

THE NEW AGE.

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PORTLAND, OREGON, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1901.

NO. 1.

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.
 Letters of credit issued, available in Europe and the Eastern states. Sight exchange and telegraphic transfers sold on New York, Boston, Chicago, Omaha, St. Paul, San Francisco and the principal points in the Northwest. Sight and time bills drawn in sums to suit on London, Paris, Berlin, Frankfurt-on-the-Main, Hong Kong.
 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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 With Which is Amalgamated
THE BANK OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
 Capital Paid Up, \$8,000,000 Reserve, \$2,000,000
 Transacts a General Banking Business.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT
 Accounts opened for sums of \$10 and up, and interest allowed on minimum monthly balance. Rates on application.
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 OFFICERS AND DIRECTORS—Levi Ankeny, President; W. F. Matlock, Vice President; C. B. Wade, Cashier; H. C. Gierensy, Assistant Cashier; J. S. McLeod, W. S. Byers, W. F. Matlock, H. F. Johnson.

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 Organized March 1, 1889. Capital, \$50,000; Surplus, \$53,500.
 Interest allowed on time deposits. Exchange bought and sold on all principal points. Special attention given to collections.
 W. J. Furnish, President; J. N. Teal, Vice-President; T. J. Morris, Cashier.

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Boots and Shoes, Sundries and Oil Clothing.

"Apsley"
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"Goodyear's India Rubber Glove Co."
Celebrated line of Boots, Shoes and Druggist Sundries

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GRAND RONDE VALLEY IN EASTERN OREGON

After a continuous residence of over 10 years in this famous valley, and a close study of the past accomplishments and future possibilities of its soil, and a personal knowledge of its climate, I feel that no one, seeking a home, will make any mistake in locating here.

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Willamette Iron and Steel Works.

Founders, Machinists and Boiler Makers, PORTLAND, OREGON.

DESIGNERS AND BUILDERS OF...
Marine and Stationary Engines and Boilers,
Saw Mill, Logging and Mining Machinery,
Roll Grinding and Corrugating Machinery,
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.

OREGON STATE NEWS

Items of Interest From All Parts of the State.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL HAPPENINGS

A Brief Review of the Growth and Improvements of the Many Industries Throughout Our Thriving Commonwealth.

Grant County—Grant county taxes will become delinquent June 20.

Newport—A number of miners have arrived to work in the Newport mine.

Weston—The site has been selected for the new normal school at Weston.

Grant's Pass—H. A. Reed, of Grant's Pass, has sold the Klondike quartz mine, on Louse creek.

Alamo—A force of men has been put to work on the Gem group of mines, one mile south of Alamo.

Bandon—R. H. Rosa will put in the necessary machinery to manufacture broom-handles at his saw mill near Bandon.

Scio—M. D. Wheeler visited Scio last week and purchased 84 head of 2 and 3-year-old steers from William Bronner, for \$2100.

LaGrande—Preliminary work has commenced in preparing the ground for the foundation of LaGrande's \$10,000 cold storage plant.

Wallowa—The Wallowa academy will incorporate, and an effort will be made to make it a prominent educational institution of Eastern Oregon.

Imnaha—Messrs. John Ross and Joe Legore, who have been working in the Imnaha copper mines last winter, have returned home. They report having sold three claims for a total of \$9300.

Lone Rock—John Madden, of Lone Rock, has purchased a carload of yearling steers. The stock will be ranged on his ranch near the town of Lone Rock, together with about 140 head already at his home.

Canyon Creek—The tunnel being driven on the Monarch quartz mine, on Lick Gulch, on Canyon Creek, has been completed to the depth of about 50 feet. The ore at this depth is much improved in appearance.

Grant's Pass—The Grant's Pass Banking & Trust Co. will build a one-story brick structure 50 feet deep with a 24-foot front. The building will be used solely for the banking business, and the company expects to occupy it by July 1. The cost of the new building has not yet been determined, but will probably be about \$3000.

Coos River—An 11-foot vein of coal has been discovered on the lands recently purchased on Coos river by L. J. Simpson, and further development has proved it to be one of the best discoveries in Coos county. After facing up the vein, it was found to be 11-16 feet in thickness, and the amount of mining coal varied from 10 to 10 1/2 feet. The roof is hard and firm, and the floor is remarkably solid, which will render mining easy.

Athena—Negotiations are pending for a skimming plant at Athena.

Susanville—It is reported that a milling plant will soon be installed at the Badger mine, near Susanville.

Philomath—Two carloads of machinery have arrived for the new sawmill, in course of construction near Philomath.

Buena Vista—The steamer Modoc ran into the ferryboat at Buena Vista the other night. The company paid the damage.

