

THE NEW AGE.

VOL. V.

PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1900.

NO. 23.

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Letters of credit issued, available in Europe and the Eastern States. Sight exchange and telegraphic transfers sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, St. Paul, Omaha, San Francisco, and the principal points in the Northwest. Sight and time bills drawn in sums to suit. London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Hong Kong.
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Capital, \$70,000.00. Surplus and Undivided Profits, \$60,000.00.
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OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—Levi Ankeny, Pres.; W. F. Matlock, Vice-Pres.; C. B. Wade, Cashier; H. C. Guernsey, Asst. Cashier; J. S. McLeod, W. S. Byers, W. F. Matlock, H. F. Johnson.

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FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS AND BOILER MAKERS.
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Saw Mills, Logging and Mining Machinery.
Roll Grinding and Corrugating Power Transmission Machinery.
We are constantly developing Modern Machinery for special purposes, which our up-to-date plant enables us to build accurately and economically.
CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

THE NEWS OF THE WEEK

From All Parts of the New World and the Old.

OF INTEREST TO OUR READERS

Comprehensive Review of the Important Happenings of the Past Week Culled From the Telegraph Columns.

The pay of Chinese officials has been stopped.

Ex-Governor Llewellyn, of Kansas, is dead.

The British garrison at Ladybrand is invested.

German troops have been landed at Wu Sung.

Several forest fires are raging in Coos county, Oregon.

An outbreak has occurred in Bohol, Philippine islands.

The czar is trying to frustrate Emperor William's plans.

War on the foreigners was ordered by the empress dowager.

The entire Democratic state ticket in Arkansas was elected.

Lord Roberts has issued a proclamation formally annexing the Transvaal.

Labor day celebrations were held in many cities. Roosevelt and Bryan speaking in Chicago.

Labor day was celebrated in St. Louis by a labor parade, wherein more than 25,000 men of all trades participated.

In an altercation near Walla Walla, Emanuel Edwards shot and slightly wounded P. B. Knight in the left leg. The trouble is said to have started over a horse.

Labor day was celebrated in Cincinnati by a parade of workmen, estimated from 12,000 to 15,000. It was the best-appointed procession ever seen there on Labor day.

Santiago, Cuba, is experiencing the severest weather known since 1877. The lower part of the city is five feet under water. The firemen and police are assisting the sufferers.

Having lived 26 years, Miss Emily H. Trevor, one of the most popular young women of Yonkers, N. Y., has come into a fortune of \$1,158,795.

This large amount represents Miss Trevor's share left by her father, the late John H. Trevor, who died December 20, 1890.

At a sheep slaughtering and dressing exhibition at Indianapolis, Ind., Charles J. Gardner, of Indianapolis, broke the world's record. In 1898 he killed and dressed 10 sheep in 32 minutes and 9 seconds; this time he killed and dressed 10 sheep in 30 minutes and 22 seconds.

The public debt increased nearly \$3,000,000 in August.

Philippine volunteers will begin returning in November.

There are 83 suspected cases of plague in Glasgow, Scotland.

Charles A. Towne opened the campaign in Idaho for the Democrats.

General Otis has been assigned to command the department of the lakes.

The governor of Siam Tung has 20,000 men ready to oppose German expansion.

Li Hung Chang is intriguing to set the foreigners to quarreling among themselves.

Thirteen persons were killed and many injured by a railroad collision at Hatfield, Pa.

The Chinese situation now depends on the responses of the powers to the Russo-American proposals.

W. W. Rockhill, American commissioner to China, says now is the time to settle the status of foreigners in China.

The Brallamer copper mines, situated on Howe Sound, near Vancouver, B. C., have been sold to English capitalists for \$2,000,000.

A 18-year-old boy accidentally shot and killed his 16-year-old brother at Hutchinson, Kansas, while attempting to remove cartridges from a revolver.

Secretary Foster's annual report of the cotton crop of the United States makes the crop for 1899-1900 9,436,416 bales, against 11,274,840 last year.

About 25,000 idle tinplate workers of the American Tinplate Company have resumed work, owing to the tinplate makers agreeing to a new wage scale.

