to Europe. They report that large numbers of Colombian Liberals have decided to emigrate to Mexico, having no confidence in the government of Colombia. They say also that a majority of the Conservatives have determined upon the rejection of the canal treaty unless a great sum of money is forthcoming.

Chicago Fire Loss.

Chicago, May 6.—Fire tonight destroyed the five-story building at 151-153 Wabash avenue, causing a loss of \$150,000. The building was occupied by several mercantile firms, whose stock was completely destroyed.

BIG COAL POOL FORMING.

Gates and Frick are After Lands of the Choctaw Indians.

South McAlester, I. T., May 6.—Big financiers of the East, headed by H. C. Frick, of Pittsburgh, and John W. Gates, of Chicago, are forming a pool to get possession of all the coal lands in the Choctaw nation. There are 440,000 acres in the Choctaw nation, which will be sold at public auction and the proceeds divided among the Choctaws according to the act of congress. The price agreed upon by the Frick-Gates syndicate is \$25 per acre.

It is not the intention of the syndicate to disturb the present mining companies, either large or small, or their coal leases. All that the Eastern financiers want is the undeveloped coal lands. They will let the companies now mining coal buy the land covered by their leases, but no more. If some of the independent mining concerns are not able to buy the land which they now have leased the syndicate will buy it for them and allow them to operate it on a royalty of 8 cents a ton, as they are now paying the Indians.

Some of the men in the syndicate will purchase the land for development, while others will hold it for speculative purposes. Frick is to get the land along the Fort Smith & Western railroad, which he owns. Gates wants a tract of land in the eastern part of the Choctaw country, which carries a quality of coal especially suited for coking purposes. George Gould is to get a large tract in the vicinity of South McAlester.

HAWAII IS CRITICISED.

Expert on Leprosy Holds Its Treatment of Disease All Wrong.

Honolulu, May 6.—The legislative committee which visited the leper settlement has made its report, submitting with it its own findings a long and sensational statement made by Dr. A. L. Alvarez, a physician, who went to Molokai with the committee as expert. The doctor very severely criticizes Hawaii's system of segregation and makes the statement that out of 21 supposed lepers examined by him some time ago 16 were entirely free from the disease and should be at liberty. The segregation system, the report says, leads those who have leprosy and their relatives to conceal the fact, in order that they may avoid being sent to Molokai. Dr. Alvarez approves the system of segregation in vogue in Norway.

The legislative committee recommends the establishment of a large hospital on the island of Oahu, and the employment of Dr. Alvarez as physician in charge. It is also recommended that a medical commission be secured to go to the settlement and examine all the doubtful cases, releasing those who have not the disease.

POLICE TO SCENE OF STRIKE.

Italian Workmen on New York Subway Become Demonstrative.

New York, May 6.—The strike of Italian rock drillers and diggers took a more serious turn in the Bronx today, 50 policemen being sent to keep order along the excavation for water mains where men are working in the strikers' places. The police were picketed along the excavation and all Italians near it and not working were ordered to move. Bands of Italians, however, marched by and shouted harshly at the men in their places.

Agent Landan, of the Italian labor union, said there were 15,000 men on strike in this city, and that all work in the Bronx would be stopped.

A big box of explosives, which was in a shanty for the excavating work in the Bronx, was ordered buried by the police, and two guards were stationed near to watch it.

Encouraged by the action of the Central Federated union in endorsing their demands, the laborers employed on the subway remained on strike today and the tie-up of work was complete.

TURTLE MOUNTAIN SLIDING.

River Completely Dammed by Rocks and Flood is Feared.

Blairmore, N. W. T., May 6.—Small slides have been coming down from Turtle mountain at intervals during the past 36 hours. This morning at daybreak the largest rock slide since the first disastrous one occurred and caused much uneasiness among the handful of officials left in Frank. Those who had portable property began to remove it this morning, but when the big slide came they fled precipitately. Government engineers went to the mountain this afternoon to mark out blasting spots and clear off the loose rock.

Renewed fears of a flood have been caused by the unexpected rise of the river. Rain is predicted, and with the river still practically dammed by rocks, a flood now would be disastrous.

No Coup by Russia.

Washington, May 6.—The Chinese minister called upon Secretary Hay today and discussed the Manchurian situation. There is good reason to believe that the negotiations have taken a more favorable turn, and that the Russian coup which was expected has either been abandoned or been indefinitely postponed. It is understood that this involves no retreat on the part of the Russian government from any position officially taken.

Shanghai Negotiations Suspended.

