

# THE NEW AGE.

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## FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PORTLAND, OREGON.

Designated Depository and Financial Agent of the United States.  
President, H. W. Corbett; cashier, E. G. Withington; assistant cashier, J. W. Newkirk; second assistant cashier, W. C. Alvord.  
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Collections made on favorable terms at all accessible points.

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Sight exchange and telegraphic transfers sold on New York, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Denver, Omaha, San Francisco and various points in Oregon, Washington, Idaho, Montana and British Columbia.  
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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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Your Correspondence is Solicited, and All Questions...Cheerfully Answered....

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Manufacturers of  
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## WILLAMETTE IRON & STEEL WORKS

FOUNDERS, MACHINISTS AND BOILER MAKERS.  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF  
Marine and Stationary Engines and Boilers.  
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 Called From the Telegraph Columns.

The Paris exposition is closed.  
Russian troops are being withdrawn from Pekin.  
The military force in Porto Rico is to be reduced.

Admiral Crowinshield says our navy is crippled by lack of men.  
The envoys at Pekin have agreed upon a basis of negotiation.  
Chinese are worried by the recent executions at Pao Ting Fu.

Henry Villard died at his home near Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., aged 65.  
Marcus Daly, the Montana copper king, is dead, aged 60 years.

Morocco declines to pay the United States' demands for indemnity.

Congress will be asked to provide for larger and more elastic army.

The British reoccupied Philippolis in South Africa, after four hours' fighting.  
Importation of American steel bars threatens extinction of England's industry.

The election of Beckham, Democrat, as governor of Kentucky, will not be contested.

Spanish papers print a letter from Don Carlos condemning the recent uprisings.

The reform in the British army will require in future 10 months of scientific drill for the soldier.

A fatal hotel fire occurred at Poplar Bluff, Mo., in which four persons were burned to death.

The miners of America wish to have operators meet them to arrange annual scale of wages.

Ex-Senator John L. Wilson announces his retirement from political leadership in Washington.

Li Hung Chang says demands for punishment of Prince Tuan and the dowager empress are too humiliating.

There is still some friction among miners and operators in the anthracite section, but it may be peacefully adjusted.

The annual report of the United States Indian commissioner says Indian population has not decreased since settlement of the country by the whites.

Two passenger trains collided on a curve on the Missouri, Kansas & Texas railway, between Sherman and Dennison, Texas. D. H. Weaver, fireman, was killed. A. C. Andrews, vice-president of the Grayson county bank, of Sherman, was probably fatally injured.

Forty lives were lost in the Bay of Fundy.

The steel trust has bought a fleet of lake steamers.

A typhoon sunk a British gunboat at Hong Kong.

American boots and shoes are in demand in England.

Dietrich, Republican, is elected governor of Nebraska.

The monitor Arkansas was launched at Newport News, Va.

It is rumored that Controller Dawes will succeed Secretary Gage.

Steamship Universe will load at Portland for Vladivostok.

Governor Geer designates November 29 as Oregon's Thanksgiving day.

Sixto Lopez says the Filipinos will continue to fight for independence.

Stanford University defeated the Oregon eleven by a score of 34 to 0.

The Colombia rebels were completely defeated by the government troops at Buena Ventura.

The city of Chicago has officially tendered its \$34,000,000 drainage canal to the United States government.

A monument to commemorate the victory of Admiral Dewey at Manila will be erected in San Francisco.

The population of New Jersey, as officially announced, is 1,88,669, as against 1,444,938 in 1890, an increase of 30.3 per cent.

Charles H. Pinkham, well known as a manufacturer of proprietary medicines, died at his home in Lynn, Mass., aged 56 years.

The president has appointed Frederick S. Stratton, of California, collector of customs at San Francisco, vice John P. Jackson, deceased.

The population of Idaho, as officially announced by the United States census bureau, is 161,772, as against 84,355 in 1890, and increase of 77,357, or 91.7 per cent.