Fire destroyed the plant and yards of the Otter Creek Lumber Company, at Hamblinton, W. Va., with 12,000,000 feet of lumber, causing a loss of \$250,000.

A serious conflagration occurred at Guaymas, Sonora, Mexico, a few days ago, which consumed the general merchandise establishment of F. A. Aguilar. The building covered an entire block and was the largest of its kind on the west coast of Mexico. The stock of goods carried was valued at \$1,000,000, on which a loss of \$800,000 was sustained.

Arthur Sewall Dead.

Bath, Me., Sept. 7.—Hon. Arthur Sewall died of apoplexy at 8:30 A. M. today, at his summer home, Small Point, about 12 miles from this city. He was 64 years of age. Mr. Sewall had not been in good health for some time, although he was not considered to be seriously ill. He had been advised by his physician to rest as early as last June, and he attended the Democratic national convention July 4, against the advice of his doctor. He appeared to have suffered no ill effects from the journey, however, and was passing the summer quietly at Small Point, when the fatal stroke attacked him last Sunday. The unconsciousness which followed the attack continued until death came.

The order of tany is a positive preventive of moth invasion.

INDIANS PERISHING.

The Government Must Aid the Natives of Alaska.

Washington, Sept. 7.—Captain Tuttle, of the revenue service, in charge of the cutter Bear, reports to the treasury department from Nome, August 2, on the operations of his vessel since July 6. The report relates principally to the condition of the natives along the Alaskan coast and the adjacent islands. At Sitka the surgeon of the vessel, who was sent ashore, reported that measles were epidemic, and that pneumonia was prevalent and fatal. At Teller Station, where the government has a reindeer station, much sickness and many deaths among the natives were reported. At Cape York the same fatal sickness was found among the natives. Going on to Cape Prince of Wales, practically the same desperate condition was found to exist as at other places. From that point the Bear proceeded to East Cape Village, Siberia, and thence to St. Lawrence bay and Port Clarence. Everywhere the vessel touched officers were sent ashore to investigate the condition, and reported that the natives never had been in a worse condition.

At Teller Station affairs were desperate. Fully one-half of the natives around the station have died. In some cases whole families have disappeared, and in others the parents have died, leaving helpless children. The salmon are running, but there are not sufficient number of well people to catch them and thus provide food for the present and the coming winter. The ravages of the disease have been so great that a panic has seized the natives, and the dead are left unburied in their houses.

In their distress the natives in the vicinity of Teller are collecting there for food and medical attention. Rev. T. T. Bevig, although not a physician, has set up a few tents and is running a temporary hospital, having 12 sick and 12 orphan children under his care, furnishing them with food as best he can. He is said to be in great need of pilot bread, flour and clothing for the natives in extreme distress. There is said to be no record during the last 50 years of the degree of destitution that now prevails upon the whole Behring sea coast.

Captain Tuttle concludes his report as follows:

"At a conference with Governor Brady, of Alaska, and J. E. Evans, special agent of the treasury, Dr. Sheldon Jackson and myself, in reference to the deplorable condition of the natives north of Unalakleet, it was decided that relief must be afforded them or they would perish from cold and starvation during the coming winter. I offered to fill the Bear with whatever could be procured to distribute north of Cape Prince of Wales. Special Agent Evans at once ordered a load, which was put on board. I steamed to Unalakleet to get some stores to be put on board."

Captain Tuttle says he is going to make another trip north to distribute the few things that were received and to attend to the government business. He reports that the natives are thoroughly demoralized through their condition and fright and superstition. This is the first time they have not secured their winter supply of food. Captain Tuttle says he believes that if it were not for the little relief he is taking to them on his present trip, there would not be 10 per cent of them alive next June.

STOCKMAN HEADS IT.

Part of the Ticket Named by Montana Republicans.

Helena, Mont., Sept. 7.—The Republican state convention today nominated David E. Folsom, a stockman of Meagher county, for governor by acclamation. A. J. Bennett, of Virginia City, was also the unanimous choice of the convention of lieutenant-governor. T. J. Porter, of Miles City, was nominated for attorney-general, and A. N. Yoder, of Butte, for secretary of state. S. G. Murray, of Missoula, was chosen as candidate for congress. The ticket will be completed tomorrow and the platform adopted.