Echo—John L. Crawford, of Echo, was injured by a pile of rocks falling on him. He sustained a compound fracture of his left leg.

PORTLAND MARKETS.

Wheat—Walla Walla, 57c; Valley, nominal; bluestem, 59c per bushel.
Flour—Best grades, \$2 70@3 40 per barrel; graham, \$2 60.

Oats—White, \$1 25 per cental; gray, \$1 20@1 22 1/2 per cental.
Barley—Feed, \$16 50@17; brewing, \$16 50@17 per ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$16 per ton; middlings, \$21 50; shorts, \$17 50; chor, \$16.
Hay—Timothy, \$12@12 50; clover, \$7@9 50; Oregon wild hay, \$5@7 per ton.

Hops—12@14c per pound; 1899 crop, 6@7c.
Wool—Valley, 14@15c; Eastern Oregon, 9@12c; mohair, 20@21c per pound.

Butter—Fancy cream, 22 1/2@25c; dairy, 17 1/2@20c; store, 10@12 1/2c per pound.
Eggs—Oregon ranch, 13 1/2@14c per dozen.

Poultry—Chickens, mixed, \$3 50@5; hens, \$5@6; dressed, 11@12c per pound; springs, \$4@5 per dozen; ducks, \$5@6; geese, \$6@8 per dozen; turkeys, live, 10@11c; dressed, 13@14c per pound.

Cheese—Full cream, twins, 13@13 1/2c; Young America, 12 1/2@14c per pound.
Potatoes—45@55c per sack.

Mutton—Lamb, 12 1/2c per pound gross; best sheep, wethers, \$5; ewes \$4 50; dressed, 7 1/2@8 1/4c per pound.
Hogs—Gross, heavy, \$5 75@6; light, \$4 75@5; dressed, 7c per pound.

Veal—Large, 7@7 1/2c per pound; small, 8 1/2@9c per pound.
Beef—Gross, top steers, \$5@5 25; cows and heifers, \$4 50@4 75; dressed beef, 7@8 1/4c per pound.

HER SAILING PREVENTED.

Injunction Suit Against British Mule Transport.

NEW ORLEANS, April 4.—Proceedings were brought in the United States court here today by representatives of the Boers to prevent the sailing of the ship *Anglo Australian*, loaded with mules, consigned to the British in South Africa. Judge Parlange, after reading the petition, issued an order requiring the defendants in the case to show cause April 6 why a preliminary injunction should not be granted.

The petition sets forth that the United States and its people are at peace with the South African republic, and the Orange Free State and their citizens; that Great Britain is at war with these republics, seeking to destroy the property rights and credit of the petitioners; that for the purpose of carrying on this war, the Anglo Australian is now loading at this port with munitions of war, namely, mules and horses to the number of 1200, and to the value of \$150,000; that the steamer is employed in the military service of the king of Great Britain; that for some time defendants have been forwarding from this port such munitions of war, knowing that these munitions and the ship were in the military service of Great Britain, and they were to be used against the people of the South African republic, and the Orange Free State; that defendants are making use of New Orleans as a basis of the military operations of Great Britain in its war in South Africa, and to augment its military supplies and arms; that by the use of these munitions the armies of Great Britain are laying waste and destroying the farms and homes of petitioners and holding as prisoners of war the wife and children of one of the petitioners, Samuel Pearson; that Samuel Pearson has already suffered the destruction and loss of property to the value of \$90,000, and is threatened with the loss of \$150,000 more, and, finally, that the war can be carried on by Great Britain only through the renewal of its military supplies from this port, and that when these supplies cease, the war must end. In consideration of these statements an injunction was asked prohibiting the shipment of military supplies out of the port. A temporary injunction is asked in the meantime.

THE BOOZ INVESTIGATION.
Findings of the Military Court of Inquiry.
WASHINGTON, April 3.—The findings of the military court of inquiry which investigated the treatment alleged to have been accorded to the late Oscar L. Booz, ex-cadet at the West Point military academy, have been made public at the war department. The findings of the military court are summed up in a letter written to Secretary Root, which accompanies the report. The letter says: "The findings of this court of inquiry, which are sustained by the evidence, show that the statements which led to the convening of the court to the effect that ex-Cadet Oscar L. Booz came to his 'death by reason of injuries received by hazing at the academy were not true. They show that at the same time Cadet Booz was a member of the academy hazing was prevalent there to a deplorable extent; that the present officers of the academy have shown commendable energy and efficiency in detecting and punishing offenses of this character, and that they greatly decreased the practice. The testimony and findings of the court were placed in the hands of the committee of congress charged at about the same time with the investigation of the subject, and the very efficient and beneficial action of that committee, followed by legislation upon the subject, contained in the act of March 2, 1901, renders further action by the department unnecessary."