The population of Colorado in 1900 is 539,700 compared with a population in 1890 of 413,198, representing an increase during the decade of 127,502, or 30.9 per cent.

### LATER NEWS.

A serious snow storm is raging in South Dakota.

The Chinese emperor and empress will return to Pekin.

Fire destroyed a considerable portion of the Korean palace at Seoul recently.

General Botha has sent Lord Roberts a statement of the terms on which he will surrender.

The Japanese empress was attacked by a lunatic who threw his purse and his shoes at her.

The firm of William L. Strong & Co., of New York, has failed, with liabilities of \$6,000,000.

Henry Elling, a pioneer of Montana and president of six banks in that state, died at his home in Virginia City.

During the progress of a bull fight given by women toreadors at Alicante, Spain, the benches collapsed and eight persons were killed and 200 injured.

According to Commissioner of Immigration Fitchie, of New York, immigrants have arrived in this country at the rate of 1,000 per day from all countries since July last.

Thirteen insane soldiers from the Philippines, who had been confined in the Presidio hospital at San Francisco, have been sent to the government asylum at Washington, D. C.

Yale college will educate free of charge five Filipinos provided young men of exceptional fitness and high character be selected by Judge Taft, of the Philippine commission.

At Denver, in an action begun by Dean Hart to prevent Sunday theatrical performances, Police Justice Thomas decided in favor of the theaters, holding that the city ordinance on the subject is void.

The Peruvian bark Francisco Tozo cleared from Astoria with a cargo of 529,054 feet of lumber, valued at \$5,734.78. She was loaded at the Knappston, Wash., mills, and goes to Callao, Peru.

The state supreme court of Minnesota has decided that the so-called "jag cure law" is unconstitutional because it applies only to counties of over 50,000 people and it is limited in its benefits to a certain number in each county, one per year to each 10,000 of people.

Andrew Carnegie has another surprise for Pittsburg, involving the expenditure of several million dollars. His purpose is said to be the establishment of a polytechnic school for the instruction in practical mechanics and the industrial sciences. The amount of money which will be spent by Mr. Carnegie in founding and endowing the school is \$3,000,000.

Ambassador Choate lectured on Lincoln at Edinburgh.

Terry McGovern defeated Kid Broad at Tattersalls, Chicago.

The treaty of Paris was denounced at the Spanish-American congress.

Industrial commission hears testimony on labor strikes and sweatshops.

Indemnity claims by Philippine corporations will be submitted to congress.

A bill to disfranchise negroes was introduced in the Georgia legislature.

President McKinley asks the members of the cabinet to remain with him.

Brazil and Argentina may force Chile to grant Soliva's demands in regard to coast lines.

Union labor makes a demand for state positions in Washington under new regime.

An Idaho dance hall tragedy resulted in the death of two men at the town of Gem.

Thirteen persons were killed and 14 others injured seriously in a fire and explosion in the Pluto coal mine, at Wiosa, near Bruix, Germany.

In an explosion in a gelatine mixing house of a powder company at Lobarate, Cal., 15 miles from San Francisco, one white man and two Chinese were killed.

A special dispatch from Tien Tsai, says a force of Russians has captured the arsenal northeast of Yeng Tsau, with trifling loss, killing 200 Chinese and capturing a quantity of arms and treasure.

Max J. Lazar, the diamond smuggler, pleaded guilty in the United States court at Buffalo, N. Y. He was fined \$500 and sent to the Erie county jail for six months. He smuggled diamonds which were sold for \$31,000.

The bodies of 22 persons who were killed by the collapse of houses inshore by the typhoon which struck Hong Kong recently, have been recovered. More than 50 bodies have been taken from the harbor, and the remains of many victims are still to be found. The damage to property and crops is enormous.

A forest fire has destroyed Brookling's mill, in Fredalpa park, Cal., and burned over 10,000,000 feet of lumber. The fire raged for many hours and the flames could be plainly seen 60 miles away. Brookling's mill is the largest in Southern California and gave employment to 250 men. The damage done by the fire is estimated at \$400,000. The mill was owned by Michigan men.