The question which is causing the delay in the presentation of the report of the committee on platform is the nature of the declaration relating to an eight-hour work day.

Tonight the members of the convention and a large audience of others listened to speeches on the issues of the day by Senator Knute Nelson, of Minnesota, and ex-senator John L. Wilson, of Washington. The convention is a large and enthusiastic one.

Yellow Fever in Havana.

Havana, Sept. 6.—The yellow fever outbreak in Havana, although serious, is confined to the Spanish colony. The best quarters of the city are affected, the lower portions being almost exempt. The authorities contend that cleanliness is of no effect in preventing contagion and the local conditions seem to substantiate this. Eighty-five cases are under observation.

Chief Charger Dead.

Pierre, S. D., Sept. 6.—Chief Charger is dead at his home on the Cheyenne agency. He was one of the party which helped to rescue white captives from the hostiles after the New Elm massacre. The surviving members of that party are Swift Bird, Little No Heart, Four Bear and White Swan. Three of them attended the funeral.

PEKIN AFFAIRS DEPLORABLE

Chinese Would Rid the City of the Allies.

THEY ARE SPARING NOTHING

Cut Telegraph Wires for Fear Ministers Would Reveal the Full Extent of the Duplicity of the Government.

London, Sept. 6.—Today's dispatches from Shanghai and Tien Tsin refer to the hopeless confusion and mismanagement of the Chinese telegraph system, which may probably account in part for the delay in getting news from Peking. Another reason for the delay doubtless is the anxiety of the Chinese authorities to procure the evacuation of the capital. No effort is being spared by them to bring this about. Their idea is should the foreign ministers in Peking be allowed free communication with their governments, the full extent of the duplicity of the Chinese government in the anti-foreign outrages would be revealed and would cause the allies to decide to remain until retribution had been exacted. All telegrams have to be conveyed by courier to Peking, and probably all cipher dispatches have been stopped.

According to Shanghai advices, Li Hung Chang wired the Chinese minister in London, Sir Chih Chen Loh Feng Luh, as follows: "Our St. Petersburg minister has persuaded Russia to leave Peking. You are useless if you cannot persuade England."

It is asserted that Earl Li has promised Russia three Manchurian provinces if she secures the withdrawal of the allied forces from Peking and favorable peace terms from the powers. Both the empress dowager and Li Hung Chang are said to be lavishing money to attain these objects.

There is no sign yet of any decision on the part of the powers regarding the Russian proposals. The Japanese papers unreservedly condemn the idea of evacuating Peking, but hint that there is a secret compact between Germany and Russia to the detriment of Great Britain.

The Moscow correspondent of the Standard, referring to the horrible accounts of Russian brutality at Blagovestensk after the bombardment, says:

"It is rumored that the Cossacks mercilessly butchered men, women and children in the villages on the Amur river and flung their corpses into the stream. These stories are confirmed by an official order just issued couched in a mild note admitting the massacres, which are described as caused by exasperation against the Chinese for beginning hostilities and threatening the utmost severity of martial law for any future violence to unarmed, peaceful Chinamen, at the same time ordering the police throughout the Amur district to compel the town and country populations to drag the Chinese corpses out of the river and bury or burn them, in order to prevent an outbreak of infection."

"This order reads like a free warrant for the massacre of any Chinaman whom the Cossacks may provoke into a quarrel or prove to be in possession of arms."

Rebellion in Persia.

Chicago, Sept. 6.—A dispatch to the Record from Moscow says: A report comes from Teheran that, after a desperate fight, Ali Mohammed Bey, the rebel who, at the head of a few hundred followers, has been trying to get possession of the Persian throne, has been defeated by the Cossacks, hastily summoned to oppose his march on the capital and has been thrown into an underground dungeon. When captured, he emphatically denied that he had harbored any intention of usurping the shah's throne.

Vermont Election.