THE MANCHURIAN TREATY.
Rumor at Pao Ting Fu That It Has Been Signed.
LONDON, April 4.—The Morning Post publishes the following dispatch from Pao Ting Fu, dated March 31: "Chinese officials here profess to have received information from Li Hung Chang that the Manchurian convention has been signed."
"The Chinese expect after all that the Manchurian convention will be ratified in the course of the next five days," says the Tien Tsin correspondent of the Standard, writing Monday. "The southern viceroys and governors are incensed, and threaten rebellion if the court yields. The northern Chinese are more ignorant and indifferent. The Tartar general at Feng Tien, Manchuria, has issued a proclamation assuring the people that the Russian occupation is only temporary. The Chinese troops at Feng Tien are wearing Russian badges, and the town is occupied by a strong Russian force."

Settlement With Turkey.
Washington, April 4.—There is reason to believe that Lloyd C. Griscom, secretary and charge of the United States legation at Constantinople, who is now on his way home, has earned the credit of effecting a final and satisfactory settlement of the American missionary claims against Turkey. The Chinese troops at Feng Tien are wearing Russian badges, and the town is occupied by a strong Russian force.

CHINA WILL NOT SIGN

Rejects Manchurian Treaty and So Informs Russia.

WANTS TO CONTINUE ON GOOD TERMS

But Says This Action Was Made Necessary by Pressure from Other Powers—Earl Li Was in Favor of the Treaty.

PEKIN, April 5.—The Chinese government has formally notified Russia that China, owing to the attitude of the powers, is not able to sign the Manchurian convention.

"It is China's desire," says the formal notification, "to keep on friendly terms with all nations. At present she is going through a period which is the most perilous in the empire's history, and it is necessary that she should have the friendship of all. However much she might be willing to grant any special privilege to one power, when others object it is impossible, for the sake of making one nation friendly, that she should alienate the sympathies of all others."

Li Hung Chang says this letter settles the matter definitely, and that Russia was informally notified to the same effect March 29. Prince Ching says the former Chinese ambassador except Li Hung Chang was against signing the convention.

AGREED TO BY COLOMBIA.

Will Lease Canal Territory to the United States.

NEW YORK, April 5.—A special to the Herald from Washington says:

Official denials greeted the published report that J. Pierpont Morgan, having discovered a gold mine on the Panama canal route, would head a syndicate to build a canal, and had secured President McKinley's cooperation and the aid of Colombia. Denials came from the white house, the state department, the Colombian legation and the French embassy. It is of those who denied the report declared that it was started to make difficult the negotiation of canal treaties by the United States.

The big news-development in the canal situation is that Minister Silva, who is also Colombian minister of foreign affairs, in his memorandum to Secretary Hay, has formally agreed on behalf of his government to grant the United States a long lease of the territory through which the canal passes. He states emphatically, however, that his government will not cede sovereignty. The lease is to be granted on these terms:

The United States shall pay to Colombia, in half-yearly installments, during the first 25 years after the opening of the canal to the public service, a share amounting to 5 per cent of its gross income; during a second period of 25 years, 6 per cent; during a third, 7 per cent, and during a fourth, 8 per cent. This is on the basis of a 30-year lease. The United States shall guarantee that this share shall be in no case less than \$250,000 annually. In case of the issuance of stock, Colombia is to receive a share based upon that given it by the Panama Canal Company, amounting to one-thirteenth of the number of shares issued. Colombia is to receive \$250,000 annually for the use of the railroad. Colombia mails, troops and effects belonging to the republic, and emigrants to the country up to the number of 2000 must receive railroad transportation free of charge. Colombian vessels are to be allowed free use of the canal. Finally, Colombia binds herself to grant permission to the French Canal Company to negotiate with the United States for the sale of its concession. The concession absolutely forbids the company "to cede or mortgage its rights under any consideration whatever to another nation or foreign government, under penalty of forfeiture."

TRAINS IN THE FALL.
Washington & Oregon in Vancouver in September.
VANCOUVER, Wash., April 5.—Edmund Rice, Jr., secretary and manager of the Washington & Oregon Railroad Company, which recently purchased the right of way of the Portland & Puget Sound Railway Company, from this city to Kalama, said tonight that the company is making arrangements to commence building the line at once. The company expects to advertise for bids April 15, and to have the line completed and ready to run trains into Vancouver by September. In time to move this season's fruit crop. Double crews of surveyors are setting grade stakes and cross-sectioning, and it is the intention to have this work finished this week. Chief Engineer O'Neill is preparing plans for construction, and bids will be asked soon.