## ARBITRATION GAINING FAVOR

As Factor in Settling Strikes in Indiana.

### COMMISSIONER'S TESTIMONY

The Most Deplorable Conditions Exist in the Sweatshops of New York and New Jersey.

Washington, Nov. 15.—The industrial commission today heard the testimony of L. P. McCormack, labor commissioner of the state of Indiana, and of Professor John G. Brooks, of Cambridge, Mass., president of the National Consumers' League.

Mr. McCormack's testimony was devoted largely to the subject of arbitration. He said that mode of settling labor disputes was rapidly gaining favor in his state. In some trades arbitration, he said, had almost supplanted strikes, and in many branches of industry contracts between employers and employees prescribed that in case of difficulty arbitration shall be resorted to without cessation of work. The result is constantly increasing good feeling between employer and employee. He urged the necessity and wisdom of enforced arbitration in extreme cases where the interests of the public are concerned and where a long strike will bring disaster to the people at large. This method, he thought, would often avert bloodshed, and he considered the method more economical, as well as more humane, than calling on the military. Mr. McCormack said that most of the labor troubles were with unorganized labor or new organizations, the older organizations being the most conservative. Mr. McCormack said that while the labor organizations might not be friendly to enforced arbitration, the interests of the public at large always should be consulted rather than the wishes of the few directly engaged in a strike.

Professor Brooks' testimony was devoted to the question of work in the sweatshops, in the investigation of which he has been engaged for many years. He said the Massachusetts law works fairly well, but that in New York and New Jersey the conditions were almost deplorable. In those states it was impossible to secure adequate inspection, because of the fact that work is done in private apartments. The wages were the lowest possible, and often were pieced out with charity, making the competition with high paid labor very tense. People thus employed work from 14 to 16 hours per day, to the injury of their own health and the damage of the community.

"In New York," said Professor Brooks, "politics get into the subject, rendering it impossible to make inspection. Unless there is some influence brought to bear strong enough to allow us to get at the private homes of these people, the tragedy will go on indefinitely," he said. He advocated the substitution of factories, and argued that the result need not, with the use of proper machinery, be an increase of the prices of the goods manufactured. The change also would result in higher wages and an improvement of the garments. He dwelt on the danger of spreading disease through the shops, saying it is always imminent. Prices were getting to be so low, Mr. Brooks said, that Americans very seldom engage in the work. Most of the sweatshop work is done by immigrants from Eastern Europe.

### Struck a Rich Streak.

Cripple Creek, Colo., Nov. 15.—One of the greatest strikes ever made in the famous Cripple Creek gold mining district has just been uncovered in the property of the Gold Bond Consolidated Mines Company on Gold Hill, of which Charles N. Miller, of this city, is the principal owner. The assays on a narrow streak of the ore body runs as high as \$102,000 per ton, while the vein from which this assay was taken, exclusive of the rich streak, has widened to a width of four feet and has given an average assay of \$200 to \$300 per ton. The great strike has created the most intense excitement in mining circles.

### Cave-In in an Arizona Mine.

Phoenix, Ariz., Nov. 15.—While workmen were engaged in repairing the timbering in a tunnel at the Turquoise Copper Company's mine near Tombstone yesterday, the beams in the ceiling fell, letting down tons of rock and debris. Antonia Laya was crushed to death and three other men were severely injured. They escaped instant death by the protection afforded by the timbers falling partly across their bodies, under which they were imprisoned for many hours, while their fellow workmen labored desperately to break through the great mass of debris. Late tonight the rescuing party reached the imprisoned men, who were nearly dead from their injuries and hunger. They will recover.

General MacArthur, in his report on the conditions and prospects in the Philippine islands, says the future of the people is bright, and that education will eradicate the natives' distrust of America.

### CENSUS OF ALASKA.

Enumeration of the Population of the Territory Completed.