White River Junction, Vt., Sept. 6.—State issues, of which that of local option was the most important, caused a 20 per cent decrease in the Republican vote today in the state election, and a large proportion of that loss went to the Democratic party. The Republicans of course, carried the state by an immense margin. It is likely to fall at least 10,000 under the vote of 1896, but at the same time it is probably about 5,000 ahead of the gubernatorial vote of two years ago.

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ALUM BAKING POWDERS IN CONGRESS.

Report That Evidence of Their Harmfulness Is Overwhelming.

The committee on manufactures of the senate were some time ago directed to investigate the food adulterations, and accumulated a volume of testimony upon the subject from the best informed parties and highest scientific authorities in the country.

One of the greatest sources of danger to our foods, the committee state in their report, exists in alum baking powders. The committee found the testimony, they say, overwhelmingly condemnatory of the use of alum in baking powders, and recommended that such use be prohibited by law.

Senator Mason, discussing in the senate the report of the committee and the several bills introduced to carry the recommendations of the committee into effect, said:

"When we made this report we made it based on the evidence before us, and the evidence is simply overwhelming. I do not care how big a lobby there may be here for the alum baking powder, I do not care how many memorials they publish, there is no place in the human economy of human food for this thing called alum. The overwhelming evidence of the leading physicians and scientists of this country is that it is absolutely unfit to go into human food, and that in many cases—if the gentleman will read the evidence, some of the physicians say they can trace cases in their own practice—there are diseases of the kidney due to the perpetual use of alum in their daily bread."

"When you mix a mineral poison, as they all say that alum is, it is impossible to mix it always to such a degree that there will not be a residuum left of alum, which produces albumina, and which contributes largely to the diseases of the people in this country."

"I want to give the senate an idea of the class of men we have called. They are the leading scientists from every college of the United States that we could get hold of."

Senator Mason, from a long list of scientists who had testified as to the harmfulness of alum baking powders, and as to the healthfulness of cream of tartar powders, mentioned the following:

Appleton, John Howard, professor of chemistry, Brown University, Providence, R. I.

Arnold, J. W. S., professor, University of New York.

Atwater, W. O., professor and director, government experimental station, Washington, D. C.

Barker, George F., professor, University of Pennsylvania.

Calwell, G. C., professor, Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.

Chandler, C. F., professor, Columbia University, New York.

Chittenden, Russell H., professor, Yale University, New Haven, Conn.

Cornwall, H. B., professor, University of Princeton, New Jersey.

Crampton, C. A., professor, Division of chemistry, Washington, D. C.

Fear, William, professor, State College, Pennsylvania.

Jenkins, Edward H., professor, department of agriculture, state of Connecticut.

Johnson, S. W., professor, Yale College, New Haven, Conn.

Mallet, John William, professor, University of Virginia.

Mew, W. M., professor, Army and Medical Department, United States government.

Monroe, Charles Edward, professor of chemistry, Columbian University, Washington, D. C.

Prescott, Albert B., professor, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.

Price, A. F., medical director, United States Naval Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Wiley, Prof. H. W., Chief Chemist department of agriculture, United States, Washington, D. C.

Wyman, Walter, Surgeon-General, United States Marine Hospital, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Pettigrew—Was there any testimony which showed that there were cases of injury to health as a result of constant use of alum?

Mr. Mason—Yes; I can turn you to the testimony.

Mr. Pettigrew—I do not care to have the senator turn to it. I simply want to emphasize the point. I agree with the senator. It has always been my own impression that alum baking powder is injurious, but I wanted to bring it out and make it emphatic, if the proof sustains that position.

Mr. Mason—I quite agree with the senator. It is claimed that there is not a country in Europe that does not prohibit the use of alum. Certainly three or four of the leading countries of Europe to which I have had my attention called prohibit the use of alum in baking powder.

Mr. Pettigrew—Did the chemists who came before the committee, these professors, generally testify—that the result of their evidence—that the cream of tartar baking powder is healthy and does not leave a residuum which is injurious to health?

Mr. Mason—Yes; I say emphatically, yes; that the weight of the evidence is, that whenever any of these distinguished men, who have a national reputation, the leading chemists of the colleges, were interrogated upon the point, they stated that fact, every one of them, to my recollection.