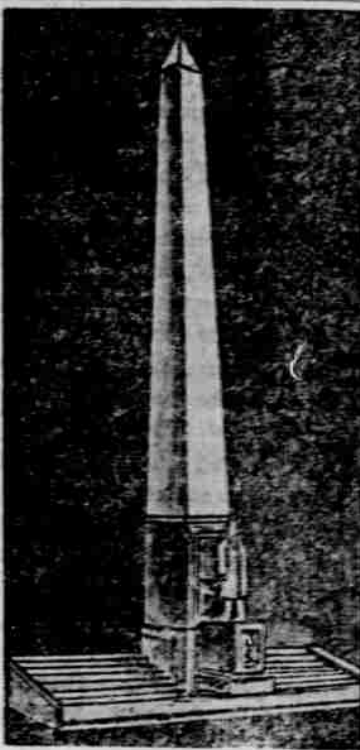
Peking, May 6.—The negotiations at Shanghai for American and Japanese commercial treaties have been suspended. They will be continued here in a fortnight. The principal question still remaining to be settled is the tariff. The Japanese treaty, like the American treaty, provides for the opening to trade of Manchurian towns.

A MAGNIFICENT MEMORIAL.

Philadelphia's Tribute to McKinley Will Be Unique.

Of the numerous monuments which are to be erected to the memory of President McKinley, few, if any, will be more worthy of admiration than the one which is to stand in beautiful Fairmount Park in Philadelphia. Others will be more ornate, more costly, but none, perhaps, will be grander in its simplicity, or inspire in the beholder deeper feelings of patriotism and civic virtue, or more genuine reverence for the man whose deeds it commemorates. The monument alone will cost \$30,000; the beautifying work on the grounds will bring the cost much higher.

Mr. Lopez's model represents a granite obelisk 65 feet in height, standing upon a pedestal of like material, with granite or marble steps on either side, the site being gently sloping ground in front of the Memorial building in Fairmount Park. The monument, as planned, will be erected on



THE MCKINLEY MONUMENT.

the terrace, about 200 feet from the front entrance to the Memorial building. Beautiful shade trees surround the plaza there, and there are a number of statues and groups of statuary at various points. The locality is admirably adapted to the proper display of such a monument as Mr. Lopez has designed.

A colossal and life-like representation of Mr. McKinley, in bronze, will be the great feature of the monument. The late President is portrayed at full length. He has apparently just arisen from his chair, and holds in one hand a manuscript, from which he is about to read. The statue will be more than eight feet tall.

Behind the statue, on the front or the base of the shaft, will be figures in bronze, symbolical of grief and immortality, and above the figures the name "McKinley."

Upon either side of the base will be simple wreaths, one of laurel, hung beneath an inscription showing the year of Mr. McKinley's birth, the other of immortality, beneath the chiseled figures giving the year of his death. On the rear of the base will be a quotation from the address delivered at Canton by President Roosevelt, on the occasion of the late President's funeral.

THIS CAT IS A HUNTER.

Feline in Pennsylvania "Points" and Retrieves Like a Dog.

A cat that delights in the chase, a cat that "points" and retrieves, is the latest curiosity to cross the path of the wondering sportsmen of Chester, Pa.

Michael Kenney, a gardener, on the old Denier estate near Chester, is the owner of Tom, and he it was who discovered and developed pussy's talent for the chase. Tom since his kitten days has been the companion of his master, following him in his rambles over the countryside when permitted to do so. Kenney is an enthusiastic huntsman, and it happened that Tom, the cat, was allowed to follow the man behind the gun on a hunting expedition early in the present season.

Kenney had not been out long until he became aware that Tom was manifesting a keen interest in the proceedings. Finally when Kenney brought down a pheasant the big spotted cat leaped from cover and seizing the bird neatly by the neck brought him to his master and laid him down. No trained dog ever performed a neater bit of retrieving.

Kenney proceeded then to develop Tom's talent, until today, the cat is an adept in all the arts of the chase. He points superbly and in following a scent he displays an instinct equalled by few dogs.

Kenney recently shot a bird that fell into a pond. Knowing the natural aversion of cats to water, he expected nothing of Tom on that occasion. But Tom seems to have abandoned much of feline sophistry. Into the water he leaped and in a trice the bird was at the feet of the gunner, while a very wet cat was industriously engaged in making his toilet on a sunny log.

Philadelphia huntsmen who have gone out to see this wonderful cat, says a Chester correspondent of the New York World, agree that his services equal those of any dog. Kenney has been offered fancy prices for the cat, but he declares that the kind of money that will part him from Tom has not yet been coined.

Never get between a dog and his bone or between a man and his hobby.