The line from Vancouver to Kalama will be a little over 30 miles long. The grade, Mr. Rice says, is in very good condition, only requiring to be leveled in places and culverts and bridges built. The remainder of the right of way has been cleared. There are no heavy grades, and the line will be comparatively easy to build. Regular trains, he says, will be operated to and from Vancouver after the completion of that portion of the road until the bridge across the Columbia and the connecting line across the peninsula to Portland has been completed. Mr. Rice estimates that it will require 18 months to build the bridge after the right to construct it has been obtained from congress.

A TRIP TO AMERICA.

Aguinaldo Wants to See the United States.

MANILA, April 5.—Chief Justice Arellano, who administered to Aguinaldo the oath of allegiance to the United States government, described today the conditions leading up to and attending the ceremony, which was semi-private. Aguinaldo, still detained in an apartment of the Malacanang palace, and awaiting orders from Washington, had expressed himself as anxious to learn more regarding the American system of government, and had asked Chief Justice Arellano to enlighten him. The chief justice carefully explained the various measures passed by the Philippine commission, and showed him what provisions were made for education and progress and for municipal and provincial self-government. Listening with deep interest, Aguinaldo finally exclaimed: "I never believed the Americans would be so fair and liberal." Before the conversation had ended, he had agreed to take the oath of allegiance, and this was immediately administered. Senor Arellano says:

"Aguinaldo's action will induce all the insurgents to surrender, and I predict that the islands will be completely pacified by June. Aguinaldo is eager to visit the United States, but when I questioned him on the subject of holding office, he replied that he had no desires in that direction and intended to retire to private life after a trip to America."
Constancia Probeta, daughter of the ex-chief of the Kalipunan society, who is president of the woman's peace league, was permitted to have a long interview with Aguinaldo. She reports having found him in a quandary, professedly desirous of peace, yet reluctant to abandon the idea of Filipino independence.

"He seemed unable to make up his mind regarding the oath of allegiance to the United States," she says, "because he had sworn eternal fealty to the Filipino flag and had been elected leader of the revolution. He showed a disinclination to assist in ending the insurrection, though he bowed somewhat to public sentiment. He wanted a conference in order to ascertain the wishes of the Filipino people and suggested that a convention consisting half of insurgents and half of Pacificos should decide the matter."

"I told him that 90 per cent of the population were in favor of peace, and he responded: 'Even so, my lot is yet with those upholding the cause of the insurgents.' With their consent, I would quit, but otherwise, how can I? By the trickery of the Americans I was captured. Now that I am a prisoner I must consider what is best. Liberty is sweet, but those whom I would desert would hate me. Hard is my lot. If paroled I should respect my word, but sometimes I think exile and imprisonment would be preferable."

SALISBURY WILL RETIRE.
Rumors That He Will Resign in a Few Days.
NEW YORK, April 5.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London says: Parliament has adjourned for the Easter recess, after a session more satisfactory to the opposition than to the government. The record of business is meager, but that is a small matter in comparison with the lack of energy and judgment with which the house of commons has been led.

The continuance of Lord Salisbury in power for many weeks is doubted by some of the most experienced parliamentary heads. There are rumors that he has sought to offer his resignation before his departure for Beaulieu, and that A. J. Balfour would be found in the upper house when parliament reassembles. Another version is that nothing will be done for a fortnight and that Lord Salisbury may consent to remain in office until the close of the session if his health improves in the Riviera. There was no lack of gossip in the smoking room of the house of commons during the closing hours, but the only points on which there was a general agreement was that the government had been on a downward grade since the king's speech was read, and that a stronger leader than Mr. Balfour was needed in the commons.

ARMY MOVING NORTHWARD.
Meaning of General Plumer's Occupation of Nylstroom.
NEW YORK, April 5.—The news from Lord Kitchener that General Plumer has occupied Nylstroom, is taken to mean, the London correspondent of the Tribune says, that the British army in South Africa has at last resumed the northern advance toward Pietermaritzburg. Nylstroom is situated a little way off the railway, about 90 miles north of Pretoria. It was held for a few days by General Baden-Powell in August last year, but had to be evacuated because the force then at Lord Robert's disposal was insufficient at once to provide a permanent garrison and to secure the railway line northward from Pretoria. There can be little doubt that Lord Kitchener's latest report indicates the execution of a comprehensive plan for the conquest and pacification of the Northern Transvaal.

With the occupation of Pietermaritzburg the main trunk lines of railway would be lost to the Boers, but there is a heavy task in the protection of another line of communication, 240 miles long, that would be added to the burdens of the British army.