Washington, Nov. 16.—The census bureau recently completed the enumeration of the district of Alaska. The schedules have been received at the office and are now in process of tabulation. The director of the census today gave out the following statement with reference to the work in the territory: "Samuel G. Dunham, who had charge of the work in the northern district, returned to Washington a few days ago and submitted his final report. He left Washington on this work May 4, 1899.

"The native and mixed population of the northern district of Alaska is 12,652. The most populous district, with respect to the native population, is the country lying between the mouth of the Yukon and the Kuskokwim rivers, and extending back from the coast 100 miles. Maurice Johnson, the agent for this district, traveled over 3,000 miles with a dog team during the winter, and enumerated 3,013 persons, all of whom were Indians. The Indians in this region are probably the most destitute people on the North American continent. Mr. Johnson reports that from December 1 to March 15 he visited 74 interior villages, and during the time saw but three fires burning in the shacks. The poor creatures huddle together in their miserable dwellings during the long winter, and subsist on frozen fish and a little seal oil, which they secure on the coast during the summer. The fur-bearing animals, which formerly furnished them with natural clothing, are nearly extinct, and they have been forced to adopt the white man's garb, and, as their poverty prevents them from securing enough to cover their nakedness, there is great suffering from the cold.

"The spiritual condition of those natives is no better than their physical, as the missionaries devote their attention to the more attractive fields in the gold regions and along the river, where their work may be seen.

"The Nome district is the most populous in Northern Alaska. The enumeration showed a permanent white population on June 1 of 6,704. During the summer about 18,000 people landed at Nome, about 2,500 of those coming from Dawson. About 12,000 have returned to their homes in the states, leaving about 9,000 people in the region contiguous to Nome. It is probable that the population of the town of Nome during the winter will be between 4,000 and 5,000."

### THE COLOMBIAN WAR.

A Decisive Engagement May Have Been Fought.

New York, Nov. 16.—Late advices from Cartagena say a special from Panama, Colombia, indicates that a decisive engagement may have been fought between the revolutionists and government troops in Bolivar province.

General Rafael Uribe, head of the rebels, was still at Corogal on November 7, organizing his forces for an advance on Barranquilla. He had incorporated into his army most of the government troops he captured at Corogal, and is said to have been joined by many recruits from the surrounding country who had been attracted by his success. With captured supplies and transport he was then practically ready for an advance, and it was believed he would soon march on the important coast ports.

General Ospina, with a strong government force on November 7 was reported as having arrived at Ovejas, a short march from El Carmen, where the first opposition was to be offered to the advance. El Carmen is a strong strategic point. Should Uribe defeat Ospina's army, it is believed at Panama the government resistance in the east would be practically overcome and Barranquilla and Cartagena will again fall into the hands of the rebels.

### Pacific Mail Presidency.

New York, Nov. 15.—A meeting of the directors of the Pacific Mail Company is to be held tomorrow, at which it is likely a president will be elected to succeed the late C. F. Huntington. It was stated on good authority that the man, if agreed upon tomorrow, will be named by Southern Pacific interests. It is as yet further ascertained that the recent extraordinary buying on the stock exchange of Pacific Mail shares was made for the Southern Pacific, and that this company now controls an absolute majority of the outstanding stock of \$20,000,000.

### Ordered to Leave France.

Paris, Nov. 15.—Cesar Della Croce, who was naturalized in New York in 1893, has been ordered to leave France within 24 hours or be imprisoned. Croce said the reasons for his expulsion were political. He has recently been dependent on charity, seeking aid from the United States embassy, consulate and charitable institutions, though he contends he is about to come into a fortune. Last year he was arrested at Toulouse, imprisoned and released at the intervention of the United States embassy here.

### Jesse James' Widow.

Kansas City, Mo., Nov. 15.—Mrs. Zeralda James, widow of Jesse James, the noted southwestern bandit, died at her home here today of a complication of diseases, after a lingering illness.